

# THE OLD SMITHY, CASTLEMARTIN, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
For: Jonathan Goldsmith





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# THE OLD SMITHY, CASTLEMARTIN, PEMBROKESHIRE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (NGR SR 91423 98361)

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**THE OLD SMITHY, CASTLEMARTIN, PEMBROKESHIRE**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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## **THE OLD SMITHY, CASTLEMARTIN, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

### **SUMMARY**

*A planning application was submitted to Pembrokeshire National Park Planning Authority, for the proposed conversion and extension of the building known as The Old Smithy (PRN 8798), Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, (Planning Ref: NP/0630/FUL). The building, a single-storey, limestone-rubble construct, with an attached smithy workshop on the northwest and a garden to the southwest, is shown in the 1787 Cawdor Estate Book and described in the apportionment as 'House and Garden in Castlemartin'. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1869) and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (1908) Ordnance Survey 25" maps mark it as 'smithy'.*

*The development lies approximately 35m southwest of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castlemartin Castle (PE166; PRN564), an Iron Age defended enclosure consisting of two or possibly three lines of defences surrounding a sub-circular enclosure. Several Mesolithic flint scatters (PRNs 12246, 12247, 12248 and 12249) have also been recovered in the vicinity.*

*Due to the historical nature of the building and the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the development area, the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority recommended that a photographic survey of the building be carried out prior to development and an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks. Acanthus Holden Architects, on behalf of their client Jonathan Goldsmith, commissioned DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the photographic survey and watching brief.*

*The bulk of the photographic survey of the two celled building known as The Old Smithy was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November 2016. The watching brief was undertaken on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2016 during ground reduction works.*

*Prior to the photographic survey the asbestos roof of the main building and two garages on the property had been removed.*

*In order to accelerate the ground reduction process, a spit of garden topsoil approximately 0.2m deep was removed prior to the watching brief, leaving a depth of topsoil c. 0.25m standing.*

*The natural geology was exposed across almost the entire surface of the development site making it possible to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development site.*

*The majority of material removed from site was garden topsoil which contained very little pottery or other artefacts.*

*Several features were uncovered during groundworks, all of which were either post-medieval or modern in origin. These included a shallow pit or tree-hole; modern pipe trench, a rectangular clay-filled feature probably associated with the former garden and three sub-rectangular, heat affected features associated with the smithy.*

*Although no significant archaeological remains were revealed within the development area, there is still potential that significant archaeological deposits could be present in its vicinity.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Acanthus Holden Architects on behalf of their client Jonathan Goldsmith to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension at The Old Smithy (PRN 8798), Castlemartin Pembrokeshire (NGR SR 91423 98361) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the watching brief was placed on the development as a condition on planning permission (NP/0630/FUL) following advice from the archaeological advisor's to the planning authority (Planning Services of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust). The condition states:
- The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.*
- 1.1.3 The archaeological condition has been placed upon the development as the site lies close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument Castlemartin Castle, (PE166, PRN 564) an Iron Age defended enclosure; that was possibly utilised in the medieval period by the Normans.
- 1.1.4 An initial site visit was undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2016 to meet with the developer and discuss the requirements of the watching brief. At this stage ground preparation works were being carried out which included the removal of paving slabs and the marking out of the site area.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project**

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief (Appendix I) was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority prior to the commencement of the works. The project objectives were:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the watching brief.
  - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks.
  - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as: *"Archaeological attendance during ground works associated with groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey rear extension at The Old Smithy, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, which are likely to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared."*

- 1.2.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

### 1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

### 1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

### 1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

### 1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 <sup>th</sup> century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

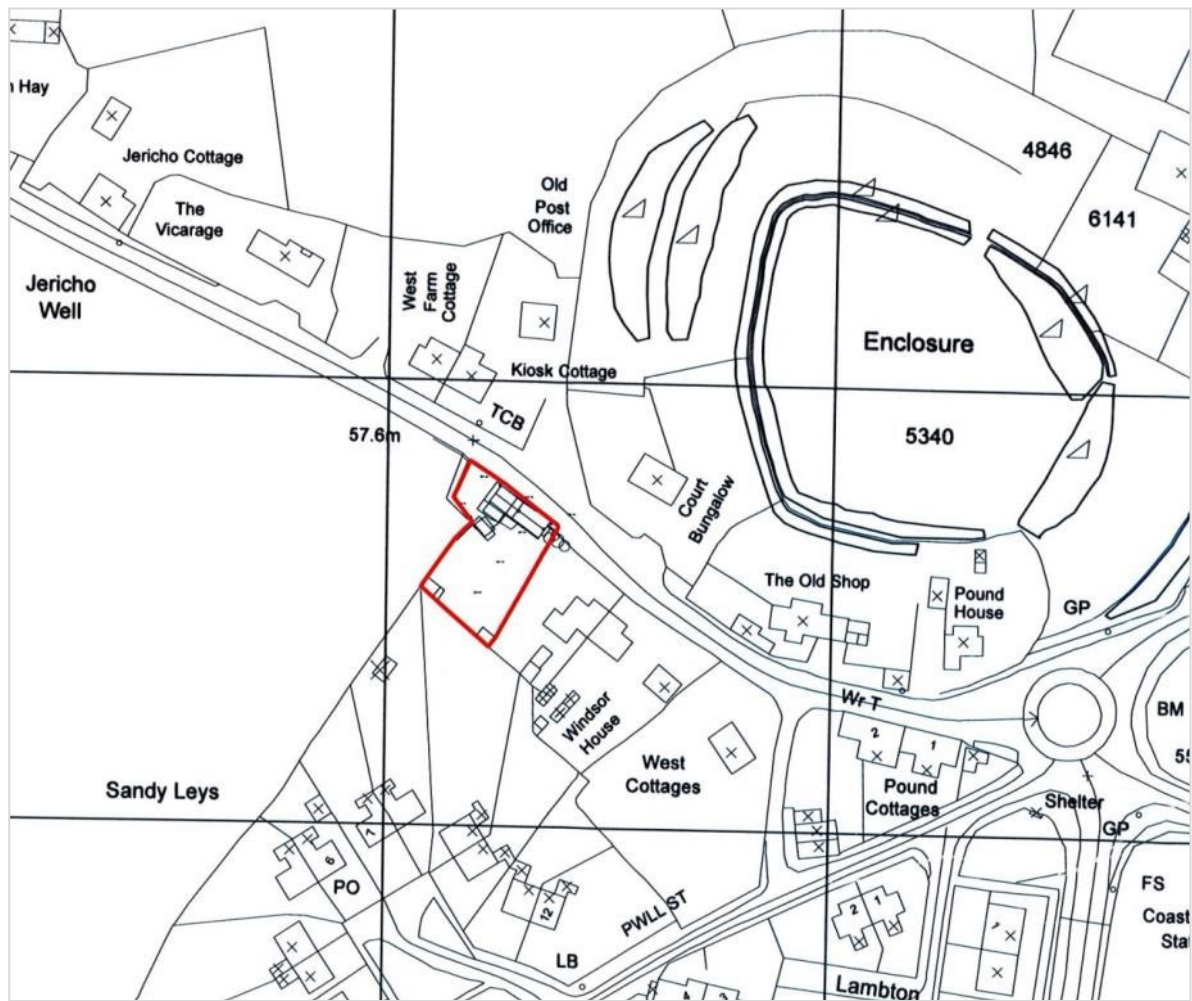
<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



**Figure 1:** Location map showing Castlemartin within the red boundary

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
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**Figure 2:** Location map of development area (outlined in red within the village of Castlemartin (plan supplied by the client).



## **2. THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location and Topography**

- 2.1.1 The development site is situated to the south of the property named The Old Smithy, in the village of Castlemartin, on the south side of the B4319; a minor road leading westward to the coast and Brownslade Burrows situated 2.5k away. Pembroke Town is situated 7km away to the northeast. The outer defences of Castlemartin Castle, an Iron Age defended enclosure (PE166, PRN 564), lie approximately 15m away to the NE of the development site.
- 2.1.2 The development (Figure 2) is bounded on its south and eastern sides by a hedge which separates it from neighbouring gardens. At the western side of the site a hedge bank and a rubble wall separates it from an adjacent field. Most of the northern edge of the site is bounded by The Old Smithy cottage but the NW corner of the site is bounded by the B4319. Apart from the NW quadrant of the site, which housed the two garages and forecourt in front of the smithy, the development site is situated in the former garden of the cottage.
- 2.1.3 The Old Smithy comprises a single-storey cottage of limestone-rubble construct, with an extension to the north-west that once housed a smithy workshop and a garden to the south-west.
- 2.1.4 The development site area is relatively level, lying on the south side of The Old Smithy close to the 55m OD contour. The general topography of the area drops away to the north and south from the centre of the Iron Age enclosure, which is situated on the 60m OD contour and is the most elevated feature in the landscape.
- 2.1.5 The bedrock of the area is Skrinkle Sandstone Formation – Sandstone (based on information from the British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed on 13/12/2016).

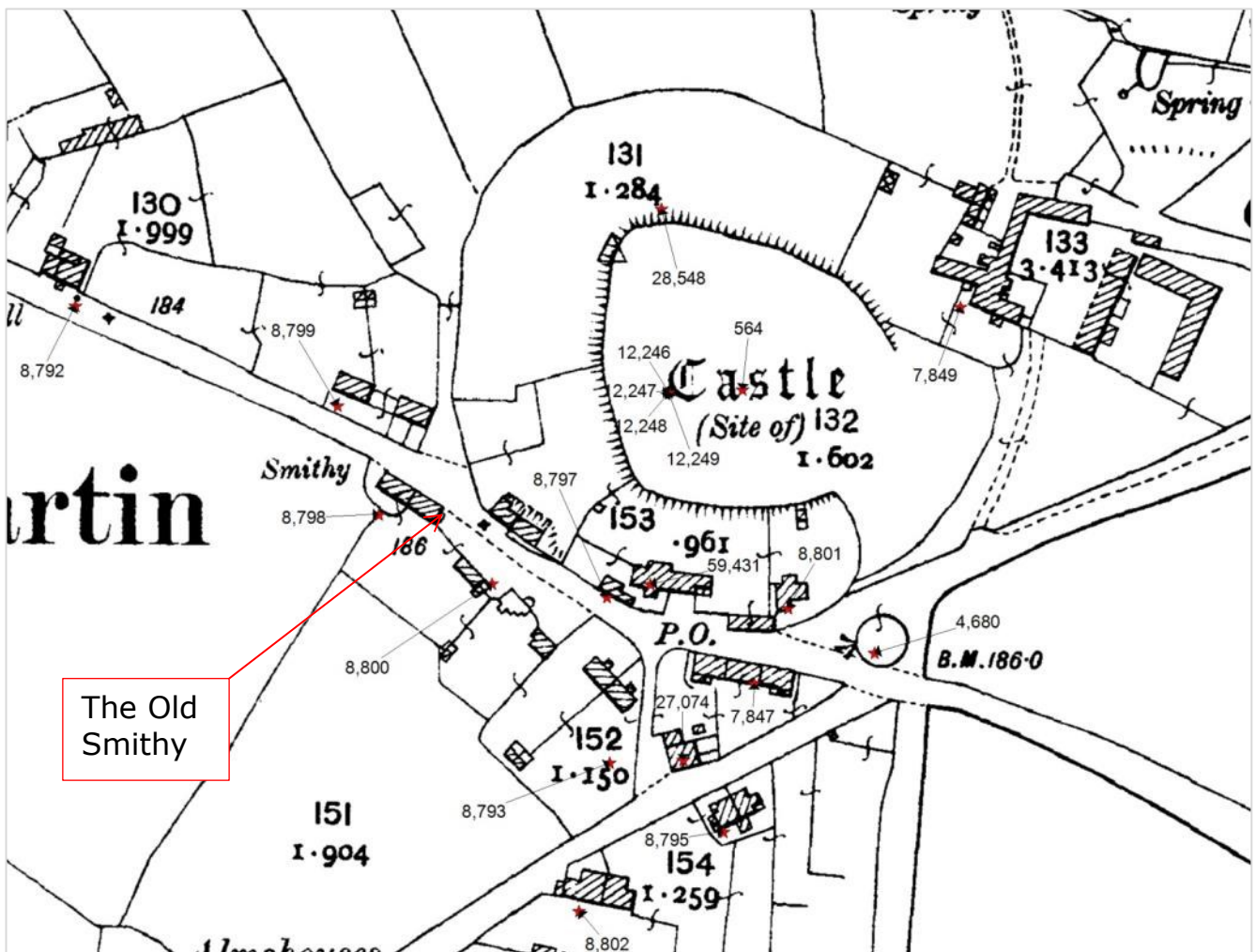
### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) shows 20 sites of archaeological and historical interest within a 130m radius of the development site (Figure 3, Table 2). These include the nationally important scheduled ancient monument of Castlemartin Castle (PE166, PRN 564); 'The Old Shop', a Grade II listed building (PRN 59431) and The Old Smithy (PRN 8798), the property associated with and adjacent to the development area. Several Mesolithic flint scatters (PRNs 12246-9) comprising microliths, blades, scrapers and other implements have also been uncovered in close vicinity to the development area.
- 2.2.2 Castlemartin Castle (PE166, PRN 564), was initially described as a ringwork dating from the medieval period, and whilst it is possible that the earthwork was utilised by the Normans, its structural form suggests its origins lie in the Iron Age. It is a sub-circular defended enclosure bounded by two concentric ramparts occupying the crest of a low, rounded hill (the most elevated position in the area). The inner bank rises 1m above the interior enclosure and 4m above the ditch, which is indicated by a slight depression. A much reduced second bank 20m from and concentric with the inner bank lies on the eastern side of the enclosure. There is a possibility that the hedge bank surrounding the enclosure denotes the former limits of a third line of defence, and if this were the case it would bring the development site to within 15m of the enclosure; but even

disregarding this possibility the development site is only 35m from the protected enclosure.

2.2.3 The earliest map showing the property known as The Old Smithy (PRN 8798) is the 1787 map titled, 'Cottages at Castlemartin' (Figure 4). The map forms part of the Cawdor Estate Book, which depicts the various farms owned by the estate. According to the book, the Old Smithy belonged to Gupton Farm (PRNs 11456 and 6971) located 2kms west of The Old Smithy. The apportionment does not name the property and merely refers to it as 'House and garden in Castlemartin', with a curtilage of one rood and five perches (a rood is equivalent to a quarter of an acre and a perch is approximately 5m long).

The 1865 First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map and the 1908 Second Edition 25" map (Figure 3) both mark the property 'Smithy'; subsequent maps continue to name it 'Smithy' up until the publication of the Ordnance Survey 1971-72 1:2500 map, which omits it but depicts the lean-to shed and the garage containing the vehicle inspection pit. By the time of the photographic survey and archaeological watching brief both of these structures had been removed leaving only the 4m by 0.9m by 1.6m deep vehicle inspection pit.



**Figure 3:** Extract from 1908 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map showing Archaeological and Historical sites recorded on the Regional Environment Record within 130m from the development area.

ERN 110313 - The Old Smithy, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire  
Archaeological Watching Brief

PRN	Site name	Period	Description	Grid reference
564	Castlemartin Castle	Iron Age Medieval?	<p>Castlemartin is a sub-circular, bivallate, defended enclosure occupying the crest of a low, rounded hill at 60m above sea level. The internal area is c. 68m diameter and is surrounded by a bank and ditch. The bank rises 1m above the interior and 4m above the ditch. The ditch is indicated by a slight depression. On the east side the bank has been levelled – it is assumed the entrance was here. The remainder of the bank is covered with scrub – there is a military installation on its northern edge. A much reduced second bank 20m distant from and concentric with the inner bank lies on the eastern side of the enclosure. This bank has been ploughed down to the north and south and built over on the east side. A concentric field boundary suggests a third line of defence. It has been considered that this site was a medieval earthwork castle, it is however in form much more like an Iron Age enclosure.</p> <p><b>SAM PE166</b></p>	SR91529840
4680	Castlemartin	Post-Medieval	A circular animal pound built in 1780 at the east end of the village of Castlemartin to hold stray animals. The pound is 13m in diameter and built of un-coursed rubble walls with a rubble coping. The pound was restored in 1972 by Pembrokeshire Rural District Council.	SR9155398327
7847	Poor houses	Post-Medieval	Originally a poor house.	SR 91529832
8792	Jericho	Post-Medieval	House in Castlemartin village	SR 91349843
8793	Lambton Court	Post-Medieval	A smithy is shown at this location on the First Edition Ordnance map of 1869. No building or structure is shown here on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.	SR 91489830
8795	Pwll Street Nos. 1 and 2	Post-Medieval	Occupied houses in Castlemartin village.	SR 91519828
8797	The Shop	Post-Medieval	House in Castlemartin village.	SR 9148198345
8798	Old Smithy	Post-Medieval	The building known as 'Old Smithy' is shown at this location on the 1787 Castlemartin Estate maps; the 1839 Tithe map and the First (1869) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	SR 91429837
8799	Lambton Court	Post-Medieval	Group of late 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages in Castlemartin village.	SR 91419840
8800	Sandy Leys	Post-Medieval	Pair of cottages in Castlemartin village.	SR 91459835
8801	Pound House	Post-Medieval	House in Castlemartin village. Records suggest that the building was shown in mapping dating to 1785; records also suggest that it was enlarged c. 1850. Work carried out c. 1987 exposed a stone bowl.	SR 9155398327
8802	Pwll Street Nos 3 and 5	Post-Medieval	Houses in Castlemartin village.	SR 91479826
12246	Castlemartin Castle	Mesolithic	A flint scatter containing flint implements, 4 microliths and 2 flint flakes possibly recovered from Castlemartin Castle, although the CBA Mesolithic Atreifact card suggests that they may have been from the Swanlake area. This is one of	SR 915984

			a group (along with PRNs 12247, 12248 and 12249) of probable Mesolithic findspots from the Castlemartin area - the actual findspot is unknown.	
12247	Castlemartin Castle	Mesolithic	A possible flint scatter containing 2 microliths, blades or flakes, cores, scrapers and other implements recovered from somewhere in 'Castlemartin Hundred'. Actual findspot is unknown.	SR 915984
12248	Castlemartin Castle	Mesolithic	A possible flint scatter including 6 or 7 cores at least 2 scrapers 27 flakes or blades and possibly 3 microliths found somewhere in Castlemartin. Actual findspot is unknown.	SR 915984
12249	Castlemartin Castle	Mesolithic	An unspecified number of flint flakes or blades recovered from somewhere in Castlemartin. Actual findspot is unknown.	SR 915984
27074	Castlemartin	Post-Medieval	The settlement of Castlemartin.	SR 91509830
28548	Castlemartin Post 28-1/S1	Modern	1940-53, Royal Observer Corps, Early Warning Observation Post. Present use low grade agricultural. Two storey concrete block construction; rectangular plan, flat concrete roof with concrete block open observation post and shelter on roof. Doorway in north wall gives access to a lobby, toilet, cloakroom and restroom. Timber three light mullion window in east wall. Built into the rampart of Iron Age Fort (SAM PE166, PRN 564).	SR 91509845
59431	The Old Shop	Post-Medieval	Former abattoir. <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>	SR 9149398348
7849	Court Farm	Post-Medieval	Occupied Farmhouse of 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century date.	SR 91589842

**Table 2:** Known archaeological and historic sites recorded within 130m of 'Old Smithy', Castlemartin, recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (Figure 3)





**Figure 4:** 1787 Castlemartin Estate map titled 'Cottages at Castlemartin'.



**Figure 5:** Extract from the 1839 Tithe map depicting Castlemartin.

### **3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 Ground reduction work was undertaken by D.K.A.N Groundworks, using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. All groundworks with the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains were observed.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>2</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.1.5 The work followed the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and adhered to their code of conduct (CIfA 2014).

#### **3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork**

- 3.2.1 The bulk of the photographic survey was undertaken on 29<sup>th</sup> of November 2016. By this time the asbestos roof of the main building and the two garages on the property had been removed.
- 3.2.2 The watching brief associated with the ground reduction of the development site was carried out on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2016.

#### **3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving**

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

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<sup>2</sup> DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.



#### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** (Figure 6)

##### **4.1 Archaeological Watching Brief**

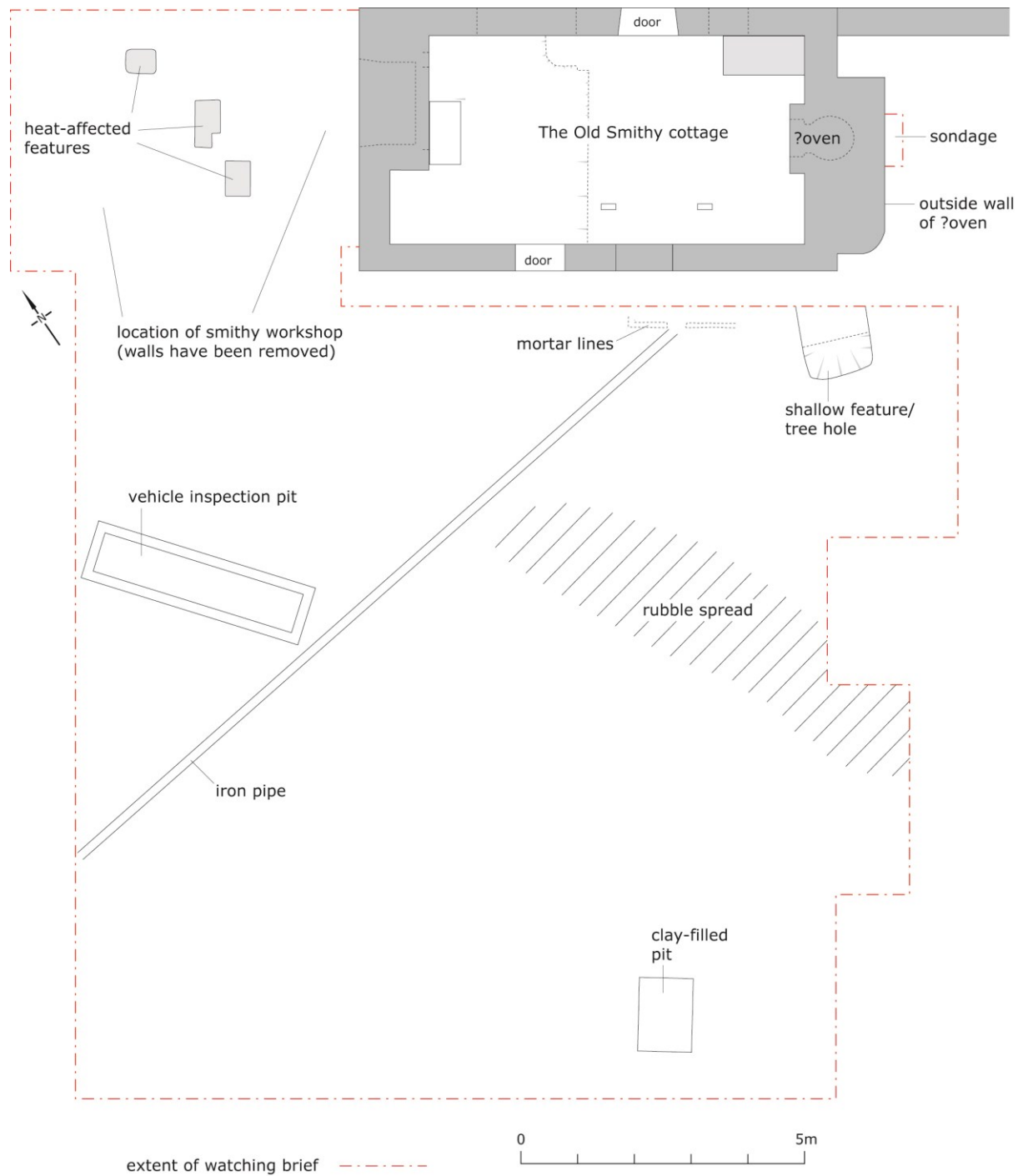
- 4.1.1 Before the watching brief commenced a certain amount of site clearance was carried out. This included the dismantling of the NE and SW walls of the smithy workshop, as they were deemed to be unstable and the removal of a small wall and the concrete floors of two garages which had stood within the development site (Photo 1). In order to accelerate the ground reduction process, a 0.2m spit was removed from the deep garden topsoil, leaving approximately 0.25m depth of topsoil to be removed.



**Photo 1:** View southeast across the proposed area of ground reduction prior to work commencing.



**Photo 2:** View south showing shallow feature/tree-hole close to SW corner of building. 1m scale



**Figure 6:** Area of watching brief and features uncovered during ground reduction.



- 4.1.2 Following the machine stripping of the remaining garden topsoil, the exposed surface comprised of a dirty pink-brown sandy-clay natural with a cleaner area exposed beneath the smithy building. No foundation cut for the smithy was revealed, the walls seemingly built directly onto the natural. It was noted that the two long walls of the smithy workshop were not tied into the walls of the rest of the building but merely butted up against them.



**Photo 3:** View northeast of section across shallow feature/tree-hole.  
0.5m & 0.25m scales



**Photo 4:** View east along impression of iron pipe in the natural. 1m scale

- 4.1.3 Close to the eastern corner of the development site a shallow feature or tree-hole was revealed protruding from the trench section. It measured 1.15m by 1.3m and was 0.15m deep. The fill was an orangey-brown, silty clay with the occasional small stone. It contained no artefacts (Figure 6, Photos 2 and 3).



**Photo 5:** View northeast of clay-filled rectangular feature close to southern corner of development site. 1m & 0.5m scales

- 4.1.4 A 70mm iron pipe was uncovered in situ approximately 1m from the rear wall of the cottage beneath the back window. It emerged from a structure whose only remains was a linear mortar line in the natural. It ran in a westerly direction for 14m stopping just below the hedgebank that separates the development plot from the adjacent field. There was no evidence of an associated structure at this end of the pipe (Figure 6, Photos 4 and 7).



- 4.1.5 A band of rubble containing some fragments of plaster was revealed protruding from the centre of the SE edge of the site. It measured approximately 7m long and 2m wide. Its orientation was roughly north-south (Photo 7).
- 4.1.6 A rectangular area of very soft, silty clay, measuring 1.30m by 0.95m, with decayed vegetable matter along its edges was exposed at the southwestern edge of the site, approximately 2.5m from the south corner (Photo 5).
- 4.1.7 At the SE end of the cottage, the outside wall of a possible oven protrudes approximately 0.80m from the gable wall. As it was unclear, from the inside, how the oven was heated, a sondage was excavated by machine alongside its outer rear wall in order to ascertain whether it was fired externally. The sondage measured 0.90m by 0.30m and was 0.50m deep. No firebox or flue was revealed, neither was the base of the wall. (Figure 6, Photo 6).
- 4.1.8 Three heat affected features were uncovered within the smithying area. All were slightly truncated by the excavator. The southernmost of the three features measured 0.60m by 0.45m, the middle feature (Photo 9) measured 0.80m by 0.45m and the northernmost measured 0.45m by 0.40m. They measured from 1.90m to 3.50m to the back wall of the smithy.



**Photo 6:** View north of sondage beside outside wall of possible oven. 1m scale



**Photo 7:** View southwest across site after ground reduction. The faint trace of the iron pipe trench can be seen as a linear running beside the vehicle inspection pit. Band of rubble at bottom of picture. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 8:** View southeast along site of former smithy showing three heat affected areas. 1m & 0.5m scales





**Photo 9:** View northwest of the central heat affected feature. 0.5m scale



**Photo 10:** View south of cottage interior showing widened window, later sockets inserted in wall and paint scar possibly indicating former internal wall. 1m scale



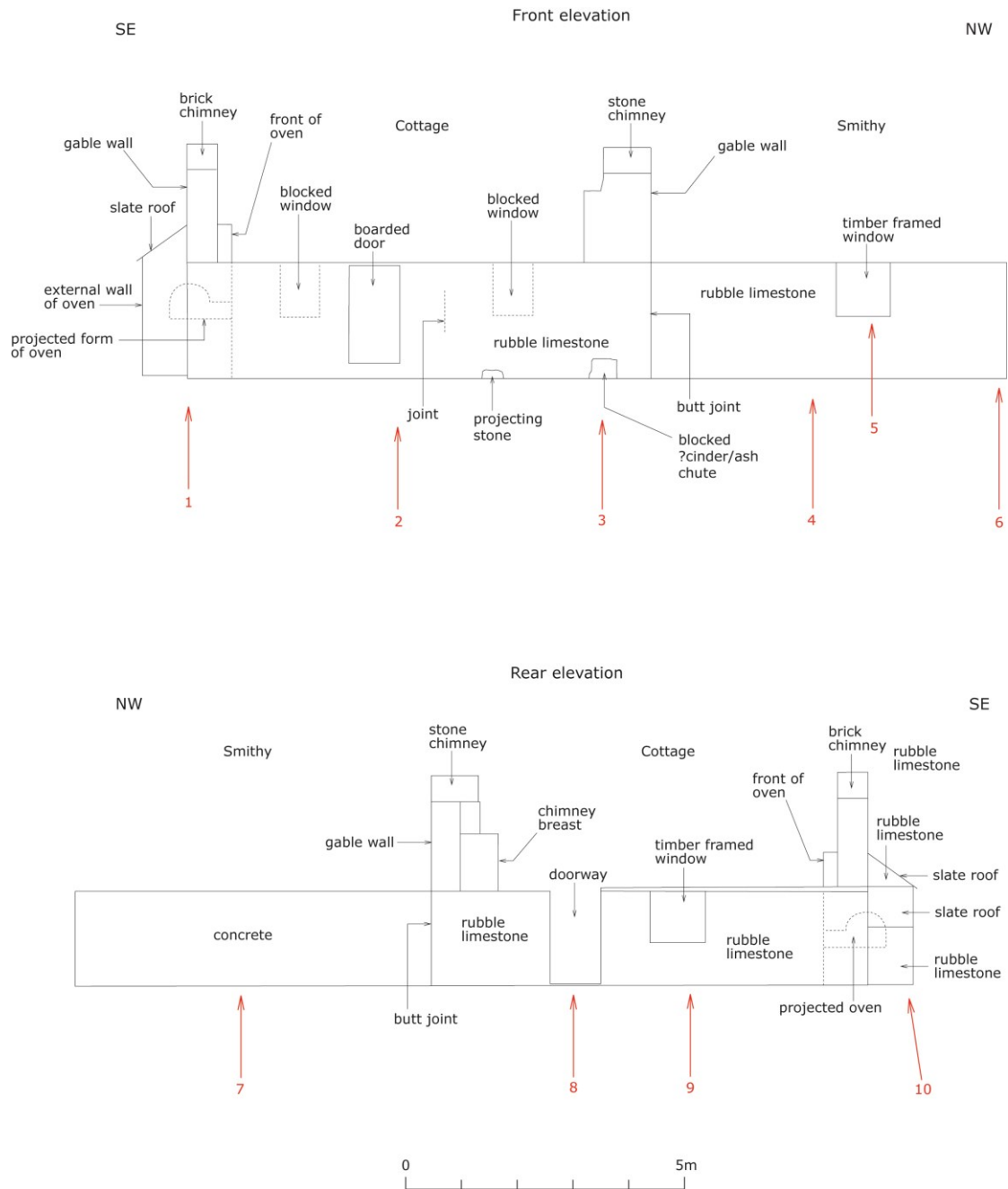


**Photo 11:** View NE across development site after completion of groundworks.



**Photo 12:** View SE showing interior of smithy with fireplace/forge at the far.

## 4.2 Photo survey



**Figure 7:** Front and rear elevation drawings showing the position of photographs taken during the photo survey.

4.2.1 *Front Elevations (Figure 7)*



**Photo 1:** SE end of front of building showing blocked window, doorway and outside wall of oven. 1m scale



**Photo 2:** SE half of building showing blocked windows and doorway. 1m & 0.5m scales





**Photo 3:** Centre of building showing doorway, blocked window and internal wall dividing smithy and dwelling. 2 x 2m scales



**Photo 4:** North-western end of building showing timber framed window and internal wall. 1m scale



**Photo 5:** Close-up of timber framed window at front of building. 0.5m scale



**Photo 6:** North-western end of front of building. 2 x 1m scales



4.2.2 *Rear Elevations (Figure 7)*



**Photo 7:** Concrete wall at NW end of building. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 8:** Doorway leading to cottage and boarded window. 2 x 1m scales

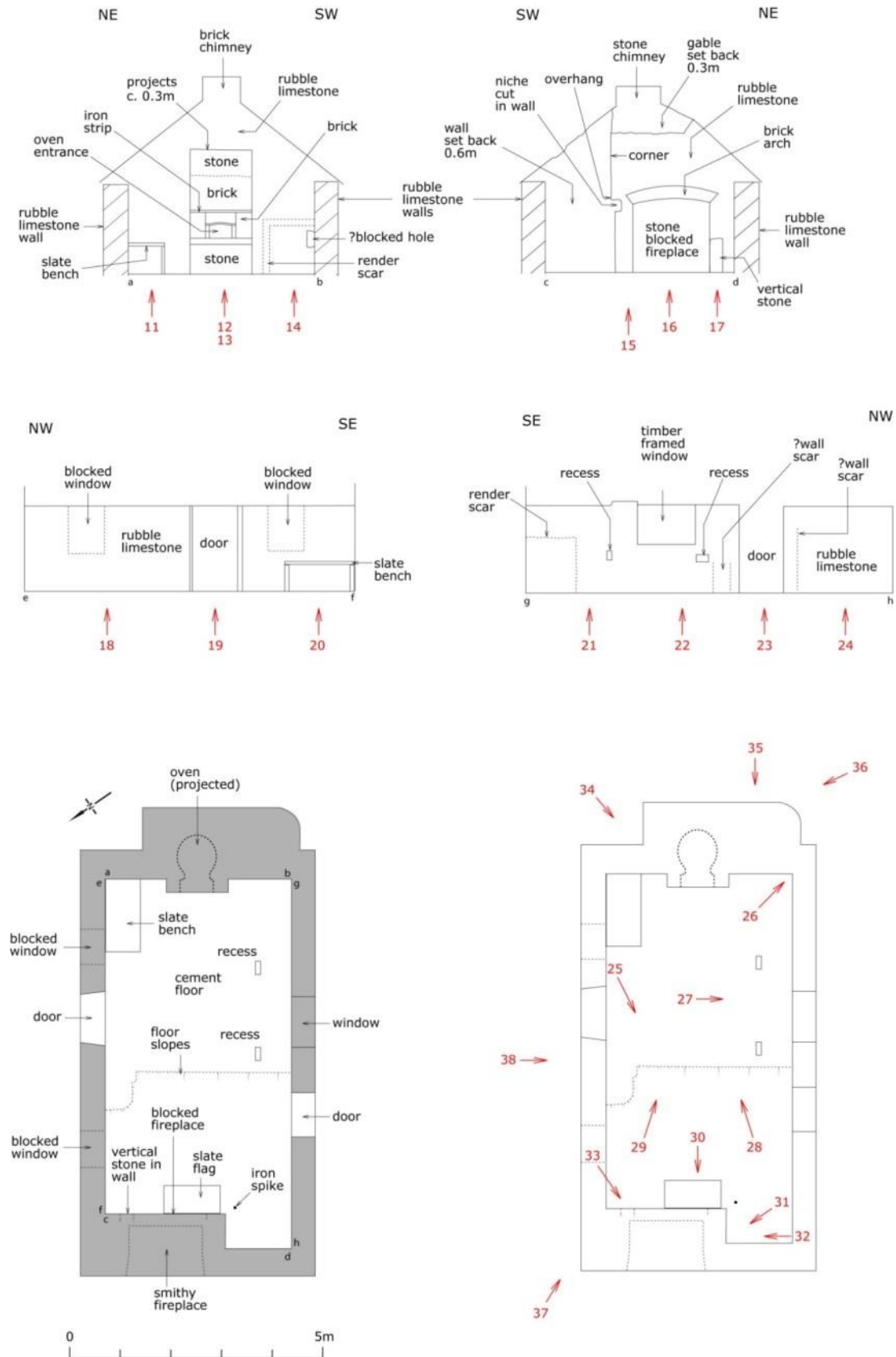


**Photo 9:** South-eastern end of building. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 10:** Curved outer wall of oven. 1m & 0.25m scales





**Figure 8:** Plans of the internal views of the cottage showing the position of photographs taken during the photo survey.

4.2.3 *Internal views of cottage*

4.2.3.1 *NW facing wall of cottage (Figure 8)*



**Photo 11:** Brick supported slate bench. 1m & 0.5m scales





**Photo 12:** Front of oven and brick chimney. 1m & 0.5m scales



**Photo 13:** Brickwork inside oven. 0.25m scale





**Photo 14:** SE corner of cottage. 2 x 1m & 0.5m scales



4.2.3.2 SE facing partition wall of cottage (Figure 8)



**Photo 15:** Blocked fireplace, stone chimney and recess. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 16:** Close-up of blocked fireplace. 2 x 1m & 0.5m scales



**Photo 17:** Close-up of stone chimney.



4.2.3.3 *SW facing wall of cottage (Figure 8)*



**Photo 18:** Blocked window in NW end of wall. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 19:** Blocked windows on either side of front door. 2 x 1m scales





**Photo 20:** Front door, blocked window and slate bench. 2 X 1m scales

4.2.3.4 NE facing wall of cottage (Figure 8)



**Photo 21:** SE end of wall showing scarring and cemented sockets. 1m & 0.5m scales





**Photo 22:** Timber framed window and cemented sockets in wall. 1m & 0.5m scales



**Photo 23:** Possible wall lines either side of doorway. 1m & 0.5m scales





**Photo 24:** NW end of wall; possible wall line beside doorway. 1m & 0.5m scales

4.2.3.5 *Other internal views of cottage (Figure 8)*



**Photo 25:** Cement floor, rear doorway and blocked chimney. 1m scale





**Photo 26:** SE corner of cottage; cemented socket and scars on wall. 1m scale



**Photo 27:** Cement sockets in floor and wall. 1m scale



**Photo 28:** SE wall of cottage. 2 x 1m scales





**Photo 29:** Dark band across middle of floor indicates slope.1m scale





**Photo 30:** Upright stone, flagstone, blocked fireplace and iron spike. 1m scale



**Photo 31:** Vertical view of recess/chimney adjacent to blocked fireplace.  
0.5m scale





**Photo 32:** Top of chimney breast and stone chimney. 0.5m scale



**Photo 33:** Stone chimney and gable wall. 0.5m scale



4.2.3.6 *External views of cottage (Figure 8)*



**Photo 34:** East corner of cottage and projecting oven wall. 1m scale



**Photo 35:** Oven wall projecting from SE end of cottage. 2 x 1m scales





**Photo 36:** West corner of cottage and projecting oven wall. 1m scale



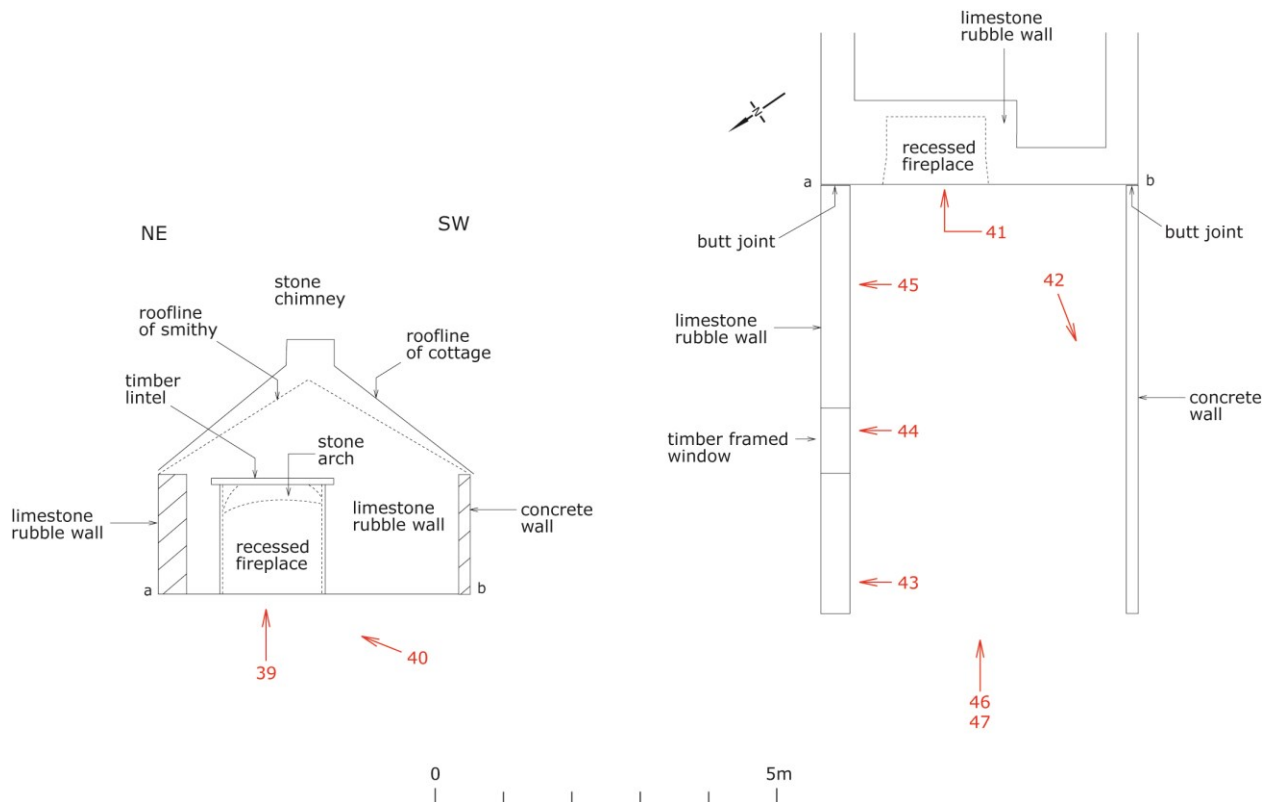
**Photo 37:** Front of cottage after removal of walls of smithy. 1m scale



**Photo 38:** Front of cottage after removal of walls of smithy. 1m scale



4.2.4 *Internal views of smithy workshop (Figure 9)*



**Figure 9:** Plans of the internal views of the smithy showing the position of photographs taken during the photo survey.



**Photo 39:** Fireplace in SE wall of smithy. 1m & 0.5m scales



**Photo 40:** Oblique view of fireplace in SE wall of smithy. 1m & 0.5m scales



**Photo 41:** Fireplace in smithy. Walls have been removed. 2 x 1m scales





**Photo 42:** Internal view of concrete wall of smithy. 1m scale



**Photo 43:** Open end of stone wall of smithy. 2 x 1m scales





**Photo 44:** Timber framed window, partially splayed window in smithy. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 45:** East corner of smithy. 2 x 1m scales



**Photo 46:** View of smithy prior to removal of walls. 1m scale



**Photo 46:** View of fireplace in smithy after removal of walls. 1m scale



## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A photo survey was undertaken prior to groundworks and an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension at the building called The Old Smithy, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. The development site lies in an area with an identified potential for archaeological remains to be present associated with an adjacent Iron Age defended enclosure consisting of two or possibly three lines of defences surrounding a sub-circular enclosure. Thus a condition was placed on planning permission for the development requiring a photo survey and an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken.
- 5.2 The bulk of the photographic survey of the two celled building was carried out on the 29th of November 2016. External and internal photographs were taken of the cottage and the smithy workshop area; recording the structures and any architectural details.
- 5.3 The watching brief was undertaken on the 2nd, 5th and 6th of December 2016. The groundworks for the extension involved ground reduction across the area to a maximum depth of 0.45m. This was undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket leaving a clean surface in which it would be possible to identify archaeological remains if present. All the features uncovered during the groundworks have their origins in the post-medieval or modern period.
- 5.4 The shallow pit/ tree hole uncovered close to the SE corner of the cottage is likely to be a tree hole. The Ordnance Survey when drawing up the First Edition 25" map was particular where it sited its trees, each tree was individually surveyed, and the 1865 First Edition OS map shows a tree close to where the present feature was uncovered.
- 5.5 The band of rubble and plaster fragments could have been a result of alterations to the cottage interior. Features recorded within the cottage suggest that in the past its use changed from a domestic dwelling to some sort of business/workshop. The large brick supported slate bench, deep sockets in the west wall and floor possibly to house another heavy bench; a hint of a missing wall by the left hand doorway and the widening of a window all suggest that alterations were made to the interior.
- 5.6 The iron pipe that traverses the site from the back of the cottage to the field hedgebank 14m away also suggests a change of use. It was not possible to discover where the pipe led to beyond the cottage. It could have been associated with the oven within the cottage.
- 5.7 The clay filled rectangular feature towards the SW corner of the site is more than likely a modern garden feature; especially as it contains decaying vegetable matter along its edges.
- 5.8 The three heat affected rectangular features within the footprint of the smithy are more than likely associated with the smithing process and might have been made early in the life of this particular smithy.
- 5.9 The watching brief did not identify any remains associated with the Iron Age defended enclosure (PE166, PRN 564) located NE of the site. If archaeological remains were present in the development area they would likely be cut into the natural. No indications of any such features were identified.
- 5.10 Although no further archaeological deposits were identified within the development site, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development.

## 6. SOURCES

### Database:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

### Bibliography

Brown, D, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

CIfA 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014

### Websites

Welsh Tithe maps: <http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/> - accessed 28/01/2016

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - accessed 27/01/2016



## **APPENDIX I**

### **PROJECT ARCHIVE**

Project Number: FS16\_029

ERN: 110313

144 Digital photographs; Film Number 110313

1x Photo catalogue

## APPENDIX II

### THE OLD SMITHY, CASTLEMARTIN, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

#### INTRODUCTION

This written scheme of investigation has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Trust in response to a request from Jonathan Pickford of Acanthus Holden on behalf of their client to provide an archaeological programme of works prior to and during the proposed conversion and extension of the building known as the Old Smithy, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire (NGR SR9142398361, Figure 1) (Planning Application No NP/15/0630/FUL).

The Old Smithy, a small single-storey limestone-rubble building, possibly dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century/early 19<sup>th</sup> century, is marked as a smithy on both the 1st edition (1869) and 2nd edition (1908) Ordnance Survey 25" maps. Furthermore, the building lies less than 80 metres southwest from the nationally important and statutorily protected Castlemartin Castle (PRN 564: PE166). Consequently there is a strong possibility that archaeological deposits or features related to the Castlemartin Castle may extend into the development area and might be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

Therefore the following planning condition has been placed upon planning permission for this development:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

Following discussions with Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, the following archaeological mitigation is recommended:

1) **Historic Building Recording:** A photographic survey to record the current building prior to its conversion to holiday accommodation.

The recording required in the photographic survey is a Level 2 record. Level 2 standard, as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to best recording practice (English Heritage 2006) includes a basic photographic, research and drawn record survey. Such a survey will include the preparation of a general photographic record of the building, supplemented with annotated plans if available.

2) **Archaeological Watching Brief:** An archaeological watching brief during groundworks, throughout the course of the conversion building works, where those works have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains associated with Castemartin Castle (PE166).

The requirement for an archaeological watching brief is necessary during all groundworks which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The ground works requiring archaeological attendance could include excavations for foundations or services.

This written scheme of investigation (or specification) outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services would undertake the required level of building recording prior to the building's conversion and an archaeological watching brief during ground works at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. This document has been

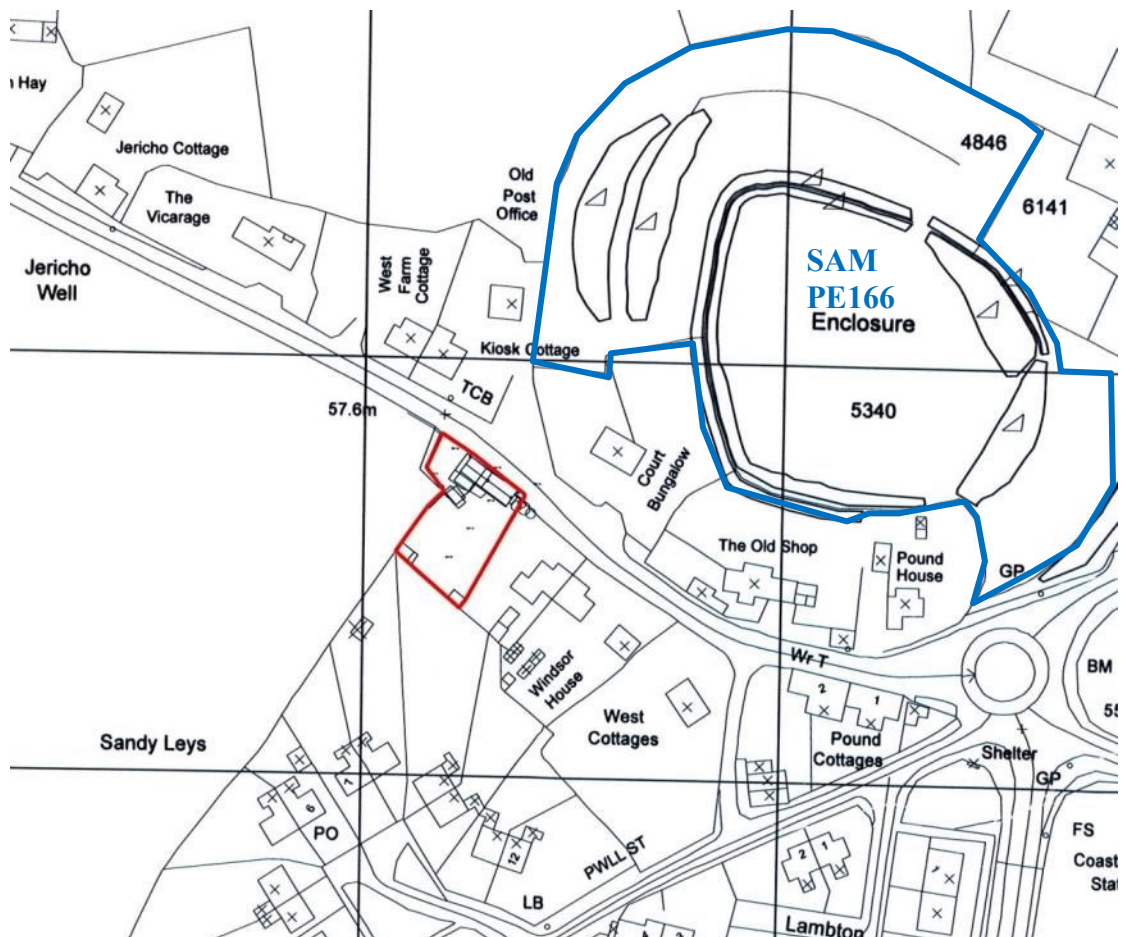


prepared for the client and is specifically prepared for DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the required archaeological works. The WSI cannot be used by any third party.

The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1996, revised 2001 & 2008) and the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014).

DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is an CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***



**Figure 1:** Site location plan (supplied by client) (NGR SR91429836). The development area is outlined in red; the scheduled area of PE166 outlined in blue.

Cadw record the scheduled ancient monument of Castlemartin Castle (PE166) as: the remains of a medieval ringwork, a defensive enclosure with surrounding outer bailey. However, its form is much more like an Iron Age enclosure (Photo 1). It is a sub-circular, bivallate, defended enclosure occupying the crest of a low, rounded hill at 55m above sea level. The internal area is c. 68m in diameter and is surrounded by a bank and ditch. The bank rises 1m above the interior and 4m above the ditch. The ditch is indicated by a slight depression. On the east side the bank has been levelled - it is assumed that the entrance was located here. The remainder of the bank is covered with scrub - there is a military installation on its northern edge. A much-reduced second bank 20m distant from and concentric with the inner bank lies on the eastern side of the enclosure. This bank has been ploughed down to the north and south and built over on the east side. A concentric field boundary outside this bank suggests a third line of defence.



**Photo 1:** Aerial photograph showing the sub-circular earthwork of Castlemartin Castle (PRN 564: PE166) and the development area within red box.  
(DAT AP92-081.03)

## 1. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 **WSI** - Provision of a written scheme of investigation (WSI) to outline the methodology by which Dyfed Archaeological Trust will address the planning condition placed on the proposed development.
- 1.2 **Historic Building Recording** –Scheme of historic building recording to be undertaken following clearance of vegetation surrounding the building.
- 1.3 **Archaeological Watching Brief** - To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits; to establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works and to appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 1.4 **Full Report** - Preparation of a report based on the results.
- 1.5 **Archiving** - Collation of data and preparation of an archive structured in accordance with established guidelines.

## 2. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

- 2.1 Background research will be carried out of all readily available documentary, cartographic, pictorial and photographic sources to provide a historical framework for the building.
- 2.2 Sources used will include any relevant records held at the Historic Environment Record (HER – maintained by DAT) and various on-line sources. A search of the Local Records Office information will also be used.
- 2.3 Where possible, copies of all cartographic and pictorial sources consulted will be included in the text and listed in the report bibliography.

## 3. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

- 3.1 The historic building recording scheme would be undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2006). This level of recording is described thus:

Level 2 is a ***descriptive record***, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

- 3.2 To supplement the on-site survey a review of information held at the DYFED HER and local library will be undertaken. The on-site survey will then complete the relevant tasks outlined below, where possible, to ensure that the record is completed to the Level 2 guidelines, building on the known information. Only photos taken during this survey will be included within the site archive and report, but copies of plans and details recorded previously may be used, if permission is given.



- 3.3 Based on the Level 2 record as defined in the English Heritage guidelines (2006) the following will be undertaken:

**Drawn Record**

- Sketched plan, section, elevation or detail drawings (if a more thorough drawn record is not made). Sketches may be roughly dimensioned.
- A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.

**Photographic Record**

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

**Written Record**

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc) may be added.
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.

**4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

- 4.1 The watching brief would entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. This will be carried out during any initial site strip for the extension or ground levelling works. Any associated foundation trenches or drainage works may also need to be subject to a watching brief if there is still a potential for archaeological remains to be present.
- 4.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 4.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.
- 4.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>3</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant

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<sup>3</sup> *DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.*

archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.

- 4.5 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 4.6 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
  - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
  - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
  - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
  - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.7 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the curatorial officer, DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard.
- 4.8 In the event that human remains are encountered, the District Coroner's Office and the Police will be notified immediately. All human remains will, where possible, be left *in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

## **5. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 5.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

## **6. MONITORING**

- 6.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management, in their role as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the works. The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor on-site works.

## **7. ARCHIVING AND REPORT**

- 7.1 The data collected through the above stages will be collated and catalogued to form a site archive in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited with an appropriate body (to be arranged) and will be temporarily held by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 7.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report will include a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context. A report that is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 7.3 Copies of the final report will be sent to the client, who will circulate them to the relevant authorities.
- 7.4 If appropriate, a summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 7.5 The full site archive will be deposited with an appropriate repository.
- 7.6 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional HER within six months of the completion of the project.

## **8. STAFF**

- 8.1 The project will be managed by Frances Murphy Project Manager with DAT Archaeological Services
- 8.2 The on-site recording work will also be undertaken by experienced members of staff of DAT Archaeological Services.

## **9. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 9.1 All Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services staff are CSCS<sup>4</sup> registered.
- 9.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 9.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.

### *Historic Building Recording*

- 9.4 Access into all parts of the structure is possible; although some areas have low beams which could cause head injury. Floors are all sound, although a number of changes in floor level have been noted.

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<sup>4</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)



*Archaeological Watching Brief*

- 9.5 Safety helmets, safety boots and high visibility vests are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 9.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

**THE OLD SMITHY, CASTLEMARTIN, PEMBROKESHIRE**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

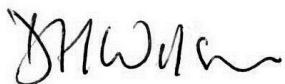
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2016/67  
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 110313

Ionawr 2017  
January 2017

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:

**Hubert Wilson**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**



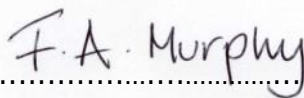
Llofnod / Signature ..... Date: 20/01/2017

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been checked and approved by

**Fran Murphy**

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**



Llofnod / Signature ..... Date: 31/01/2017

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau  
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any  
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*



**BUDDSODDWYR | INVESTORS**  
**MEWN POBL | IN PEOPLE**

