

**7 SOUTHGATE PARK, SPITTAL,
PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
(SM97462290)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Mr James Gwilt



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/37
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO.110465**

Gorffennaf 2017
July 2017

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Gan / By

Menna Bell

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7 SOUTHGATE PARK, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**7 SOUTHGATE PARK, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE
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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr James Gwilt to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling at 7 Southgate Park, Spittal, Pembrokeshire (centred on SM 97462290). The development proposals were for the construction of a single two storey dwelling on an undeveloped parcel of land within the Southgate Park area of Spittal.

The proposed development lies within a wider area of recent housing development and this development plot constitutes the last parcel of undeveloped land. The plot measures around 900sqm and forms a platform which is slightly lower than the two properties flanking it. The plot overlooks a residential close situated some 1.5m below and south of the development area. The east and south-eastern boundaries of the development plot are bordered by Southgate Farm and Sycamore Cottage, both of which are situated at a lower elevation than of the development plot.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the proposed two storied, single dwelling house plot encompassing a rectangular area measuring approximately 16m x 9m; orientated northeast-southwest. The topsoil stripping of the development area had been undertaken prior to the start of the watching brief and without archaeological supervision. The topsoil strip had removed between 0.4m and 0.5m of topsoil, beneath which subsoil was revealed; which comprised yellowish-brown clay silt with frequent shattered mudstone. This subsoil had weathered for some time prior to the start of the watching brief.

The excavations of all of the internal and external trenches were subjected to a watching brief which recorded no significant archaeological features or deposits, although the stripping of the site prior to the watching brief without archaeological supervision may have compromised the archaeological potential of the site.

Whilst the results of this watching brief are negative it does not negate the possibility of significant archaeology surviving within the vicinity. However, the potential of this is low given the extent of residential development within the surrounding area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr James Gwilt to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling at 7 Southgate Park, Spittal, Pembrokeshire (centred on SM 97462290; Figures 1 and 2). The development proposals are for the construction of a single two storey dwelling on an undeveloped parcel of land within the Southgate Park area of Spittal.

1.1.2 The requirement for this scheme of archaeological mitigation had been placed upon the development proposal by Pembrokeshire County Council Local Planning Authority following advice from Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management (DAT-DM) in their capacity as advisors to the local authority. The Development Managers considered there to be sufficient potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed or damaged during the proposed groundworks associated with the development.

1.1.3 The planning condition stated that:

"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".

1.1.4 Following consultation with the DAT-DM it was agreed that an archaeological watching brief implemented during the development would be the most appropriate form of archaeological works.

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by DAT-DM in their capacity as advisors to the local authority, prior to the commencement of the works (Appendix II). 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 of a new two storey dwelling at 7 Southgate Park, Spittal, Pembrokeshire which are likely to expose which are likely to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. This will include all areas where a site strip is necessary. 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."*

1.3 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 Monument (SM). 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 ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

¹ 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

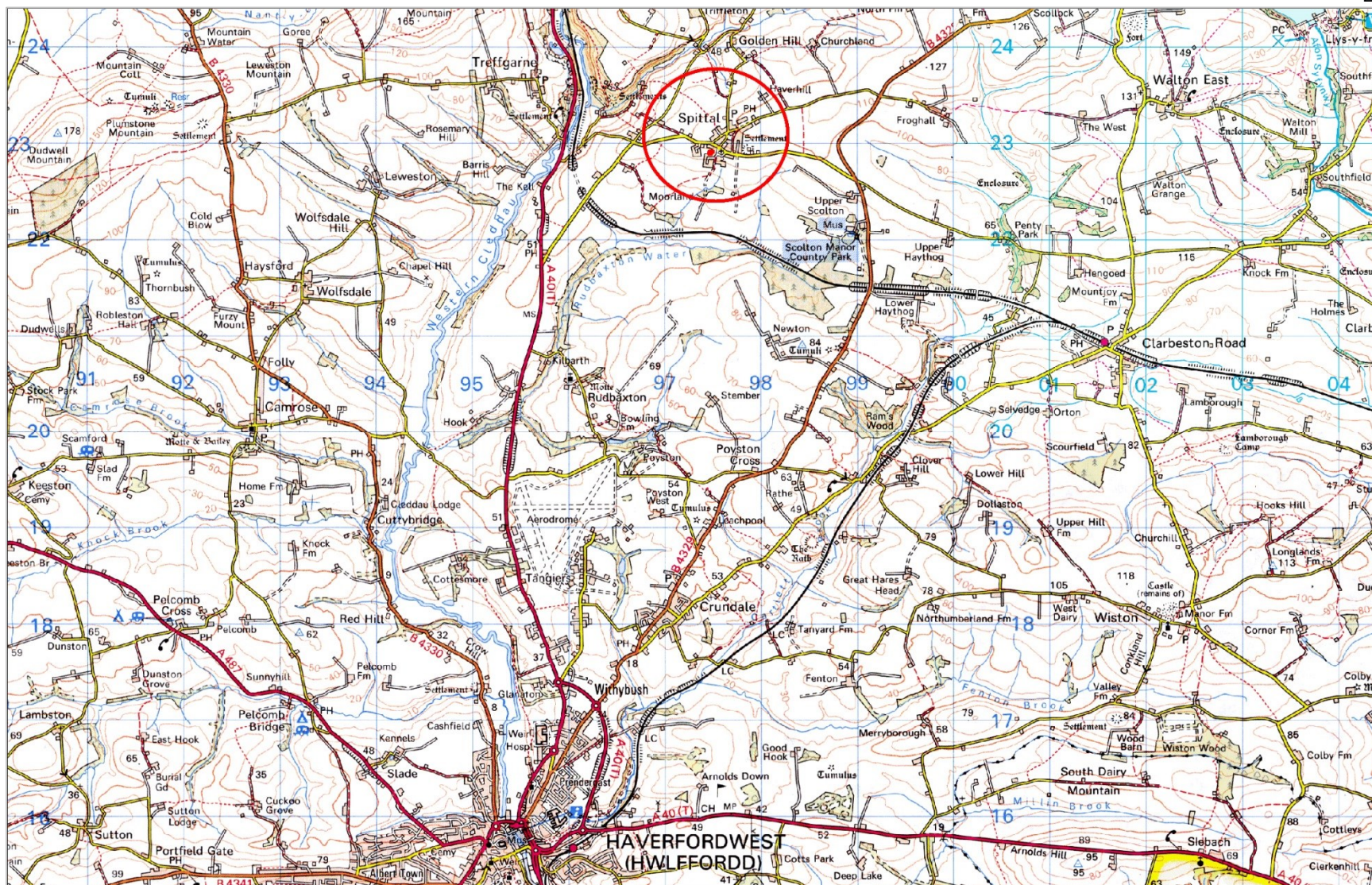


Figure 1: Location map showing the location of the village of Spittal (encircled in red), north of Haverfordwest.

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2 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The village of Spittal is located approximately 7.3km north-east of the town of Haverfordwest in southern Pembrokeshire (SM97462290; Figure 1). The development area is situated in the Southgate area of Spittal, located to the south-west of the village (Figure 2). This is an area of recent housing development and this development plot constitutes the last parcel of undeveloped land in this area. The plot measures around 900sq m and forms a platform which is slightly lower than the two properties flanking it. The plot overlooks a residential close situated some 1.5m below and south of the development area. The east and south-eastern boundary of the development plot are bordered by Southgate Farm and Sycamore Cottage, both of which are situated at a lower elevation than that of the development plot.
- 2.2 The underlying soil geology is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone from the Arenig Rocks group of the Penmaen Dewi Shale Formation. This is Sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 467 to 479 million years ago during the Ordovician Period (Source: British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The proposed groundworks include the topsoil stripping of the development area and the excavation of foundation trenches for the two storied, single dwelling property in the centre of the development area (Figure 3).

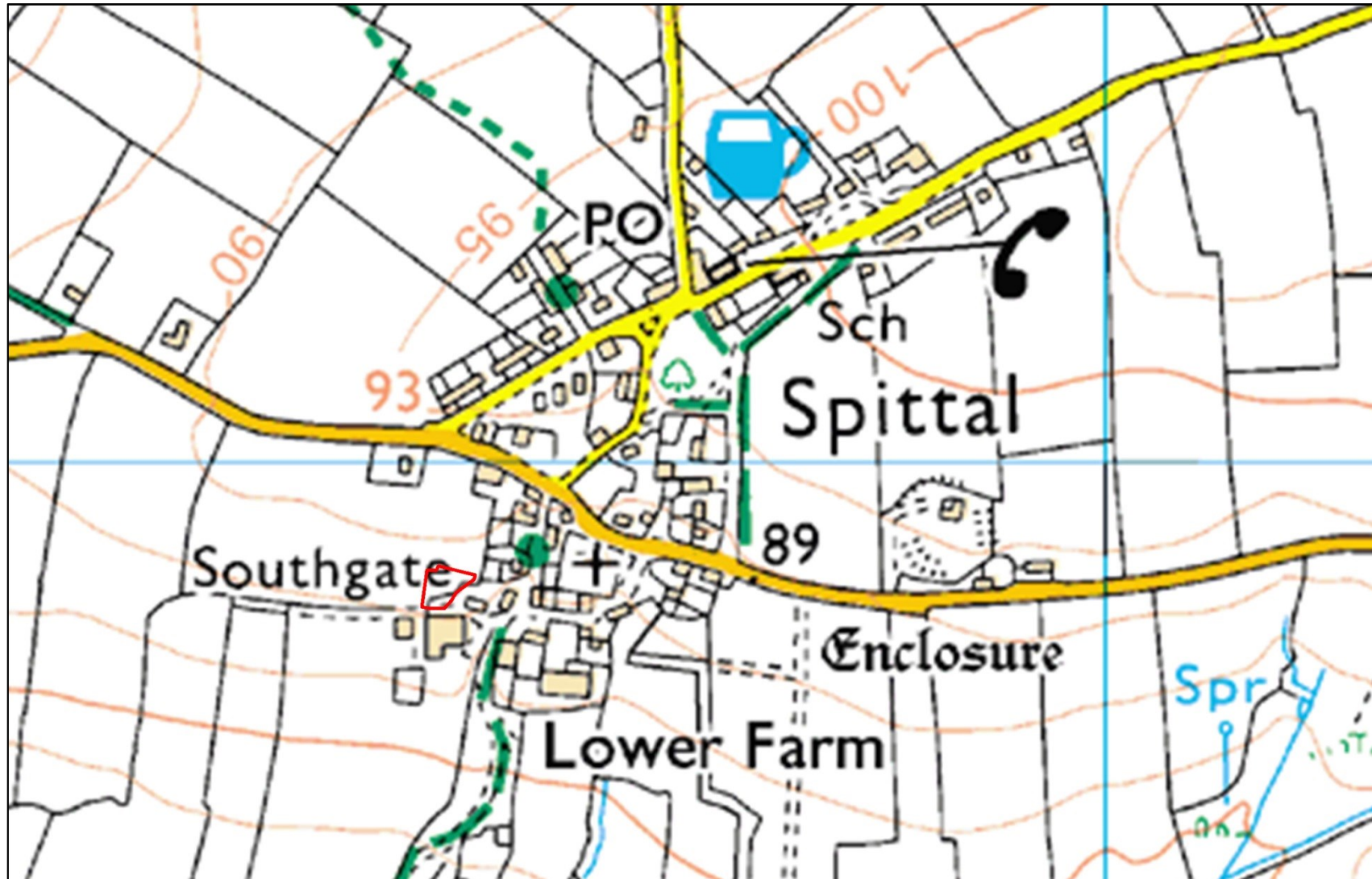


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the development area (outlined in red) in the south-west of the village of Spittal.
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3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) contains 9 known sites of archaeological interest within a 250m radius of the development area (Table 2, Figure 4). These include St Mary's Church; a medieval parish church and a Grade II listed building (PRN 2472/PRN 59735), an early medieval inscribed stone at the church (the Evali Stone – PRN 2473), Ladywell – Holy Well (PRN 12988), the remains of the 13th century St Mary's Hospice (or Hospital) from which the village gets its name (PRN 2474), the Lodge a post medieval building (PRNS 24410) and post-medieval/medieval common land (PRN 139080). These are all located to the east of the development area. The final two records relate to the place names of West Gate (PRN 13225) and South Gate (PRN 13226).

3.2 Historic Mapping

Spittal Parish tithe map c.1839

- 3.2.1 The Spittal tithe map of 1839 shows the development area within in its mid-nineteenth-century landscape (Figure 5). The plot itself falls within a large, rectangular field named in the apportionment as "East Kiln Croft". A croft can refer to an enclosed piece of land or field used for tillage or pasture which is usually attached to a house and worked by the tenant or landowner. It seems likely that in this instance the field is associated with the farmstead at the south-eastern corner of the field. The field name suggests that there may have been a kiln (presumably a lime kiln) within the vicinity of the field. The remnants of a medieval strip field system are evident from the narrow, linear fields immediately south of the development area.

1st edition Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map of 1889

- 3.2.2 The 1st edition, Pembrokeshire 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows some minor changes in the landscape towards the end of the nineteenth-century (Figure 6). The croft field and smaller plots north of the development area have been amalgamated into one large, rectangular field. The farmstead south-east of the development area presently known as "Southgate Farm", is called "Lower Farm" at this time.

2nd edition Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map of 1907

- 3.2.3 The 2nd edition, Pembrokeshire 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1907 shows little change from the earlier edition. The field within which the development area falls still remains undeveloped at the turn of the twentieth-century (Figure 7).

PRN	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	NGR
2472	SPITTAL PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY'S;FROWLYN CHURCH	Church	Post-Medieval, Medieval	Medieval parish church, comprising chancel, nave, south porch, former north transept and possible former south chapel. As 'the Hospital', it was a prebend of St Davids by 1224 (Conway Davies 1946, 355-6) and was listed in 1291. It appears to have been t	SM97582292
2473	EVALI STONE	Inscribed Stone	Early Medieval	Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone) of late 5th - early 6th century date, in Spittal parish church (PRN 2472). It was first recorded in 1861, when it was standing in the churchyard on the S side of the church. It may not have been +/- in situ?. NDL 2003	SM97582292
2474	ST MARY'S HOSPICE, SPITTAL	Hospital	Medieval	Remains of a late 13th century hospital, belonging to St Davids Cathedral, said to have been founded by Bishop Beck (1280-1293) situated 60-70m southeast of St Marys Church, Spittal.	SM97652288
12988	LADYWELL	Holy Well	Medieval	Site of a well recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, to the east of St. Mary's Church in Spittal. The name of the well must derive from an association with the church but no further information on it is currently available (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources)	SM97632290
13225	WESTGATE	Placename	Post-Medieval, Medieval	Gate	SM974230
13226	SOUTHGATE	Placename	Post-Medieval, Medieval	Gate	SM974228
13980	JUBILEE	Common Land	Post-Medieval, Medieval	Common Land	SM976229
24410	LODGE THE	Lodge	Post-Medieval	Lodge	SM97662291
59735	CHURCH OF SAINT MARY	Church	Post-Medieval	Grade II listed church Listed Building Ref 25066	SM9758522921

Table 2: Known archaeological and historic sites within close proximity of the development area recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (Figure 4).

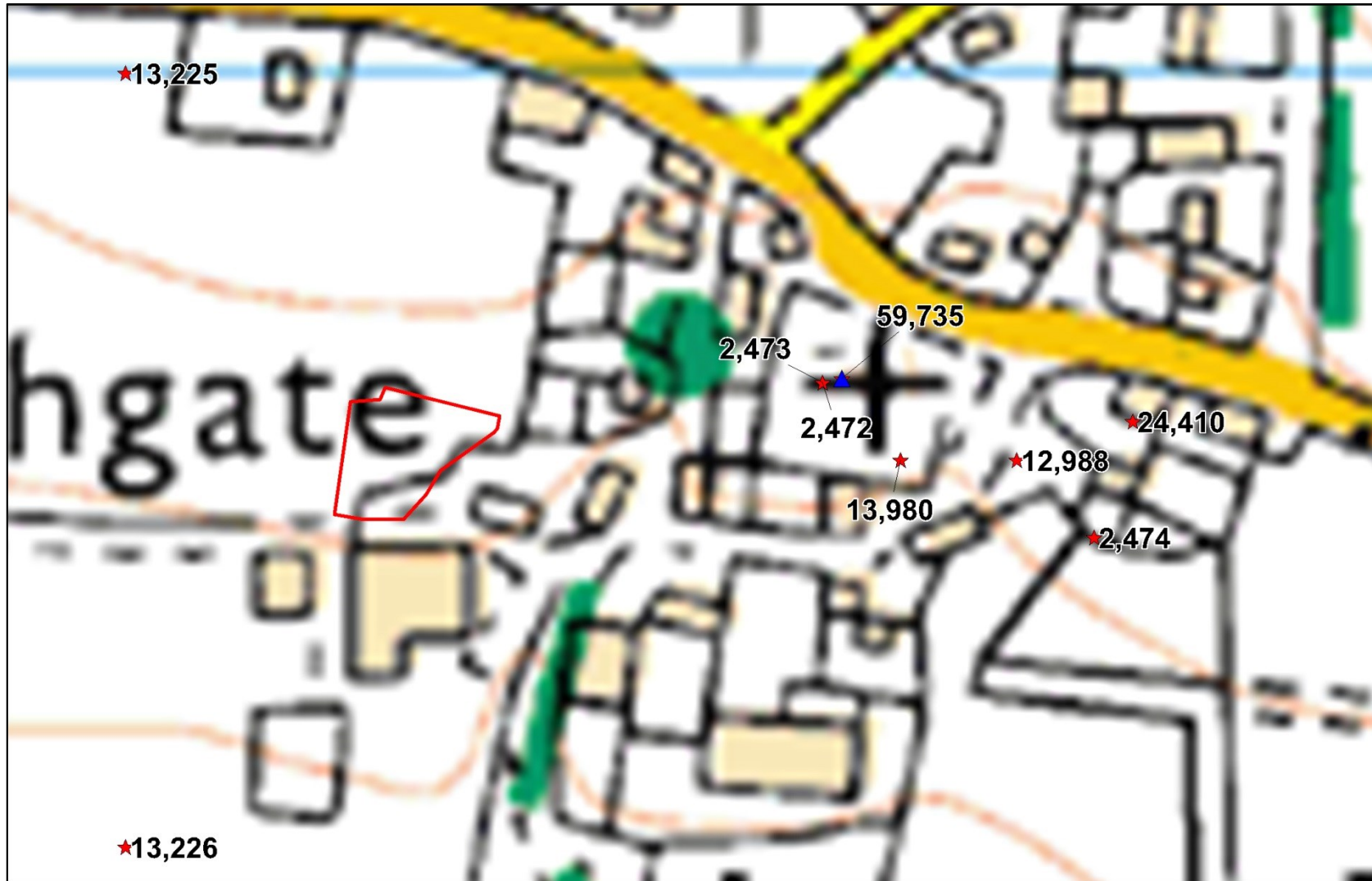


Figure 4: Recorded archaeological sites listed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, within close proximity of the development area (outlined in red).

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Figure 5: An extract from the Spittal tithe map c.1839 showing the development area (outlined in red).

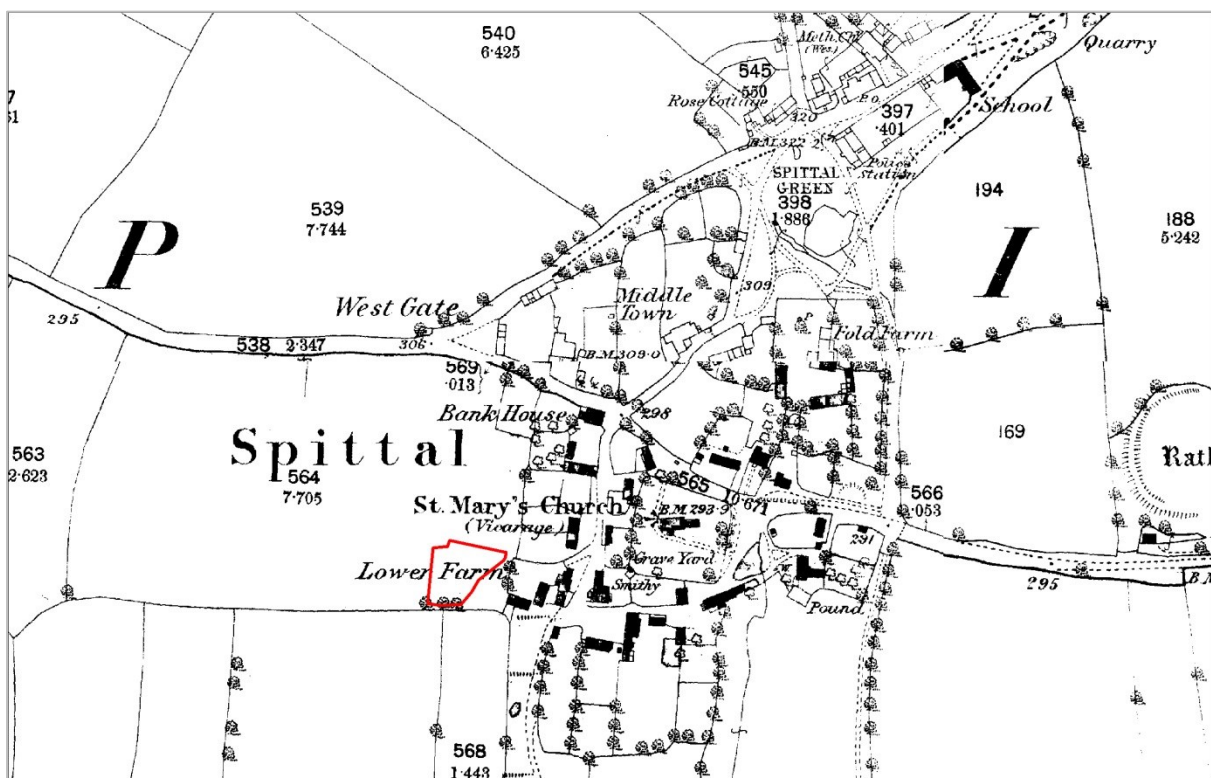


Figure 6: An extract from the 1890 1:2500 1st edition, Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey showing the development area (outlined in red).

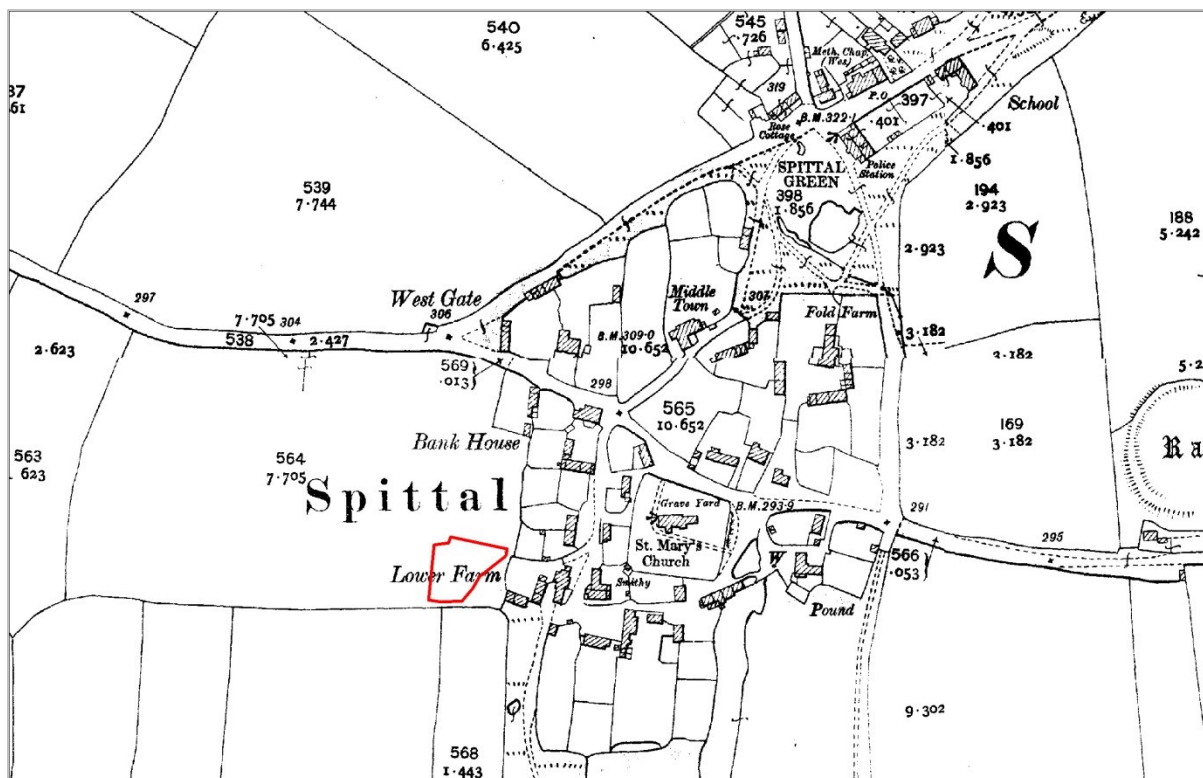


Figure 7: An extract from the 1907 1:2500 1st edition Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map showing the development area (outlined in red).

4 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 This watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- 4.1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, which was approved by DAT-DM in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority.
- 4.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services. A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief, a summary of which is presented in Appendix I. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded and assigned a unique context number. These numbers are enclosed in brackets in the following text.
- 4.1.4 The excavation of the foundation trenches was undertaken by a JCB equipped with a c. 0.6m toothed bucket. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 22nd of May 2017.

4.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 4.2.1 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.

² 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.

- 4.2.2 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.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1 On arrival to the site it was learnt that the topsoil stripping of the development area had been undertaken some days before the start of the watching brief and without supervision. The strip had removed the topsoil to reveal seemingly clean, light yellowish-brown clay silt with frequent shattered mudstone subsoil/ natural (Photo 1). This was walked over prior to the start of foundation trenches and no archaeological features or deposits were observed although the surface had been baked dry and was somewhat weathered. A large spoil heap of topsoil was situated along the southern boundary of the development area. The location of the foundation trenches had been neatly marked out and encompassed an area measuring approximately 144sq m; 16m northeast-southwest by 9m northwest-southeast (Photo 2). This watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the proposed new dwelling.
- 5.2 The northern edge of the development area sloped gently towards the middle of the site and levelled out across the remainder of the site. A last patch of topsoil in the north-east corner of the site had been freshly stripped on the morning of the watching brief and it was possible to examine a vertical section of the soil profile along the northern boundary. This showed up to 0.4m of medium brown friable silt topsoil (101) overlay yellowish-orange brown clay silt with shattered mudstone subsoil (102) (Photo 3). The section along the western boundary of the site indicated that there was very little topsoil; no more than 0.50m suggesting that this may have been impacted upon during the development of neighbouring houses.



Photo 1: The weathered surface of the stripped development area on arrival at site
(DAT Photo 110465_9968)



Photo 2: A panoramic view of the stripped development area as it appeared at the start of the watching brief.
Facing roughly south (DAT Photos 110465_9961 to 110465_9963)



Photo 3: The section through the topsoil along the northern boundary of the development area (DAT Photo 110465_9967)

- 5.3 The trenches measured c.0.6m wide and were on average 0.7m deep. The development plot was slightly lower than the street level and consequently a datum had been set on site to indicate finished ground level. The depths of the trenches were relative to this datum and consequently the trenches were deepest on the northern side of the development area and were slightly shallower at the southern end of the site.
- 5.4 Excavation began at the northern end of the site, cutting into shattered mudstone bedrock (103) (Photo 4). This shattered bedrock dipped southwards and consequently the depth of overlying subsoil (102) increased towards the southern end of the development area where it was in excess of 0.7m thick (Photo 5).
- 5.5 The foundation trench truncated a large modern rubbish pit in the south-eastern corner of the site. The western and northern edges of this pit [104] were visible in the section of the trenches and comprised an area of at least 3m x 4m and continued eastwards beyond the perimeter of the trenches. It was filled with dark brown, soft, friable silt and contained pieces of scrap metal including copper piping, wire mesh, plastic bags, tin drink cans and other food and drink packaging (105) (Photos 6 & 7). A crisp packet retrieved from this fill had a "Best Before" date of 15th July 1995. This area of disturbance was not noticed in plan during the walkover at the start of the watching brief owing to the weathered nature of the surface of the site.
- 5.6 All of the external and internal foundation trenches were watched but no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed (Photo 8).



Photo 4: The north facing section of the foundation trench at the northern end of the development area revealing the shattered mudstone bedrock (DAT Photo 110465_9972)



Photo 5: The west facing section of the foundation trenches along the western side of the development area revealing the increasing depth of subsoil towards the southern end of the site (DAT Photo 110465_9976)



Photo 6: The north facing section of the modern rubbish pit at the south-eastern corner of the foundation trenches. The circular bottom of a drinks can is just visible in the section within a loose, silt matrix (DAT Photo 110465_9985)



Photo 7: The west facing section of the truncated modern rubbish pit in the south-eastern corner of the foundation trenches. A length of upright copper piping (disturbed by the machine bucket) can be seen protruding from the fill beyond the perimeter of the trenches (DAT Photo 110465_9986)



Photo 8: The completed excavated trenches within the development area; view facing north (DAT Photo 110465_9988)

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a proposed two storied, single dwelling house plot encompassing an area measuring approximately 16m x 9m, that was orientated northeast-southwest. The topsoil stripping of this area had been undertaken prior to the start of the watching brief and without archaeological supervision. The topsoil strip had removed between 0.5m and 0.4m of topsoil revealing yellowish-brown clay silt with frequent shattered mudstone subsoil which had weathered for some time prior to the start of the watching brief.
- 6.2. The excavation of all of the internal and external foundation trenches was watched. The trenches were on average 0.7m deep, cutting into mudstone bedrock at the northern end of the site and soft, clay-silt subsoil at the southern end.
- 6.3. A large, modern rubbish pit was truncated in the south-eastern corner of the foundation trenches. The pit contained scrap metal and general domestic rubbish including a crisp packet dated to 1995. No other features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the watching brief.
- 6.4. The stripping of the site prior to the watching brief without archaeological supervision may have compromised the archaeological potential of the site. The surface of the site had weathered for some time, potentially masking any archaeology present at the site. Whilst the area of modern disturbance in the south-eastern corner of the site was not initially observed during the walkover of the site prior to the excavations, the excavation of the trenches was done in spits and the disturbed area was apparent immediately. It is reasonable to conclude that had any other features been present on the site, they would have been visible either in plan during the excavation of the spits, or in the section of the trenches.
- 6.5. Whilst the results of this watching brief are negative it does not negate the possibility of significant archaeology surviving within the vicinity. However, the potential of this is low given the extent of residential development within this particular area of the village.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1. Fieldwork and reporting was undertaken by Menna Bell. The author would like to thank James Gwilt and his digger driver for their co-operation and assistance.

8. SOURCES

Published

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
(Accessed October 2016)

Cartographic

Spittal tithe map c.1839

Ordnance Survey; Pembrokeshire 1st edition 1:2500 1890

Ordnance Survey; Pembrokeshire 2nd edition 1:2500 1907

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Corner House, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

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>

Historic Wales: - <http://historicwales.gov.uk>

APPENDIX I

Project Archive

Project Number: FS16_098

ERN: 110465

2 x Watching Brief Form

25 Digital photographs; Film Number 110465

1x Photo catalogue

Context Register

Context	Trench	Description
101	n/a	Medium brown, friable, silt garden soil/topsoil; up to 400mm thick at northern end of site and <50mm thick at southern end of site.
102	n/a	Yellowish-orange brown, clay silt with shattered mudstone subsoil.
103	n/a	Shattered mudstone bedrock.
104	n/a	Cut for modern rubbish pit.
105	n/a	Dark brown, soft, loose silt fill of modern rubbish pit with scrap metal and domestic waste.

APPENDIX II

THE PUNJAB, 7 SOUTHGATE PARK, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE PLANNING APP NO. 16/0846/PA WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

INTRODUCTION

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Mr James Gwilt to provide an archaeological scheme of works for a watching brief during proposed ground works for the construction of a new dwelling at 7 Southgate Park, Spittal, Pembrokeshire (SM 9746 2290; Figures 1 and 2). The development proposals are for the construction of a single two storey dwelling on an undeveloped parcel of land within the Southgate Park area of Spittal (Figure 3).

The development area lies around 100m to the west of the 13th century Church of St Mary, within the medieval village core of Spittal. Little is known about the medieval development of the village, but it is not thought to have been of particular importance during that period. That said, place names recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 include 'Middle Town' to the north of the proposed development area; and 'West Gate' on the western side of the village. These names could indicate a more extensive settlement was present in the medieval period, with the names continuing in use to a later date or alternatively merely later place names. The Tithe map of 'Spital' of around 1840 does not record the above place names, although does indicate that the former field on which the proposed development lies, was called 'East Kiln Field' suggesting either lime or pottery kilns were or had been present. The place name of 'Southgate' comes from the renamed 'Lower Farm' marked on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps, which became 'Southgate Farm' by 1976. The reason for the name change is not known.

The Dyfed Historic Environment Record contains 8 known sites of archaeological interest within a 250m radius of the development area (Table 1). These include St Mary's Church, a grade II listed building (PRN 2472/PRN 59735); an early medieval inscribed stone at the church (the Evali Stone – PRN 2473); Ladywell – Holy Well (PRN 12988) the remains of the 13th century St Mary's Hospice (or Hospital) from which the village gets its name (PRN 2474); The Lodge a post medieval building (PRNS 24410); and post-medieval/medieval common land (PRN 139080). These are all located to the east of the development area. The final two records relate to the place names of West Gate (PRN 13225) and South Gate (PRN 13,226) as discussed above.

PRN	Site Name	Summary Description	Period	Grid Reference
2472	Spittal Parish Church; St Mary's; Frowlyn Church	Medieval parish church, comprising chancel, nave, south porch, former north transept and possible former south chapel. As 'the Hospital', it was a prebend of St Davids by 1224 (Conway Davies 1946, 355-6) and was listed in 1291.	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SM97582292
2473	Evali Stone Inscribed Stone	Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone) of late 5th - early 6th century date, in Spittal parish church (PRN 2472). It was first recorded in 1861, when it was standing in the churchyard on the S side of the church. It may not have been +/- in situ?.	Early Medieval	SM97582292
2474	St Mary's Hospice, Spittal	Remains of a late 13th century hospital, belonging to St Davids Cathedral, said to have been founded by Bishop Beck (1280-	Medieval	SM97652288

		1293) situated 60-70m southeast of St Marys Church, Spittal.		
12988	Ladywell, Holy Well	Site of a well recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, to the east of St. Mary's Church in Spittal. The name of the well must derive from an association with the church but no further information on it is currently available.	Medieval	SM97632290
13225	Westgate	Gate	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SM974230
13226	Southgate	Gate	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SM974228
13980	Jubilee	Common Land	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SM976229
24410	The Lodge	Lodge	Post-Medieval	SM97662291
59735	Church Of Saint Mary	Grade II listed church	Post-Medieval	SM9758522921

Table 1: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record within 250m of the proposed development area

The archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management) considered there was potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed or damaged during the proposed ground works associated with the development. Therefore an archaeological condition was attached to the planning decision which stated:

'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'. Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development

Following consultation with the Development Management team it was agreed that an archaeological watching brief implemented during the development would be the most appropriate form of archaeological works. This written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services would undertake 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 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.

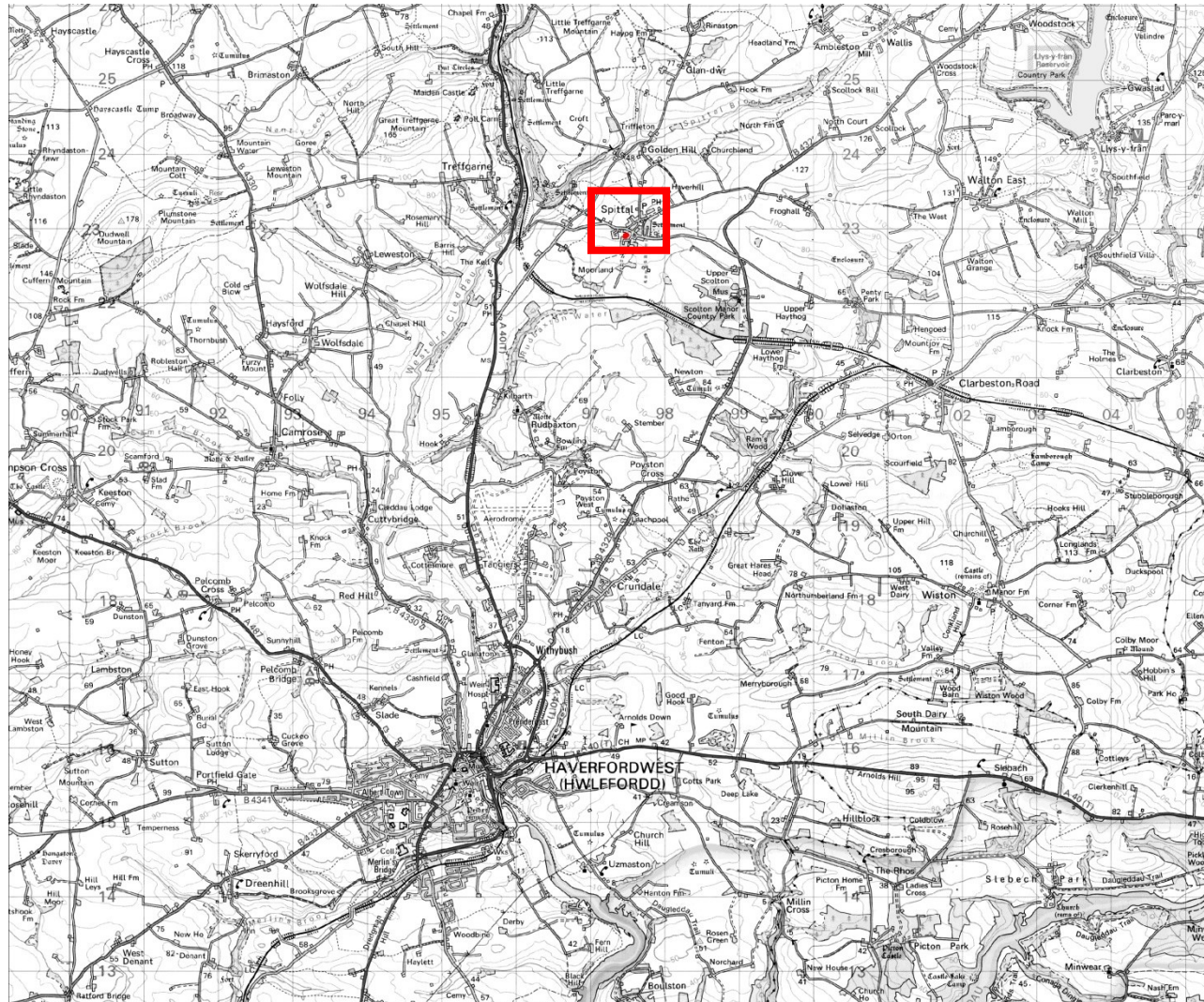


Figure 1: Location plan of Spittal, Pembrokeshire

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

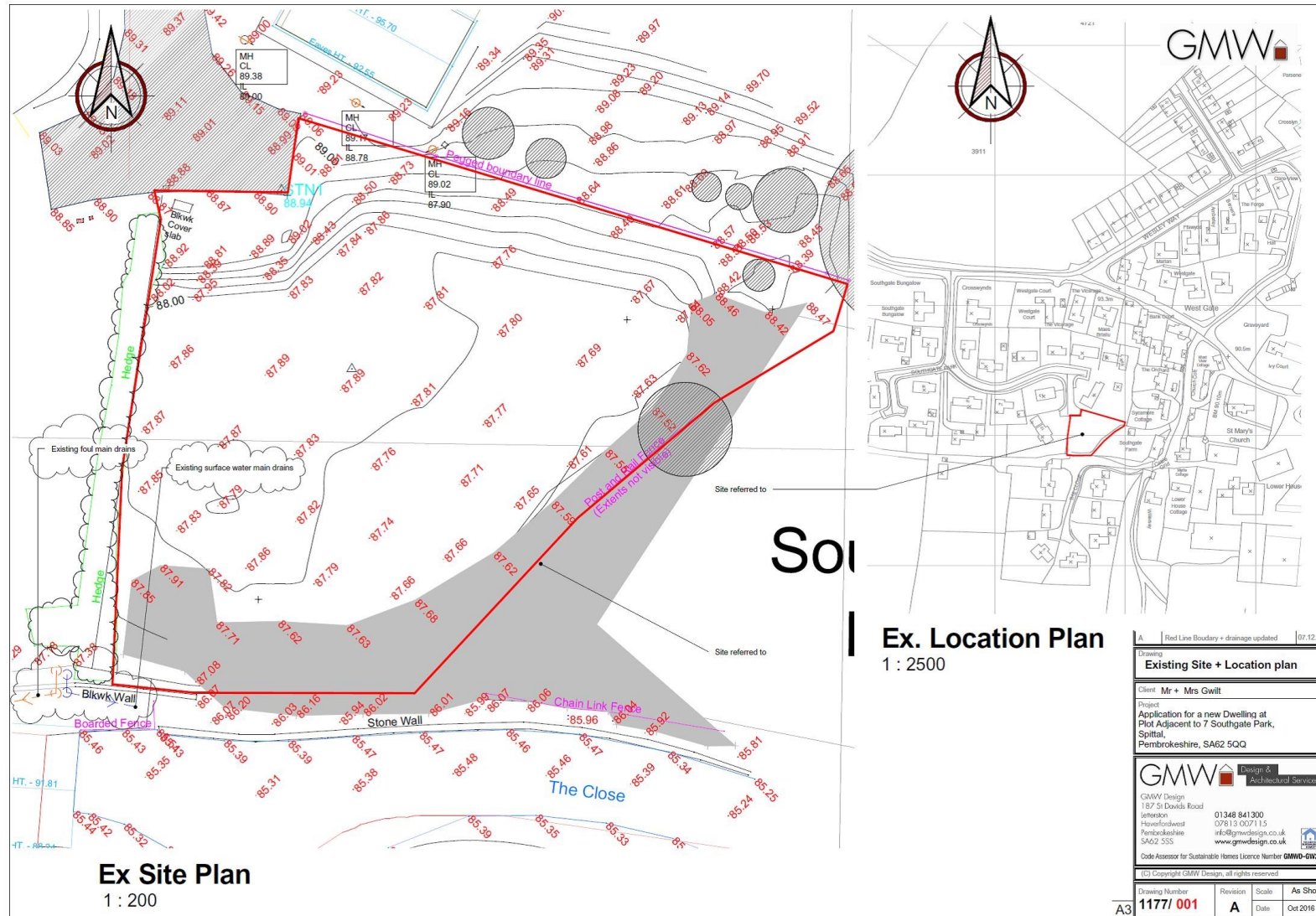
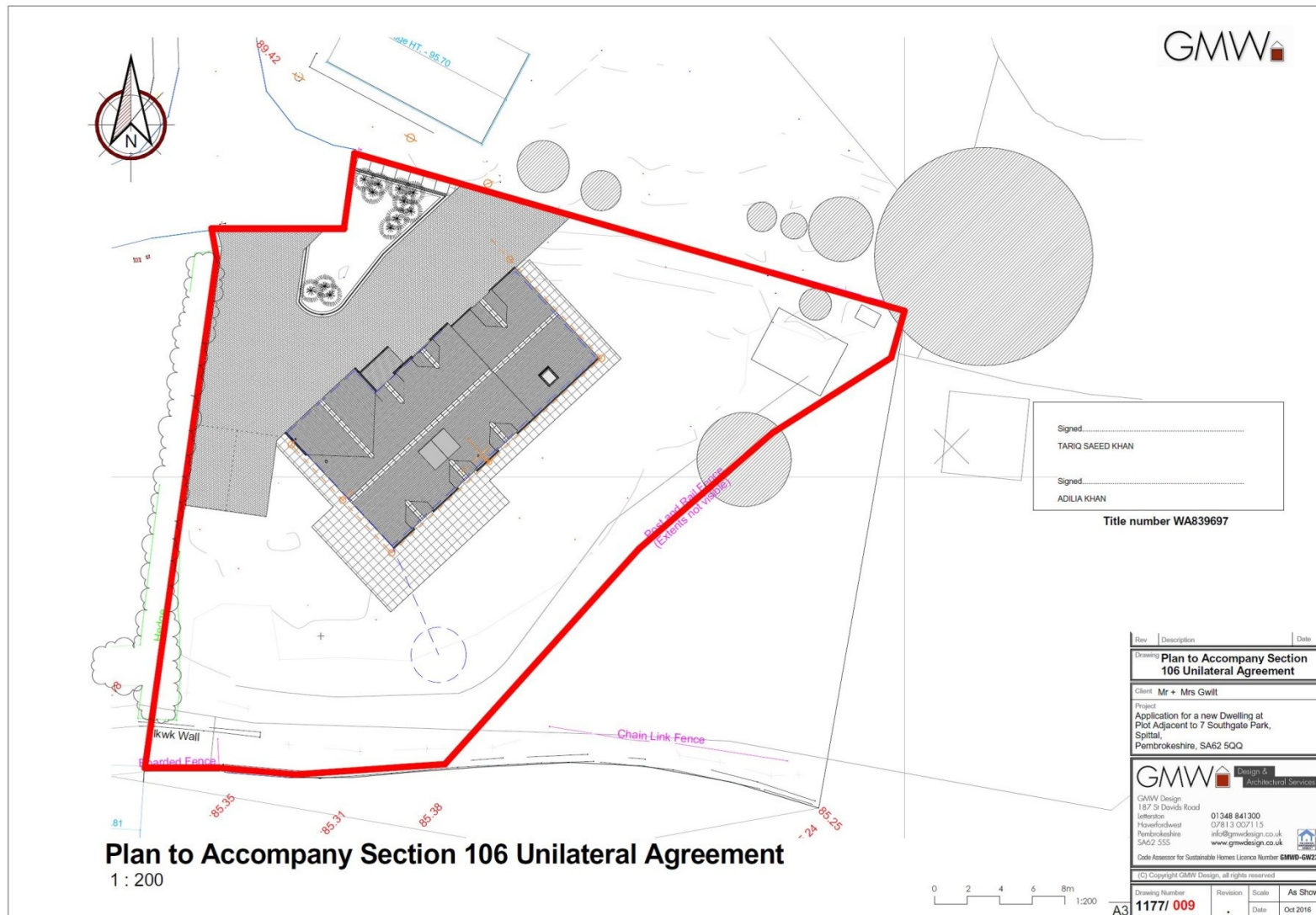


Figure 2: Site location plan and close up of development area to left
Plan reproduced from Pembrokeshire County Council online planning information



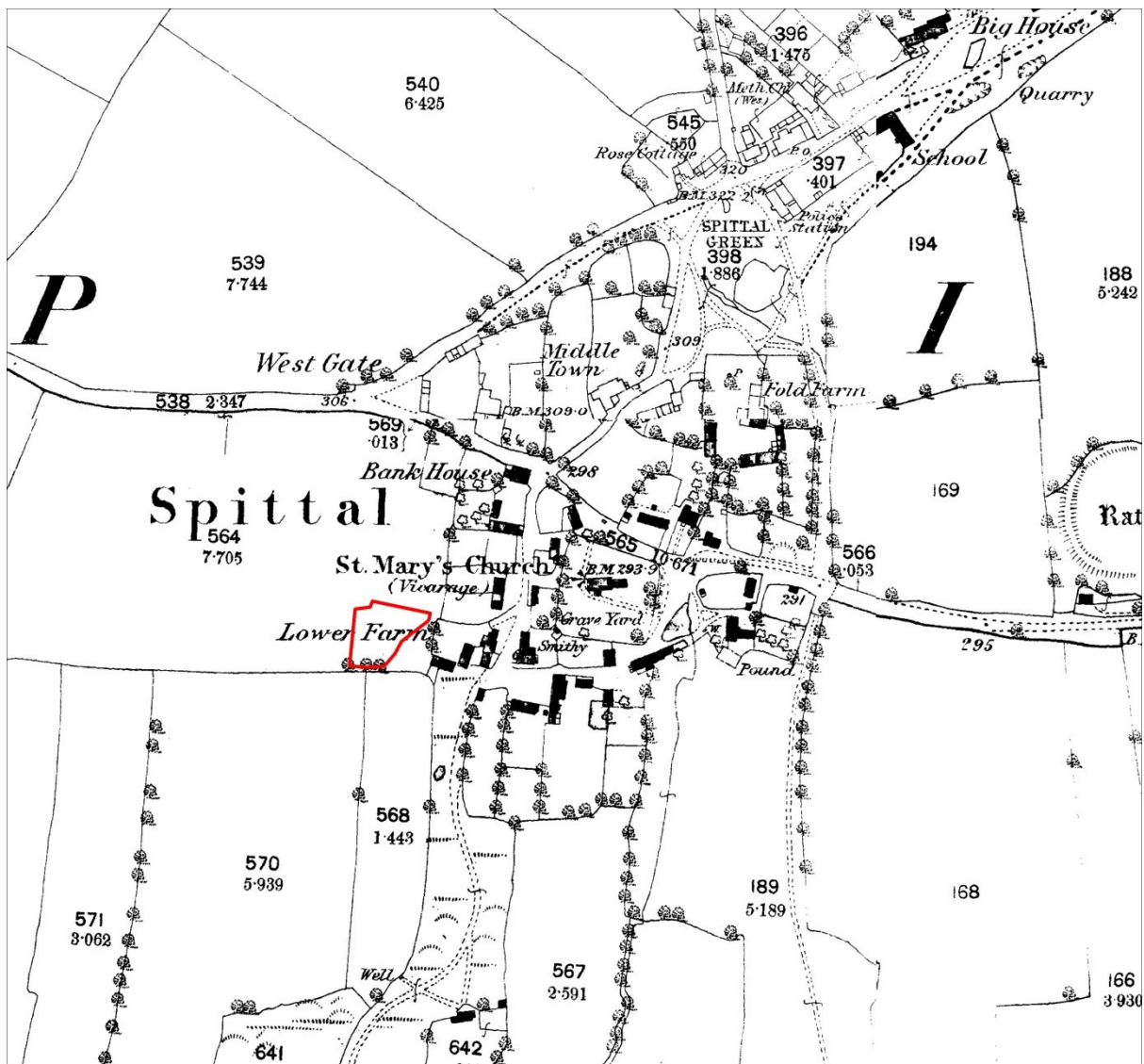


Figure 4: Extract of the First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1889 showing the site location in the red boundary
The map shows Middle Town and West Gate

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 during ground works associated the construction of a new two storey dwelling at 7 Southgate Park, Spittal, Pembrokeshire which could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. This will include all areas where a site strip is necessary. 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.**

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 2.2 To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- 2.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 2.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

3. FIELDWORK

- 3.1 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 the initial site strip for the new dwelling.
- 3.2 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. It is understood that the works will commence on 22nd May 2017.
- 3.3 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.

- 3.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual³ 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.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 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.
- 3.8 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.

4. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 All data recovered during the evaluation 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. The *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW.
- 4.2 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 digital and hard

³ 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.

copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties. The photographic record will be included as part of this archive.

- 4.3 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made (it is anticipated that the paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and any finds to Ceredigion Museum).
- 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 A digital copy and two bound copies of the reports will be produced for the client. Digital copies of the report will be supplied to Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management and the regional Historic Environment Record.

5. STAFF

- 5.1 This project will be managed by James Meek, Head of 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. MONITORING

- 6.1 The Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management team should be told of the commencement of the works so that they can arrange a monitoring visit if needed. The fieldwork may need to be monitored by the Head of DAT Archaeological Services. All parties should be provided with free access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁴ registered.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 7.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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 PPE⁵ 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.
- 7.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

⁴ *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

⁵ *Personal Protection Equipment*

7 SOUTHGATE PARK, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/37
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 110465

Gorffennaf 2017
July 2017

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

Menna Bell

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services

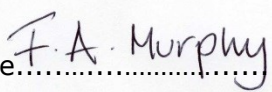
Llofnod / Signature  Date: 25/07/2017

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: Head of Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Date: 27/11/2017

*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*



