Archaeology Wales

Land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea

Archaeological Evaluation



By Jerry B Bond

Report No. 1825

Archaeology Wales Limited The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk Web: arch-wales.co.uk



Archaeology Wales

Land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For: Coastal Housing Group & Edenstone Homes Ltd

Edited by: Philip Poucher Signed: *PfpMV* Position: Project Manager Date: 06/08/19 Authorised by: Mark Houliston Signed: Mark Hoult Position: Managing Director Date: 06/08/19

By Jerry B Bond

Report No. 1825

August 2019



Archaeology Wales Limited The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk Web: arch-wales.co.uk

CONTENTS

Contents1									
Summary									
1	Intr	Introduction and planning background5							
2	Site	Site description							
3	Arc	Archaeological background6							
4	Me	Methodology7							
5	Res	Results of the Evaluation							
	5.1	Trench 18							
	5.2	Trench 29							
	5.3	Trench 39							
	5.4	Trench 410							
	5.5	Trench 5							
	5.6	Trench 611							
	5.7	Trench 711							
	5.8	Trench 8							
	5.9	Trench 9							
	5.10	Trench 10							
	5.11	Trench 11							
	5.12	Trench 12							
	5.13	Trench 1314							
	5.14	Trench 1415							
	5.15	Trench 1515							
6	The	<i>p finds</i>							
7	Discussion and conclusions								
8	Bibliography19								

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Development plan and trench locations

Figure 3: Overall trench location plan

Figure 4: Plans and sections of Trenches 1 - 4

Figure 5: Plans and sections of Trenches 5-7

Figure 6: Sections of Trenches 8 – 14 Figure 7: Plans and sections of Trench 15

Plate 1: General site shot

- Plates 2 3: Trench 1
- Plates 4 5: Trench 2
- Plates 6 7: Trench 3
- Plates 8 9: Trench 4
- Plates 10 11: Trench 5
- Plates 12 13: Trench 6
- Plates 14 15: Trench 7
- Plates 16 18: Trench 8
- Plates 19: Trench 9
- Plates 20 21: Trench 10
- Plates 22 23: Trench 11
- Plates 24: Trench 12
- Plates 25 26: Trench 13
- Plates 27 28: Trench 14
- Plates 29 31: Trench 15

Appendix I. Context Descriptions Appendix II. Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix III. Archive Cover Sheet

Copyright Notice: Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Edenstone Homes Ltd, Coastal Housing Group & JCR Planning, to use and reproduce the material contained within. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

SUMMARY

This written report details a programme of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd in July 2019 at the request of The Edenstone Group and Coastal Housing Group.

The programme of trial trenching evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning application for proposed development works on land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea, centred on SS 61610 87382 (Planning Application Reference 2018/2634/FUL). The local planning authority is Swansea Council. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, Glamorgan – Gwent Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested an archaeological evaluation of the site through targeted trial trenching to evaluate the nature of the archaeological resource.

The evaluation demonstrated that the site is likely to have been in agricultural use for some time. Two linear features were recorded on the western edge of the site, potentially representing earlier drainage features. A spread of late post-medieval and modern artefacts of limited archaeological interest were recovered from topsoil deposits. No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. The archaeological potential of the site would therefore appear low, although an area of wetter ground on the western corner, potentially associated with one of the linear features, may also be associated with the 19th century field name 'Well Field', and may be of some archaeological interest.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2104).

CRYNODEB

Mae'r adroddiad ysgrifenedig hwn yn cynnwys manylion rhaglen o Werthuso Ffosydd Prawf Archeolegol a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf ym mis Gorffennaf 2019 ar gais The Edenstone Group a Coastal Housing Group.

Cynhaliwyd y rhaglen o werthuso ffosydd prawf fel rhan o gais cynllunio ar gyfer gwaith datblygu arfaethedig ar dir oddi ar Higher Lane, Langland, Abertawe, y mae canol y safle yn SS 61610 87382 (Cyfeirnod Cais Cynllunio 2018/2634/FUL). Yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol yw

Cyngor Abertawe. Oherwydd potensial archeolegol y safle, gwnaeth Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent, yn ei chapasiti fel cynghorwr archeolegol i'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol, gais am werthusiad archeolegol o'r safle drwy raglen o ffosydd prawf wedi'u targedu i werthuso natur yr adnodd archeolegol.

Roedd y gwerthusiad yn arddangos ei bod yn debygol y cafodd y safle ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion amaethyddol am gryn amser. Cofnodwyd dwy nodwedd unionlin ar ymyl gorllewinol y safle, sydd o bosibl yn cynrychioli nodweddion draenio cynharach. Canfuwyd amrywiaeth o arteffactau ôl-ganoloesol hwyr a modern o ddiddordeb archeolegol cyfyngedig o'r haenau o bridd uchaf. Ni chanfuwyd unrhyw nodweddion neu haenau pellach o ddiddordeb archeolegol. Felly, ymddengys bod potensial archeolegol bach i'r safle, er ei bod yn bosibl bod ardal o dir gwlypach yn y gornel orllewinol, sydd o bosibl yn gysylltiedig ag un o'r nodweddion unionlin, hefyd yn gysylltiedig â'r cae o'r 19^{eg} ganrif o'r enw 'Well Field', ac mae'n bosibl bod peth diddordeb archeolegol iddo.

Cynhaliwyd yr holl waith yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (2104).

1 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

In May 2019 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by the Edenstone Homes Ltd and Coastal Housing Group to carry out a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation that was undertaken in association with proposed development works on Land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea, centred on SS 61610 87382 (Figure 1 and 2). The proposed developed comprises plans for a residential development on former agricultural land. The local planning authority is Swansea Council (SC) and the planning application number is 2018/2634/FUL.

The recommendations for an archaeological evaluation of the site have been proposed by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning (GGAT-AP), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to SC. These recommendations were laid out in a letter from GGAT-AP to SC, dated 22/3/19, which highlights the historic nature of the field system in this area, the presence of prehistoric and Roman finds in the vicinity, and the potential for archaeological remains to be relatively undisturbed within the proposed development area. As a result, GGAT-AP requested a programme of archaeological evaluation in order to evaluate the nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits that may survive on this site, and the impact of the proposed development upon them.

The methodology was contained within a Written Scheme of Investigation (Poucher 2019) which was prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, AW, at the request of The Edenstone Group. The WSI was approved by GGAT-AP, on behalf of the local planning authority, prior to the work being undertaken.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was to provide SC with the information they have requested from the client in response to the planning application, the requirements for which are set out Planning Policy (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

The evaluation was carried under the supervision of Jerry Bond, assisted by Sam Pamment and James Evans. The project was managed by Philip Poucher MCIfA. The fieldwork was undertaken in July 2019. The AW project number is 2718 and the site code is HLL/19/EV. All work was undertaken to the standards & guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site largely occupies a single field of pasture, extending slightly into a neighbouring field to the southwest, all bounded by hedgerows, occupying gently sloping south facing land at around 50mOD. The site lies to south of Higher Lane in Langland, Swansea. Urban development extends to the north and west of the site, with a single dwelling and associated garden lying to the east. To the south and southeast further agricultural land extends to the open land along the cliff top, which lies between 200m and 250m to the south. Urban development to the north and west forms part of the village of Thistleboon, which forms a continuous urban development with Langland to the west and Mumbles/Oystermouth to the north.

The site lies on the southeast tip of the Gower peninsula which extends into the Bristol Channel. Swansea Bay lies to the northeast, with the city of Swansea lying approximately 6km to the northeast. The underlying bedrock of the proposed development area comprises limestone, lying on the fringe of both the High Tor Limestone Formation and the Hunts Bay Oolite Subgroup. This is overlain by Devensian Diamicton (BGS 2018).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The regional Historic Environment Record records a number of prehistoric and Roman finds in the local area. The prehistoric finds relate to a number of flint and chert flakes and artefacts recovered from both the Thistleboon area and along the coastline, largely from surface exposures, with no associated archaeological features or deposits identified. Some are tentatively dated to the Mesolithic, others, including a stone axe (PRN 00469w) have been dated to the Neolithic. None of these finds have come from within the proposed development area. More recently the RCAHMW have also identified a possible prehistoric enclosure from aerial photography in fields to the southeast (NPRN 420965) on the edge of the Mumbles cricket ground and partly disturbed by modern development along Langcliffe Park.

The Roman finds were discovered by metal detector in fields to the south of Thistleboon (PRN 01928w), but no further information on the precise nature or location of the finds is available. A possible Roman Villa site has long been identified at All Saint Church in Mumbles, 500m to the north of the site.

The site lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Thistleboon (HLCA024), part of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (WGI) 1). This area was once part of a wider medieval agricultural landscape of clustered settlements, scattered farmsteads and open strip field systems integrated with open access to cliff top common land. During the post-medieval period, as the settlements of Mumbles and Newton expanded, these fields were amalgamated into larger units. The field layout in this area has remained little altered since recorded on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, and may preserve pre-1845 field system layouts.

Higher Lane, and the lane that runs down the west edge of the site, are long established routes, visible on map sources from at least the early 19th century onwards. The field is called 'Well Field' on the tithe map of 1844. This presumably relates to an area of wet ground in the southwest corner of the field. No formal well is marked on subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping of the site from the late 19th century onwards, but a footpath has been shown crossing the site from northeast to southwest, effectively accessing this corner and then continuing to the coast.

A building (The Blossoms) was established to the west of the site in the late 19th century, but development does not appear to have started to spread along Higher Lane into the surrounding fields to the north and west until the mid-20th century, with major development extending to the western boundary in the 1960s, and redevelopment immediately to the north occurring in the early 2000s.

4 METHODOLOGY

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features present within the development area. The work aimed to reveal the presence or absence of the archaeological resource, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

A total of 15 trial trenches (figure 3) were excavated (out of an original planned total of 16) by mechanical excavator equipped with a grading bucket of 1.6m width. All trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision and were machined to the top of any surviving archaeological remains or to the top of the geological natural horizon. All trenches were then hand cleaned using hoes and trowels and then fully recorded using digital photographs, written records on pro forma unique context records, and detailed drawings of a suitable scale (1:10, 1:20 & 1:50).

The trenches locations had been agreed with GGAT prior to works commencing, as laid out in the agreed WSI (Appendix II). As no specific archaeological features were identified to target, the trenches were arranged to investigate areas of likely disturbance resulting from the proposed development works. There were a number of additional constraints on trench locations, including the route of a public footpath through the site and exclusions zones drawn around a number of badger access points in the site boundary. Two trenches were planned in the southwest corner of the development site, in an adjacent field. In the event dense vegetation within this area meant that it was not possible to excavate two trenches in the agreed location, instead a single trench was excavated, of equivalent length to the two separate trenches, and overlying parts of the location of the separate trenches to ensure no loss of information occurred. The trenches were of varying lengths, all 1.8m wide, and of varying depths.

All finds were retained for post excavation analysis, but due to their limited archaeological value the intention is to discard them.

5 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

The location of the trenches can be seen on Figure 3, they varied in length from 10m to 30m, all were 1.8m in width and the depths were variable depending on the layers encountered, all were terminated on top of any remains or when the geological natural had been reached.

5.1 TRENCH 1 (FIGURE 4, PLATES 2 & 3)

This trench was located in the southeast corner of the site. It measured 10m long, orientated ENE-WSW and its maximum depth was 0.75m. The earliest deposits were two variations within the underlying geological natural subsoils, to the east of the trench was (103), a compact mid greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent small and medium sized stones, of both rounded and angular types. It covered the eastern end of the trench for an area of 3.8m long and was greater than 0.1m thick. Along the rest of the trench was (102), a compact mid reddish brown, sandy silt with occasional medium and large rounded and angular stones. It was 6.2m in length and greater than 0.1m in thickness.

Above was (101), a compact sandy silt with a reddish grey brown tint, containing a few medium and larger rounded and angular stones. It was of 0.35m thickness and it covered the length and width of the trench. It was formed by the repeated ploughing of the site which allowed soil to move downhill, forming a colluvium which was present across most of the site.

Overlying all was (100) the extant plough soil, a friable mid grey brown loam with stubble still in situ from a recent crop of corn/wheat on the site area. It contained moderately frequent quantities of medium sized rounded and sub angular stones, it was 0.2m thick and covered the entire area of the trench.

No finds were recovered from any of the layers within the trench.

5.2 TRENCH 2 (FIGURE 4, PLATES 4 & 5)

The trench was located at the southern end of the site, it measured 15m long and was orientated NNW-SSE and its maximum depth was 0.78m.

The basal layer was (202), a compact reddish brown, sandy silt with occasional small and large rounded stones, it covered the base of the trench and was greater than 0.18m thick, this represented the geological natural.

Above was (201), a compact, mid greyish brown, sandy loam, with occasional small rounded and angular stones, it was across the entire trench and was 0.2m thick. It was a subsoil derived from the action of ploughing allowing it to form as a colluvium.

Overlying all was (200), the extant plough soil, a pale greyish brown sandy loam with medium quantities of rounded and sub angular stones, it was of 0.26m - 0.28m thickness.

No finds were recovered from any of the deposits within this trench.

5.3 TRENCH 3 (FIGURE 4, PLATES 6 & 7)

This trench was located in the southwest corner of the main field. It measured 20m long and was orientated northwest-southeast, and its maximum depth was 0.78m.

Its basal layer, both part of the geological natural deposit of glacial till and fluvial glacial deposits, was treated as two distinct contexts during the recording, to the NW was (303), a compact, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional stones which it was greater than 0.09m thick and was exposed for a width of 3m. Stratigraphically the same layer was (302), a compact, pale yellowish-brown sandy silt with occasional large rounded stones which was greater than 0.09m thickness and extended for at least 17m along the length of the trench.

Cutting the natural toward the SE end of the trench was a linear feature, a ditch [304], orientated NE-SW which was 1.3m wide with a surviving depth of 0.21m. It had an irregular profile having a flattish base, with a concave NE side of *circa* 45 degrees whilst its SW side was much flatter of *circa* 30 degrees. It contained a single fill, (305), a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt, and contained frequent small rounded stones.

Above was (301), a compact mid greyish brown sandy loam, with occasional angular and rounded small sized stones. It was across the entire trench and was 0.37m thick. It is thought to be a result of colluvium forming across the site from repeated ploughing over many years.

Overlying all was (300), the extant plough soil with remaining stubble from recent arable cultivation of the site. It was a friable, pale greyish brown sandy loam with moderate quantities of both rounded and sub angular stones of varying sizes, though most were of medium or small size.

Sherds of both pottery and CBM were recovered from the plough soil layer (300), of a general later post-medieval or modern date. Oyster shell and a modern rubber object were also recovered from the same deposit.

5.4 TRENCH 4 (FIGURE 4, PLATES 8 & 9)

This trench was located towards the southern part of the field, it measured 30m long and was orientated ENE-WSW and its maximum depth was 0.78m.

The basal layer was the geological natural, (402), a compact pale yellowish-brown sandy silt with very occasional rounded stones. It was greater than 0.17m thick and covered all of area of the trench.

Above was (401), the subsoil/colluvium layer, a mid yellowish-brown sandy loam with occasional rounded and sub angular stones. It was 0.3m thick and covered all of length and width of the trench.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil, (400), a friable, pale greyish-brown sandy loam of 0.2m thickness and it contained moderate quantities of sub angular and rounded stones of varying sizes.

Sherds of pottery were recovered from the plough soil horizon (400), dating to the late post-medieval and modern period. A fragment of coal and oyster shell were also recovered from this deposit.

5.5 TRENCH 5 (FIGURE 5, PLATES 10 & 11)

This trench was located in the centre of the site, it measured 20m long and was orientated almost exactly east – west, and its maximum depth was 0.83-0.9m.

The basal layer was the geological natural horizon, (502), a compact pale orange-brown, sandy silt, with a darker and stonier patch toward the western end of the trench, though this is considered to be part of the natural variation, within a deposit derived from glacially deposited soils. It covered the entirety of the trench and was greater than 0.12m thick.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (501), a compact, mid grey-brown sandy loam with occasional rounded stones of varying sizes. It covered the entire trench and was of a thickness of between 0.42 to 0.50m.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil horizon (500), a friable mid grey brown sandy loam which was noted as containing frequent small sub angular stones within it. It covered the trench and was 0.2m thick.

No finds were recovered from any of the layers within the trench.

5.6 TRENCH 6 (FIGURE 5, PLATES 12 & 13)

This trench was located towards the southwest corner of the main field. It was 30m long and was orientated southwest – northeast, and its maximum depth was 0.7m toward its southern end.

The basal layer was the geological natural horizon, (602), a compact mottled pale yellowish-brown & mid brown, sandy silt with very occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub angular stones which was visible across all of the base of the trench and was greater than 0.06m thick. Toward the south end of the trench, at least three plough scars were noted, running roughly east to west across the trench which were visible cutting into the top of this natural layer.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer (601), a compact mid brown sandy silt with medium quantities of both small and medium sized sub angular stones. It was visible across the trench and was of an average thickness of 0.25m.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil horizon, (600), a friable mid grey sandy loam with medium quantities of both small and medium sized round and angular stones. It was noted as being somewhat thicker than was visible for much of the rest of the site, being typically 0.3m.

No finds were recovered from any of the layers within the trench.

5.7 TRENCH 7 (FIGURE 5, PLATES 14 & 15)

This trench was located towards the southwest corner of the site, adjacent to the public footpath running through the site. It was 20m long and was orientated southwest - northeast and its maximum depth was 1.2m. The trench had to be shifted northeast by around 10m from its original planned location as the ground in the southwest corner became wetter and markedly softer, preventing access by the machine.

To the south of the trench the basal layer was (705), a firm mottled pale grey brown and pale brown, with patches of both sandy & clay silts. It was in excess of 0.1m thick and was exposed for a length of 11m.

Adjacent to it in the north half of the trench was (702), a compact pale yellow-brown sandy silt of 0.23m thickness and at least 9m in length. Both of the deposits are part of the natural geological subsoil across the site area.

Cutting into (702) was a ditch [703], which was orientated northwest - southeast and had a very similar profile to the ditch in Trench 3. It had a flattish base with a steeper side to the east and a more rounded steeper side on the west. It was 1.55m wide and had a depth of 0.4m and was greater than 2.6m long. It contained a single fill, (704), a compact mid brown, sandy silt with sub angular and rounded stones and it was 1.55m wide and 0.4m thick.

Above was (701) the subsoil/colluvium layer, a compact yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of both small and medium sized rounded & sub angular stones, it was across the trench and was 0.4m thick.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil horizon, (700), a friable mid grey brown sandy loam with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub angular stones, it was across the trench and was 0.22m thick.

No finds were recovered from any of the layers within the trench.

5.8 TRENCH 8 (FIGURE 6, PLATES 16 – 18)

This trench was located in the centre of the site, to the south of the public footpath. It was 20m long and was orientated almost exactly north - south and its maximum depth was 0.98m.

The basal layer was recorded as two discrete contexts, though the author considers both to be merely variants within the geological natural, a glacial till known to be derived from a number of different sources and therefore often quite different in colour, texture and composition. Most of the trench base was recorded as being (802), a compact, pale orange-brown sandy silt, containing occasional quantities of small rounded stones with a thickness in excess of 0.35m. Central to the trench was a deposit (803), a firm pale grey and orange brown silt with black flecks which was greater than 0.4m thick and was 1.5m wide and extended across the base of the trench for 1.4m, it was located 6.4m to the north from the southern end of the trench. This "deposit" was test dug and was considered by the excavator to be of a natural origin.

Above both was (801), a compact pale brown sandy silt, the subsoil/colluvium horizon, it contained moderate quantities of small rounded stones, it extended across the trench and was 0.25 to 0.3m in thickness.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil horizon, (800), a friable mid grey brown sandy loam of 0.32m thickness and contained moderate quantities of small rounded stones.

No finds were recovered from any of the layers within the trench.

12

5.9 TRENCH 9 (FIGURE 6, PLATE 19)

This trench was located within the central part of the site, towards the eastern boundary. It was 25m long and was orientated NNE-SSW and its maximum depth was 0.83m.

The basal layer was (902) a compact, pale orange brown sandy-silt with occasional small rounded stones within it. It covered most of the base of the trench and was in excess of 0.13m thick. To the south of the trench was a curvilinear deposit (903), a dark brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sized rounded stones. It was partly test dug which showed the "layer" continued underneath the natural and was either a paleo fluvial deposit or the edge of an ancient tree throw. It was greater than 1m wide and 0.26m thick, it was not fully excavated.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (901), a compact mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of medium sized rounded stones within it. It was 0.38m thick and covered the trench.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil horizon, (900) a friable mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent rounded stones of varying sizes. It was 0.22m thick and covered the trench.

It should be noted that this trench was recorded after a period of heavy rainfall and this has altered the colours of the layers within it, making them appear somewhat darker than for the trenches which were recorded during a dry period. Similar comments apply to trenches 10 to 14, all of which were recorded after the heavy rainfall.

A small number of finds of a modern date were recovered from the plough soil layer (900).

5.10 TRENCH 10 (FIGURE 6, PLATES 20 & 21)

This was a small trench located towards the northeast corner of the site. It was 10m long and was orientated northwest - southeast and its maximum depth was 0.9m.

The basal layer, (1002), the geological natural, was a compact, reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones, it was greater than 0.18m thick and extended across the base of the trench.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (1001), a compact mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of sub angular stones and it was across the trench and had a thickness of 0.35m.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil (1000), a friable mid grey brown sandy loam with moderate quantities of sub angular stones, it was 0.29m thick.

A small number of finds were recovered from the plough soil layer (1000), including an iron stake, a rubber object and a modern disposable coffee cup.

5.11 TRENCH 11 (FIGURE 6, PLATES 22 & 23)

This trench was located in the northeast corner of the site. It was 20m long and was orientated southwest - northeast and its maximum depth was 0.75m.

The basal layer, the geological natural horizon, (1102), a compact mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones, it covered the area of the trench and was greater than 0.6m thick.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (1101), a compact, mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of sub rounded stones of various sizes within it, it was 0.32 thick and covered the area of the trench.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil, (1100), a friable pale greyish brown silty loam with frequent quantities of sub rounded stones of varying sizes, it was across the trench and was 0.3m at its thickest.

Finds of modern metal, modern CBM and glass were recovered from the plough soil (1100).

5.12 TRENCH 12 (FIGURE 6, PLATE 24)

This small trench was located towards the western side of the site, adjacent to the public footpath. It measured 12.5m long and was orientated northeast - southwest and its maximum depth was 0.6m.

The basal layer, the geological natural, (1202), was a compact, mottled mid orange brown and pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional large rounded stones, as well as patches of small and medium sized rounded and sub angular stones. It was across the base of the trench and was greater than 0.1m thick.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (1201), a soft, mid reddish-brown sandy silt, with very occasional large rounded stones being noted as well as small and medium sized rounded and sub angular stones. It was across the trench and was 0.3m in thickness.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil, (1200), a dark brown loam, with variable quantities of small and medium sized rounded and sub angular stones as well as very occasional large rounded stones. It covered the entire are of the trench and was 0.2m thick.

No finds were recovered from any of the layers within the trench.

5.13 TRENCH 13 (FIGURE 6, PLATE 25 & 26)

This trench was located adjacent to Trench 12, near the western boundary of the site. It was 11.2m long and was orientated almost exactly east - west and its maximum depth was 0.55m.

The basal layer was the geological natural, (1302), a compact, mottled deposit of mid brown, pale grey and yellow brown, a sandy silt with patches of angular stones and very occasional lager rounded stones. It covered the base of the trench and was greater than 0.05m thick.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (1301), a soft, mid brown, sandy silt with some clay within. It contained varying quantities of medium sized round stones and very occasional large rounded stones. It was across the extent of the trench and was 0.3m in thickness.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil layer, (1300), a friable dark brown loam, with varying quantities of stones of all types throughout, it was across the trench and was 0.2m thick.

Finds of modern pottery and glass were recovered from the plough soil, (1300).

5.14 TRENCH 14 (FIGURE 6, PLATES 27 & 28)

This trench was located in the northwest corner of the site. It measured 30m long and was orientated WNW-ESE and its maximum depth was 0.56m.

The basal layer was the geological natural, (1402), a compact, pale orange brown, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones, it was across the area of the trench and was in excess of 0.11m in thickness.

Above was the subsoil/colluvium layer, (1401), a compact, mid orange brown, sandy silt, with moderate quantities of sub rounded stones of all sizes, it was across the area of the trench and was 0.2m in thickness.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil layer, (1400), a friable, a pale grey brown silty loam, with frequent sub rounded stones of various sizes. It covered the trench and was 0.25m in thickness.

Finds of a modern date were recovered from the plough soil horizon, (1400).

5.15 TRENCH 15 (FIGURE 7, PLATES 29 – 31)

This trench was located in the southwest corner of the site, in an adjacent field. This corner of the field was heavily overgrown, to the extent that the planned trench locations were inaccessible. It was however possible to locate a trench 30m long across the centre of this area, incorporating the areas of proposed development targeted by the individual trenches, thereby ensuring the relevant information was obtained. This trench was 30m long and was orientated northwest - southeast and its maximum depth was 0.6m.

The basal layer, (1502), the geological natural subsoil, comprised a compact orange-brown sandy silt with varying quantities of rounded and sub angular stones, both small and medium in size. It was across the trench and was in excess of 012m thick.

Cutting into it were two features. Toward the northern end of the trench was a small, sub circular, pitlike feature, [1503] filled with (1504), a compact mid grey brown with charcoal flecks and small shell fragments. The size was 0.32m wide, 0.32m long and 0.09m deep. Due to the ephemeral nature of the feature with diffuse edges and it is considered to be a root bowl that has dragged down material within it. It only became apparent as the deposit (1502) was exposed, so it was unclear at what stratigraphic level the feature belonged, and it contained no dateable material.

Toward the southern end of the trench was a slightly curving linear cut [1506], aligned east - west, it was 0.72m deep, 0.7m wide at the top, of a V shaped profile with an irregular shape, obviously dug with little care. It was filled with two fills, the lower (1507) was an orange brown sandy silt of 0.12m thickness and with a maximum width of 0.27m. Above was (1505), a loose deposit of mid brown sandy silt and frequent medium sized sub angular and rounded stones. It was 0.6m thick and at its widest was 0.7m. This feature was cut in from underneath the plough soil, modern in date and was the cut for a service trench, perhaps a stone filled field drain or for a water pipe, though it was not fully excavated.

Above the natural subsoil was (1501), the subsoil/colluvium layer, a compact, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones, it was across the trench and was of 0.25 to 0.4m thickness.

Overlying all was the extant plough soil layer, (1500), a friable, pale greyish brown, sandy loam with occasional rounded stones of varying sizes. It was across the trench and was of an average thickness of 0.2-0.23m.

Finds of late post-medieval and modern glass, CBM and pottery were recovered from the plough soil (1500).

6 THE FINDS

The finds assemblage was largely composed of later post-medieval and modern artefacts. All material was recovered from upper plough-soil deposits across the site, relatively infrequently scattered throughout. Such assemblages are typical of many plough-soil deposits, as small fragments of waste material get deposited and spread through ploughing. Relatively recent material was particularly

noted in soil deposits close to the northeast entrance to the field, and along the main road that passes to the north.

The finds are of limited archaeological interest, and the intention is to dispose of them.

The finds recovered during the evaluation are detailed below:

Trench No.	Context No.	Finds Type	No of fragments	Description	Date
3	(300)	Pottery	2 (126g)	One glazed creamware & one unglazed red earthenware	Late Post- medieval - Modern
3	(300)	Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	1 (4g)	Undiagnostic fragment	Late Post- medieval - Modern
3	(300)	Shell	1 (<1g)	Oyster	-
3	(300)	Rubber	1 (87g)	Unknown rubber object	Modern
4	(400)	Pottery	4 (13g)	Glazed creamwares	Late Post- medieval - Modern
4	(400)	Coal	1 (5g)	Piece of coal	Late Post- medieval - Modern
4	(400)	Shell	1 (<1g)	Oyster	-
5	(500)	Pottery	8 (37g)	Glazed creamwares	Late Post- medieval - Modern
5	(500)	Clay pipe	2 (4g)	Undiagnostic pipe stems	Late Post- medieval - Modern
5	(500)	СВМ	1 (63g)	1 fragment of fired clay/brick	Late Post- medieval - Modern
5	(500)	Coconut	1 (29g)	Fragment of coconut shell with drill hole	Modern
5	(500)	Metal obj	1 (29g)	Possible shot cartridge, aluminium	Modern
5	(500)	Plastic	1	Plastic lid	Modern
10	(1000)	Fe Object	1 (571g)	Large Fe stake with ring at top	Late Post- medieval - Modern
10	(1000)	Rubber	1	Unknown rubber object	Modern
10	(1000)	Paper	1	Takeaway drinks cup	Modern
11	(1100)	Al object	1	Aluminium drinks can	Modern
11	(1100)	СВМ	1 (244g)	Unknown form	Late Post- medieval - Modern
11	(1100)	Tile	1 (15g)	Glazed patterned tile	Modern

11	(1100)	Slag	1 (298g)	Fe slag	Late Post-
					medieval -
					Modern
13	(1300)	Pottery	1 (8g)	Fine white-glazed	Late Post-
				earthenware/porcelain	medieval -
					Modern
13	(1300)	Glass	1 (46g)	Green bottle glass	Late Post-
					medieval -
					Modern
13	(1300)	CBM	1 (39g)	Decorated glazed tile	Modern
14	(1400)	Al object	1	Aluminium drinks can	Modern
14	(1400)	Glass	1	Modern drinks bottle	Modern
14	(1400)	Plastic	1	Ice cream pot	Modern
15	(1500)	Pottery	1 (4g)	Fragment of oxidised ware	Late Post-
					medieval -
					Modern
15	(1500)	CBM	5 (272g)	2 piece of roof tile, 1 fragment	Modern
				of pipe, 1 fragment of pipe	
				collar, I fragment of glazed tile	
15	(1500)	Glass	2 (11g)	Clear glass	Late Post-
					medieval -
					Modern
15	(1500)	Shell	2 (11g)	1 oyster, one unknown	-

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the archaeological evaluation trenching show that the site has been under arable cultivation for a considerable time, as shown through the depth of the subsoil/colluvium layers across most of the site. No dateable material was recovered to demonstrate a more precise date, but it is possible agricultural activity has been taking place for many years and probably several centuries.

A small number of linear features were revealed. The two ditches [304] & [703] in trench 3 and trench 7 respectively, were both of a similar profile and dimensions and had been cut prior to the start of ploughing as they lay underneath the colluvium, suggesting some age to them, though no finds or dateable material was recovered to provide more precise dating. Both were located toward the western area of the site. Ditch [703] presumably either represents a short section of ditch, or curves back to the west as it was not apparent in the nearby Trench 6. This could be related to the wetter ground in the western corner, possible as a drainage feature. This area of wetter ground may result from a spring, and would seem the most likely source of name of the field ('Well Field') recorded on the tithe map of 1844. Ditch [304] was located on lower ground in the southwest corner of the field,

not aligned with any known field boundaries, and may therefore also represent an earlier drainage feature.

A third linear feature of a modern date [1506], a service trench or field drain, was encountered in trench 15, whilst a small ephemeral pit like feature [1503] was the result of natural processes, namely rooting. A curvilinear feature [903] in trench 9 was the edge of a tree throw.

Only a relatively small number of finds were recovered, all from the upper plough soil layer and of a general late post-medieval (19th century) to modern date, typical of many plough-soil deposits and of limited archaeological interest.

Generally therefore the archaeological evaluation would suggest the site has a low archaeological potential. The area of wetter ground in the southwest corner of the main field remains the only part of the site with some archaeological potential, potentially representing the source of the name 'Well Field' with associated ditch features.

8 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Anon 1844 *Oystermouth Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*

Budgen, T, 1813. Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings: Swansea

Cadw, ICOMOS UK, Countryside Council for Wales - Joint Initiative, 1998, Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales, Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

English Heritage, 2002. *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology*.

English Heritage, 2006. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, n.d.. Historic Landscape Characterisation: Gower – 024 Thistleboon Fieldscape

(http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/main/english/historical.htm - accessed 03/08/19)

Ordnance Survey, 1878. Map of Glamorganshire, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey, 1898. Map of Glamorganshire, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey, 1918. Map of Glamorganshire, 1:2500

Poucher P, 2019. A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea. Archaeology Wales Reports 2019.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).

















Plate 1: The site from the coast, looking north.



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking west. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 3: Trench 1, representative south-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 2, looking SSE. 1m & 2m scale.



Plate 5: Trench 2, representative northeast-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 6: Trench 3, section of ditch [304], looking north. 1m scale.



Plate 7: Trench 3, section of ditch [304], looking north east. 1m scale.



Plate 8: Trench 4, looking southwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 9: Trench 4, representative SSE-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 10: Trench 5, looking southwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 11: Trench 5, representative northeast-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 12: Trench 6, looking northeast. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 13: Trench 6, representative northwest-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 14: Trench 7, pre excavation shot of ditch [703], looking north. 1m & 2m scales.


Plate 15: Trench 7, post excavation shot of ditch [703], looking northwest. 1m scale.



Plate 16: Trench 8, pre excavation shot of geological anomaly, looking north.



Plate 17: Trench 8, pre excavation shot section of anomaly, looking east. 1m scale.



Plate 18: Trench 8, east-facing section of anomaly and trench. 1m scale.



Plate 19: Trench 9, looking north. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 20: Trench 10, looking northwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 21: Trench 10, representative southwest-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 22: Trench 11, looking northeast. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 23: Trench 11, representative north-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 24: Trench 12, looking north. 1m scale.



Plate 25: Trench 13, looking west. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 26: Trench 13, representative south-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 27: Trench 14, looking east. 1m & 2m scales.



Plate 28: Trench 14, representative southeast-facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 29:

Trench 15, looking southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Plate 30: Trench 15, section of service trench [1506], looking north east. 1m scale.



Plate 31: Trench 15, box section through feature [1503], looking south west. 0.3m scale.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Context Descriptions

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS				
Trench	Context Number	Туре	Description	Dimensions
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	10m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.2m thick
1	101	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	10m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare medium-large rounded/angular stone	0.35m thick
1	102	Layer	Geological natural	6.2m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare medium-large rounded/angular stone	0.1m+ thick.
1	103	Layer	Geological natural	3.8m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Frequent small-medium rounded/angular stone	0.1m+ thick
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	15m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.28m thick
2	201	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	15m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded/angular stone	0.2m thick
2	202	Layer	Geological natural	15m+ long,
			Compact, mid red-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-large rounded stone	0.18m+ thick.
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	20m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-medium rounded/sub-angular stone	
			Late post-med/modern pottery & cbm. Modern	
			rubber. Shell	
3	301	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	20m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded/angular stone	0.37m thick
3	302	Layer	Geological natural	17m+ long,
			Compact, light yellow-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare large rounded stone	0.09m+ thick.
3	303	Layer	Geological natural	3m+ long,
			Compact, dark orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-large rounded stone	0.09m thick
3	304	Ditch	Linear (NE-SW)	1.8m+ long,
			Moderate to shallow, irregular sides. Flat base.	1.3m wide,
			Single fill (305)	0.21m deep
3	305	Fill	Fill of ditch 304	1.8m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-silt	1.3m wide,
			Frequent small-medium rounded stone	0.21m thick
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	30m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.2m thick
			Late post-med/modern pottery. Coal. Shell.	
4	401	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	30m+ long,
			Compact, mid yellow-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded/sub-angular stone	0.3m thick

4	402	Layer	Geological natural	30m+ long,
			Compact, light yellow-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-medium rounded stone	0.17m+ thick.
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	20m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Frequent small sub-angular stone	0.2m thick
5	501	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	20m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded stone	0.5m thick
5	502	Layer	Geological natural	20m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-large sub-rounded stone	0.12m+ thick.
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	30m+ long,
			Friable, mid grey sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-medium rounded/angular stone	0.3m thick
6	601	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	30m+ long,
			Compact, mid brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-medium sub-angular stone	0.25m thick
6	602	Layer	Geological natural	30m+ long,
			Compact, light yellow-brown sandy-silt, mid brown	1.8m+ wide,
			mottling	0.06m+ thick.
			Rare small-medium rounded/sub-angular stone	
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	20m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.22m thick
7	701	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	20m+ long,
			Compact, mid brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.4m thick
7	702	Layer	Geological natural	9m+ long,
			Compact, light yellow-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-large rounded stone	0.23m+ thick.
7	703	Ditch	Curvilinear (NW-SE)	2.6m+ long,
			Moderate, irregular sides. Shallow concave base.	1.55m wide,
			Single fill (704)	0.4m deep
7	704	Fill	Fill of ditch 703	2.6m+ long,
			Compact, mid brown sandy-silt	1.55m wide,
			Rare small rounded/sub-angular stone	0.4m thick
7	705	Layer	Geological natural	11m+ long,
			Compact, light grey sandy-silt, with light brown	1.8m+ wide,
			sandy-clay mottling	0.1m+ thick
			Rare small-large rounded stone	
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	20m+ long,
			Friable, mid grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small rounded stone	0.32m thick
8	801	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	20m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small rounded stone	0.3m thick
8	802	Layer	Geological natural	20m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded stone	0.35m+ thick.

8	803	Layer	Geological natural	1.5m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-grey silt, brown mottling	1.4m wide,
				0.4m+ thick.
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	25m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown silty-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Frequent small-medium rounded stone	0.22m thick
			Modern Plastic	
9	901	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	25m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium rounded stone	0.38m thick
9	902	Layer	Geological natural	25m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded stone	0.13m+ thick.
9	903	Layer	Geological natural/tree throw	1m+ long,
			Compact, dark brown silty-sand	1.8m+ wide,
			Frequent small-medium rounded stone	0.26m+ thick.
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	10m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-medium sub-angular stone	0.29m thick
			Iron stake, modern rubber obj, modern paper cup	
10	1001	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	10m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium sub-angular stone	0.35m thick
10	1002	Layer	Geological natural	10m+ long,
			Compact, light red-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded stone	0.18m+ thick.
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	20m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown silty-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Frequent small-medium sub-rounded stone	0.3m thick
			Modern metal, modern cbm, modern glass	
11	1101	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	20m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium sub-rounded stone	0.32m thick
11	1102	Layer	Geological natural	20m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded stone	0.6m+ thick.
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	12.5m+ long,
			Friable, dark brown loam	1.8m+ wide,
		_	Common small-medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.2m thick
12	1201	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	12.5m+ long,
			Friable, mid red-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
		_	Rare small-large rounded/sub-angular stone	0.3m thick
12	1202	Layer	Geological natural	12.5m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt with light	1.8m+ wide,
			grey-brown mottling	0.1m+ thick.
12	4000	┞.──	Kare small-large rounded/sub-angular stone	
13	1300	Layer		11.2m+ long,
			Friable, dark brown loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-medium rounded stone	0.2m thick
		1	iviodern pottery, glass	

13	1301	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	11.2m+ long,
			Friable, mid brown sandy-silt with clay patches	1.8m+ wide,
			Common medium-large rounded stone	0.3m thick
13	1302	Layer	Geological natural	11.2m+ long,
			Compact, light grey-brown sandy-silt with yellow-	1.8m+ wide,
			brown mottling	0.05m+ thick.
			Rare medium-large rounded/angular stone	
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	30m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown silty-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Frequent small-large sub-rounded stone	0.25m thick
			Modern glass, aluminium and plastic	
14	1401	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	30m+ long,
			Compact, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Common small-large sub-rounded stone	0.25m thick
14	1402	Layer	Geological natural	30m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small rounded stone	0.11m+ thick.
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	30m+ long,
			Friable, light grey-brown sandy-loam	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-medium rounded stone	0.23m thick
			Late post-med/modern pottery, glass & cbm.	
15	1501	Layer	Lower plough soil/colluvium	30m+ long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-medium rounded stone	0.4m thick
15	1502	Layer	Geological natural	30m+ long,
			Compact, light orange-brown sandy-silt	1.8m+ wide,
			Rare small-medium rounded/sub-angular stone	0.12m+ thick.
15	1503	Cut	Pit/root bowl	0.32m long,
			Sub-circular. Irregular, diffuse sides.	0.32m wide,
			Irregular base	0.09m deep
			Single fill (1504)	
15	1504	Fill	Fill of 1503	0.32m long,
			Compact, mid grey-brown sandy-silt	0.32m wide,
			Rare charcoal flecks, shell	0.09m thick
15	1505	Fill	Upper Fill of [1506]	2m+ long,
			Loose, mid brown sandy-silt	0.7m wide,
			Very Frequent medium sub-angular/rounded stone	0.6m thick
15	1506	Ditch	Curvilinear (E-W)	2m+ long,
			Steep, straight sides, pointed base.	0.7m wide,
			Two fill (1506 & 1507)	0.72m deep
15	1507	Fill	Lower Fill of [1506]	2m+ long,
			Friable, mid orange-brown sandy-silt	0.27m wide,
				0.12m thick

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation



Archaeology Wales Ltd The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes SY18 6BN T: 01686 440371 E: info@arch-wales.co.uk www.arch-wales.co.uk

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

EVALUATION

AT LAND OFF HIGHER LANE, LANGLAND, SWANSEA

Prepared for:

Edenstone Group

Project No: 2718

June 2019



Archaeology Wales Limited The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Archaeology Wales Limited is a company with limited liability registered in England and Wales No. 7440770. Mae Archaeology Wales Limited yn gwmni gydag atebolrwydd cyfyngedig wedi'i gofrestru yng Nghymru a Lloegr dan rif 7440770.

Contents

Page

Sum	nmary	.3
1.	Introduction and planning background	.3
2.	Site Description	.4
3.	Archaeological background	.4
4.	Objectives	.5
4.1.	Site Specific Research Aims	. 5
5.	Timetable of works	.6
5.1.	Fieldwork	.6
5.2.	Report delivery	.6
6.	Fieldwork	.6
6.1.	Detail	.6
6.2.	Recording	.8
6.3.	Finds	.8
6.4.	Environmental sampling strategy	.8
6.5.	Human remains	.9
6.6.	Specialist advisers	.9
7	Monitoring	1 / `
7. o	Monitoring	10
7. 8. 9.1	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme	10 11
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment	10 11 11 12
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff	10 11 11 12 13
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9.	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff	 10 11 11 12 13 13
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10.	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff itional Considerations Health and Safety	 10 11 11 12 13 13 13
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition. Staff	 10 11 11 12 13 13 13 13
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition. Staff	 10 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2 11.	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff itional Considerations Health and Safety Risk assessment Other guidelines Community Engagement and Outreach	 10 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13
7. 8. 8.1. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2 11. 12.	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff itional Considerations Health and Safety Risk assessment Other guidelines Community Engagement and Outreach Insurance	 10 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 14
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2 11. 12. 13.	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition. Staff	 10 11 11 112 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 114 114
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2 11. 12. 13. 13.1	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition. Staff	 10 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 14
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2 11. 12. 13. 13.1 13.2	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff itional Considerations Health and Safety Risk assessment Other guidelines Community Engagement and Outreach Insurance Quality Control Professional standards Project tracking	<pre>10 11 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14</pre>
7. 8. 8.1. 8.2. 9. Add 10. 10.1 10.2 11. 12. 13. 13.1 13.2 14.	Monitoring Post-fieldwork programme Archive assessment Reports and archive deposition Staff itional Considerations Health and Safety Risk assessment Other guidelines Community Engagement and Outreach Insurance Quality Control Professional standards Project tracking Arbitration	 10 11 11 112 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 114 114

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Trench location plan overlaid on development plans

Figure 3. Trench location plan overlaid on current site layout

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of The Edenstone Group.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken as part of a planning application for proposed development works on Land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea, centred on SS 61610 87382 (Planning Application Reference 2018/2634/FUL). The local planning authority is Swansea Council.

Due to the archaeological potential of the site Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested an archaeological evaluation of the site through targeted trial trenching to evaluate the nature of the archaeological resource.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in association with proposed development works on Land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea, centred on SS 61610 87382 (Figure 1 and 2). The proposed developed comprises plans for a residential development on former agricultural land. The local planning authority is Swansea Council (SC) and the planning application number is 2018/2634/FUL.

The recommendations for an archaeological evaluation of the site have been proposed by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning (GGAT-AP), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to SC. These recommendations are laid out in a letter from GGAT-AP to SC, dated 22/3/19, which highlights the historic nature of the field system in this area, the presence of prehistoric and Roman finds in the vicinity, and the potential for archaeological remains to be relatively undisturbed within the proposed development area. As a result GGAT-AP requested a programme of archaeological evaluation in order to evaluate the nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits that may survive on this site, and the impact of the proposed development upon them.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of The Edenstone Group. This WSI is to be approved by GGAT-AP, on behalf of the local planning authority, prior to the work being undertaken.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is to provide the local planning authority with the information they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 10, 2019), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIFA.

2. Site Description

The site largely occupies a single field of pasture, extending slightly into a neighbouring field to the southwest, all bounded by hedgerows, occupying gently-sloping south facing land at around 50mOD. The site lies to south of Higher Lane in Langland, Swansea.

Urban development extends to the north and west of the site, with a single dwelling and associated garden lying to the east. To the south and southeast further agricultural land extends to the open land along the cliff top, which lies between 200m and 250m to the south. Urban development to the north and west forms part of the village of Thistleboon, which forms a continuous urban development with Landland to the west and Mumbles/Oystermouth to the north.

The site lies on the southeast tip of the Gower peninsula which extends into the Bristol Channel. Swansea Bay lies to the northeast, with the city of Swansea lying approximately 6km to the northeast.

The underlying bedrock of the proposed development area comprises limestone, lying on the fringe of both the High Tor Limestone Formation and the Hunts Bay Oolite Subgroup. This is overlain by Devensian Diamicton (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

The site lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Thistleboon (HLCA024), part of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (WGI) 1). This area was once part of a wider medieval agricultural landscape of clustered settlements, scattered farmsteads and open strip field systems integrated with open access to cliff top common land. During the post-medieval period, as the settlements of Mumbles and Newton expanded, these fields were amalgamated into larger units. The field layout in this area has remained little altered since recorded on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, and may preserve pre-1845 field system layouts.

The regional Historic Environment Record also records a number of prehistoric and Roman finds in the local area. The prehistoric finds relate to a number of flint and chert flakes and artefacts recovered from both the Thistleboon area and along the coastline. Some are tentatively dated to the Mesolithic, others, including a stone axe (PRN 00469w) have been dated to the Neolithic. More recently the RCAHMW have also identified a possible prehistoric enclosure from aerial photography in fields to the southeast (NPRN 420965), partly disturbed by modern development along Langcliffe Park.

The Roman finds were discovered by metal detector in fields to the south of Thistleboon (PRN 01928w), but no further information on the precise nature or location of the finds is available. A possible Roman Villa site has long been identified at All Saint Church in Mumbles, 500m to the north of the site.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for **Archaeologist's** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2017) and is currently in the process of review. Given that the anticipated archaeological resource within this evaluation area is potentially prehistoric and Roman in date this work has the potential to contribute to a number of research aims highlighted for

the Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age period in Pannett (2017), the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Anon 2014) and Roman (Davies & Evans 2017).

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning consent discharge associated with the proposed development. A start date of the 16th July has been confirmed, dependent on approval of this WSI. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-AP with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-AP within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information within accessible areas, and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

The site is located in an open field of pasture, and includes a small area of an adjoining field to the southwest. Currently there are a number of constraints within the field which affect the placement of evaluation trenches. Badger sett access points have been identified in the eastern and southern boundary of the site, these sites are protected and a minimum distance of 20m would need to be maintained for any digging works requiring mechanical excavation of the scale proposed by the evaluation trenching. A public footpath crosses the site from northeast to southwest, which also needs to be avoided by excavation works. Within the adjoining field to the southwest lies an area of thicker vegetation, at present the area would still appear accessible from the neighbouring field, but the process of excavating the two

trenches in this area may result in onsite adjustments if further constraints are revealed when vegetation and ground cover is removed.

It is proposed that sixteen trenches of varying lengths, 1.8m wide, will be machineexcavated within the planned development area (Figures 2 & 3), positioned in areas where development works are likely to disturb below-ground deposits, for example where building foundations or access roads are required. These locations are based on the development plans as illustrated in Figure 2, adjusted according to the constraints outlined above.

The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with GGAT-AP prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a JCB or similar machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the client and GGAT-AP, but the intention would be to stop at safe depths.

Contingency

Should potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then GGAT-AP and the client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. GGAT-AP may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation. The scope of such work will be agreed with GGAT-AP and the client prior to any extended works being undertaken.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologists undertaking the evaluation will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists'** *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English He**ritage's** *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with **the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's** *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales) / Elizabeth Walker (National Museum Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Clay pipe	David Higgins (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non- cremated human bone	Rhiannon Joyce (Archaeology Wales) / Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Leatherwork	Quita Mold (Freelance)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
Prehistoric pottery	David Mullin (Freelance)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter

	Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Alice Forward (Freelance) / Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Post Roman finds	Alice Forward (Freelance) / Sian Iles (National Museum Wales)
Brick, tile, mortar & plaster	Martin Locock (University of Wales)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Pollen	Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental Analysis	Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) / Martin Bates (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Insect Remains	Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

GGAT-AP will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-AP for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT-AP will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until GGAT-AP has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. GGAT-AP will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIFA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'*, 2014) and with elements to be submitted to the regional HER also prepared in accordance with *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (WAT 2018). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary, in English and Welsh
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the evaluation trenching, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT-AP upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant regional Historical Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw. All material deposited with the HER will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (WAT 2018).

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service, which in this case is the Swansea Museum, Victoria Road, Swansea. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT-AP.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-AP and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1999. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists'** *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIFA 2014)* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Anon. 2014 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 02, Final Refresh Document November 2014: Later Bronze Age and Iron Age

British Geological Survey: <u>http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html</u>, Retrieved 03/06/2019.

Davies, JL & Evans, E. 2017. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017: Roman

Pannett, A. 2017 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document February 2017: Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age







Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land off Higher Lane, Langland, Swansea

Site Name:	Higher Lane, Langland
Site Code:	HLL/19/EV
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 61610 87382
Site Type:	Archaeological evaluation within an enclosed agricultural field on the edge of Langland urban spread, prior to proposed residential development.
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	May 2019 - August 2019
Categories Present:	-
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371 Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houliston MIFA & Jill Houliston Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales). Registered off ce: Morgan Gri ths LLP, Cross Chambers, 9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY