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COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

**CBA Wales/Cymru**

CYNGOR ARCHAEOLEG BRYDEINIG

<http://britarch.ac.uk/cbawales>

**Newsletter 53 Spring 2017**

## New Vice-Chair and Trustee of the CBA

**Emeritus Professor David Austin, FSA, FHistS, FLSW**

David began his interest in archaeology when an undergraduate at Southampton University reading for a degree in English. He instantly fell in love with the discipline, especially its field aspects and went on to a postgraduate career at Durham University.



While in the north-east, he began his lifelong connection with the study of historic landscapes, their settlements and buildings. He conducted a number of rescue excavations, while working as freelance archaeologist, as well as the beginnings of a major project on the guardianship monument of Barnard Castle in Teesdale which was published as *Acts of Perception*. In 1976 David took up an appointment as lecturer in what was then St Davids University College Lampeter. He finally retired from there as Professor in 2015 having set up the Department of Archaeology and serving as Head of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Over his career he has been engaged in the support of many societies and institutions associated with archaeology, including the CBA itself, serving as chair of its Higher Education Committee for a while as well as membership of other committees. Research has been conducted in the north-east and south-west of England, in Wales and in south-eastern France. Currently he is working on a designed landscape project with the National Botanic Garden of Wales, a house restoration project in the Black Mountains with the Landmark Trust and a major project of research and heritage regeneration at Strata Florida, a former Cistercian Abbey in Ceredigion, West Wales. He is also working with painters, poets and photographers on books on the landscapes and people of Wales. David was appointed in 2016 as a Trustee and vice-chairman of the CBA to take a specific interest in the developments in Wales.

## New Director role for CBA Wales/Cymru

From the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, CBA Wales/Cymru will have its first, part time Director. Cy Griffiths has been asked to expand her current role as Listed Building Caseworker Wales and work with the CBA Cymru Committee to look at ways to develop the CBA's work in Wales. Cy Griffiths has over 20 years of experience in the heritage sector, starting as a 'dirt' archaeologist in the 1990s and later moving on to specialise in historic buildings and places in both the private and public sector. Cy has a degree in Archaeology and an MA in Conservation Studies and is currently working on a part time PhD in Applied Archaeology at The University of Wales. She currently works part time as the Council for British Archaeology's Listed Building Caseworker for Wales and also runs her own private consultancy. She recently provided maternity cover as



Acting Director for Civic Trust Cymru, and is an active member of ClfA and IHBC – being the Welsh representative on IHBC Council+. Cy has a particular interest in raising the profile of the heritage of Wales and using heritage, and especially archaeology, to engage communities with the places in which they live, work and visit. Cy can be contacted from the 1<sup>st</sup> April via the York office (01904 671417) or on email: [cyllenegriffiths@archaeologyuk.org](mailto:cyllenegriffiths@archaeologyuk.org).

## Let us know your events for the Festival of Archaeology 15 – 30 July 2017

The Festival of Archaeology (Festival) is a UK-wide annual event that encourages people of all ages and abilities to get involved in archaeology. It is co-ordinated by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA), but is entirely reliant on the participation of groups, societies, museums, councils and other organisations around the UK. The aim of the Festival is to make archaeology as accessible as possible, by providing hundreds of opportunities for people to explore archaeology and engage with the sector. As the lead body representing the public interest in archaeology, we believe that the provision of opportunities for everyone to participate in, understand and enjoy archaeology is vital. The Festival is the flagship celebration through which we showcase archaeology and get people engaged across the sector throughout the UK.

The Festival is a well-established annual event. It encourages and celebrates ‘archaeology for all’ through specially organised events, and has reached millions of people since it began in 1990. Having started as a single day event in 1990 (National Archaeology Day), the Festival has grown and now runs for 16 days during July. It is the point in the year when we celebrate and highlight archaeology and heritage in all its forms.

The Festival of Archaeology gives everyone opportunities to find out more about their past, by taking part in specially organised events during the Festival fortnight. In Wales last year we had over 200 events, from guided walks and open excavations to ancient crafts and heritage geocaching. If you are planning on organising an event or want to run your first, please get in touch with our festival organisers.

Register by 10th May to be included in the regional and national press releases. Events can be registered until the Festival starts, but the sooner we receive your events, the more publicity we can generate. Register online at [www.archaeologyfestival.org.uk/register](http://www.archaeologyfestival.org.uk/register) or email: [festival@archaeologyUK.org](mailto:festival@archaeologyUK.org) or phone 01904 671417 to find out other ways to register or get advice on running events.



## Strata Florida Project enters a new dimension

You may all have heard by now that the Strata Florida Project has moved into a new dimension. For years (since 1999, in fact) we have been carrying out excavations and survey work in and around this site of a former Cistercian Abbey. We have been able to discover that its precincts are in all over 120 acres in extent and we now have an archaeological monument to match its iconic status in Wales. In August 2016, the Strata Florida Trust, which I chair, purchased the five listed buildings of Mynachlog Fawr which lies on the south side of the Cadw guardianship monument which preserves the remains revealed by Stephen Williams in the late 1880s. Our immediate jobs are to conserve these historic buildings and then convert them sensitively to sustainable use. This use will be as the Strata Florida Centre which will be devoted to a whole range of activities which have their roots in the four great narratives which the site represents: the story of the Abbey itself; the antecedents back to middle prehistory which perhaps includes a pre-Cistercian religious site; the extensive historic landscapes; and the change to modernity, first as a gentry estate centre and then as a tenant farm. Our plans are laid out in a prospectus which can be obtained by contacting me at [d.austin@uwtsd.ac.uk](mailto:d.austin@uwtsd.ac.uk). On the weekend of July 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> we will be holding a large Launch Event at Strata Florida which will also be the launch for the CBA's Festival of Archaeology in Wales. Please come and see what we are trying to do.

### David Austin



*Strata Florida Farm courtyard*



*Strata Florida Mynachlog Fawr House and detached oven-house*

## **'A Walk Through Time', led by Cy Griffiths, Director, CBA Cymru. 27<sup>th</sup> May 2017**

The Director of the Council for British Archaeology Wales will lead a guided walk around the vast variety of archaeological and historic sites at Gilfach Nature Reserve, Powys. She says: *"In heritage terms, the Gilfach Reserve site is outstanding - you can see over 3000 years of history in the landscape, with possibly much more just waiting to be discovered."*

The circular walks will last for approximately 2-3 hours and in places will be over rough ground. There will also be a mini quiz, with prize!

Meet at Pont Marteg car park at 10:30am or 2pm.

No need to book.

Location map: <https://goo.gl/maps/9VzDL1ziERR2>



*Gilfach Farmhouse of c.1550*



*Pont Yr Marteg Bronze Age Cairn*

## **Call for papers and Gazetteer entries for Archaeology in Wales**

Expressions of interest in the first instance by email, to Jan Bailey, [Janet@ggat.org.uk](mailto:Janet@ggat.org.uk). all contributions to be in by 31st May. For further information see notes for contributors in the most recent volume (55).

# EARLY MEDIEVAL WALES ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

## Recent Research and Excavation in Wales

COLLOQUIUM: 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2017

Bangor University, Bangor, Gwynedd.

## CALL FOR PAPERS



Cross-incised cist grave cover slab at Whitesands Bay, Pembrokeshire  
© Stephen Kingston

The focus will be on CURRENT RESEARCH AND RECENT EXCAVATION in Wales but papers on comparable research elsewhere would also be welcome.

If you would like to offer a paper (normally 30 minutes), or a shorter contribution, please contact Marion Shiner with a title and 200 word abstract as soon as possible. Papers will be presented on Saturday and Sunday mornings; there will be a field trip to visit early medieval sites in the region on Saturday afternoon.

The final **DEADLINE** for abstracts is **Friday 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2017**.

Nancy Edwards: School of History, Welsh History and Archaeology,  
Bangor University, LL57 2DG, [n.edwards@bangor.ac.uk](mailto:n.edwards@bangor.ac.uk)

Marion Shiner: Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, Carmarthen Street,  
Llandeilo. SA19 6AE [m.shiner@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:m.shiner@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

## Early Medieval Wales Archaeology Research Group (EMWARG)

For over 20 years EMWARG has promoted research and debate on the archaeology of Early Medieval Wales through regular lecture days and colloquia. EMWARG is currently organised by Professor Nancy Edwards ([Bangor University](#)) and Marion Shiner ([Dyfed Archaeological Trust](#)).

The most recent EMWARG colloquium took place in Welshpool in 2015. The first day focused on the early medieval linear earthworks of the Welsh/English border. Tim Malim (SLR Consulting) and Keith Ray (Nexus Heritage) gave keynote presentations on the nature and significance of Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke respectively and Paul Belford (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust) spoke about perceptions of Offa's Dyke past and present. These papers were followed by a field trip to the Aberbechan short dyke, a section of Offa's Dyke near Montgomery (where we were joined by a most interested horse!) and the church of Saints Tysilio and Mary at Meifod, mother church of the cantref of Mechain. The second morning of papers addressed subjects ranging from recent discoveries in north-west and south-east Wales, a pilgrimage landscape on Anglesey, the St Patrick's Chapel excavation and early medieval artefacts reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Finally, there was an optional field trip to New Pieces – an early medieval settlement near Welshpool. More detail on the papers and the first field trip can be found on Professor Howard Williams' ([University of Chester](#)) [ArchaeoDeath](#) blog (Archives: [October 2015](#)); these blogs can also be accessed via the [EMWARG Facebook group page](#). The next EMWARG colloquium will take place on October 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> at Bangor University; the [call for papers](#) was circulated in January.

EMWARG continues to welcome membership from students and academics, professional archaeologists and interested lay persons. Membership is free; new members can join via the [Facebook group](#) or via an email to [m.shiner@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:m.shiner@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

## Moel y Gaer, Bodfari, Denbighshire.

Gary Lock and John Pouncett  
University of Oxford.

Moel y Gaer Bodfari is the northern most of a series of hillforts in the Clwydian Mountains all of which are very poorly understood in terms of function and dating. Basic survey of six forts was carried out by the *Heather and Hillforts Project* run by Fiona Gale and Denbighshire County Council although MyG Bodfari was not included and subsequent invitation has resulted in the current campaign of work. This began in 2011 with extensive LiDAR analysis, earthwork survey and a range of geophysical surveys followed in 2012-16 by Phase 1 targeted excavation. Phase 2 of the work started in 2016 and is planned to finish in 2020.

The importance of hillforts for understanding the north Welsh Iron Age settlement record has been emphasised within several recent research agendas and in response to this Bodfari is the only hillfort within the Clwydians with complete geophysical coverage and any considerable excavation based on those results.

Bodfari is the lowest of the Clwydian hillforts at c 200m, positioned outside the village of Bodfari, 5 miles north-east of Denbigh. It is situated on the top of a discrete hill strategically located overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Chwiler and Clwyd with an enclosed area of c 2ha, Figure 1. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CPAT HER PRN 102154, FL073).

Phase 1 excavations concentrated on a section of inner and middle rampart on the western side of the hillfort where the ramparts are well preserved and also a round house positioned on an artificially levelled platform, trenches 3 and 1 respectively, Figures 2 and 3. The middle rampart was particularly exciting being stone built and having two and possibly three phases of building. One of the problems with the Iron Age of North Wales is the lack of material culture and an absence of pottery making detailed dating difficult although we have been able to obtain a radiocarbon date for the roundhouse of c. 300-200 cal BC from bone which, again, is extremely rare for Clwydian hillforts. We have funds from the Cambrian Archaeological Association for two radiocarbon dates from charcoal beneath the rampart which, hopefully, will help towards building a chronology for different phases of construction and use.

Phase 2 excavations will concentrate on the possible entrance to the west and the northern inturned entrance, trenches 5 and 6, Figure 2. The western entrance is of particular importance as it may represent an early univallate phase in the hillfort development before the northern main entrance was constructed together with multivallation around much of the enclosure circuit. The evidence for this early phase is a robbed out inner rampart within two trenches excavated as part of Phase 1. Phase 2 will attempt to confirm this by exploring a length of this rampart that includes a possible entrance suggested by very small scale early 20th century excavations. The main inturned northern entrance which is part of the possibly later multivallate enclosure will also be explored.

We also have two artists in residence working on the excavation and hold an Open Day every year organised by Fiona Gale. We take a small number of volunteers on the excavation and provide training although we can not offer accommodation or food. The dates for 2017 are from Sunday July 16th to Friday July 28th inclusive, contact either [gary.lock@arch.ox.ac.uk](mailto:gary.lock@arch.ox.ac.uk) or [john.poucett@arch.ox.ac.uk](mailto:john.poucett@arch.ox.ac.uk).



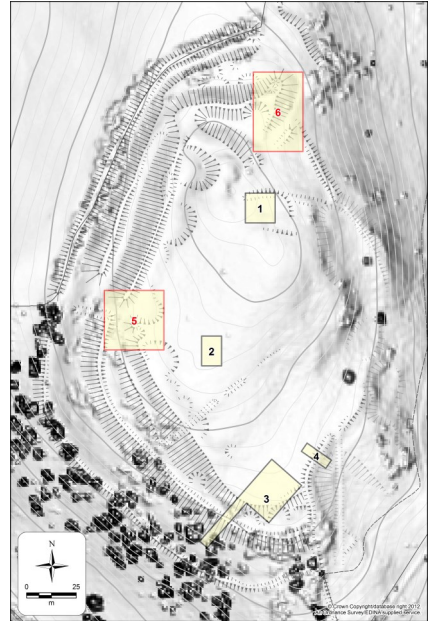


Figure 1. Moel y Gaer, Bodfari, view of the northern entrance



Fig 3. Trench 1, roundhouse on an artificial platform, under excavation

Fig 2. Excavation trenches on a LiDAR image with earthwork survey overlain



## Recent Surface Surveillance on farmland near to Lligwy Chambered Tomb, Anglesey 2016

Carol White, Bangor University

As identified in the CBA Wales Newsletter 48 (2014), the Mesolithic period of Anglesey is important within the island’s prehistoric chronological framework, as it is the earliest surviving archaeological record. Worked flint showing Early and Later Mesolithic technological processes have been found and documented, confirming repeated exploitation by post-glacial hunter-gatherer communities. However, the Mesolithic record is ‘by no means complete’, and a need for re-evaluation of the material has been recently identified. New research will provide a fresh perspective and consider issues, such as the sources and procurement of flints and cherts for tool manufacture, different lithic tool making processes, and will include field investigations as the ‘Mesolithic of Anglesey Project’ (see acknowledgements).

Technological examination of assemblages such as Trwyn Du, Aberffraw, have provided an initial database of attributes and type variance, for further comparative studies. Following the discovery of flint surface finds in a growing number of

coastal locations, attention was given to a ploughed field near to Lligwy chambered tomb. Initial 'random' assessments along a footpath that intersects the large field of natural outcrops and sandy-clay soils, revealed several worked flint pieces, including Mesolithic conical cores and other debitage from lithic tool manufacture.

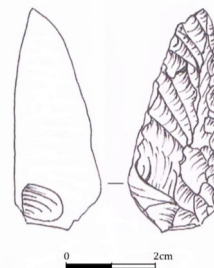
Permissions were granted from the landowner for 'systematic' surface studies in the uppermost area of the field, which was then mapped into grids of land suitable for surface examination. Volunteer fieldwalkers from Bangor University, the Oriol Ynys Mon, Llangefni Archives, and the local community were recruited.

Surface surveillance or 'fieldwalking' is non-invasive and provides an initial archaeological evaluation of a vegetation free landscape. To be of research value, accuracy is essential in mapping and referencing of finds. Methods involve either, 'linear' corridors, or small grids, dependent on the field research. However, it should be recognised that surface soils, including artefacts, are subject to disturbances and movement, for example, from ploughing, or on sloped or susceptible land to flooding. There is also the possibility of unintentional 'collecting bias', dependent on the instructions given when selecting material.

Employing the 'linear' method on three events through June and July 2016, transects of 2 metres width were positioned eastwards from north-south orientated baselines. Each grid area was approximately 15,500m<sup>2</sup>, and referenced A, B and C respectively. Transects were alphabetically referenced, and individual finds numbered as gathered. Transects were paced eastwards in parallel, and surface material considered to be artefactual was collected, bagged and plotted. Measurements from the baselines of each piece were subsequently recorded on a map of the field area.

From three surface events, over 220 worked flint and black chert finds were recovered, including 62 scrapers identified, with technological manufacturing processes suggesting both Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation.

The illustration shows a flint blade knife (reference AI 10) manufactured from fine quality dark grey flint. There are parallel pressure flaking removals across the left dorsal surface, parallel and scalar removals on the right lateral dorsal surface, and small removals, possibly use-wear, on the mid right lateral and distal end. The ventral surface has a Janus flake scar from core detachment. There is consistency in fabric, and quality of finish as a tool.



Lligwy Flint Knife AI 10 Carol White 2016

*Illustration: Lligwy Flint Knife AI 10  
length 50mm / width 19mm / thickness 9mm)  
(Carol White 2016)*

Further field investigations are to be held through the late spring and summer season. For more information, please contact: Carol White [hip82b@bangor.ac.uk](mailto:hip82b@bangor.ac.uk)

**Acknowledgements:**

This project has been supported by the Sustainable Development Fund, a Welsh Government initiative in the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). With thanks to Alun Owen, Dr. Gary Robinson, Bangor University, Ian Jones, Oriol Ynys Mon, and John Aron, Plas Lligwy



Swansea University  
Prifysgol Abertawe

# Swansea Summer School in Ancient Languages

23 July – 5 August 2017

Intensive courses in Beginners, Post-Beginners, Intermediate, Intermediate-Advanced, and Advanced Latin and Greek, Beginners and Post-Beginners Hieroglyphs, and Medieval Latin.

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Further information and payment forms:

<http://www.swansea.ac.uk/classics/summerschoolinancientlanguages/>

Contact: [catherine.rozier@swansea.ac.uk](mailto:catherine.rozier@swansea.ac.uk)



'I had a brilliant time learning Latin. I would love to come back again next year.'

'Absolutely brilliant! Loved every minute of the classes! The tutor was an inspiration. He really made the language come alive— his enthusiasm was infectious!'

## New 'Young Archaeologists' Club' at the Garden

Calling all young Indiana Jones or Lara Croft wannabes. This spring, the National Botanic Garden of Wales will become the venue for an exciting new club where young people can learn all about archaeology. Meetings will take place between 10am and 12 noon on the first Saturday of every month from April onwards. The Young Archaeologists Club (YAC), supported by the Council for British Archaeology, is the only UK-wide archaeology club for young people aged 8-16.

At the first meeting we will be finding out all about the archaeology of the National Botanic Garden of Wales, which is just setting out on an extensive restoration project to conserve its nationally important historic parkland, dating back more than four hundred years. The parkland is the site of a fabulous Regency waterpark along with a wealth of exciting archaeological remains. At future sessions we plan to do some excavation, go on field trips to explore other archaeological sites, and investigate all the types of remains that archaeologists find.

Alice Day, volunteer with the Garden's Regency Restoration Project and leader of the new club, raised money last year to make sure that membership would be free. She did this by walking the whole 100 miles of the Beacons Way trail and writing a blog about its archaeology as she went. She is an archaeologist and geophysicist at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and is really looking forward to meeting any young people who want to come along and have some fun while learning about her subject. From Egyptian mummies to stone circles, ancient cookery to castles, she says that archaeology is about everything and there is something for everybody to enjoy. The club is entirely run by volunteers and if you are older than 16 and would like to get involved we would be happy to hear from you. It is possible to become an assistant from the age of 16 and a leader from the age of 18, and no prior knowledge is required. Parents are welcome to stay for the sessions.

For more information contact Alice at [yacatthegarden@gmail.com](mailto:yacatthegarden@gmail.com) or 07484 142886 or just come along to the opening of the club on Saturday April 1st and join in.

## Getting the best out of "Resistance Surveys"

To obtain optimal data from "Resistance Surveys" two things are needed, an understanding of the science and some knowledge of the site is necessary, e.g. likely depth of any archaeology and surface geology.

The article, downloadable from [www.geophysicaltechnologies.co.uk](http://www.geophysicaltechnologies.co.uk), is the product of research, starting with a CBA Challenge grant.

The author (Tim Southern) has a background in both physical sciences (D.Sc. Rennes, M.Sc. Birkbeck, London) and in archaeology (M.A. Bristol).



# CHERISH

*Newid Hinsawdd a Threftadaeth yr Afodir  
Climate Change and Coastal Heritage  
Athrú Aeráide agus Oidhreacht Chultúrtha*

## Climate Change and Coastal Heritage in Ireland and Wales: CHERISH takes off.

The Royal Commission, in partnership with the Discovery Programme: Centre for Archaeology and Innovation Ireland, Aberystwyth University: Department of Geography and Earth Sciences and Geological Survey, Ireland, is heading up an exciting and innovative new EU-funded project aimed at researching coastal heritage sites in Wales and Ireland.

Funded through the European Union's Ireland-Wales programme, the 5-year CHERISH project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands and Headlands) – 'Climate Change and Coastal Heritage' – will support specialist organisations in Wales and Ireland to employ cutting-edge technologies to analyse coastal and island archaeology and maritime heritage sites most affected by climate change, coastal erosion, storminess and rising sea levels.

The islands, reefs and headlands of the Irish Sea have a rich cultural heritage. These are iconic locations in the coastal and maritime cultures of both nations, and home to a number of designated heritage assets. Yet they remain largely unexplored, inadequately mapped, and their environmental context poorly understood. These remote, exposed environments are at constant risk through exposure to extreme weather and storms, which are predicted to increase in intensity and frequency due to climate change.

CHERISH will increase cross-border knowledge and understanding of the impacts (past, present and near-future) of climate change, storminess and extreme weather events on the cultural heritage of islands, reefs and headlands of the Irish Sea. The project will target data and management knowledge gaps, employing innovative techniques including LiDAR, digital photogrammetry, laser scanning, optically stimulated luminescence, multibeam bathymetry and 3D animations to discover, assess, map and monitor heritage assets on land and beneath the sea. The project will work closely with key stakeholders and experts in both nations.

CHERISH aims to raise awareness about the impacts of climate change on exposed and remote heritage sites and to develop best practice and guidance, making recommendations for future adaptation in both Ireland and Wales. Among the heritage sites under study in Wales are the renowned Pembrokeshire nature reserves of Skomer and Ramsey Islands, and remote offshore islands and reefs like Grassholm Island and The Skerries, Anglesey, along with eroding coastal promontory forts and cliff-top heritage sites in south-west and north-west Wales.

Christopher Catling, Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, said: “This is an exciting new project. CHERISH brings a strong partnership of archaeologists, geoscientists and maritime specialists to bear on the significant challenges posed by climate change to the historic environment. The project will also enable us for the first time to undertake fieldwork on some of Wales and Ireland’s richest archaeological landscapes, which we believe will open up many new and exciting opportunities for coastal and heritage tourism across both nations.”

**For further information please contact:**

Louise Barker, Senior Investigator. [Louise.barker@rcahmw.gov.uk](mailto:Louise.barker@rcahmw.gov.uk)

Dr Toby Driver, Senior Investigator. [Toby.driver@rcahmw.gov.uk](mailto:Toby.driver@rcahmw.gov.uk)



*This view shows Ramsey Island looking north-east to the Pembrokeshire mainland. (AP\_2006\_2398)*

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

A new National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales has now been published. It comprises a suite of documents which aim to make archaeological data, information and knowledge available, stable, consistent and accessible for present and future generations. The documents, in both Welsh and English, can be found here:

<http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>

The standard and guidance has been prepared by the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales which is an advisory body established by the Historic Environment Group with a remit to promote the care of, and encourage access to, the archaeological archives of Wales. This standard will become a requirement for archaeological projects from now on and will be referenced in the planning guidance TAN24, deriving from the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Archaeology is unique compared with other scientific disciplines as by its very nature, archaeological field research destroys its own evidence by removing objects from their context by excavation. Most observations in the field can never be repeated, making it essential that the process of excavation is carefully registered and documented that the process of excavation is carefully registered and documented and that the outcome of such work is archived in such a way that it is preserved in a way that is accessible and usable into the future.

The objects found during archaeological projects are stored in museums, usually, but not always, accompanied by the documentation recording the original find circumstances which may be housed in archives such as the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. This documentation is often called the raw or the primary data, consisting of field drawings, maps, databases registering the finds, reports, photographs, results of laboratory analyses etc. These data and objects become a primary source of archaeological information. They are essential archaeological heritage which needs protection. Only when this heritage is preserved in a museum or an archive will it be possible for future generations to use the evidence for their own purposes.

Archaeological archives contain material objects (finds), records and data about our past which are irreplaceable and vulnerable to damage and loss. This new document sets out to define a standard and provide guidance which is specific to Welsh Archaeology that aims to ensure that archaeologists can properly archive the material and documentary results of their work. It sets out how to care for and curate that archive both before and after it is placed in permanent storage.

The new document comprises eight separate but inter-related documents. They start with an introduction to the Welsh archaeological context and the framework in which the documents sit. There is a national standard and a set of guidance, both based upon the *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* but tailored specifically to meet the needs of Wales and the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. There follows a checklist of archiving tasks and roles within an archaeological project, the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives, a list of Museums in Wales which summarizes their collecting areas and collecting policies for archaeological archives. The documents conclude with a glossary and a list of useful references.

The National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales has previously published a *Review of the Storage, Access to and Use of Archaeological Archives in Wales* <http://cadw.gov.wales/about/partnershipsandprojects/aboutpartners/histenvgroup/archaeologicalarchives/?lang=en> and is currently overseeing the implementation of the agreed recommendations. If you require further information about any of this work please do get in contact. [Elizabeth.Walker@museumwales.ac.uk](mailto:Elizabeth.Walker@museumwales.ac.uk)

Elizabeth A. Walker, Chair of the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales

## **CBA WALES/CYMRU Spring Business Meeting and Symposium Saturday 29th April 2017**

Kenyon Hall, Castle Street, Holt Nr Wrexham

Business meeting: 11.00 – 12.30

Symposium: 13.30 – 17.00

### **New Newsletter Editors!**

**Please note, we have recently taken over from Gary, so items for inclusion in the newsletter should now be sent to:**

Nikki Vousden: [nikkivousden@gmail.com](mailto:nikkivousden@gmail.com)

*or*

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University of Wales Trinity Saint David  
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