ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PARC CERREG, THE CAUSEWAY, CAMROSE, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA62 6HG
SM9099621905
Planning application – 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire)

Report by: Trysor

For: John Belton

January 2022

trysor

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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2021/775
Event Record HER PRN: DAT 114898

For: John Belton

January 2022

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net

Cover photograph: Pit [004], looking northeast.

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DYDDIAD: 6ed Mis Ionawr 2021 **DATE:** 6th January 2021

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MCIfA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIfA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397

82, Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA11 3EX
01639 412708

www.trysor.net *enquiries@trysor.net*

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net .

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	114898
Name	Parc Cerreg, The Causeway, Camrose, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6HG, SM9099621905 Planning application – 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire)
Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	SM9099621905
Easting	190996
Northing	221905
Summary (English)	In August 2021, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new development at Parc Cerreg, Camrose, SA62 6HG at SM9099621905. Two shallow pits were recorded. A worked igneous stone flake was found within one pit, of probable Neolithic type and shaped to be used as a cutting blade. A charcoal sample from the other pit returned a date of 7690 ± 30 BP, dating it to the Mesolithic period. © Trysor 2021
Summary (Cymraeg)	Yn Awst 2021, roedd Trysor wedi cario allan brîff gwylio mewn cysylltiad â datblygiad newydd ym Mharc Cerreg, Camros, SA62 6HG (SM9099621905). Cofnodwyd dau bydew bas. Canfuwyd naddyn o garreg igneaidd yn un ohonynt sydd wedi'i naddu i'w defnyddio i dorri ac yn debyg o ddyddio i'r Oes Neolithig. Cymerwyd siampl o olosg o'r pydew arall, sydd wedi rhoi dyddiad radiocarbon o 7690 ± 30 BP ac felly yn ei dyddio i'r cyfnod Mesolithig. © Trysor 2021
Description	In August 2021, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new development at Parc Cerreg, Camrose, SA62 6HG at SM9099621905. Two shallow pits were recorded. A worked igneous stone flake was found within one pit, of probable Neolithic type and shaped to be used as a cutting blade. A charcoal sample from the other pit returned a date of 7690 ± 30 BP, dating it to the Mesolithic period. © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, Archaeological Watching Brief Parc Carreg, The Causeway, Camrose, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6HG, SM9099621905 Planning application – 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire)
Copyright	@Trysor 2021

Contents

1. Summary

1.1 In August 2021, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new development at Parc Cerreg, Camrose, SA62 6HG at SM9099621905, planning application 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire).

1.2 Two shallow pits were recorded. A worked igneous stone flake was found within one pit. It showed signs of use and thought to be likely to date to the Neolithic from its size and form. A charcoal sample from the other pit returned a date of 7690 ± 30 BP.

2. Copyright

3. Introduction

3.1 John Belton of Belton & Sons Ltd Little Robleston The Causeway CAMROSE Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire SA62 6HG commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological work relating to planning application number: 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire) for a single replacement dwelling and garage at Parc Cerreg, The Causeway, Camrose, Haverfordest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6HG.

3.2 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation, in line with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists which was approved by the local authority, see Appendix 4.

4. The development

4.1 The development is on a plot which has an existing late 20th century house at SM9099621905, see Figure 1. It lies approximately 2.5 metres northwest of the village of Camrose, to the south side of the road known as The Causeway.

4.2 The planning application is for full planning permission for a new replacement 5 bedroom dwelling, and double garage and associated infrastructure and landscaping, 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire). It includes the demolition of the existing late 20th century house.

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted for approval in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall describe the stages of the work, any mitigation measures and contingency arrangements should archaeological material be discovered. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved by the local planning authority.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development and to accord with Policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted 28 February 2013).

Figure 1: Location of the development

6. Archaeological and Historical Overview

6.1 In a letter dated 11th February 2021, the Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust stated;

> *The proposed development site lies in an archaeologically sensitive landscape, with several prehistoric sites and find-spots recorded within a 500m radius. These include an oval ring earthwork (PRN 2436) and finds of hammer stones (PRN 2437) and stone spindle whorls (PRN 2363) in the field immediately to the north and numerous objects (PRNs 2433, 2440, 2445 and 2447) and a burnt mound (PRN 2434) in the fields to the south and southwest. There is a scheduled Bronze Age round barrow (PE524) some 730m to the east. We consider there to be potential for archaeological features and deposits associated with prehistoric activity to extend into the proposed development site, which could be damaged/destroyed by intrusive ground works.*
> Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2021

6.2 The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of 1810 does not indicate a structure or building at the development site. This scale of mapping does not show individual field parcels but it does show open or common ground. The development site is not in open ground. The 1819 1 inch to 1 mile survey is very similar.

6.2 The Camrose parish tithe map of 1841 shows a field system at the development site but the field parcels here are not numbered or included in the accompanying apportionment, This suggests the fields were not titheable, see Figure 2.

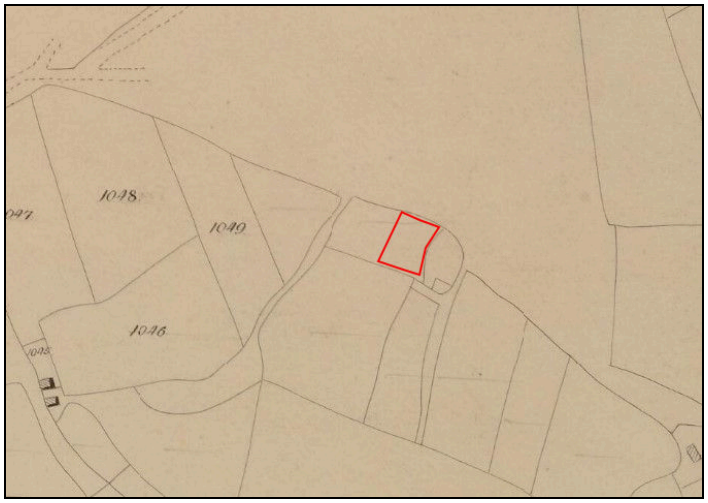


Figure 2: Camrose parish tithe map of 1841 with the approximate location of the development outline in red.

6.3 At the time of the 1889 First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map a small building named Parc Careg stood in a small field parcel to the southwest of the development site, see Figure 3.

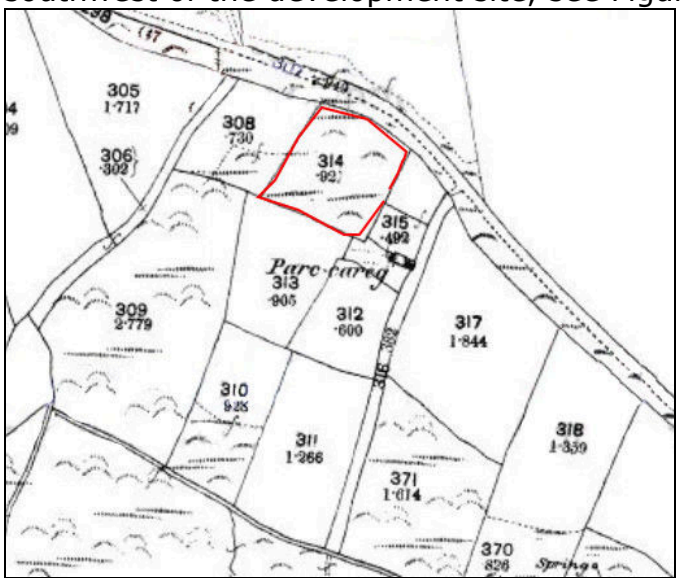


Figure 3: The 1889 Ordnance Survey map showing the approximate location of the development outline in red.

6.4 On the 1907 Ordnance Survey map the building was still shown to the southwest but not named. The development site was an area of rough ground. The 1964 map showed a similar situation.

6.5 By the time the 1976 map was surveyed the building to the southwest had disappeared and a plant nursery was within the development site. After this the existing house was added.

7. Methodology

7.1 In August 2021, a watching brief was carried out by Trysor on the mechanical removal of the topsoil across the site down to natural subsoil, see Figure 4.

7.2 The site code used was PCG2021. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	001 to 007
101 to 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 129
201 to 300	Drawing Numbers	201 to 204
301 to 400	Sample Numbers	301

Table 1: Number sequences used

Figure 4: The area from which the topsoil was stripped by mechanical excavator

8. Site Stratigraphy

8.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

8.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	Varies in depth across the plot but	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown friable loam	Topsoil used for a market garden/plant nursery from the 1970s

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
	between 0.3 to 0.5 metres		
002	-	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay with some small stones, less than 0.01 metres in size	Natural Subsoil
003	Up to 0.12 metres as excavated but the top of the fill was truncated by the machine by up to 0.2 metres	10YR3/1 very dark grey soft silty loam with very few stones Stone artefact, see Appendix 2 was found securely within the fill	Fill of pit [004] Charcoal sample 301 – radiocarbon date to 7690 +/- 30 BP
004	Up to 0.12 metres as excavated but the top of the fill was truncated by the machine by up to 0.1 metres	A pit cut, 1 metre by 1.05 and up to 0.12 metres as excavated but with the top truncated by up to 0.10 metres by the mechanical excavator. The pit was broad and shallow with a roughly flat base and steeper side	Pit, filled by (003). Likely to be prehistoric in date and contained a igneous stone artefact of probable Neolithic date
005	Up to 0.10 metres	10YR 3/1 dark greyish brown clay loam that dries to a whiter colour. It contains some heat cracked stones	Upper fill of pit [006]
006	0.2 metres	A pit cut, 1.40 metres by 1.40 metres and up to 0.20 metres deep. The pit was broad and shallow with a roughly flat base and steeper sides	Pit, filled by (005) and (007), Radiocarbon date (007) 7690 +/- 30 BP See Appendix 3
007	Up to 0.10 metres	Black silty clay (darker than Munsell) with 40-50 % heat cracked stones. Very hard in section but crumbles between the fingers	Lower fill of pit [006] Radiocarbon date 7690 +/- 30 BP See Appendix 3

8.3 The topsoil (001) was by machine as part of a watching brief across the development area. As the area had been used as a plant nursery during the later part of the 20th century, the top soil contained material

like flowerpot sherds and also features such as modern postholes which cut down into the subsoil (002).

8.4 The topsoil revealed that the subsoil was higher to the south of the existing building with lower ground to the east and west, with some evidence in the form of gleyed material that there may have been very minor watercourses to either side

8.5 On either side of the higher area of subsoil a pit was recorded. On the western side at SM9099121891, was pit [006], see Figures 5-7 and Plates 13, 17, 18, 20, 22 & 23. This had been truncated vertically during machining by up to 0.10 metres. The pit was 1.40 metres by 1.40 metres and up to 0.20 metres deep as excavated. It contained two fills, the lower one (007) had fragments of charcoal within it from which a radio-carbon date of 7690 +/- 30 BP was obtained. The upper fill (005) overlay (007) in the central part of the pit.

8.6 On the eastern side of this higher area of subsoil was pit [004] at SM. This was again truncated vertically by up to 0.10metres by the machining. As excavated by hand it measured 1 metre by 1.05 and up to 0.12 metres deep. It contained one fill (003) which produced a single artefact – an igneous flake which showed signs of use along one edge. Although it was not possible to assign a definite date to this artefact, its shape and form are suggestive of a Neolithic date (I, Brooks, 2021, Appendix 3.

Figure 5: Location of pits [004] and [006]

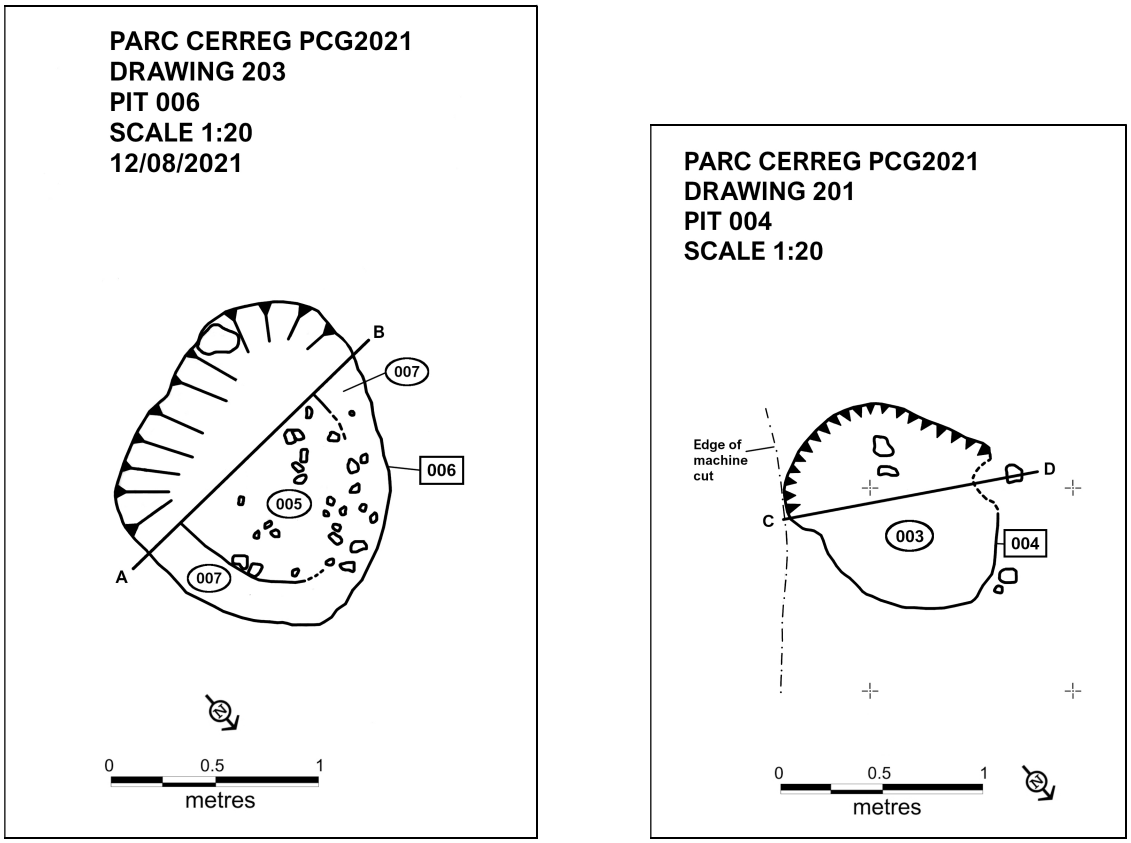


Figure 6: Half–sectioned plans of pits [006] and [004]

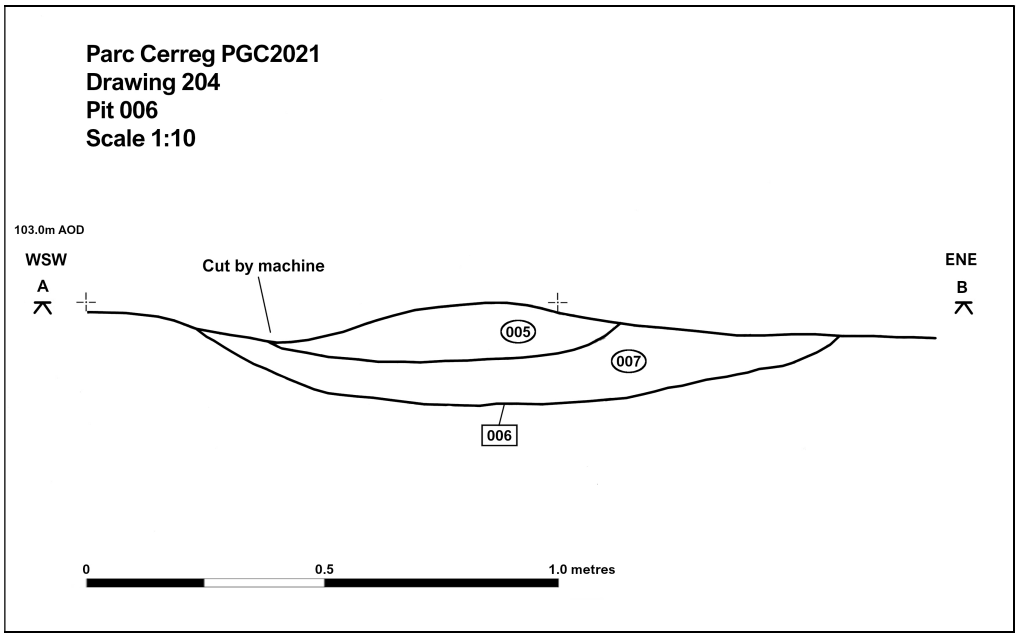


Figure 7: Section of pit [006]

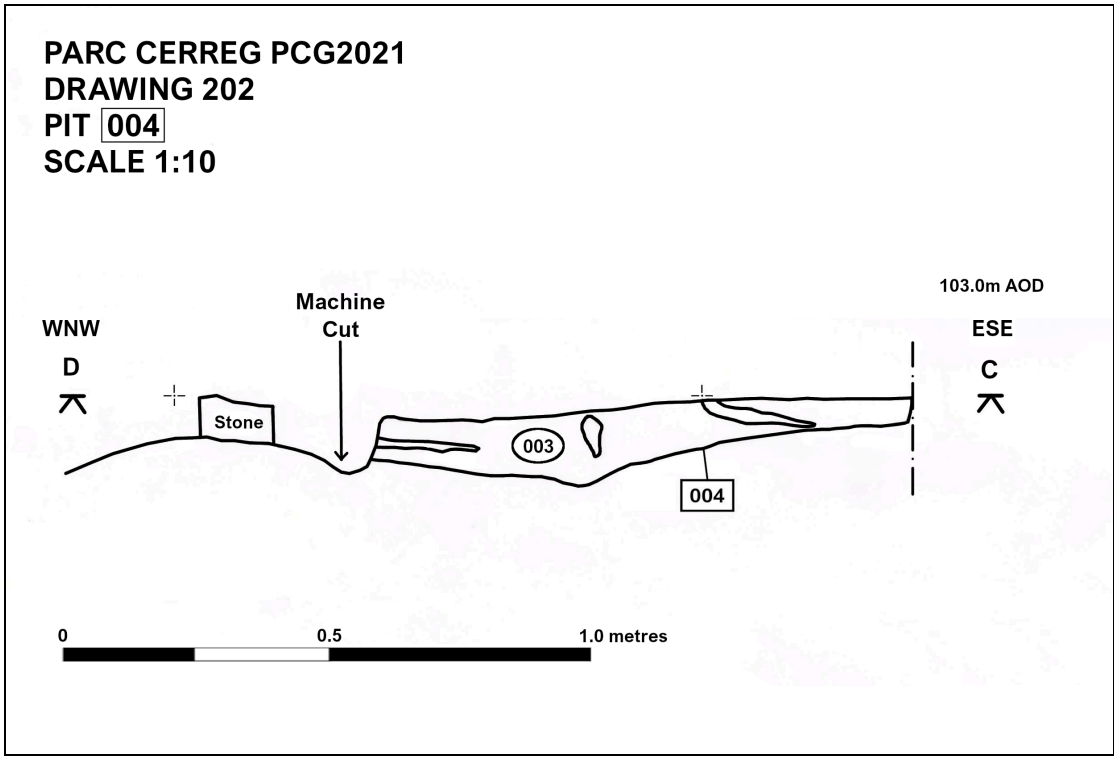


Figure 8: Section of pit [004]

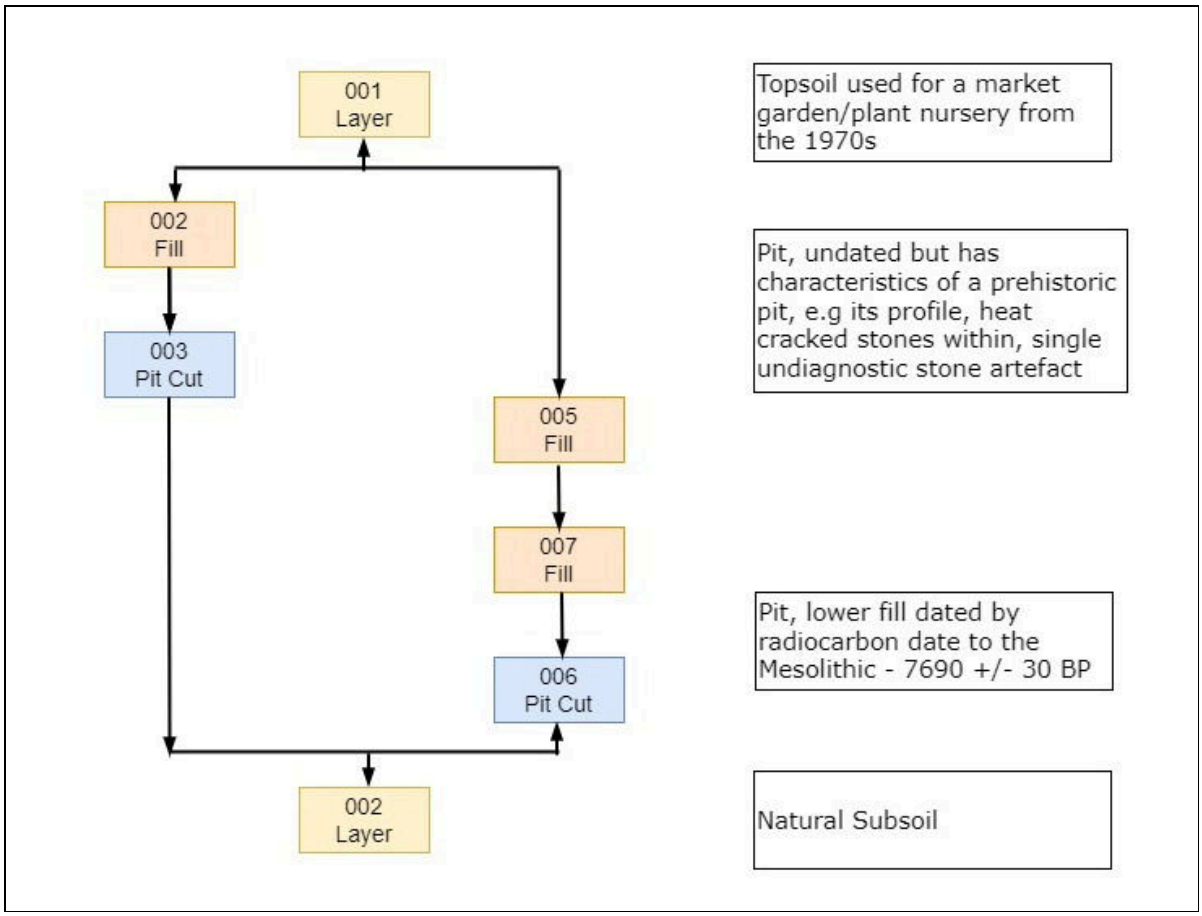


Figure 9: Harris Matrix showing the site stratigraphy.

9. Photographs

9.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 10 and 11. The photographs are included in Appendix 1 at the end of the report.

10. Conclusion

10.1 Two pits were excavated and recorded during the watching brief. One contained a stone artefact that is suggestive of a Neolithic date, the other gave a radiocarbon date of 7690 +/- 30 BP (5740 +/- 30 BC) in the Mesolithic period. The charcoal sample was a small fragment of charcoal within the fill (007) and could be residual material.

10.2 There is no recorded Mesolithic activity within 3 kilometre radius of the development site. However there is Neolithic activity in the form of a stone axehead (PRN 2364) found near an undated oval earthwork (PRN 2436) recorded in the Historic Environment Record 100 metres to the north-northeast. Three hammerstones were also found near the earthwork (PRN 2437).

11 Archive

11.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.

12. Sources

20.1 Historic Maps

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1964, 1:10560
Ordnance Survey, 1976, 1:2500

Camrose, 1841, parish tithe map

20.2 Non-published

Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986
NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives,* Version 1
WAT, 2018*, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

20.3 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, updated June 2020*
CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
CIfA, 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.
English Heritage, 2011 revised, *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage

APPENDIX 1: Photographs

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
PCG2021_101	General view to the eastern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	West-southwest
PCG2021_102	General view to the eastern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	West-northwest
PCG2021_103	General view to the northern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	West-northwest
PCG2021_104	General view to the southern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	North-northwest
PCG2021_105	General view of the southeast corner of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	North
PCG2021_106	General view of the western side of the plot and the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	North-northeast
PCG2021_107	General view of the southern side of the existing dwelling and plot after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	East
PCG2021_108	General view of the southern side of the existing dwelling and plot after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	East-southeast

PCG2021_109	General view of the northern side of the plot and the front of the current house after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	South
PCG2021_110	General view of the northern side of the plot and the front of the current house after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed	11/08/2021	Northeast
PCG2021_111	Pit [004]/Fill (003) after cleaning when revealed by machining	11/08/2021	West-northwest
PCG2021_112	Pit [004]/Fill (003) after cleaning when revealed by machining, looking northeast. The western edge was clipped by the machine and up to 0.1 metres of the top of the pit was removed as well.	11/08/2021	Northeast
PCG2021_113	Pit [006]/Fills (005) & (007) after cleaning	11/08/2021	Southwest
PCG2021_114	Pit [004] after quarter-sectioning	11/08/2021	Northeast
PCG2021_115	Pit [004] after half sectioning	12/08/2021	West-northwest
PCG2021_116	Pit [004] after half sectioning	12/08/2021	Northeast
PCG2021_117	Pit [006] in the foreground and Pit [004] in the background	12/08/2021	Northwest
PCG2021_118	Pit [006] showing Fills (005), centre and top and (007) around the lower edges	12/08/2021	Northwest
PCG2021_119	Pit [004] after half-sectioning	12/08/2021	West-northwest
PCG2021_120	Pit [006] after removal of (005) in half section	12/08/2021	North-northwest
PCG2021_121	Pit [004] in the foreground and Pit [006] in the background, the subsoil surface between the two rises slightly and then dips down beyond them	12/08/2021	East-southeast
PCG2021_122	Pit [006] after full half-sectioning showing Fills (005) and (007)	12/08/2021	North-northwest
PCG2021_123	Pit [006] after full half-sectioning showing Fills (005) and (007)	12/08/2021	North-northwest

PCG2021_124	After removal of (001) on the eastern side of the current house, this area had been used as a drive in the past and the remains of gravel surfaces removed, looking southwest	12/08/2021	Southwest
PCG2021_125	After removal of (001) on the western side of the current house. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the area to the south of the house was on slightly higher ground surrounded by lower ground, or small streams	12/08/2021	North-northeast
PCG2021_126	After removal of (001) to the southern side of the current house. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the area to the south of the house was on slightly higher ground surrounded by lower ground, or small streams	12/08/2021	East-northeast
PCG2021_127	After removal of (001) to the west side of the current house, looking east-northeast. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the ground was formerly more uneven. This area was also impacted by remains from the nursery, such as modern postholes	12/08/2021	North-northeast
PCG2021_128	After removal of (001) to the west side of the current house, looking north-northeast. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the ground was formerly more uneven. This area was also impacted by remains from the nursery, such as modern postholes	12/08/2021	East

PCG2021_129	Looking south-southeast after removal of (001) across the western part of the plot. The exposed ground surface was disturbing by postholes and other features linked to the plant nursery. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the ground was formerly more uneven, possibly with small streams.	12/08/2021	South-southeast

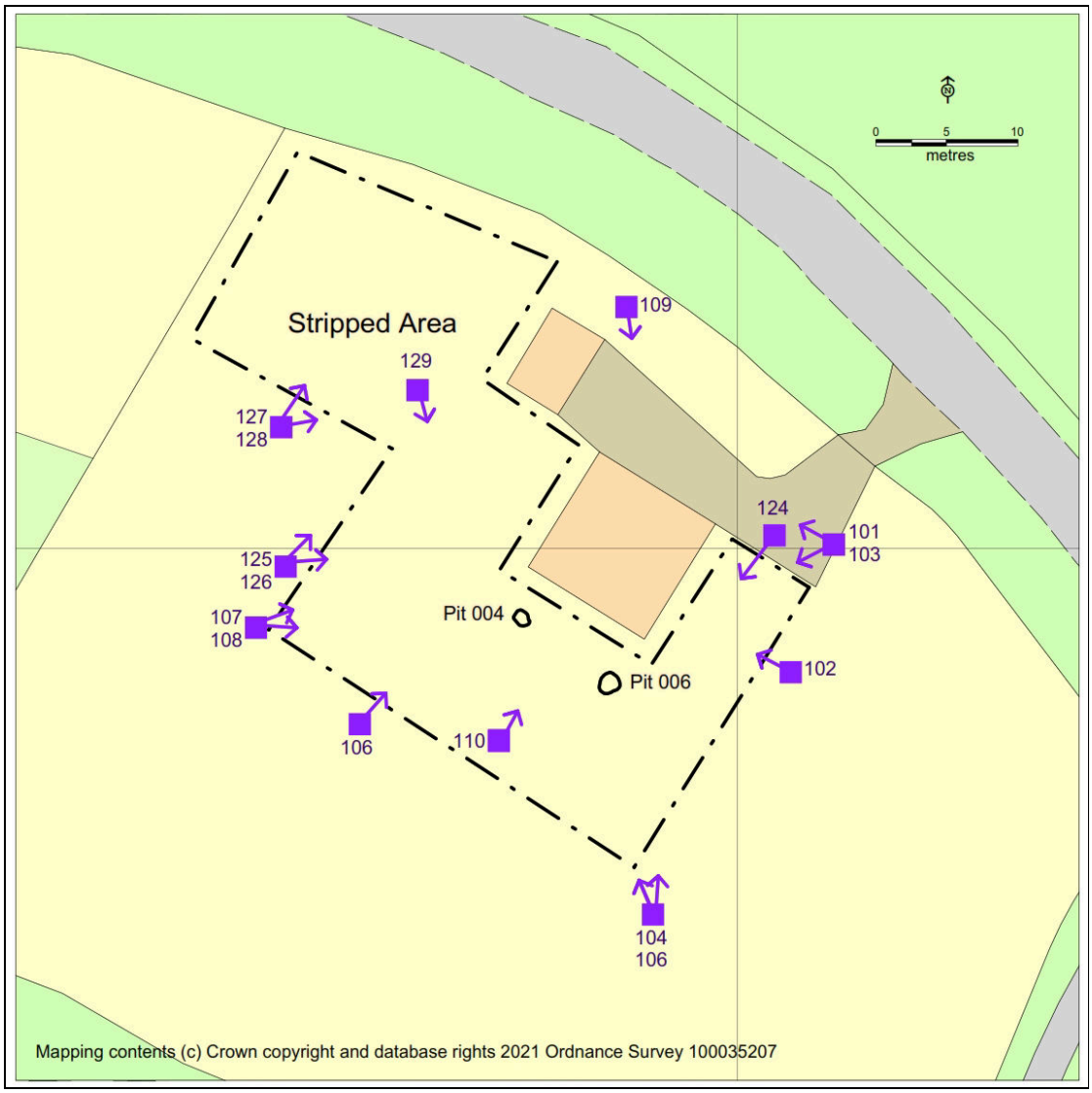


Figure 10: Location of general photographs labelled with the photograph number.

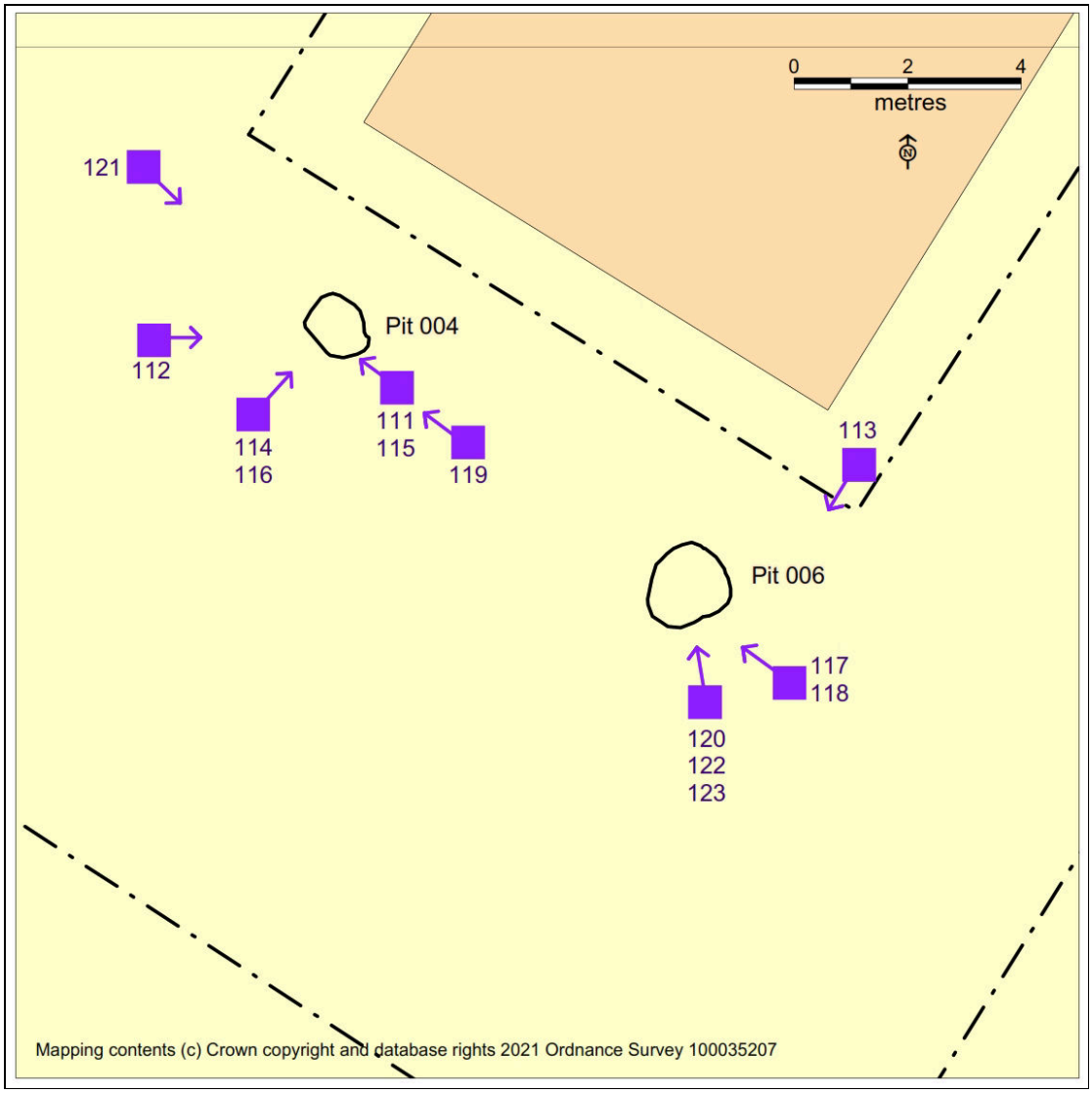


Figure 11: Location of photographs of pits [004] and [006] labelled with the photograph number.

Plate 1: PCG2021_101, General view to the eastern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking west-southwest.

Plate 2: PCG2021_102, General view to the eastern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking west-northwest.

Plate 3: PCG2021_103, General view to the northern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking west-northwest.

Plate 4: PCG2021_104, General view to the southern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking north-northwest.

Plate 5: PCG2021_105, General view of the southeast corner of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking north.

Plate 6: PCG2021_106 General view of the western side of the plot and existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking north-northeast

Plate 7: PCG2021_107, General view of the southern side of the existing dwelling after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking east.

Plate 8: PCG2021_108, General view of the southern side of the plot after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking east-southeast.

Plate 9: PCG2021_109, General view of the northern side of the plot and the front of the current house after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking south.

Plate 10: PCG2021_110, General view of the northern side of the plot and the front of the current house after vegetation scraped off but before topsoil (001) was removed, looking northeast.

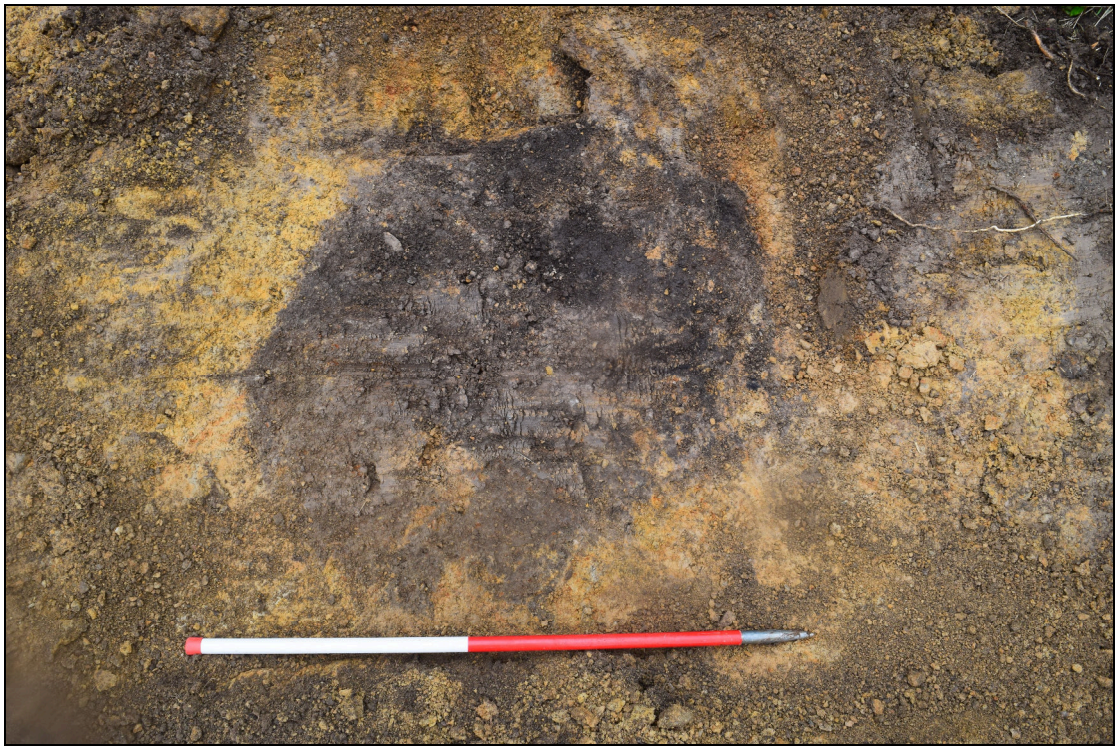


Plate 11: PCG2021_111, Pit [004]/Fill (003) after cleaning when revealed by machining, looking west-northwest.

Plate 12: PCG2021_112, Pit [004]/Fill (003) after cleaning when revealed by machining, looking northeast. The western edge was clipped by the machine and up to 0.1 metres of the top of the pit was removed as well.

Plate 13: PCG2021_113, Pit [006]/Fills (005) & (007) after cleaning, looking southwest.

Plate 14: PCG2021_114, Pit [004] after quarter-sectioning, looking northeast

Plate 15: PCG2021_115, Pit [004] after half sectioning, looking west-northwest.

Plate 16: PCG2021_116, Pit [004] after half sectioning, looking northeast.

Plate 17: PCG2021_117, Pit [006] in the foreground and Pit [004] in the background, looking northwest.

Plate 18: PCG2021_118, Pit [006] showing Fills (005), centre and top and (007) around the lower edges, looking northwest.

Plate 19: PCG2021_118, Pit [004] after half-sectioning, looking west-northwest

Plate 20: PCG2021_120, Pit [006] after removal of (005) in half section, looking north-northwest.

Plate 21: PCG2021_121, Pit [004] in the foreground and Pit [006] in the background, the subsoil surface between the two rises slightly and then dips down beyond them, looking east-southeast.

Plate 22: PCG2021_122, Pit [006] after full half-sectioning showing Fills (005) and (007), looking north-northwest.

Plate 23: PCG2021_123, Pit [006] after full half-sectioning showing Fills (005) and (007), looking north-northwest

Plate 24: PCG2021_124 – After removal of (001) on the eastern side of the current house, this area had been used as a drive in the past and the remains of gravel surfaces removed, looking southwest

Plate 25: PCG2021_125 After removal of (001) on the western side of the current house, looking north-northeast. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the area to the south of the house was on slightly higher ground surrounded by lower ground, or small streams.

Plate 26: PCG2021_126 After removal of (001) to the southern side of the current house, looking east-northeast. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the area to the south of the house was on slightly higher ground surrounded by lower ground, or small streams.

Plate 27: PCG2021_127 After removal of (001) to the west side of the current house, looking north-northeast. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the ground was formerly more uneven. This area was also impacted by remains from the nursery, such as modern postholes

Plate 28: PCG2021_128 After removal of (001) to the west side of the current house, looking east. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the ground was formerly more uneven. This area was also impacted by remains from the nursery, such as modern postholes

Plate 29: PCG2021_129 Looking south-southeast after removal of (001) across the western part of the plot. The exposed ground surface was disturbing by postholes and other features linked to the plant nursery. The surface of the subsoil undulated suggesting that the ground was formerly more uneven, possibly with small streams.

APPENDIX 2: Artefact report

Flake from Parc Cerreg, Camrose, Pembrokeshire
I.P. Brooks, EAS Ltd

A single flake was recovered from the fill (Context 003) of Pit 004. This is a tertiary flake of an igneous rock, possibly an andesite (K. Dorning *pers. comm*.), probably from the Treffgarne Volcanic Formation approximately 1.5 km north of the site.

The flake is 64.5 x 57.4 x 20.7 mm in size and weighs 80.3 g. It has a broad platform and a rough conchoidal fracture on its ventral surface. There are probably at least two removals from the dorsal surface, although these are less clear. There is a differential texture to the two surfaces which may suggest that the dorsal surface may have been exposed at some time. Marked use wear along the distal left, edge suggests this tool may have been used as a knife.

It is not possible to assign a definitive date to this artefact, however, the size and form may suggest a broadly Neolithic date may be possible.

Plate 1: Dorsal surface

Plate 2: Ventral Surface

APPENDIX 3: Radiocarbon Dating
Beta Analytic

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

September 23, 2021

Ms. Jenny Hall
Trysor
38, New Road
Gwaun Cae Gurwen, SA18 1UN
United Kingdom

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results

Dear Ms. Hall,

Enclosed is the radiocarbon dating result for one sample recently sent to us. As usual, specifics of the analysis are listed on the report with the result and calibration data is provided where applicable. The Conventional Radiocarbon Age has been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2020 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

The web directory containing the table of results and PDF download also contains pictures, a cvs spreadsheet download option and a quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analyzed simultaneously with your samples.

The reported result is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all pretreatments and chemistry were performed here in our laboratories and counted in our own accelerators here in Miami. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analysis.

As always Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result unless otherwise requested. The reported d13C was measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer). It is NOT the AMS d13C which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.

When interpreting the result, please consider any communications you may have had with us regarding the sample. As always, your inquiries are most welcome. If you have any questions or would like further details of the analysis, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you for prepaying the analysis. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Chris Patrick
Vice President of Laboratory Operations

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jenny Hall — Report Date: September 23, 2021

Trysor — Material Received: September 09, 2021

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 602661	**PCG2021_007**	**7690 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -25.6 o/oo

(95.4%) 6594 - 6462 cal BC (8543 - 8411 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 38.39 +/- 0.14 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.3839 +/- 0.0014
D14C: -616.08 +/- 1.43 o/oo
Δ14C: -619.36 +/- 1.43 o/oo (1950:2021)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 7700 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.6 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-602661**

Conventional radiocarbon age **7690 ± 30 BP**

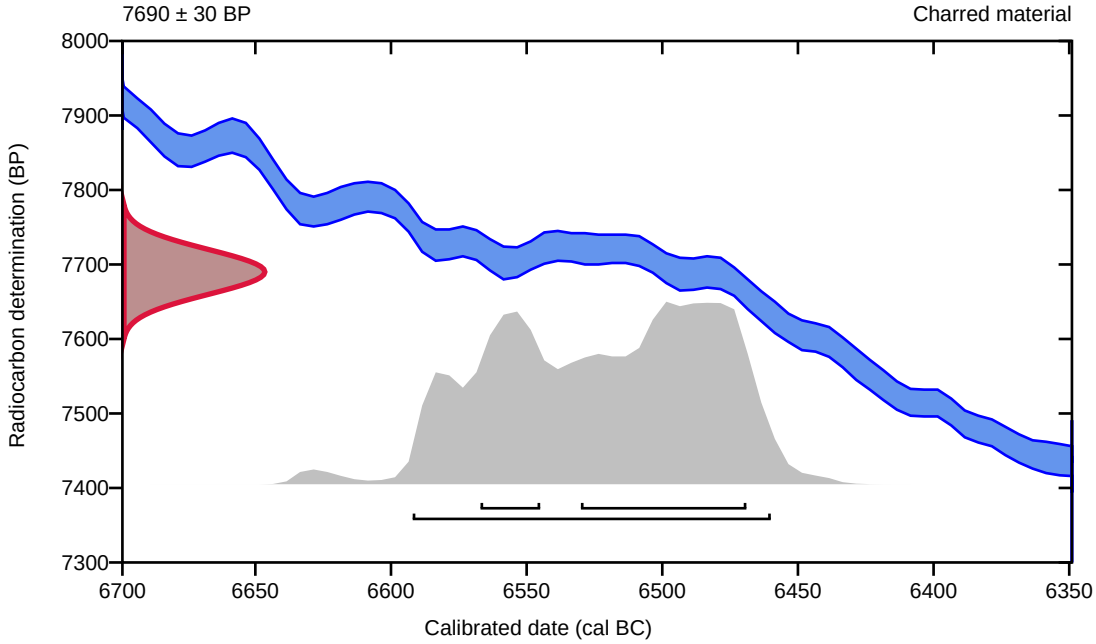
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 6594 - 6462 cal BC (8543 - 8411 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(49.9%) 6532 - 6471 cal BC (8481 - 8420 cal BP)
(18.3%) 6569 - 6547 cal BC (8518 - 8496 cal BP)

PCG2021_007



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • Email: beta@radiocarbon.com

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Miami, FL 33155 USA
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Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NISTSRM-1990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date: September 23, 2021
Submitter: Ms. Jenny Hall

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1	
Expected Value:	0.44 +/- 0.10 pMC
Measured Value:	0.46 +/- 0.03 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted
Reference 2	
Expected Value:	96.69 +/- 0.50 pMC
Measured Value:	96.81 +/- 0.29 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted
Reference 3	
Expected Value:	129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC
Measured Value:	129.40 +/- 0.37 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted

COMMENT: All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation: Chris Patrick
Digital signature on file

Date: September 23, 2021

APPENDIX 4: Watching Brief Specification

PARC CARREG, THE CAUSEWAY, CAMROSE, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA62 6HG
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
SM9099621905
Planning application – 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire)

Contents

PARC CARREG, THE CAUSEWAY, CAMROSE, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA62 6HG
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
SM9099621905
Planning application – 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire)

1. Introduction

1.1 John Belton of Belton & Sons Ltd Little Robleston The Causeway CAMROSE Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire SA62 6HG commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological work relating to planning application number: 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire) for a single replacement dwelling and garage at Parc Carreg, The Causeway, Camrose, Haverfordest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6HG.

1.2 The development is on a plot which has an existing late 20th century house at SM9099621905, see Figure 1. It lies approximately 2.5 metres northwest of the village of Camrose, to the south side of the road known as The Causeway.

Figure 1: Location of the development area to the northwest of Camrose, Pembrokeshire.

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of archaeological work during construction of a single replacement dwelling, garage and associated infrastructure and landscaping in the existing plot at Parc Cerreg, The Causeway, Camrose, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6HG, related to planning application; 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire).

3. The development

3.1 The planning application is for full planning permission for a new replacement 5 bedroom dwelling, and double garage and associated infrastructure and landscaping, 20/0638/PA (Pembrokeshire). It includes the demolition of the existing late 20th century house.

4. Conditions on the planning consent

4.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

> *No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted for approval in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall describe the stages of the work, any mitigation measures and contingency arrangements should archaeological material be discovered. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved by the local planning authority.*
>
> *Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development and to accord with Policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted 28 February 2013).*

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 In a letter dated 11th February 2021, the Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust stated;

> *The application is for a replacement dwelling and garage. The proposed development site lies in an archaeologically sensitive landscape, with several prehistoric sites and find-spots recorded within a 500m radius. These include an oval ring earthwork (PRN 2436) and finds of hammer stones (PRN 2437) and stone spindle whorls (PRN 2363) in the field immediately to the north and numerous objects (PRNs 2433, 2440, 2445 and 2447) and a burnt mound (PRN 2434) in the fields to the south and southwest. There is a scheduled Bronze Age round barrow (PE524) some 730m to the east. We consider there to be potential for archaeological features and deposits associated with prehistoric activity to extend into the proposed development site, which could be damaged/destroyed by intrusive ground works.*
> Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2021

6. Historical Overview of the Development Plot:

6.1 The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of 1810 does not indicate a structure or building at the development site. This scale of mapping does not show individual field parcels but it does show open or common ground. The development site is not in open ground. The 1819 1 inch to 1 mile survey is very similar.

6.2 The Camrose parish tithe map of 1841 shows a field system at the development site but the field parcels here are not numbered or included in the accompanying apportionment, This suggests the fields were not titheable, see Figure 2.

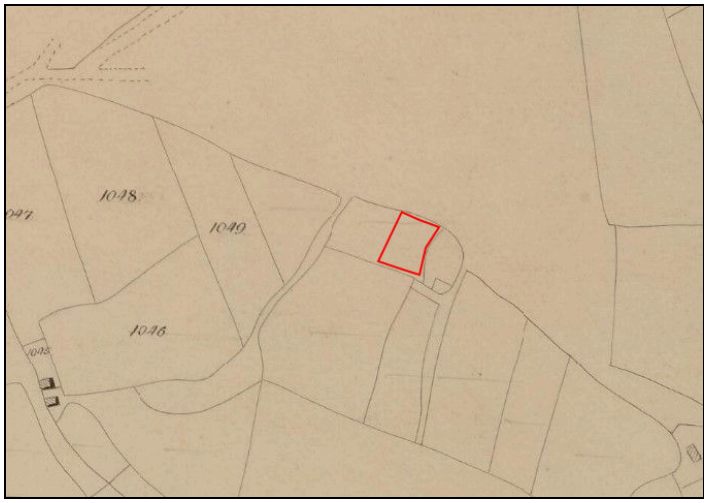

Figure 2: Camrose parish tithe map of 1841 with the approximate location of the development outline in red.

6.3 At the time of the 1889 First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map a small building named Parc Careg stood in a small field parcel to the southwest of the development site, see Figure 3.

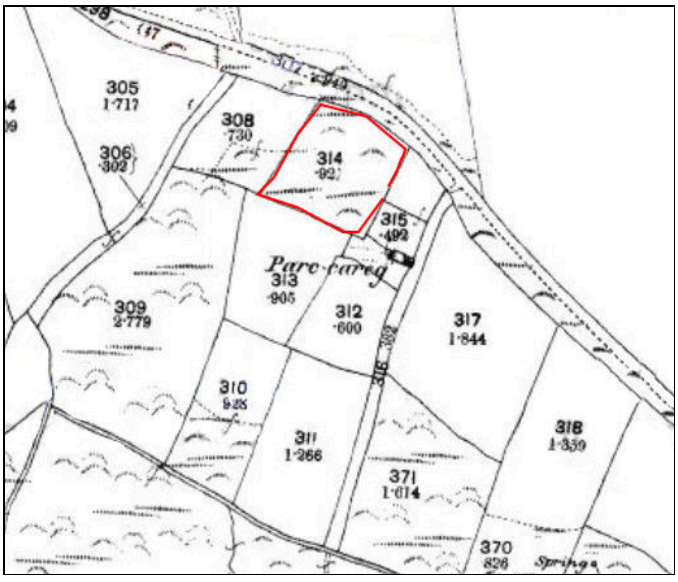

Figure 3: The 1889 Ordnance Survey map showing the approximate location of the development outline in red.

6.4 On the 1907 Ordnance Survey map the building was still shown to the southwest but not named. The development site was an area of rough ground. The 1964 map showed a similar situation.

6.5 By the time the 1976 map was surveyed the building to the southwest had disappeared and a plant nursery was within the development site. After this the existing house was added.

7. Scope of Mitigation

7.1 It is proposed that the groundworks for the new development be watched as part of a archaeological watching brief.

7.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2020a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. They define a watching brief as:

.....a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

7.3 The purpose of a watching brief is described as:

a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

7.4 This watching brief should establish whether any features can be identified as of possible archaeological significance.

7.5 If archaeological features are encountered further mitigation may be required.

8. Methodology

8.1 The groundworks will be watched under archaeological supervision.

8.2 The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2020a).

8.3 A two-person team will watch the excavation of groundworks associated with development and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

9. Recording

9.1 A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area. If archaeological features of contexts are encountered, plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.

9.2 A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using proforma recording sheets and a consecutive numbering system.

9.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2020). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant (landowner). If the landowner does not wish to retain the artefacts, negotiation will commence at the earliest possible opportunity with a recognised museum archive if the artefacts are from a archaeologically sealed context, or of regional or national significance.

9.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

9.5 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

9.6 Should removal of in situ human remains be required, work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England, 2017. Guidance for best Practise for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. Available at: http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf

9.7 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

10. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

10.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, the Local Planning Authority case officer and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Manager will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary such as curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, radio-carbon dating etc. Further contingency arrangements will be guided by Trysor's Contingency Arrangements Policy 2018.

11. Health & Safety

11.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. The risk assessment will be in accord with current Covid19 regulations and advice at the time the work is undertaken.

12. Reporting

12.1 A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.8 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2020a, p.14-15) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and archived with the National Monuments Record. This WSI will be included as an Appendix of the report.

13. Public Benefit and Outreach

13.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales,* the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales). If appropriate, a full report on findings will be submitted for publication with an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within one year of the completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

13.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all, in line with current guidance, (NPAAW, 2017, RCAHMW, 2015 and WAT, 2018).

13.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others on site, if measures put in place to meet Covid19 regulations and advice allow. This will widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

14. Archive

14.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020b). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). Further details are in the Selection Strategy in Appendix 1

and the Data Management Plan in Appendix 2. The National Monuments Record has limited scope for storing artefacts but they are well equipped for storing paper and digital records.

14.2 The significance of any artefacts retrieved will be assessed and this will determine where may be an appropriate place for deposition, subject to agreement by the legal owner, the landowner. Scolton Museum covers the area (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017).

14.3 If the artefacts are deposited separately to the rest of an archive, a copy of the report and archive will be deposited with the artefacts.

15. Resources to be used

15.1 Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

16. Qualification of personnel

16.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

16.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

16.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

16.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

16.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar.

16.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysis. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

16.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years.
Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

17. Insurance & Professional indemnity
17.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

18. Project identification
18.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2021/775. Site code is PCG2021. The DAT HER Event Record PRN is 114898.

19. Monitoring
19.1 Staff from the local planning authority and the planning archaeologists at Dyfed Archaeological Trust will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. They will be informed as to when work will start on site and contact details given, although the watching brief is may be spread over parts of several days following the progress of the development.

20. Sources
20.1 Historic Maps
Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1964, 1:10560
Ordnance Survey, 1976, 1:2500

Camrose, 1841, parish tithe map

20.2 Non-published
Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives,* Version 1

WAT, 2018*, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

20.3 Published
CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, updated June 2020*

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CIfA, 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

English Heritage, 2011 revised, *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage

20.4 Web based materials
Historic Wales, http://historicwales.gov.uk/, accessed 06/06/2021

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, June 2021

Trysor
38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. Amongst other things he was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

APPENDIX 1 of WSI: SELECTION STRATGEY

Parc Cerreg
07/06/2021 v.1
Selection Strategy

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution(s) *A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment*	Artefact archive not contacted yet. Potential for artefacts that require archiving considered Low, due to geographic location and possible nature of buried archaeological features. There may be modern or post med artefacts within topsoil due to its proximity to the former cottage, nursery and and the late 20th century house. Artefacts from non-sealed contexts will be noted and returned to landowner unless they are assessed as of regional or national importance. Artefacts from sealed contexts will be retained and recorded. A decision will be made at that point if any need to be deposited in an archive, when their significance has been assessed against the results of the watching brief. Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish.	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	

Resources	
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required to date, beyond trays, bags, markers record sheets. The potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Low. Artefacts from the topsoil will be recorded and returned to the landowner, unless they are assessed as being of regional or national importance.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment whilst enabling development
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html

  No specific themes are connected with this project although the reason the work was asked for was because of its proximity to known prehistoric sites.
- If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

  As there are no other parameters for this project defining what artefacts are collected, retained and disposed of, artefact retention and disposal will be guided by the 2019 document from the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales*

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)
Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix 2 of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include
c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
d) Drawings as .pdf files
e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives,* Version 1

WAT, 2018*, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix B in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work
c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
d) Drawings as .pdf files
e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives,* Version 1

WAT, 2018*, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Digital	**Section 3.1**	

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Paper	**Section 3.2**	

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain

why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes and context sheets – bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Artefacts	**Section 3.3**	

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

5.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
5.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
5.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
5.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As stated above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

As stated above

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main Selection Strategy Template to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trysor
www.trysor.net

38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
enquiries@trysor.net
Work Digital / Think Archive - Data Management Plan Overview

Parc Cerreg
07/06/2021 v.1
Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

The sections below are the basic components of the Data Management Plan. Each section comprises a series of sections which need to be completed.

The Work Digital / Think Archive guidance provides a full version of this document which includes Questions to Consider, Guidance and Examples where appropriate.

Section 1: Project Administration
• Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
• What data will you collect or create? • How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix A for artefacts. Digital data : Catalogues photographs, Report as pdf.
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
• What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
• How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
• How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through Online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
• Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? • What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? • Have you contacted the data repository? • Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs Costs of archiving have been considered
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
• How will you share the data and make it accessible?

• Are any restrictions on data sharing required? Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowdgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
• Who will be responsible for data management? Jenny Hall & Paul Sambook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
7th June 2021
Version
1
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives,* Version 1 WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?

Site notes including context sheets on paper Photographs Report GIS data

How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper on site Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any date. Relevant metadata will be created

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
Report, catalogued photographs
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW
Have you contacted the data repository?
No – not necessary
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Trysor partners