



# **Pembroke Learning Campus, Bush Hill, Pembroke Archaeological Field Evaluation**

Date: 09 May 2016  
By: Sam Pamment  
Client: Bouygues UK  
Project Code: PLCI16

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<b>Client</b>	<b>Bouygues UK.</b>
<b>Project Code</b>	<b>PLCI16</b>
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Pembroke Learning Centre, Bush Hill, Pembroke on behalf of Bouygues UK. The archaeological investigations form part of a further stage of work carried out on the site by Rubicon Heritage Services as part of the planning permission (planning ref. 14/0901/PA) for the Pembroke Learning Campus
- 1.1.2 The site itself has previously been the subject of a watching brief on trial pits and a geophysical survey (Rubicon Heritage 2016a, 2016b)
- 1.1.3 Site work was carried out between the 26th and 29th of April 2016. Overall c.320 linear metres of trenches were excavated. Trench 7, originally 30m long was shortened to 20m to avoid modern services.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation recorded no archaeologically significant features and noted the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey were modern in origin.
- 1.1.5 Due to the lack of archaeological remains and depth of made ground in some areas of the site, the development of this site is unlikely to have an adverse impact on any sub surface remains.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

- 2.1.1 Rubicon Heritage Ltd. was commissioned by Bouygues UK, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations at Pembroke Learning Centre, Bush Hill, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 97837 02568).
- 2.1.2 The evaluation forms part of a further stage of work carried out on the site by Rubicon Heritage Services as part of the planning permission (planning ref. 14/0901/PA) for the Pembroke Learning Campus
- 2.1.3 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the development site and its immediate environs was carried out by Archaeology Wales Limited in January 2011. This concludes that, although no evidence exists for archaeological remains within the redevelopment site, it lies within an archaeologically significant landscape.
- 2.1.4 Subsequently a watching brief on trial pits and a geophysical survey was conducted across the site (Rubicon Heritage 2016a, 2016b). The watching brief noted areas of substantial made ground across large areas of the site. The survey targeted areas away from these deposits. A small number of features of possible archaeological origin were identified during the geophysical survey.
- 2.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted and approved by the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist in April 2016. Fieldwork was carried out between 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> April 2016.

### **2.2 Site Location & Description**

- 2.2.1 The proposed development site is located in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The site centred on (NGR SM 97837 02568) is situated within the grounds of Pembroke School approximately 2.7km NE of the town centre.
- 2.2.2 The proposed redevelopment covers the site of the extant school and its playing fields, together with several surrounding fields.
- 2.2.3 The site of the proposed Pembroke Learning Campus was until very recently heavily overgrown.
- 2.2.4 The site during the time of the excavation was relatively dry, open grassland, bounded by a wall to the North, trees to the South and East and a single road leading to the school to the West. A public footpath ran along the North and West of the site. In the North East corner was the remains of a walled enclosure relating to former estate.

- 2.2.5 The proposed development site is on relatively flat ground, slightly raised along the southern end of the site. British Geological Survey website (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>) was consulted to determine the underlying geological deposits across the site. The northern half of the site is located on deposits of Milford Haven Group – Argillaceous Rocks and Sandstone, interbedded. To the south is Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation, a sedimentary bedrock. The overlying superficial deposits are not recorded.



### **3. AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Scope of works**

- 3.1.1 The scope of works is as agreed with Mike Ings, Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.
- 3.1.2 10, 30m x 2m and one 20 x 2m trenches totalling c.320 square meters were excavated within the area of the application site. The proposed trench locations have been positioned in response to data recovered from the geophysical survey produced by Rubicon Heritage. Contingency trenching was not used.

#### **3.2 Aims of Works**

- 3.2.1 The specific aims of this project were, where possible:
- To establish the presence/absence, extent and character of any archaeological features on the site and to consider the archaeological interest of these in the context of the regional archaeological framework (Webster 2007 and subsequent updates);
  - To examine any available evidence for economic activity and environmental conditions;
  - To generate an archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken if appropriate;
  - To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings;
  - To determine whether significant remains relating to the known Roman and Medieval archaeology of the area are present;

#### **3.3 Methodology of Works**

- 3.3.1 Trial trenching was undertaken between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> April 2016 by a 13-tonne excavator equipped with a flat bladed grading bucket. Overburden was removed in shallow spits until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed geological levels were exposed. All identified deposits were cleaned by hand to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.
- 3.3.2 The WSI allowed for up to c.660 metres of evaluation trenching agreed prior to commencement of the fieldwork. One of the evaluation trenches (Tr.7) was shortened by 10m to avoid services present in the area.
- 3.3.3 Selected deposits were fully or partially excavated to determine their nature and retrieve any artefactual material and environmental samples.

- 3.3.4 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. It should be noted that, where possible, data was collected and stored digitally and in a format suitable for long term storage by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 3.3.5 The recording included where appropriate:
- The recording of individual contexts on pro-formas
  - DGPS location plans of trenches and features
  - Section drawing of features at 1:10 scale
  - Photographs taken with a digital SLR at a minimum of 10 megapixels
  - Other drawn and written records.
- 3.3.6 The survey and recording works adhered to the following requirements:
- All survey work was undertaken using DGPS
  - All levels were recorded and reduced to OS datum
  - All trench locations were electronically surveyed with National Grid references
  - The locations of trenches were plotted on appropriate scale plans related to the National Grid and labelled with six figure eastings and northings
  - The electronic survey record is retained with the project archive.
- 3.3.7 Discrete features were half-sectioned in the first instance; linear features were sampled at a minimum of 20% along their exposed length (each sample section not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section if the feature is less than 10m long, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information.
- 3.3.8 Archaeological features were excavated and recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation, and were accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written pro forma sheets. Sufficient DGPS survey was taken to allow all features to be located accurately with relation to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles were related to Ordnance Datum, in metres.
- 3.3.9 Site photography was by high resolution (12 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography includes general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs include a suitable photographic scale and will be

recorded on a photographic register detailing as a minimum the subject, feature number, location and direction of each shot.

3.3.10 All artefacts that were observed were retrieved and retained.

3.3.11 All retained finds and archaeo-environmental samples are treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC, 1990). Finds and sample storage will be at Rubicon Heritage's Office in Edinburgh.

3.3.12 Finds will be treated in the following way:

- All finds have been retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- All finds have been washed.
- Finds work will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.
- Environmental Sampling was guided by Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines, 2011).

3.3.13 No deposits on site were considered suitable for environmental sampling as the subsurface deposits below the topsoil consisted of made ground.

3.3.14 Any bone recovered from stratified deposits was retained.

3.3.15 The site falls within the collection area of the Pembrokeshire Museums Service. An accession code for the relevant works has not yet been assigned.

3.3.16 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA, 2010). The final deposition of the archive will be placed with Scolton Manor Museum, Haverfordwest.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 The Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the development site concluded that, although no evidence exists for archaeological remains within the redevelopment site, it lies within an archaeologically significant landscape (Pannett 2011).
- 4.1.2 The regional HER shows few remains of prehistoric activity in the area, although isolated find spots of flint artefacts are located 750m to the south of the site (PRN 12187, 12188), and 1km to the north a prehistoric shell midden (PRN 8908). No Roman or early medieval remains are known in the area. Later medieval activity is also located roughly 1km to the north (PRN 10800) and south of the site (PRN 12186). The majority of heritage assets in the area are of postmedieval or later date.
- 4.1.3 The 1:2500 OS map of 1866 shows Bush House and Bush Farm with Cuckoo Woods to the west of the farm and woodland to the east of Bush House. The area currently occupied by the school and the playing fields appears to be farm land. The fields to the south of Bush House also appear to be farm land. Bush Lodge can be seen at the junction of the A4139 (Bush Hill) and the B4322 (Pembroke Road.) To the south of the site there is evidence of quarry workings on the banks of the Pembroke river.
- 4.1.4 The 1:2500 OS map of 1908 shows the development of a covered well to the south of Bush Lodge. A series of springs have also been identified to the north of Cuckoo Wood. There appear to have been some minor developments in the vicinity of Bush House and Bush Farm since the production of the earlier map. Two circular unlabelled features appear in the fields to the south of Bush House. The 1:10,560 OS map of 1938 shows the construction of a property adjacent to Pembroke Road on the northern boundary of the site.
- 4.1.5 A geophysical survey undertaken by Rubicon Heritage (2016b) identified potential archaeological features within the development area.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Summary results

5.1.1 In total 11 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area (Figure 2). No significant archaeological features were identified although several land drains were recorded in the trenches.

### 5.2 Trench records

5.2.1 The trial trenches can be summarised follows (also see Appendix 3):

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Features identified
1	30	1.6	1.20	NNW-SSE	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt  Made ground: Red brown clay silt very frequent stone  Made ground: Mid brown clay  Made ground: Red brown silty clay very frequent stone  Made ground: Dark grey brown silty clay very frequent coal and limestone  Natural subsoil: Light brown silt clay	Land drain (106)
2	30	1.6	0.28	NNE-SSW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt  Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	Land drains (202) (203) & (204)

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Features identified
3	30	1.6	0.35	NW-SW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	Land drain (302)
4	30	1.6	0.33	NE-SW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	Land drain (402)
5	30	1.6	0.30	WNW-ESE	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	Land drain (502) & (503)
6	30	1.6	0.80	NE-SW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Made ground: Reddish brown silty clay. Frequent angular stone Made ground: Light brown sandy clay Natural: Red brown clay and mudstone bedrock	Land drain (604)
7	20	1.6	0.55	NE-SW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Made ground: Mid red brown clay	No Features identified

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Features identified
					Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	
8	30	1.6	0.30	NNE-SSW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	Land drains (803) & (804)
9	30	1.6	1.50	E-W	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Made Ground: Red brown clay silt Natural: Mid red brown clay silt	No Features identified
10	30	1.6	1.20	NE-SW	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Natural Firm mid red brown clay Natural: Shattered mudstone bedrock	No Features identified
11	30	1.6	0.33	E-W	Topsoil: Dark brown clay silt Natural: Red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock	Land drain (1102)

Table 1 Summary of Trial Trenches

### 5.3 Trial Trench evaluation

#### 5.3.1 Trench 1

Orientated NNW-SSE was 30 m long (Plate 1). The lowest deposit, recorded in the SE end of the trench, was a natural subsoil consisting of a compact light brown silty clay (105 ) and was measured up to 0.15m thick (Plate 3). This deposit was overlain by a deposit of made ground

consisting of a firm dark grey brown silty clay with frequent flecks of coal and limestone and occasional slate (104). This deposit was recorded as measuring 0.12m thick and 6.80m in length from the SE of the trench. Above this another three deposits of made ground consisting of a dark red brown silty clay (103) measuring 0.21m thick, a mid brown silty clay with occasional coal and limestone (102) measuring 0.25m thick and a dark red brown silty clay with frequent coal and limestone (101) measuring 0.26m thick. These deposits were sealed by a layer of topsoil (100) measuring 0.13m thick. Cut in to the natural at the NW end of the trench was a single land drain (106).

#### 5.3.2 Trench 2

Orientated NNE-SSW measuring 30m long (Plates 4 & 5). The lowest deposit recorded was a natural deposit consisting of a: red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock (201) measuring 0.05m thick. This was overlain by a topsoil (200) measuring 0.23m thick. The linear features seen on the geophysical survey were identified as natural fissures in the bedrock infilled with a light brown clay silt. Also cut in to the natural were three land drains (202), (203) and (204).

#### 5.3.3 Trench 3-5

Trenches 3-5 (Plates 6-8) were located towards the northern end of the site, each 30m in length. The lowest deposits recorded within these trenches was a natural deposit consisting of a: red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock (301), (401) and (501). Cut in to the natural of these trenches were land drains (302), (402), (502) and (503). This was overlain by topsoil consisting of a dark brown clay silt (300), (400) and (500). The shallow depth of these trenches suggests that they are situated at top of slope which has been made up further south seen in trench 1 to create the current land surface. The anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in the area of trench 5 were not identified when the trench was excavated.

#### 5.3.4 Trench 6

Orientated NE-SW was 30m long (Plate 9). The lowest deposit recorded was a natural reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock (603) measuring up to 0.03m thick. Cut in to this was a land drain (604). Overlying the natural is a deposit of made ground (602) comprising of light brown sandy clay with very frequent small to medium size angular stone and occasional coal, limestone measuring 0.27m thick. Above this was a second deposit of made ground (601) consisting of a reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium angular and sub-angular stone and occasional coal, limestone and slate measuring 0.37m thick. All of these deposits were sealed by topsoil (600) consisting of a dark brown clay silt measuring 0.16m thick.

#### 5.3.5 Trench 7 & 8

Trench 7 (Plate 11) orientated NE-SW, shortened to avoid modern services, measured 20m in length. The lowest deposit encountered was natural reddish brown compact clay and



mudstone bedrock (703) measuring up to 0.05 thick. This was overlain by a deposit of made ground consisting of a firm mid red brown clay with occasional coal and limestone flecks (701) measuring 0.20m thick. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil consisting of a dark brown clay silt (700) measuring 0.35m thick

Trench 8 (Plate 12) was orientated NNE-SSW and measured 30m long. The lowest deposit encountered was natural reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock (801) measuring up to 0.05 thick. Cut into this were two land drains (803) and (804). This was overlain by a layer of topsoil consisting of a dark brown clay silt (800) measuring 0.25m thick.

#### 5.3.6 Trench 9 & 10

Trench 9 (Plate 13), orientated E-W, measured 30m in length (Plate #). The lowest deposit encountered was a natural subsoil consisting of a firm mid red brown clay silt (902) measuring 0.45m thick. Overlying this was a deposit of made ground consisting of a firm red brown clay silt with rare coal and slate fragments (901) measuring 0.40m thick. This was sealed by a topsoil (900) consisting of a dark brown clay silt measuring 0.30-0.40m thick.

Trench 10 (Plate 16), orientated NE-SW, measured 30m in length (Plate #). The lowest deposit encountered was natural shattered mudstone bedrock (1002) measuring 0.30m thick. Above this was a deposit of natural firm mid red brown clay (1001) measuring 0.60m thick. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (1000) measuring 0.32m thick

#### 5.3.7 Trench 11

Orientated E-W and measuring 30m long (Plate 18) the lowest deposit encountered was a red brown clay silt and mudstone bedrock natural (1101) measuring up to 0.05m thick. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (1100) measuring 0.28m thick. Cut into the natural was a single land drain (1102)

## 6. POTTERY REPORT

### Post-Medieval Pottery (By David Gilbert)

The Post medieval pottery assemblage comprised 2 sherds with a total weight of 158g. The following fabric types were noted:

**RRw: Refined Redware**, 1750+ (Jarret 2013). 1 sherd, 14g.

**MISC: Miscellaneous 19th – 20th century Refined Whitewares**, (Gray 2005) 1 sherd, 3g.

The assemblage was very fragmentary with several small sherds, suggestive in this instance of heavily disturbed contexts.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

	RRw		Misc		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
104			1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> C. +
800	1	14			1750+
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	

## **7. DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 Archaeological Field Evaluation**

- 7.1.1 No archaeologically significant deposits or features were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation at Bush Hill, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire.

## **8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & MITIGATION**

### **8.1 Potential Archaeological Resource and significance**

- 8.1.1 The evaluation trenching established that there is little or no potential for archaeological remains within the development area outside the areas of made ground.
- 8.1.2 There is a significant depth of made ground within the development area that may be the result of levelling to create the current playing field. Any potential archaeological remains in this area would unlikely to be significantly impacted upon by the current proposals for foundations.

### **8.2 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development**

- 8.2.1 The proposed development encompasses a change of land use from open field to a learning centre. The impact would be through the intrusive nature of groundworks for building, landscaping and utilities. Due to the lack of archaeological evidence and depth of made ground, such works are unlikely have impact on any archaeology.

## 9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Society) 2016. *Geology of Britain viewer*. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

English Heritage 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd ed.)

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English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology – A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Postexcavation* (second edition)

Gray, J. 2005 *Welsh Ceramics in Context part II* Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea

Jarrett, C, 2013 Post-Medieval Pottery in V Ridgeway and M Watts (eds) *Friars, Quakers, Industry and Urbanisation. The Archaeology of the Broadmead Expansion Project, Cabot Circus, Bristol 2005-2008* Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph 16, 176-96

Pannett, A. 2011 *Pembroke School, Pembroke, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Rubicon heritage 2016a *Archaeological Monitoring of Trial Holes at Pembroke Learning Campus*

Rubicon heritage 2016b *Geophysical Survey at Pembroke Learning Campus*

## Appendices

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## 10. APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE STATEMENT

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Trenching and field recording sheets	11
Plans	1 Digital
Sections	1
Photographs	22
Registers (Context, finds, drawing, sample, photo)	2
Notebooks	0

The archive material is contained within one box.

The archive is currently stored in the offices of Rubicon Heritage Services (UK) Ltd, Malthouse Avenue, Cardiff Gate Business Park, Cardiff , CF23 8RU

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**11. APPENDIX 2 PHOTO REGISTER**

<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	S	Post hole for compound entrance
2	W	Construction of compound entrance
3	SSE	Trench 1
4	NE	Drain in Trench 2
5	SW	Representative section Trench 1
6	NE	Land drain Trench 2
7	SW	NE end of Trench 2
8	NE	SW end of Trench 2
9	ENE	WSW facing section at SSE end of Trench 1
10	SW	Trench 6 (NE end)
11	NW	Representative section Trench 6
12	NE	Trench 7
13	SW	Trench 8
14	SW	Trench 10
15	W	Trench 11
16	E	Trench 9
17	S	N facing section Trench 9
18	S	N facing section Trench 9
19	NW	SE facing section Trench 10
20	ENE	Trench 5
21	WSW	Trench 4
22	NNE	Trench 3

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12. APPENDIX 3 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	-	-	> Tr	>Tr	0.13	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones	Topsoil
101	Deposit	-	-	> Tr	> Tr	0.26	Compact dark red brown silty clay, very frequent small angular and sub angular stone. Frequent coal and limestone flecks	Made ground
102	Deposit	-	-	> Tr	>Tr	0.25	Compact mid brown silty clay rare stone and moderate coal	Made ground
103	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.21	Compact dark red brown silty clay. Very frequent angular and sub angular stone and coal	Made ground
104	Deposit	-	-	6.80	> Tr	0.12	Compact mid grey brown silty clay. Very frequent coal, limestone and occasional slate and SE end of trench.	Made ground
105	Deposit	-	-	0.80	> Tr	0.15	Firm Light brown silty clay. Rare stone	Natural subsoil
106	Linear	-	-	1.6	0,30	N/A	Linear, NE-SW orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
200	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.25	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil
201	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	>0.05	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural
202	Linear	-	-	1.70	0.30	N/A	Linear, NW-SE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
203	Linear	-	-	1.60-	0.30	N/A	Linear, NW-SE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
204	Linear	-	-	1.70	0.32	N/A	Linear, NW-SE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
300	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.27	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil

301	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	>0.08	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural
302	Linear	-	-	12	0.30	N/A	Linear, WNW-ESE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
400	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.28	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil
401	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	>0.05	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural
402	Linear	-	-	1.8	0.30	N/A	Linear, WNW-ESE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
500	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.25	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil
501	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	>0.05	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural
502	Linear	-	-	8	0.32	N/A	Linear, WNW-ESE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
503	Linear	-	-	1.6	0.30	N/A	Linear, NNE-SSW orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
600	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.16	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil
601	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.37	Dark Blackish brown silt. Moderate stone inclusions	Made ground
602	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.27	Dark brown clay silt. Rare stone inclusions	Made ground
603	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	>0.03	Light reddish brown clay silt. Occasional stone inclusions	Natural subsoil
604	Linear	-	-	1.6	0.30	N/A	Linear, NW-SE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
700	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.45	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil
701	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.20	Dark brown clay silt. Frequent charcoal.	Made ground
702	Deposit	-	-	1.6	2.6	>0.05	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural

800	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.25	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones.	Topsoil
801	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	>0.05	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural
803	Linear	-	-	1.6	0.30	N/A	Linear, NW-SE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
804	Linear	-	-	1.6	0.31	N/A	Linear, WNW-ESE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain
900	Deposit	-	-	>Tr	>Tr	0.30	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones	Land drain
901	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	0.40	Firm red brown clay silt occasional small sub angular stone. Rare coal fragments	Made ground
902	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	0.45	Firm mid brown clay silt. Frequent small angular stone	Natural
1000	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	0.32	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones	Topsoil
1001	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	0.60	Firm mid red brown clay. No inclusions	Natural
1002	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	>0.30	Red shattered mudstone bedrock	Natural
1100	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	0.28	Firm dark brow clay silt rare small angular and sub angular stones	Topsoil
1102	Deposit			>Tr	>Tr	0.05	Reddish brown compact clay and mudstone bedrock	Natural
1103	Linear			2	0.30	N/A	Linear, NNW-SSE orientated linear infilled with limestone.	Land drain

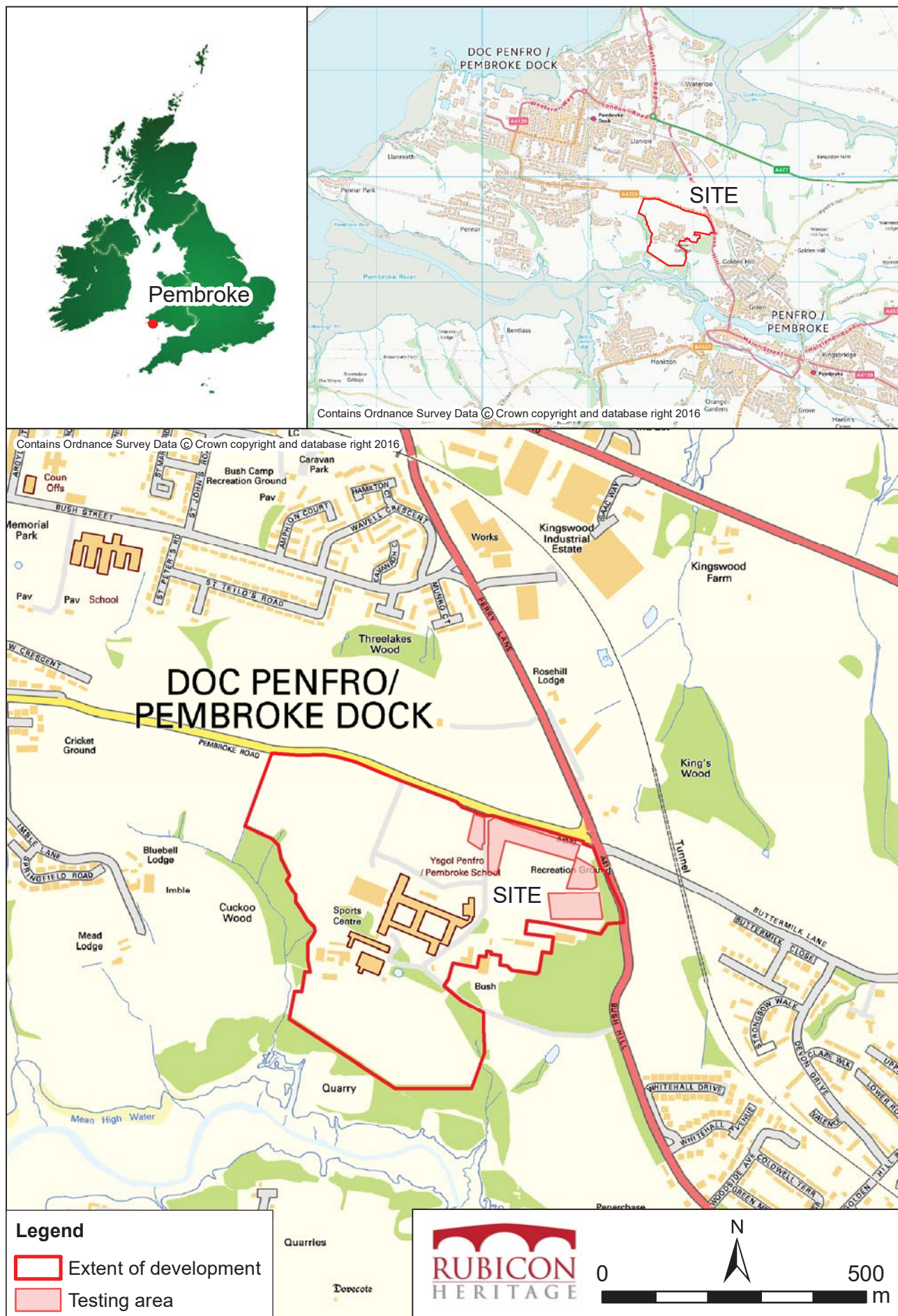


Figure 1 - Pembroke 21st Century Schools Programme: Site location.





Figure 2 - Trench layout.

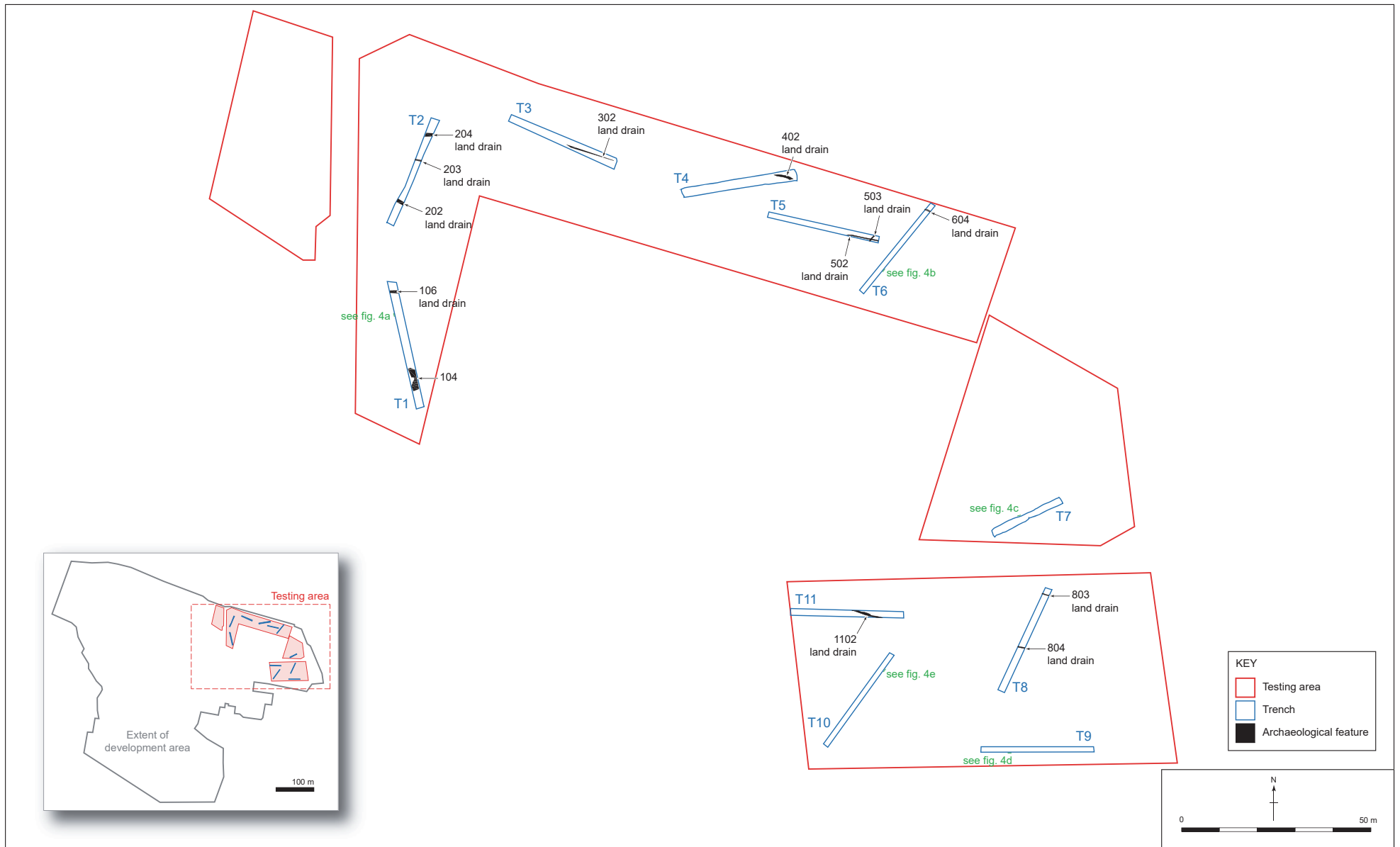
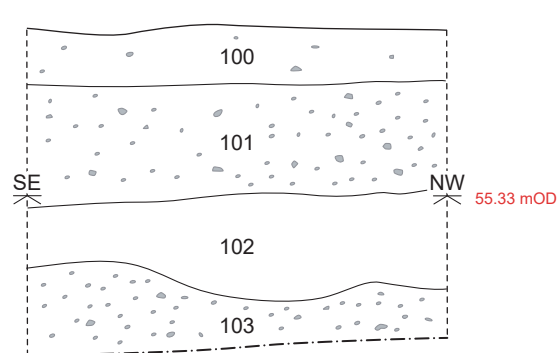
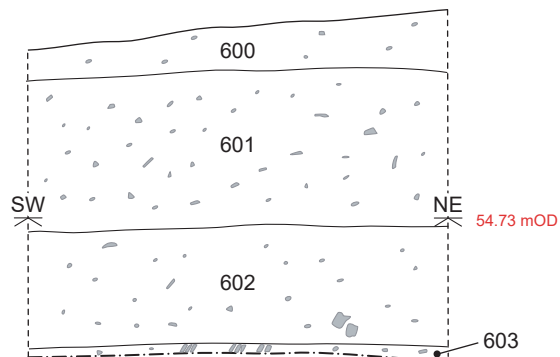


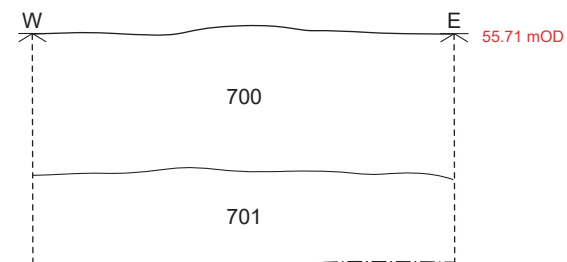
Figure 3 - Plan of archaeological features.



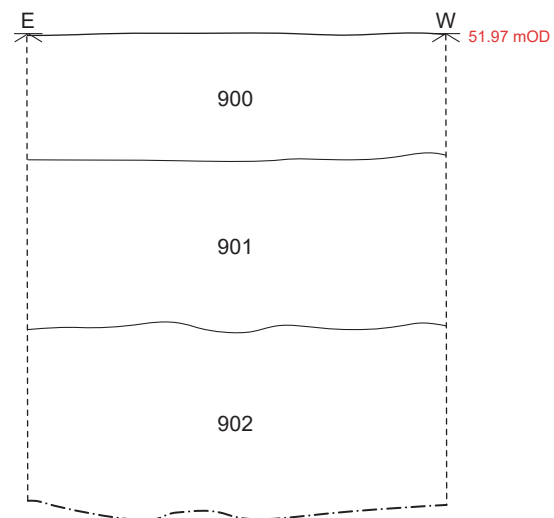
a) Northeast-facing section of Trench 1



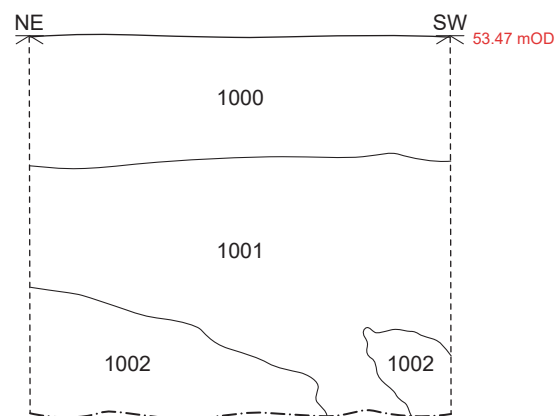
b) Northwest-facing section of Trench 6



c) South-facing section of Trench 7



d) North-facing section of Trench 9



e) Northwest-facing section of Trench 10

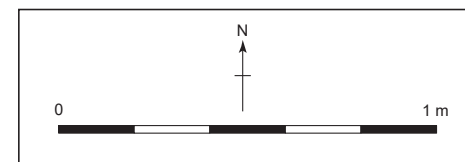
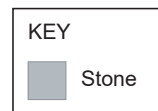


Figure 4 - Representative sections of trenches 1, 6, 7, 9 and 10.



Plate 1 - Trench 1, looking south/southeast



Plate 2 - Northeast-facing section of Trench 1





Plate 3 - West/southwest-facing section of Trench 1



Plate 4 - Trench 2, looking northeast



Plate 5 - Trench 2, looking southwest



Plate 6 - Trench 3, looking north/northeast





Plate 7 - Trench 4, looking west/southwest



Plate 8 - Trench 5, looking east/northeast



Plate 9 - Trench 6, looking southwest



Plate 10 - Southeast-facing section of Trench 6





Plate 11 - Trench 7, looking northeast



Plate 12 - Trench 8, looking southwest



Plate 13 - Trench 9, looking east



Plate 14 - North-facing section of Trench 9





Plate 15 - North-facing section of Trench 9



Plate 16 - Trench 10, looking southwest





Plate 17 - Southeast-facing section of Trench 10



Plate 18 - Trench 11, looking west