

**APPENDIX 6.3**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

ASFP24



## Alleston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire

Trial Trenching Evaluation

PLANNING REF. P24-136

Headland Archaeology Scotland  
13 Jane St | Edinburgh EH6 5HE

for Stantec  
on behalf of Statkraft

Draft v.1.1  
12/06/2024

## PROJECT INFORMATION:

PROJECT NAME	Alleston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire
TYPE OF WORK	Trial Trench Evaluation
CONSULTANT/AGENT	Stantec
CLIENT	Statkraft Ltd.
PROJECT CODE	ASFP24
HEADLAND REPORT NO	2024-56
NGR	SN 00620 00002
PARISH	Pembroke
LOCAL AUTHORITY	Pembrokeshire County Council
FIELDWORK DATES	13/05/2024 to 17/05/24
OASIS REF.	headland1-525120
ARCHIVE REPOSITORY	Museum of Wales

## PROJECT TEAM:

PROJECT MANAGER	Harriet Bryant-Buck
AUTHOR	Hywel Keen
FIELDWORK	Hywel Keen
GRAPHICS	Marc Zubia-Ponz

## PROJECT SUMMARY

A 19 trench evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Statkraft (the client), and Stantec (the consultant), between 13th and 20th May 2024. The evaluation confirmed the presence of two archaeological features identified during an earlier geophysical survey of the Proposed Development Area. These features were a shallow curvilinear (sub-circular) enclosure in Area A and a rectilinear (sub-rectangular) enclosure in Area B.

None of the features excavated during the works contained dating evidence and all archaeology was heavily disturbed through later ploughing. The shallow nature of the features and a lack of artefactual evidence makes interpretation and dating difficult. However, the features are likely to represent two different phases of agricultural activity due to their different forms.

*Cynhaliwyd gwerthusiad o 19 ffos gan Headland Archaeology Ltd, ar ran Statkraft (y client) a Stantec (yr ymgynghorydd), rhwng 13 a 20 Mai 2024. Cadarnhaodd y gwerthusiad bresenoldeb dwy nodwedd archaeolegol a nodwyd yn ystod arolwg geoffisegol cynharach o'r safle. Roedd y nodweddion hyn yn gaer gromlinol bas (cylchol) yn Ardal A a chlostir petryal (petryal) yn Ardal B.*

*Nid oedd yr un o'r nodweddion a gloddiwyd yn ystod y gwaith yn cynnwys unrhyw tystiolaeth ddyddio ac yr oedd yr archaeoleg wedi aflonyddu yn drwm trwy aredig yn ddiweddarach. Mae natur bas y nodweddion a diffyg tystiolaeth arteithiol yn gwneud dehongli a dyddio yn anodd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r nodweddion yn debygol o gynrychioli dau gyfnod gwahanol o weithgarwch amaethyddol oherwydd eu gwahanol ffurfiau.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>1.</u>	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	<u>1</u>
	1.1. EVALUATION LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
	1.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
	1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
<u>2.</u>	<u>METHODOLOGY</u>	<u>2</u>
	2.1. RECORDING	3
	2.2. REPORTING AND ARCHIVES	3
<u>3.</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>3</u>
	3.1. EXCAVATION	3
<u>4.</u>	<u>DISCUSSION</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>APPENDICES</u>	<u>6</u>
	APPENDIX 1 SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS	6
	APPENDIX 2 OASIS SUMMARY	13
	ILLUSTRATIONS	14

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1 Evaluation Location

Illus 2 Plan of Area A

Illus 3 Section through curvilinear enclosure, Trench 4

Illus 4 Plan of Area B

Illus 5 Section through rectilinear enclosure, Trench 11

# Alleston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire

## Trial Trench Evaluation

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Headland undertook a 19-trench evaluation at land at Alleston Farm, Pembrokeshire, between 13th and 20th May 2024. The work was undertaken on behalf of Statkraft (the client) and Stantec (the consultant) prior to proposed development works.

The overarching project comprises approximately 88 hectares of land, though the area covered by the predetermination trenching outlined within this report covers 10 hectares in total. The proposed development includes the installation of solar panels and associated infrastructure for potential export of up to 49MW at peak capacity, to power up to 15,000 Welsh homes each year.

This document presents the findings of the archaeological evaluation trenches opened across the Proposed Development Area (PDA) as a result of this commission and sets out a detailed summary of the archaeological programme of works, its findings and conclusions.

All works followed the methodology outlined in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) document (Headland Archaeology 2024a).

#### 1.1. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The PDA was situated at NGR SN 00620 00002, located at Alleston, Pembrokeshire. The land use at the time of the trenching was agricultural, with the land partially under pasture and partially under arable crop.

The PDA was bounded to the north by Lower Lamphey Road, Watery Lane to the west, agricultural fields to the east, and by a dense treeline to the south which extends from Alleston Wood. Alleston Wood also intersected the PDA to the south-west. Topographically the land within the development area sloped upwards from north to south, from approximately 13m to approximately 57m AOD.

The underlying geology has been recorded as comprising of the following bands of bedrock crossing the PDA east to west:

- Pembroke Limestone Group - Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 358.9 and 329 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.
- Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 358.9 and 343 million years ago during the Carboniferous period).
- Avon Group - Limestone and mudstone, interbedded. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 358.9 and 346.7 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.
- Skrinkle Sandstone Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 372.2 and 346.7 million years ago during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods.
- Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation - Conglomerate. Sedimentary bedrock formed

between 410.8 and 372.2 million years ago during the Devonian period.

- Milford Haven Group - Argillaceous rocks and sandstone, interbedded. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 427.4 and 407.6 million years ago during the Silurian and Devonian periods

No superficial deposits are recorded across the majority of the PDA. However, a band of till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period is present crossing the north of the GSA (NERC 2023).

The soils are classified as Soilscape 7 across the northern area of the PDA and Soilscape 6 to the south, described as freely draining and slightly acidic but base-rich soils and freely draining slightly acid loamy soils, respectively (Cranfield University 2023).

## 1.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A geophysical survey of the PDA was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2024 (Headland Archaeology 2024b). This survey revealed both likely and possible archaeological features, as well as features of modern or natural origin.

Stantec carried out an Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA) following the geophysical assessment and provided a detailed Archaeological and historic background. This showed that the PDA has the potential to contain archaeological remains of prehistoric to modern origin, including later prehistoric settlement/funerary remains, and/ or possible medieval settlement, indicated by anomalies recorded during the magnetometer survey of the PDA. Later deposits across the PDA are thought to relate to post-medieval rural industry including quarrying and limekiln remains, as well as agricultural remains relating to the Grade II listed 'Alleston' dwelling and its associated farmstead, located at the centre of the PDA. This study should be referred to for a more detailed historic background of the PDA.

The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) data, available on the

Historic Wales (RCAHMW, 2021) map viewer, shows some evidence of archaeological activity within the vicinity of the evaluation. The HER identifies a single round barrow, dating from the Bronze Age, recorded immediately outside the western border of the PDA. This barrow (3283) was previously listed as a scheduled monument but in 1990 was delisted and subsequently reidentified as a potential burnt mound. It is no longer visible as an extant feature. The only other asset within, or immediately adjacent to, the PDA is Alleston Farm. This farm is located at the centre of the overall development site and is recorded as a listed, post-medieval house (60593).

## 1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the trial trenching evaluation included evaluating the archaeological potential of the PDA and determine the location, character, extent and quality of any archaeological remains identified within it. Additionally, the works aimed to provide information about the archaeological resource within the PDA, to enable appropriate decisions to be reached regarding any requirement for further mitigation works.

In particular, the works focused on investigating two possible enclosures identified in the Geophysical survey and any associated features, to enable the appropriate decisions to be reached regarding any requirement for further mitigation.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

A trench plan, targeting specific geophysical survey anomalies, previously agreed with Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb, was laid out prior to excavation. As a result, two distinct groups of trenches were created. One to the west of the farm buildings, and named 'Area A', and the other to the south of the farm, near to the crest of the ridge, and labelled 'Area B'.

Trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of 1.8m width. All trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision in order to remove topsoil and deposits of modern make-up, in controlled spits. The Machine excavation



terminated at either the top of the geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench, with subsoil and topsoil kept separate.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand. The stratigraphy of all trenches was recorded by hand, even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

The client's archaeological consultant, Stantec, and Heneb were kept informed of all developments taking place during the fieldwork.

## 2.1. RECORDING

All recording followed the ClfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavation and Field Evaluation (ClfA 2023). All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. This recording will be undertaken on Headland's pro forma recording system Digital photography, with a clearly visible graduated metric scale was used to record all archaeological features.

An evaluation plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information was recorded 3-dimensionally using Headland's digital spatial recording system using a dGPS, accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to OD.

## 2.2. REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

This report followed the methodology discussed within the project WSI (Headland 2024a). All reporting was undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced members of staff, familiar with the project.

The final project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the ClfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (2011). The project will be archived in accordance with National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW) Standards and Guidance (2017), Guidance of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW 2015) and

Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERS) (2022).

## 3. RESULTS

The trenches were separated into groups defined roughly by their locations. Group A was located in a field to the west of the Farm buildings and were centred on a sub circular anomaly located in the geophysical survey. Group B was located to the south of the farm buildings at the crest of the slope and was centred on a similar anomaly, but of a more sub rectangular form.

### 3.1. EXCAVATION

#### *Area A*

Area A consisted of 9 trenches (numbered 1 to 9) of which 5 were sited to intersect with the sub-circular anomaly previously identified during the geophysical survey. The remaining trenches were sited over other potential archaeological features identified during the geophysical survey.

No Archaeological features were identified in trenches 1,3 and 5. These trenches were dug to clear natural geology, which varied from a mid-orange, brown silty clay to light yellow brown gravel deposits. Some evidence of evidence of rooting was also apparent in softer areas of the silty clay. There was no evidence of a subsoil which would indicate that agricultural activity on the field, such as ploughing, has likely impacted the presence of superficial deposits.

Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 contained a narrow curvilinear ditch that coincided with the circular ring-ditch feature on geophysical survey. This was fully excavated in trenches 4 and 6 and recorded in plan in the remaining trenches. The linear proved to be consistently shallow, at around 0.1m in depth, with a wide slightly concave bottom. The ditch varied in width between 0.6 (in Trench 06) and 1.3m (in Trench 04).

#### *Area B*

Area B was located c.700m southeast of Area A. This area consisted of trenches 10 to 18. Trenches 10 to 13 were sighted on a sub-rectangular

geophysical anomaly, while the others were placed across other possible archaeological features identified within the geophysical survey.

The sub rectangular linear was identified as the partial remains of a rectangular enclosure ditch within trenches 10, 11, 12, 13A and 13B. In all excavated sections, the ditch demonstrated a shallow concave bottom and was roughly 0.08m deep and 0.1 m wide.

Trenches 14-18 were focused on potential archaeological features within the geophysical survey. However, all the other trenches lacked any archaeological features, with geological variations clearly visible within the trenches. As with Area A, Area B contained no subsoil within the trenches, with a plough soil onto a mid-reddish brown silty clay matrix containing a gravel like weathered stone geology.

## 4. DISCUSSION

The trial trench evaluation confirmed the existence of the two enclosure features identified within the geophysical survey of the PDA. In Area A, the feature represented a sub-circular ring ditch enclosure, whilst in Area B, the feature was identified as a sub-rectilinear enclosure. Both features were very shallow with slightly concaved bases and were sterile of anthropogenic material.

All trenches demonstrated a lack of subsoil, with only plough soil/ topsoil remaining. This indicates that ploughing and agricultural practice across the evaluation area may be impacting directly on the natural geology. It is probably, therefore, that both ditched enclosures have been heavily damaged by past and current agricultural practice, with only the very bottom of the features surviving. The two features were very different in shape, which suggests that they may be from different periods of activity. The sterility of the features makes interpretation difficult, though a lack of central features and no recovered finds suggests that they may be agricultural in nature, potentially relating to land division or pastoral farming.

Due to the presence of prehistoric features in the vicinity, including a demolished burial chamber

and de-scheduled barrow (Stantec 2024), it is possible that the curvilinear enclosure is prehistoric in date, based purely on its sub-circular morphology. However, this cannot be confirmed, due to the absence of finds and the heavy truncation of the feature.

Trenches not focused on the two enclosure features were focused on potential archaeological features identified by geophysical anomalies. During the evaluation, these anomalies were revealed to be reflective of the geological variation of the evaluation area, consisting of patches of dense gravel and the natural banding of clay, rather than archaeological features.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion there were two ditched enclosures identified during the trial trench evaluation, one sub-circular and the other sub-rectangular. Their difference in shape indicates that they probably represent activity of different dates. It is possible that the curvilinear enclosure is of prehistoric date, tentatively suggested by its sub-circular morphology and other prehistoric features located nearby.

The lack of artefactual evidence, as well as their shallow remaining depth, prevents any conclusive dating of either feature and makes it difficult to interpret their original use. However, due to a lack of central features within the enclosures and any peripheral features surviving, it is possible that these features were for agricultural use, in keeping with the long agricultural history of the area.

## 6. REFERENCES

- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2nd edn) (ClfA: Reading) [http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf\\_archaeological\\_archives\\_2011.pdf](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf) accessed 19/04/2024
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2022 *Code of Conduct* (updated October 2022) (Reading) <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf> accessed 19/04/2024
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2020 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (updated October 2020) (Reading) [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GFinds\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GFinds_2.pdf) 19/04/2024
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2023a *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (Reading) [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard\\_for\\_archaeological\\_excavation.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard_for_archaeological_excavation.pdf) <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard%20for%20archaeological%20field%20evaluation.pdf> accessed 19/04/2024
- Cranfield University 2023 *Soilscapes* <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> accessed 19/04/2024
- Headland Archaeology 2024a *Alleston Solar Farm, Pembroke, Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* (Unpublished document)
- Headland Archaeology 2024b *Alleston Solar Farm, Pembroke, Geophysical Survey* (Unpublished document)
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW) 2017 *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2018 *British Geological Survey* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed 19/04/2024
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) 2015 *Guidelines for digital archives* [RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives](#) accessed 29/05/24
- Stantec 2024 *Alleston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Unpublished document)
- Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERS) 2022 *Guidance for the Submission of Data to Welsh HER. Microsoft Word - Guidance for the Submission of Data to Welsh HERs V2 (EN)* ([ggat.org.uk](http://ggat.org.uk)) accessed 29/05/24

## 7. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS

#### 1.1 Trench summary

<i>Trench</i>	<i>W (m)</i>	<i>L (m)</i>	<i>D (m)</i>	<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Archaeology Summary</i>
1	1.80	30	0.30	NE-SW	No Archaeology
2	1.80	30	0.35	N-S	Contained section [10203] (10204) through curvilinear feature visible on geophysical survey
3	1.80	30	0.8	NE-SW	No Archaeology – sondage excavated to 0.80m BGL to check natural geology (natural at 0.30m)
4	1.80	30	0.5	NE-SW	Contained visible ditch of curvilinear feature recorded in plan
5	1.80	30	0.6	NW-SE	No Archaeology
6	1.80	30	0.6	NE-SW	Contained section [16005] (16006) of curvilinear feature visible on geophysical survey
7	1.80	30	0.7	E-W	Contained visible ditch of curvilinear feature recorded in plan
8	1.80	30	0.4	NE-SW	Contained visible ditch of curvilinear feature recorded in plan
9	1.80	30	0.4	NE-SW	Contained visible ditch of curvilinear feature recorded in plan
10	1.80	30	0.44	NW-SE	Contained visible ditch of rectilinear feature recorded in plan
11	1.80	30	0.45	E-W	Contained section [211004] (211005) of rectilinear enclosure visible on geophysical survey
12	1.80	30	0.6	N-S	Contained visible ditch of rectilinear feature recorded in plan
13A	1.80	30	0.35	N-S	Contained section [213001] (213002) of rectilinear enclosure visible on geophysical survey

13B	1.80	30	0.5	E-W	Contained visible ditch of rectilinear feature recorded in plan
14	1.80	30	0.6	NW-SE	No Archaeology
15	1.80	30	0.4	N-S	No Archaeology
16	1.80	30	0.35	NE-SW	No Archaeology
17	1.80	30	0.6	E-W	No Archaeology
18	1.80	30	0.4	N-S	No Archaeology

## 1.2 Context register

Area	Trench no	Context no	Context type	Description
Area A	1	10101	D	Plough soil
Area A	1	10102	D	Natural geology
Area A	1	10103	D	Natural geology
Area A	2	10201	D	Plough soil
Area A	2	10202	D	Natural geology
Area A	2	10203	D	Natural geology
Area A	2	10204	C	section through larger sub circular enclosure
Area A	2	10205	F	Fill of curvilinear
Area A	3	10301	D	Plough soil
Area A	3	10302	D	Natural geology
Area A	3	10303	D	Natural geology
Area A	4	10401	D	Plough soil
Area A	4	10402	D	Natural geology
Area A	4	10403	D	Natural geology
Area A	4	10404	C	Section through part of a larger sub circular enclosure
Area A	4	10405	F	Fill of curvilinear
Area A	5	10501	D	Plough soil
Area A	5	10502	D	Natural geology
Area A	5	10503	D	Natural geology
Area A	6	10601	D	Natural geology

Area A	6	10602	D Natural geology
Area A	6	10603	D Natural geology
Area A	6	10604	D Natural geology
Area A	6	10605	C Cut of curvilinear feature
Area A	6	10606	F fill of curvilinear feature
Area A	7	10701	D Natural geology
Area A	7	10702	D Natural geology
Area A	7	10703	D Natural geology
Area A	8	10801	D Natural geology
Area A	8	10802	d Natural geology
Area A	8	10803	D Natural geology
Area A	9	10901	D Natural geology
Area A	9	10902	D Natural geology
Area A	9	10903	D Natural geology
Area B	10	21001	D Natural geology
Area B	10	21002	D Natural geology
Area B	10	21003	D Natural geology
Area B	10	21004	C Cut of ditch
Area B	10	21005	F Fill of ditch
Area B	11	21101	D Natural geology
Area B	11	21102	D Natural geology
Area B	11	21103	D Natural geology
Area B	11	21104	C Cut of ditch
Area B	11	21105	F Fill of ditch
Area B	12	21201	D Natural geology
Area B	12	21202	D Natural geology
Area B	12	21203	D Natural geology
Area B	12	21204	C Cut of ditch
Area B	12	21205	F Fill of ditch
Area B	13A	21301	D Topsoil
Area B	13A	21302	D Natural geology
Area B	13A	21303	D Natural geology
Area B	13A	21304	C Cut of ditch

Area B	13A	21305	F Fill of ditch
Area B	13B	21311	D Topsoil
Area B	13B	21312	D Natural geology
Area B	13B	21313	D Natural geology
Area B	13B	21314	C Cut of ditch
Area B	13B	21315	F Fill of ditch
Area B	14	21401	D Topsoil
Area B	14	21402	D Natural geology
Area B	14	21403	D Natural geology
Area B	15	21501	D Topsoil
Area B	15	21502	D Natural geology
Area B	15	21503	D Natural geology
Area B	16	21601	D Topsoil
Area B	16	21602	D Natural geology
Area B	16	21603	D Natural geology
Area B	17	21701	D Topsoil
Area B	17	21702	D Natural geology
Area B	17	21703	D Natural geology
Area B	18	21801	D Plough soil
Area B	18	21802	D Natural geology
Area B	18	21803	D Natural geology

### 1.3 Photographic register

Area	Photo No	Description	Facing
A	1000001	Pre Ex	NE
A	1000002	Pre Ex	NW
A	1000003	Pre Ex	W
A	1000004	Pre Ex	NW
A	1000005	Pre Ex	N
A	1000006	Pre Ex	NE
A	1000007	Pre Ex	E
Void	Void	Void	Void

Void	Void	Void	Void
Void	Void	Void	Void
B	1000008	Post Ex	N
B	1000009	Post Ex	NE
B	1000010	Post Ex	SW
B	1000011	Post Ex	SE
B	1000012	Post Ex	SE
B	1000013	Post Ex	SW
B	1000014	Post Ex	NW
A	1000015	Post Ex	W
A	1000016	Post Ex	NW
A	1000017	Post Ex	NW
A	1000018	Post Ex	S
A	1000019	Post Ex	SE
A	1000020	Post Ex	S
B	2000001	Pre Ex	SE
B	2000002	Pre Ex	SE
B	2000003	Pre Ex	NW
B	2000004	Pre Ex	NE
B	2000005	Pre Ex	NW
A	2000006	Trench shot	N
A	2000007	Trench shot	S
A	2000008	Rep sec	W
A	2000009	Trench shot	E
A	2000010	Trench shot	W
A	2000011	Rep sec	E
A	2000012	Trench shot	N
A	2000013	Trench shot	S
A	2000014	Rep sec	W
A	2000015	Trench shot	
A	2000016	Trench shot	
A	2000017	Rep sec	
A	2000018	Trench shot	W



A	2000019	Trench shot	W
A	2000020	Trench shot	E
A	2000021	Rep sec	S
A	2000022	Rep sec	S
A	2000023	Trench shot	
A	2000024	Trench shot	
A	2000025	Trench shot	
A	2000026	Post Ex	
B	2000027	Possible Features	
B	2000028	Trench shot	E
B	2000029	Trench shot	E
B	2000030	Void	W
B	2000031	Trench shot	W
B	2000032	Rep sec	S
B	2000033	Trench shot	N
B	2000034	Trench shot	S
B	2000035	Rep sec	W
B	2000036	Rep sec	W
B	2000037	Trench shot	N
B	2000038	Trench shot	S
B	2000039	Rep sec	W
B	2000040	Trench shot	N
B	2000041	Trench shot	S
B	2000042	Rep sec	E
B	2000043	Trench shot	SE
B	2000044	Trench shot	SE
B	2000045	Rep sec	SW
B	2000046	Trench shot	NW
B	2000047	Trench shot	S
B	2000048	Trench shot	W
B	2000049	Rep sec	W
B	2000050	Trench shot	W

B	2000051	Trench shot	E
B	2000052	Rep sec	N
B	2000053	Trench shot	S
B	2000054	Trench shot	N
B	2000055	Rep sec	E
B	2000056	Section shot	W
B	2000057	Plan Shot	S
B	2000058	Trench shot	W
B	2000059	Trench shot	E
B	2000060	Rep sec	S
B	2000061	Plan Shot	E
B	2000062	Section shot	S
B	2000063	Trench shot	S
B	2000064	Trench shot	S
B	2000065	Trench shot	S
B	2000066	Trench shot	N
B	2000067	Rep sec	E
A	2000068	Trench shot	W
A	2000069	Trench shot	E
A	2000070	Rep sec	S
A	2000071	Section shot	S
A	2000072	Plan Shot	W
A	2000073	Trench shot	SW
A	2000074	Trench shot	NE
A	2000075	Rep sec	SE
A	2000076	Section shot	E
A	2000077	Plan Shot	S
A	2000078	Rep sec	W
A	2000079	Rep sec	W

## APPENDIX 2 OASIS SUMMARY

**OASIS Summary for headland1-525120**

OASIS ID (UID)	headland1-525120
Project Name	Evaluation at Alleston Solar Frm, Pembrokeshire
Sitename	Alleston Solar Frm, Pembrokeshire
Sitecode	ASFP24
Project Identifier(s)	ASFP24
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project Dates	13-May-2024 - 20-May-2024
Location	Alleston Solar Frm, Pembrokeshire NGR : SN 00620 00002 LL : 51.66333454448189, -4.884292837015483 12 Fig : 200620,200002
Administrative Areas	Country : Wales County/Local Authority : Pembrokeshire Local Authority District : Pembrokeshire Parish : Pembroke
Project Methodology	A 19 trench evaluation, with each trench measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide.
Project Results	
Keywords	Curvilinear Enclosure - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Statkraft
HER	Dyfed Archaeological Trust - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Harriet Bryant-Buck
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 31 May 2024, 16:27

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

**ILLUS 1** EVALUATION LOCATION

**ILLUS 2** PLAN OF AREA A

**ILLUS 3** SECTION THROUGH CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, TRENCH 4

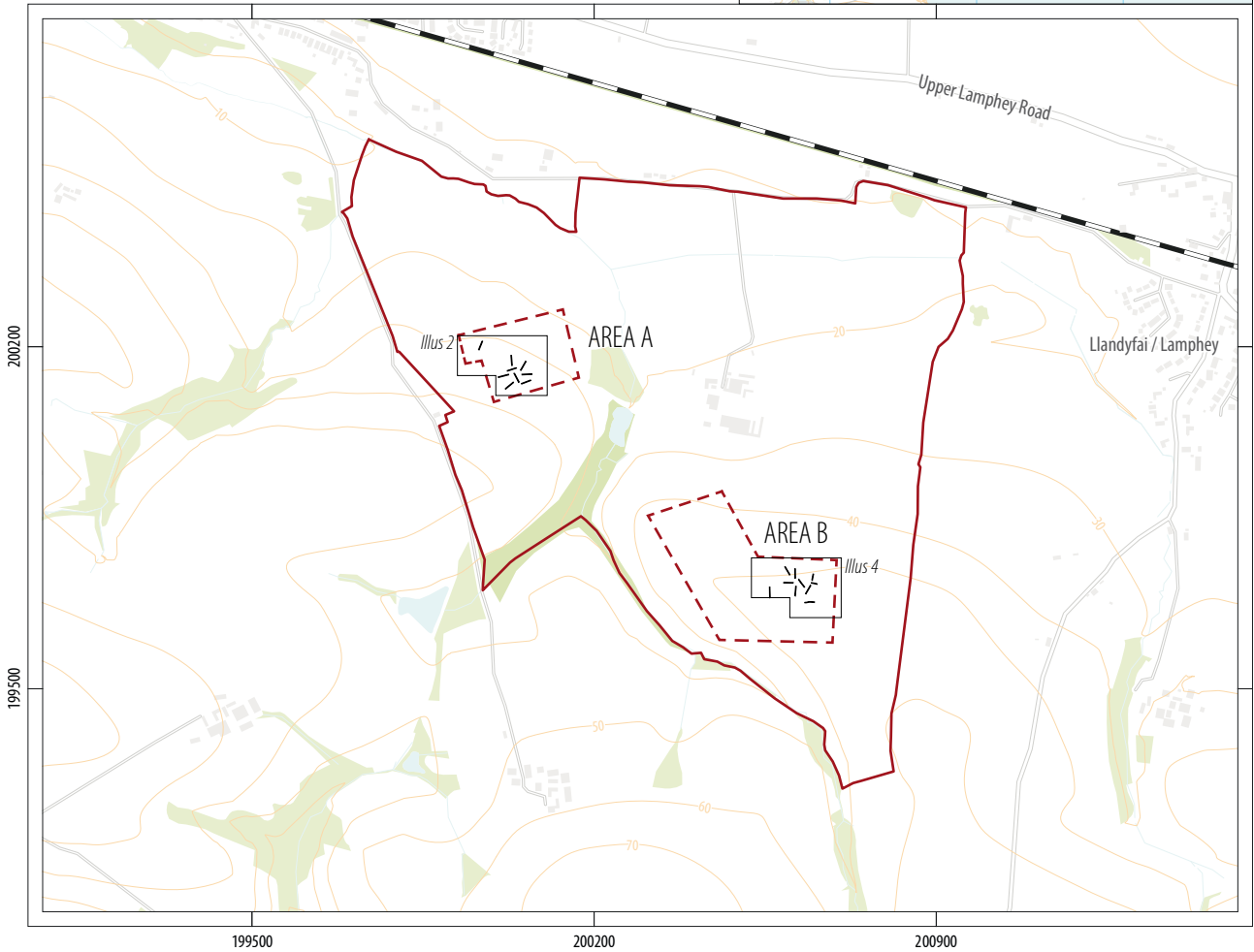
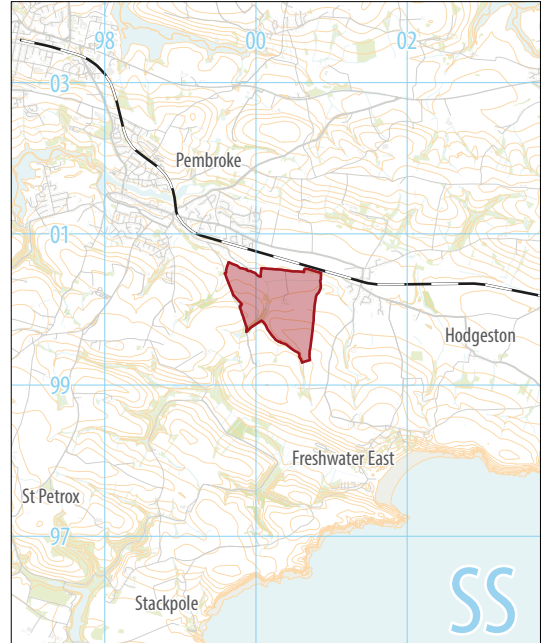
**ILLUS 4** PLAN OF AREA B

**ILLUS 5** SECTION THROUGH RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, TRENCH 11




Alleston Solar Farm  
Pembroke  
Pembrokeshire



0 200km  
1:12,500,000 @ A4

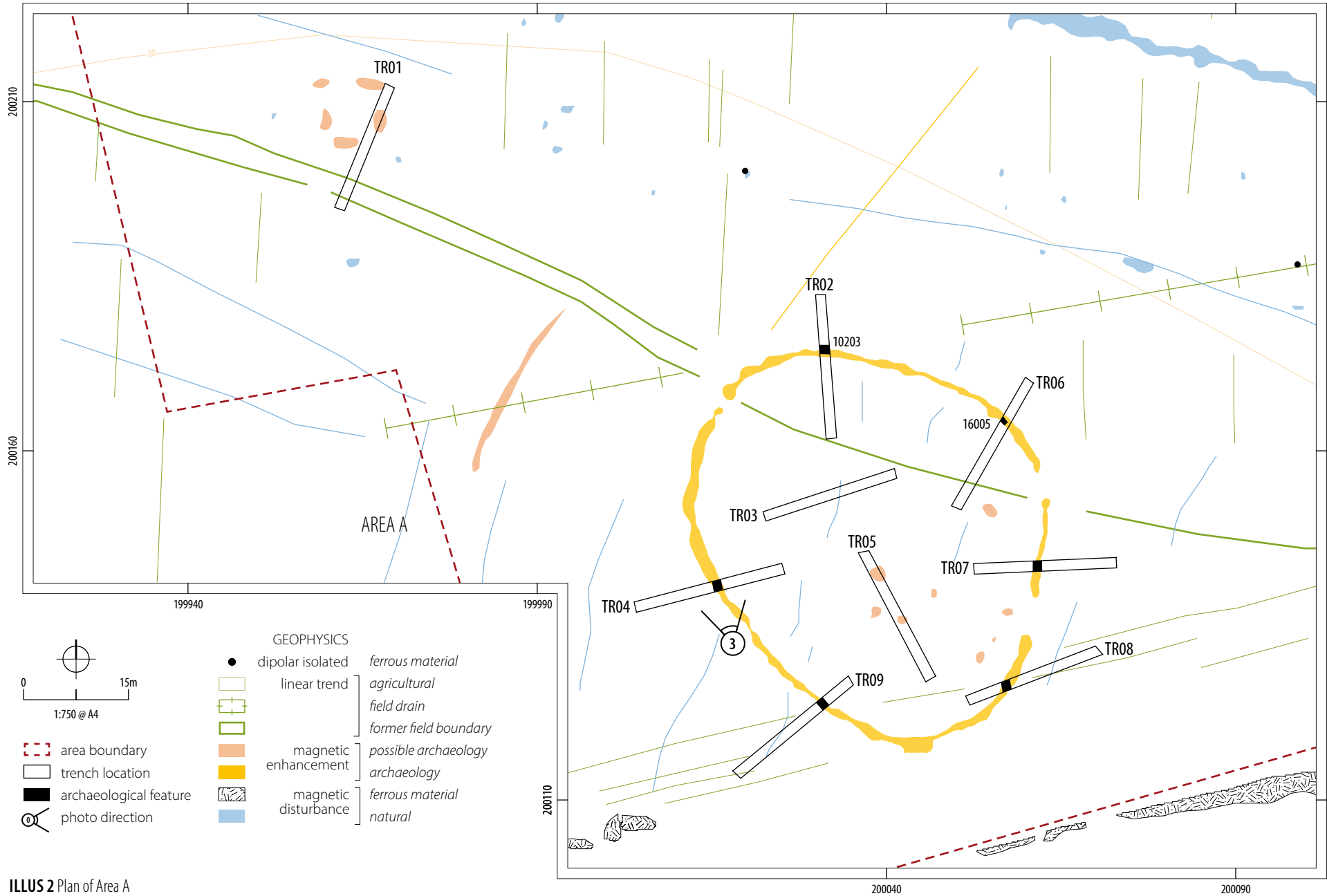


0 300m  
1:15,000 @ A4

-  site boundary
-  area boundary
-  trench location



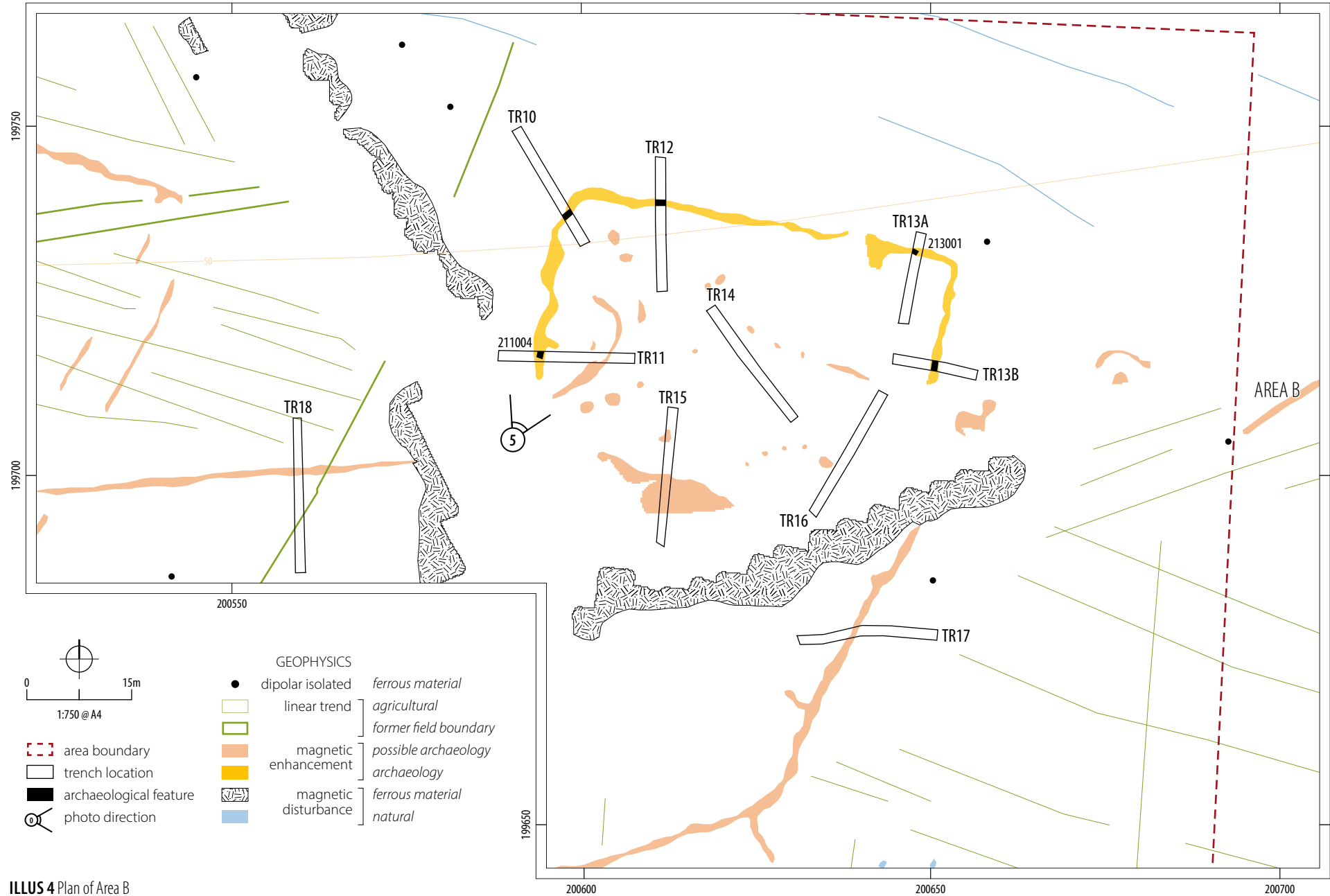
Headland Archaeology Midlands & West  
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR  
t 01432 364 901  
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com  
w www.headlandarchaeology.com



ILLUS 2 Plan of Area A



**ILLUS 3** Section through curvilinear enclosure, Trench 4



ILLUS 4 Plan of Area B





**ILLUS 5** Section through rectilinear enclosure, Trench 11