

# ST. ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Mr Richard Neale,  
Church Warden of St Ishmaels





## DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/5  
RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 110321

Chwefror 2017  
February 2017

# ST. ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

Fran Murphy

*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys*

*The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.*



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir  
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ebost: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk](http://www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk)

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited  
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,  
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Email: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Website: [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

*Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.  
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)*  
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: Professor B C BURNHAM  
CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA

**ST ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**CONTENTS**

	<b>SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	2
1.1	Project Commission	2
1.2	Scope of the Project	2
1.3	Report outline	2
1.4	Abbreviations	2
1.5	Illustrations	2
1.6	Timeline	3
<b>2</b>	<b>THE SITE</b>	4
2.1	Location	4
2.2	Archaeological and Historical Background	5
<b>3</b>	<b>WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY</b>	8
3.1	Fieldwork	8
3.2	Timetabling of Fieldwork	8
3.3	Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving	8
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	10
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	19
<b>6</b>	<b>SOURCES</b>	20
	<b>Appendix I: PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>	20
	<b>Appendix II: ST ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2017 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION</b>	21
	<b>TABLES</b>	
<b>Table 1:</b>	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales	3
	<b>FIGURES</b>	
<b>Figure 1:</b>	Location map for St. Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire	4
<b>Figure 2:</b>	Extract from the First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1876 showing St Ishmaels Church	7
<b>Figure 3:</b>	Plan of the excavated drainage trenches at St. Ishmaels	9
	<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
<b>Photo 1:</b>	The machine excavation of Trench 1	10
<b>Photo 2:</b>	Looking south towards the north wall of the nave at	

	completed drainage Trench 1	11
<b>Photo 3:</b>	Looking west at the machine excavation of Trench 2	12
<b>Photo 4:</b>	Looking north at the convergence of Trenches 2 & 3	12
<b>Photo 5:</b>	Looking south along excavated Trench 2	13
<b>Photo 6:</b>	Looking northwest at excavated Trench 4	14
<b>Photo 7:</b>	Looking south at Trench 5, showing the steel pipe within the trench	15
<b>Photo 8:</b>	Machine excavation of Trench 6	15
<b>Photo 9:</b>	Looking east at removal of the steel drainage pipe in Trench 6	16
<b>Photo 10:</b>	Looking southwest at angled corner between north transept and chancel end where Trench 7 was to be located under the scaffold	17
<b>Photo 11:</b>	Section excavated by hand through position of Trench 7	17
<b>Photo 12:</b>	East facing wall of north transept showing culvert that runs underneath transept	18
<b>Photo 13:</b>	West facing wall of north transept showing blocked entrance to culvert that runs underneath transept	18

## **ST ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

### **SUMMARY**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of new drainage at St Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM82910674). The works involved the excavation of trenches for the new drainage as well as the possible widening of existing drains around the perimeter of the church by Tree and Sons, as part of a grant funded project to replace the existing church roof. An archaeological watching brief was recommended by the archaeological advisor to the Diocese as the works had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains associated with earlier phases of the church. DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to do the work by Mr Richard Neale, Church Warden of St Ishmaels Church.*

*St. Ishmaels Church is a Grade II listed building that may have origins in the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century origin, although the church was extensively rebuilt in the nineteenth century.*

*The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that the installation of new drainage channels at St. Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire had not impacted upon any significant archaeological features, and that the majority of the trenches had been excavated through re-deposited material probably discarded during church renovations undertaken in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The only artefacts recovered during the excavation of the trenches were fragments of ceramic drainage pipe and roofing slate from the 19th century renovations. Unusually for a churchyard no fragments of disarticulated bone, human or animal, were recovered during the excavations.*

*Although the results of this watching brief revealed that the drainage works had not impacted upon significant archaeological deposits or features; the area surrounding the church still has the potential for archaeological remains of significance to be present.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Richard Neale to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the excavation for new drainage within the churchyard of St Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM82910674; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks.

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

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) document for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works (Appendix I). The WSI outlined methodologies for:
- Monitoring groundworks in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
  - Establishing the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
  - Appropriately investigating and recording any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks;
  - Producing an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as: *Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks associated with the installation of a new drainage at St Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire. The works will entail installing the drain below the ground surface through the churchyard. The works will also include the production of a report and archive.*

### **1.3 Report Outline**

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results. Some archaeological background to the church is included. It is based and uses some of the information included in a report written for a previous watching brief undertaken at the church in the last few years.

### **1.4 Abbreviations**

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN). 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), Listed Building (LB). Sites are located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

### **1.5 Illustrations**

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

## 1.6 Timeline

The following timeline (Table 1) 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 –	20th 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



## 2 THE SITE

### 2.1 Location

2.1.1 St Ishmaels Church is located at SM82910674 in a wooded valley leading to Monk Haven, some 700m SW of the centre of the village of St Ishmaels (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** Map extract showing the location of St Ishmaels Church (circled in red).

Reproduced from the 2003 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

2.1.2 The underlying solid geology is the Gray Sandstone Group - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 423 to 428 million years ago in the Silurian Period (Source: British Geological Survey).

## **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 St Ishmaels is a Registered Historic Landscape Character Area and is described thus:

### ***Historic Background***

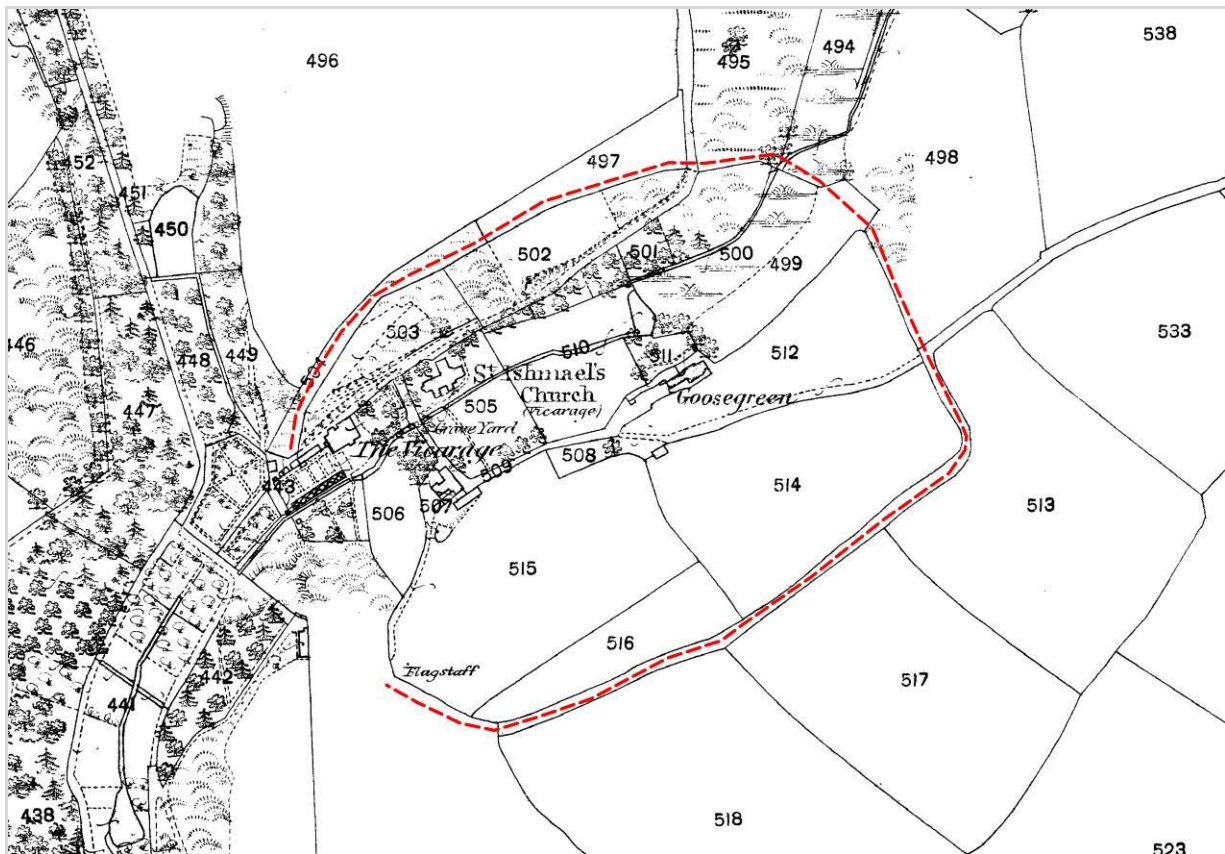
*A small historic landscape character area lying on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway within St Ishmael's parish, comprising the village (and field system) of St Ishmael's which, with its motte castle, was the caput of the medieval Sublordship of St Ishmael's, a member of the Lordship of Haverford. The parish church with its 'Celtic' dedication and three Early Christian Monuments and a possible cist cemetery lies some distance from the village. The church was mentioned in 1291 when it was a possession of Haverfordwest Priory. A sizeable medieval settlement is indicated by the remains of an extensive medieval strip-field system around the village. By the early 19th century estate maps show that the present morphology of the village and surrounding fields had been established, although a more extensive strip field system then existed. Away from the village these strips have been amalgamated into large fields (these are now considered part of a different landscape character area), but close to the village the pattern of enclosed strips is still maintained. These fields were clearly enclosed from an open field farming system. The date of this enclosure is uncertain, but it is likely to have occurred in a piecemeal fashion over a number of decades, perhaps in the 17th century and 18th century. Farms and houses would have been established concomitant with the enclosure of the open fields. This process was still occurring in the mid-19th century when Trewarren House was established in 1845. Considerable mid and late 20th century has maintained the village plan as shown on early 19th century estate maps.*

### ***Description and essential historic landscape components***

*This relatively small historic landscape area includes the village of St Ishmael's, surrounding farmland, and a wooded valley within which the parish church is located. The village, which lies at about 50m above sea level and is built in and on both sides of a small open valley, consists of a loose clustering of houses rather than a compact nucleated settlement. Indeed many of the village lanes have a rural feel and are bordered by large hedgebanks. The core of the village comprises a mixture of two storey 19th century houses, a pub, a chapel converted to a house and a shop together with modern houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Surrounding the core are several small late 20th century housing estates, individual houses, a school and sports field. Long narrow fields that surround the village were once part of the community's extensive open field system. Earth banks topped with hedges enclose these fields. Hedges are generally in good condition and well maintained, and although some are becoming overgrown there are few hedgerow trees. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. There is a nursery in the area. The substantial 19th century house of Trewarren lies to the west of the village, and has walled gardens and landscape features including ponds, follies located in the valley up from Monk Haven. This valley is heavily wooded. The medieval church of St Ishmael with early medieval inscribed stones lies in this valley together with a former vicarage built in 1835 in pattern book Georgian Gothic style. A motte, the site of a medieval castle lies to the north of the village. Other archaeological sites include Bronze Age standing stones; Bronze Age burnt mounds, find spots of prehistoric artefacts and a cist cemetery.*

*Although this is a diverse area - the village, strip fields woodland and the isolated church - it is a coherent historic landscape and includes all the component of a medieval and post-medieval settlement. It is distinct from the large farms with large regular fields that lie to the west, north and east, although there is no hard-edged boundary here. It has a very obvious boundary with the sea cliff historic landscape area to the south.*

- 2.2.2 St Ishmaels Church (PRN 2999) is a Grade II listed building (Ref No 20344). It was listed as a substantially medieval church, reroofed and refitted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with characteristic Pembrokeshire bellcote and squints. The church may have early medieval origins; evidenced by its Celtic dedication and the three early Christian monuments discovered within the church environs.
- 2.2.3 It was a parish church during the post-conquest period of the medieval Deanery of Rhys (Rees 1932). It was a possession of the Augustinians at Haverfordwest Priory (Green 191, 294) and is recorded as paying an annual pension of 2s to Monkton Priory (Laws 1909, 194). At the dissolution the church fell to the crown (Green 1913, 294) and in 1536-7 the rectory was leased to Edward Lloid of the king's household (ibid).
- 2.2.4 It is a medium-sized cruciform church comprising chancel, nave, north transept with skew-passage, south transept with skew-passage and south porch. The church was comprehensively recorded during the Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project (Ludlow 1999) where it's structural development is described thus:
- Much of the church cannot be closely dated. The nave may be 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century. The chancel appears to have featured a decorated east window and may have been rebuilt in the later 14<sup>th</sup> century when the south porch may also have been added. The transepts appear to be late, post-dating the main period of construction in the region. The north transept may be later 15<sup>th</sup> century (or even later); the south transept detail is all from c.1600 when it appears to have been added as a mortuary chapel; the western bellcote may be contemporary. The south door and south porch doorway were rebuilt in the later 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century.*
- 2.2.5 The church underwent restoration in the 1850s and 1880s.
- 2.2.6 The church appears to be situated within what might have been a large rectangular enclosure with rounded corners (Figure 2) defined by massive hedge banks to the south, east and west sides. Within the interior of this enclosure a number of cist burials have been recovered well away from the present churchyard. Aerial photographs show possible additional divisions in one field within the southwest area. Associated with the church are three Group II-III Early Christian Monuments (PRNs 3000, 3001 & 47487). All three are incomplete cross-carved stones of probable 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 2.2.7 No previous archaeological investigative work is known to have taken place at St. Ishmaels Church.



**Figure 2:** Extract from the First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1876 showing St Ishmaels Church within a rectangular enclosure now defined by hedgebanks (outlined in red dashed line)

### **3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 This watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014). The Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the archaeological works proposed, was approved by the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee prior to the works commencing.
- 3.1.2 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.

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

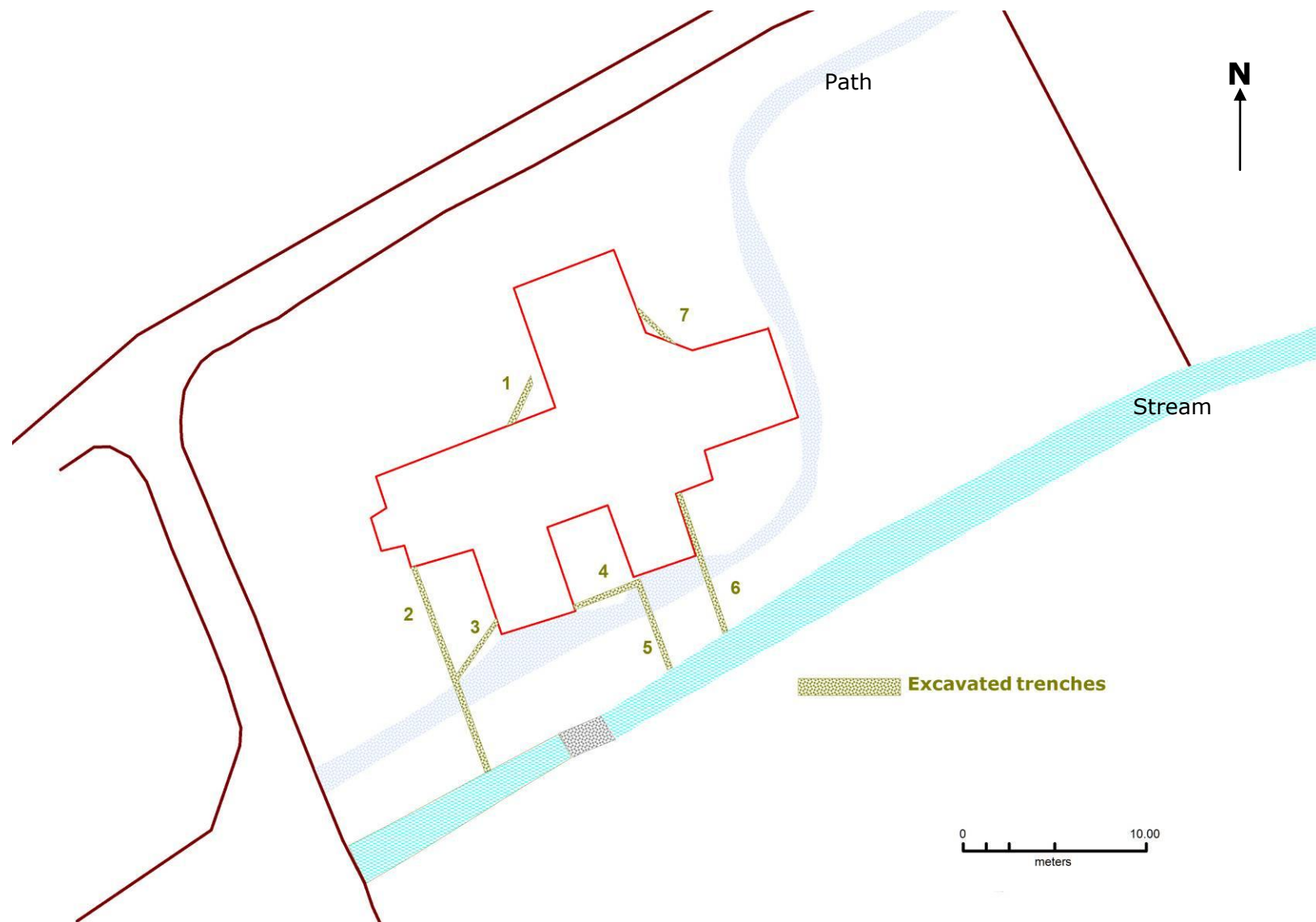
- 3.2.1 A site visit was undertaken on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017 at the request of the site contractors. The watching brief was carried out over one day on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2017.

#### **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 for digital archiving 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.

---

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



**Figure 3:** Plan of the excavated drainage trenches at St Ishmaels Church.



## 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Figure 3 shows a plan of the excavated drainage trenches. The trenches were excavated by a small mechanical excavator using a narrow 0.3m toothed ditching bucket.

### 4.2 *Trench 1*

4.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated at an angle from the north wall of the nave towards and into the gully that surrounds the north transept on this side (Photo 1).

4.2.2 The trench measured c.6.0m long and was between 0.3-0.6m deep.

4.2.3 Roughly 1.30m out from the north wall was evidence of a cut that doubtless runs parallel with the north wall of the nave, filled with stone chippings probably to facilitate drainage. Elsewhere the trench cut through a dark brown loam containing pieces of 20<sup>th</sup> century red ceramic pipe, as well as fragments of brick and slate.

4.2.4 The dark brown loam was approximately 0.50m deep and lay above a very loose deposit of light brown silt containing large amounts of lime mortar and stone and roofing slate fragments (Photo 2).

4.2.5 No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench. No artefacts, apart from 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic pipe, were recovered from the excavated deposits.



**Photo 1:** The machine excavation of Trench 1. Looking east.



**Photo 2:** Looking south towards the north wall of the nave at completed drainage  
Trench 1. 1m scale

#### 4.3 ***Trenches 2 & 3***

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 measured 10.40m in length and ran from the southwest corner of the nave southwards to the stream (Photos 3 & 5). It had an average depth of 0.5m.
- 4.3.2 Trench 3 measured 3.9m long, with an average depth of 0.5m. It ran from the west wall of the south porch in a southwest direction until it converged with Trench 2 (Photo 4).
- 4.3.3 Both Trenches 2 & 3 were excavated through approximately 0.30m depth of dark brown loam containing large amounts of broken fragments of roofing slate, brick and stone. Below this was a much lighter, looser brown silt matrix, full of voids; containing large amounts of lime mortar, stone fragments and broken roofing slate.
- 4.3.4 No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench. No artefacts were recovered from the excavated deposits.





**Photo 3:** Looking west at the machine excavation of Trench 2.



**Photo 4:** Looking north at the convergence of Trenches 2 & 3. 0.5m scale





**Photo 5:** Looking south along excavated Trench 2. 1m scale

#### 4.4 **Trench 4**

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 measured 3.70m and ran from between the east wall of the south porch and west wall of the south transept (Photo 6). It had an average depth of 0.3m
- 4.4.2 The trench was excavated along the alignment of a former drainage trench and a plastic drain pipe was removed during its excavation.
- 4.4.3 No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench. No artefacts were recovered from the excavated deposits.



**Photo 6:** Looking northwest at excavated Trench 4. 0.5m scale

#### 4.5 **Trenches 5 & 6**

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 measured c.4.80m long and ran from the west corner of the south transept southwards towards the stream (Photo 7). It had an average depth of 0.30m.
- 4.5.2 Trench 6 measured c.8.0m long and ran from the southeast corner of the south transept where it meets the nave southwards until it met the stream (Photo 8). It had an average depth of 0.30m.
- 4.5.3 Both trenches were excavated along the alignments of previous drainage pipes. Within both trenches a steel drainage pipe was revealed at approximately 0.20m depth. The steel pipes were removed by machine (Photo 9).
- 4.5.4 No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench. No artefacts were recovered from the excavated deposits.





**Photo 7:** Looking south at Trench 5, showing the steel pipe within the trench.  
1m scale



**Photo 8:** Machine excavation of Trench 6.





**Photo 9:** Looking east at removal of the steel drainage pipe in Trench 6.

#### 4.6 ***Trench 7***

- 4.6.1 Trench 7 was planned to be excavated between the east facing wall of the north transept and the north wall of the chancel. However, the presence of a temporary scaffold in the same position (Photo 10) meant that the trench could not be machine excavated. Therefore a section of the trench was excavated by hand to ascertain what deposits the trench would be excavated through (Photo 11).
- 4.6.2 The hand dug section was excavated to the required depth of 0.30m and revealed that the material the trench would be excavated through was a dark brown loam containing stone and roofing slate fragments.
- 4.6.3 It was decided that it was unlikely that any significant archaeological features would be damaged by the excavation of a trench at this depth in this area.

#### 4.7 ***Culvert below north transept***

- 4.7.1 Of note is the evidence of an unusual stone arched culvert running under the north transept (Photos 12 & 13) that appears to have been blocked up in the past; at least on the west.
- 4.7.2 It is possible that the stream that runs parallel and to the south of the church once ran along a different route, perhaps under the north transept.





**Photo 10:** Looking southwest at angled corner between north transept and chancel end where Trench 7 was to be located under the scaffold.



**Photo 11:** Section excavated by hand through position of drainage Trench 7.  
0.5m scale





**Photo 12:** East facing wall of north transept showing culvert that runs underneath north transept. 1m scale



**Photo 13:** West facing wall of north transept showing blocked entrance to culvert that runs underneath north transept. 1m scale

## **5 CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief has demonstrated that the installation of new drainage channels at St. Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire has not significantly impacted upon any noteworthy archaeological features.
- 5.2 No features associated with any earlier phases of the church were revealed during the excavations.
- 5.3 Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7 were excavated through a dark brown loamy soil that lay above a much looser deposit comprised mainly of large fragments of stone, roofing slate, ceramic pipe and lime mortar. This would appear to be building rubble that may well relate to the last church renovations undertaken in the 1880s. The full depth of this material was not reached within the trenches that were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m.
- 5.4 Trenches 4, 5 and 6 were excavated along the lines of former drainage pipes. Their re-excavation showed they had been cut through the natural subsoil and that there had been little deposition of building rubble in this area.
- 5.5 The only artefacts recovered during the excavation of the trenches were fragments of ceramic drainage pipe and roofing slate that probably relate to the 19<sup>th</sup> century renovations of the church.
- 5.6 Unusually for a churchyard, no fragments of disarticulated bone, human or animal, were recovered during the excavations.
- 5.7 No significant archaeological remains associated with earlier phases of the church were revealed during the watching brief.
- 5.8 Notwithstanding the results of this watching brief, the area surrounding the church still has the potential for archaeological remains of significance to be present.



## 6 SOURCES

### Published

- Brown, D. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation, Second Edition*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. Available at: [archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf\\_archaeological\\_archives\\_2011.pdf](http://archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf) [Accessed 21/Jul/2016]
- CIfA. 2014. *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Available at: [archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf](http://archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf) [Accessed 21/Jul/2016]
- CIfA. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Available at: [archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief\\_2.pdf](http://archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf) [Accessed 21/Jul/2016]
- Green, F, 1913. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*, West Wales Historical Records Vol III
- Laws, E, 1909. *Monkton Priory, Archaeol. Cambrensis* Vol IX, Sixth Series.

### Unpublished

- Ludlow, N, 1999. *Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project, Preseli Pembrokeshire Churches, 1997-8* (DAT 48), Part 5: Robestone West – Wiston (Cambria unpublished report).

### Database

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 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>

### Online resources

- British Geological Survey: [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)
- Dyfed Historic Landscape Characterisation. Available at [dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

## APPENDIX I:

### PROJECT ARCHIVE

Project Number: FS16\_068  
ERN: 110321  
32 Digital photographs; Film Number 110321  
1x Photo catalogue  
No finds were retained from the watching brief

## **APPENDIX II:**

### **ST ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2017 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

#### **Introduction**

This written scheme of investigation has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response from the Reverend Bennett to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a new drainage at St Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire (SM82910674). The works will involve the repair and possible widening of an existing duct drain around the perimeter of the church by the contractor Tree and Sons, as part of a grant funded project to replace the existing church roof.

The requirement for a watching brief has been placed upon the works by the archaeological advisor of the Diocesan Advisory Committee for The Church in Wales. The church has medieval origins, but was extensively rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The works are seen as having the potential to expose remains associated with earlier phases of the church including burials.

The following written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The approval of the written scheme of investigation and its successful implementation will be required in order to satisfy the archaeological advisor to The Church in Wales.

The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with 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 a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.**

## **1. WATCHING BRIEF**

1.1 *The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.*

1.2 *The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:*

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

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

1.3 *This document provides a scheme of works for:*

*Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks associated with the installation of a new drainage at St Ishmaels Church, Pembrokeshire. The works will entail installing the drain below the surface through the churchyard. The works will also include the production of a report and archive.*

## **2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- To monitor groundworks 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 groundworks.
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

## **3. FIELDWORK**

3.1 A 'watching brief' undertaken at the commencement of groundworks at the site that have the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains. This will require the presence of an archaeologist during all groundworks associated with the installation of the new drain and soakaway where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present. It is anticipated that the works will take a single day on-site.

3.2 As it is intended to install the drainage through the area of the churchyard, there is potential for burials to be exposed. It is intended that the drainage trench will be excavated at as shallow a depth as possible so as not to disturb burials but this possibility cannot be ruled out. If any

articulated (complete) inhumations are encountered, then every attempt shall be made to leave these intact and in-situ. If such remains have to be exhumed/removed then further discussions and relevant permissions will need to be obtained (including a Burial Licence from the Ministry of Justice). It is not anticipated that any human remains will be removed from the site.

- 3.3 Being located within a churchyard it is very likely that disarticulated human bone may be uncovered during the works. All human remains will, where possible, be left in situ. Disarticulated bone will be removed and retained appropriately for reburial by the vicar within the churchyard. Such remains will not require further analysis. No remains will be removed from the site.
- 3.4 Any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the groundworks will be examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.5 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 archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 3.6 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 Trove, will remain the property of the landowner. It is assumed that permission will be granted for any finds recovered to be stored within the site archive for the project or within a local museum or other suitable repository.
- 3.7 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. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 4.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the 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.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 4.3 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. As work has previously been undertaken at the church in

---

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

2012, the 2016 works will merely append to the existing report, updating references.

- 4.4 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).
- 4.5 The project archive, including all artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure Trove) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner.
- 4.6 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional HER within six months of the completion of the project.

## **5. STAFF**

- 5.1 This project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 Archaeological attendance during the watching brief will be undertaken by staff drawn from the team of archaeologists employed by DAT Archaeological Services.

## **6. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 6.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>4</sup> registered.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 6.3 All known health and safety risk and the presence of any services etc must be made known to the attending archaeologist at the start of any groundworks by the client/site contractor.
- 6.4 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 6.5 All site inductions, H&S procedures and site rules of the site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 6.6 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE<sup>5</sup> 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.
- 6.7 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

---

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

<sup>5</sup> Personal Protection Equipment

**ST ISHMAELS CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/5  
RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 110321

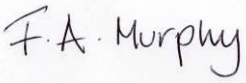
Chwefror 2017  
February 2017

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

**FRAN MURPHY**

Swydd / Position: **PROJECT MANAGER**

Llofnod / Signature



Date 08/02/2017

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

**JAMES MEEK**

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

Swydd / Position: **HEAD OF DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

Llofnod / Signature



Date 22/02/2017

*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.*



