

**FOUNDRY POINT CARAVAN PARK,
WISEMAN'S BRIDGE, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
(SN 14340598)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Hean Castle Estate



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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BRIDGE, PEMBROKESHIRE:
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(NGR SN 1434 0598)**

Gan / By

Menna Bell



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FOUNDRY POINT CARAVAN PARK, WISEMAN'S BRIDGE, PEMBROKESHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

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FOUNDRY POINT CARAVAN PARK, WISEMAN'S BRIDGE, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the Hean Castle Estate to provide a Historic Environment Appraisal of the proposed redevelopment of Foundry Point Caravan Park, Wiseman's Bridge, Pembrokeshire. The development area comprises an area of c.177ha centred on NGR SN14340598.

The caravan park is situated to the west of Wiseman's Bridge and lies within a post-medieval industrial landscape. Heritage assets within the vicinity of the site include the remains of 19th century coal mines, an iron foundry and brickworks, many of which have close associations with the nearby Hean Castle Estate.

The development proposals include the installation of 23 static caravans, 12 new timber accommodation pods plus one reception pod, the re-cladding of the existing toilet blocks and the installation of new access tracks, parking areas and general external works. Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority recommended a desk-based appraisal to be undertaken to consider the impact of the development proposals upon archaeological and historical sites within the development area and its environs.

The development area is not situated within any designated landscapes or within 1km of a scheduled monument. However, there are 13 listed buildings located within a 1km radius, although none are in close proximity; nor are any inter-visible with the proposed development.

The results of the appraisal suggest that there is high potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the eastern section of the development area. The known archaeological sites in this area include the former 19th century Hean Castle brickworks (PRN 23792) and the remains of the 19th century colliery Woolson's Pit (PRN 23790). There is also potential for the survival of remains of the tramway which served the brickworks.

The potential for surviving remains of a square building associated with the brickworks in the centre of the development area is considered low owing to probable damage caused by a modern culvert in this area. The potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains in the western section of the development area is considered to be low/negligible.

Any intrusive ground works including piling, excavation of foundations, new drainage or landscaping are likely to impact upon industrial archaeological remains in the eastern section of the development area. Topsoil stripping for the installation of new vehicle access tracks and car parking areas could also potentially reveal surviving archaeological remains. The proposed development plans indicate that the greatest redevelopment of the site will be concentrated in the eastern section. In the western section the development proposals include a reduction in the density of caravan pitches that utilises the previous layout of the caravan park.

In conclusion, it is recommended that intrusive ground works are highly likely to impact upon buried archaeological remains within the eastern and possibly central sections of the development area. Such works could expose damage or destroy remains relating to the former 19th century colliery and brickworks.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by the Hean Castle Estate to provide a Historic Environment Appraisal of the proposed redevelopment of Foundry Point Caravan Park, Wiseman's Bridge, Pembrokeshire. The development area comprises an area of c.177ha centred on NGR SN14340598 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The caravan park is situated to the west of Wiseman's Bridge and lies within a post-medieval industrial landscape. Heritage assets within the vicinity of the site include the remains of 19th century coal mines, an iron foundry and brickworks, many of which have close associations with the nearby Hean Castle Estate.
- 1.1.3 The development proposals include the installation of 23 static caravans, 12 new timber accommodation pods plus one reception pod, the re-cladding of the existing toilet blocks and the installation of new access tracks, parking areas and general external works (Figure 2).
- 1.1.4 Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority recommended a desk-based appraisal to be undertaken to consider the impact of the proposals upon archaeological and historical sites within the development area and its surroundings.
- 1.1.5 This Historic Environment Appraisal is presented as a fulfilment of the commission and follows the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented in fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to the generic brief provided by DAT-DM. This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential.
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and will be used to support the full desk-based assessment which will be produced at a later date.
- 1.2.3 The appraisal was limited to the resources held in the regional HER and other on-line resources. Considering the size and nature of the proposed development a 1km radius from the site was considered a sufficient area with which to appraise visual effects on designated sites within the historic environment. A 600m radius search area was used to establish the buried archaeological potential for the site area.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 All 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.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found adjacent to relevant text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 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 – 4,000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4,000 – 2,300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2,300 – 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 –	20th 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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 Foundry Point Caravan Park is located on the south-western side of Wiseman's Bridge, approximately 1.6km south-west of the larger village of Saundersfoot in south Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The development site comprises an irregular shaped area encompassing a parcel of land which surrounds a pair of modern cottages known as numbers 1 & 2 Devonshire Cottages and a modern bungalow called Culverton. According to the elderly occupant of Culverton the caravan park has existed site since 1948. The park has not been in use for many years and has fallen into disrepair. A number of extant concrete facility buildings and vehicle tracks still remain but are in need of upgrading.



Figure 1: Location map showing the development area (shaded in red) of Foundry Point Caravan Park, Wiseman's Bridge.

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- 2.2 The development area can be divided into three discrete areas; the eastern, central and western sections. The eastern section of the site overlooks the coastal path and occupies the area enveloping Culverton cottage. Here the land slopes gently south wards creating a level platform which is bound by raised woodland to the south. It is in this section that 12 new timber accommodation pods plus one reception pod are to be constructed (Figure 2).
- 2.3 A modern culvert truncates the eastern and western sections. In addition to the culvert, the central section of the site largely forms a relatively narrow, sparsely wooded passage between the east and west sections of the development. The ground here is fairly uneven and there is evidence of recent dumped material along the northern boundary that runs parallel to the road.
- 2.4 A gravel track winds westwards from the east into the western section of the development site. This section is bound by tall, mature conifers and some deciduous wood on all sides and is extensively overgrown with infant trees and scrub. Large piles of building demolition material now occupy the western end. It is intended to install 23 static caravans in this area.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal followed the required methodology laid out in the written scheme of investigation which was prepared in response to the generic brief for such appraisals as prepared by DAT-DM (Appendix 1).

3.2 Desk-based Study

- 3.2.1 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the assessment. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.2.2 Designated historic environment assets (Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens) were searched within a 1km radius centred on the proposed development site centred on SN 14340598. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was then evaluated.
- 3.2.3 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites were identified within a 600m radius centred on the proposed development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the buried archaeological potential of the site area to be made.

3.3 Site Visit

- 3.3.1 The development area was visited on the 13th of October 2017 for a rapid walkover assessment of the site. The visit was undertaken during wet and windy weather conditions. All accessible areas of the site were visited and photographed.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Designated landscapes and scheduled monuments

4.1.1 There are no scheduled monuments within the Foundry Point Caravan Park development area.

4.1.2 There are no designated landscapes or scheduled monuments recorded within a 1km radius of the development area.

4.2 Listed buildings

4.2.1 There are no listed buildings within the Foundry Point Caravan Park development area.

4.2.2 There are 13 listed buildings within a 1km radius of the development area (Figure 3). All of these buildings are Grade II listed with the exception of St Issell's Church (LB Ref 6093) which is Grade II* listed and located around 931km west of the development area, in the village of Churchton (Figure 3; Table 2).

Listed Building Number	Name	Location	NGR	Grade	Distance From site (m)
6093	St.Issell's Church	1Km N of the village of Saundersfoot. The church stands in a large undulating graveyard through which a stream passes.	SN1325305818	II*	931
18438	The Cottage	At E side of the road passing through Coppet Hall, N of Saundersfoot village. There is a low wall with slate coping and iron railings at the front and an iron gate between stone piers.	SN1388505483	II	576
18439	Saundersfoot Railway Tunnel (South)	On the coastal pedestrian route between Saundersfoot and Wiseman's Bridge, known now as the Miners' Walk. It is one of a group of three tunnels on the Countryside Commission's Pembrokeshire Coast Path.	SN1390405251	II	772
18440	Saundersfoot Railway Tunnel (Middle)	On the coastal pedestrian route between Saundersfoot and Wiseman's Bridge, known now as the Miners' Walk. It is one of a group of three tunnels on the Countryside Commission's Pembrokeshire Coast Path.	SN1407405431	II	537
18441	Saundersfoot Railway Tunnel (North)	On the coastal pedestrian route between Saundersfoot and Wiseman's Bridge, known now as the Miners' Walk. It is one of a group of three tunnels on the Countryside Commission's Pembrokeshire Coast Path.	SN1424905480	II	433

18443	Preaching Cross at St. Issell's Church	In the churchyard of St Issell's at the N side of the church, on sloping ground.	SN1326105837	II	919
18444	Monument at Hean Castle	Located to the SW of Hean Castle, on the right hand side of the main approach from the W gate. The column stands in front of a little gazebo set into an earth mound.	SN1374905927	II	425
18445	Gate Lodge	The N entrance gate lodge to Hean Castle, 1 km N of Saundersfoot.	SN1387006049	II	301
18446	Saundersfoot Railway Bridge	Located on Ford Lake, which is now the community boundary. The bridge is partly in the Community of Saundersfoot and partly in the Community of Amroth.	SN1427806978	II	967
18447	Principal entrance gates to Saint Issell's Churchyard	Forms the main entrance to the churchyard, close to the war memorial.	SN1325405776	II	939
18448	Rear gates to Saint Issell's Churchyard	Forms the rear entrance to the churchyard, close to the Old School.	SN1323505848	II	943
18449	North gates to Saint Issell's churchyard	Mid-way in the N side of the churchyard.	SN1319005864	II	985
18451	Hean Castle	On high ground 1 Km N of Saundersfoot village, in a fine setting in extensive private landscape gardens. The main front overlooks a terrace with a low parapet wall. Gardens to the E.	SN1382805986	II	339

Table 2: Listed buildings within 1km of the Foundry Point Development area (Figure 3).

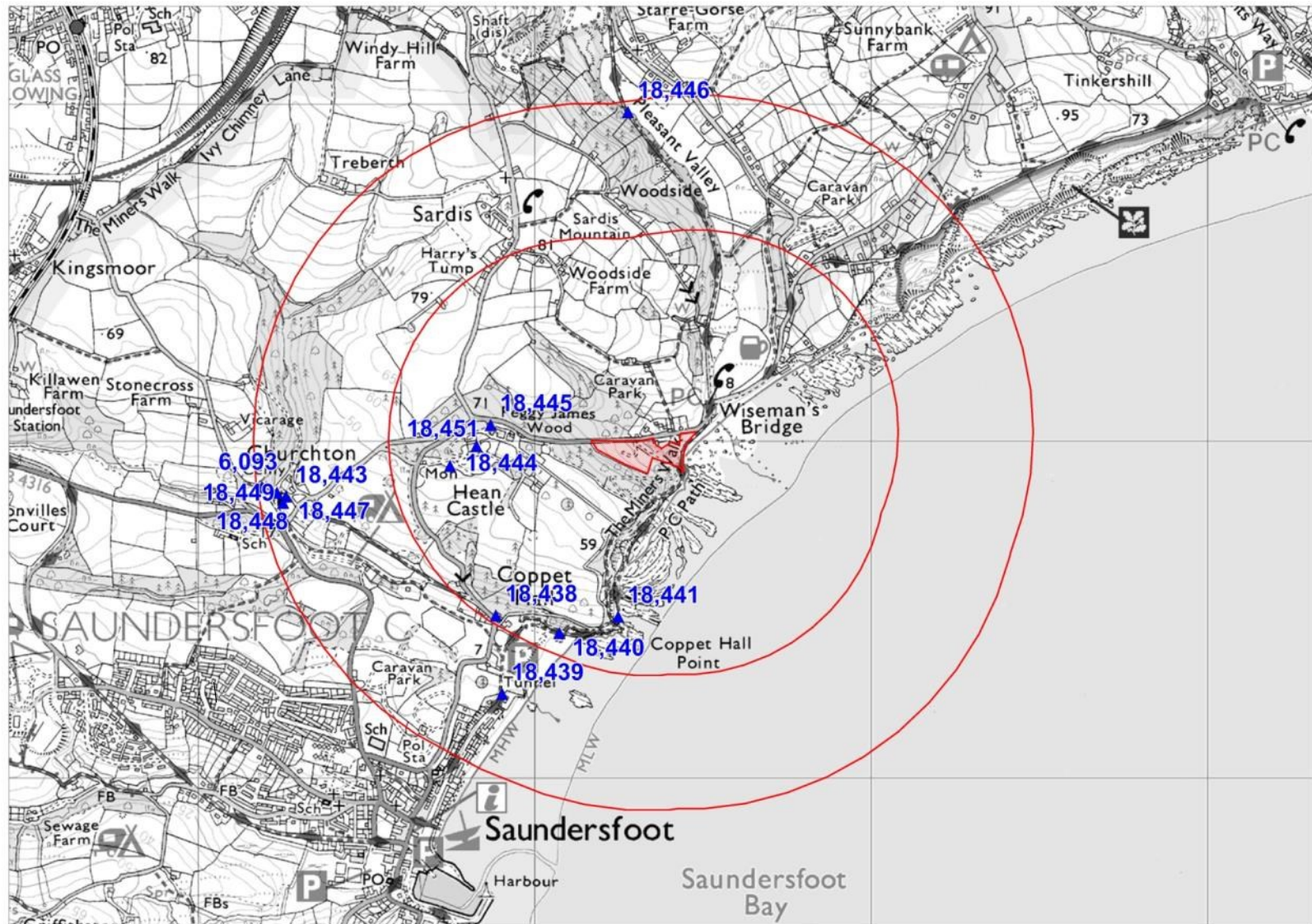


Figure 3: Distribution of listed buildings within 1km and 600m radii of the development area (shaded in red); see Table 2.

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4.3 Non-designated heritage assets and archaeological sites

- 4.3.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) was searched for known heritage assets and archaeological sites within 600m of the development area (Table 3; Figure 5). A total of existing 41 PRNs and 7 NPRNs were returned.
- 4.3.2 The majority of the sites recorded are associated with post-medieval coal working in the area and are mostly situated to the west of the development area (Table 3; Figure 5). Of the remaining records, two PRNs are of particular interest. The first is the area of submerged forest of Mesolithic date in Saundersfoot Bay, located east of the development area (PRN 7994). Exposed clays and the remains of wood covering an area of around 8056 square metres have been recorded at low tide in the bay. The second PRN of interest is PRN 99095 which records the site of a large, tree covered mound situated on the promontory of Coppet Point; located approximately 474m SSW of the development area (see Figure 5).
- 4.3.3 A total of 5 records fall within the development area itself (Figure 5). Within the eastern section of the development area PRNs 23792, 103412 and NPRN 419986 record the site of Hean Castle Estate brickworks, and the site of Woodside iron foundry is recorded by PRN 29929 and NPRN 524997. The location of the coal mine/colliery known as Woolson's Pit is recorded by PRN 23790.
- 4.3.4 Figure 4 shows the arrangement of buildings that comprised the brickworks and iron foundry as identified by MRC Price (1982) in his book 'Industrial Saundersfoot'. It also shows the position of at least two shafts associated with Woolson's colliery.
- 4.3.5 The former site of the 19th century Woodside iron foundry (PRN 29929) is now occupied by the modern properties known as Devonshire Cottages.
- 4.3.6 The brickworks were founded by Thomas Stokes in 1845; the Stokes family being the owners of the Hean Castle Estate. The brickworks were quite profitable but closed during the recession in 1887. Price (1982) describes the drying shed and weigh house surviving until the 1930s and that groundworks in 1977/78 revealed the foundations of the brickwork kilns (ibid, p.90).
- 4.3.7 Woolsons Pit or Colliery operated by the Hean Castle Estate was operating in the mid-19th century. It was worked intermittently from the 1840s until about 1881. Price (ibid) writes:

'After the Second World War the site was given over to caravans, and the pit was properly capped. Even so, the shaft was broken into as recently as 1977 when work was being carried out on the caravan site drainage. The stone-work was said to be excellent, although the pit itself was flooded'.

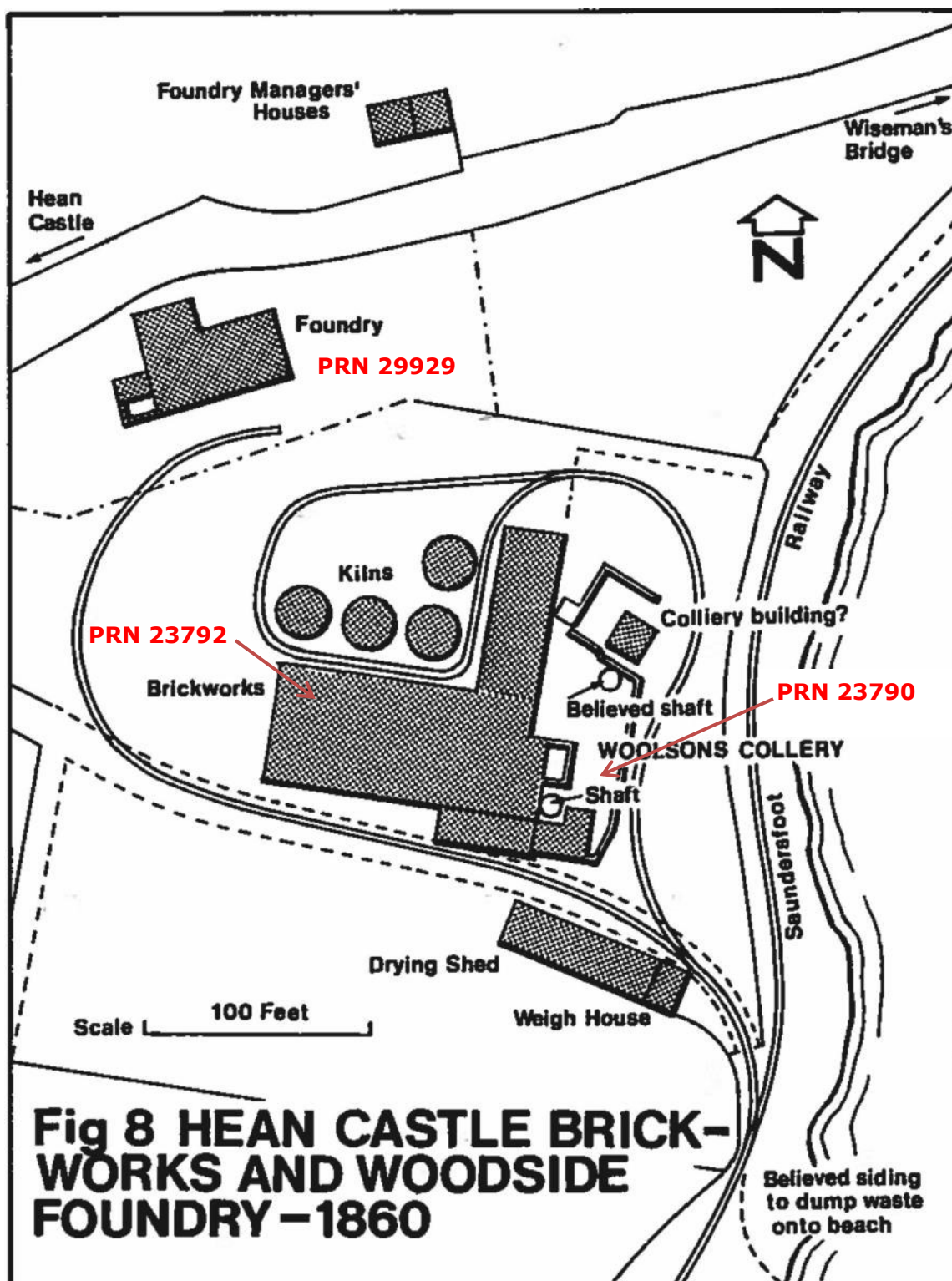


Figure 4: A plan of the arrangement of buildings that comprised the brickworks and iron foundry as identified by MRC Price (1982) in his book 'Industrial Saundersfoot'.

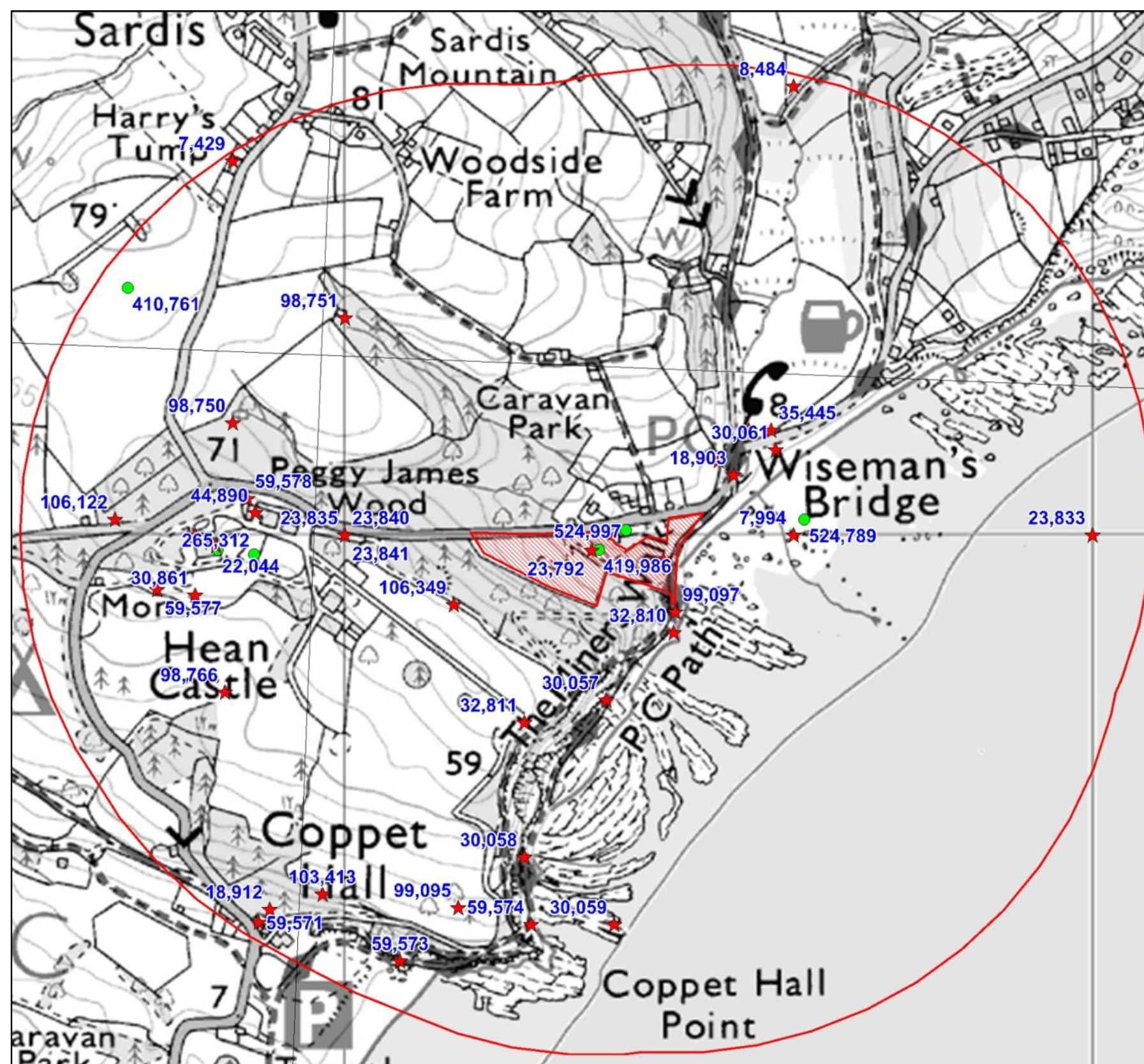


Figure 5: Distribution of non-designated heritage assets recorded with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record within 600m of the Foundry Point Caravan Park development site. NPRN points are shown as green dots and PRNs are shown as red stars. The unique record numbers are shown in blue.

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PRN/NPRN	Name	Type	Period	NGR	Distance from site (m)
3646	HEN CASTLE;HEAN CASTLE	Place Name	Unknown	SN13820599	347
7429	HARRY'S TUMP	Place Name (Round Barrow?)	Unknown/ Bronze Age	SN13850650	589
7994	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Submerged Forest	Prehistoric	SN146060	124
8484	PLEASANT VALLEY	Causeway	Post-medieval	SN146066	584
18903	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Bridge	Post-medieval	SN14520608	66
18912	COPPET HALL	Dwelling	Post-medieval	SN13900550	554
20470	HEN CASTLE;HEAN CASTLE;HEN GASTELL	Mansion	Post-medieval	SN138060	367
23790	WOOLSONS PIT HEAN CASTLE;WOODSIDE	Coal Workings	Post-medieval	SN144060	Within development area
23792	HEAN CASTLE BRICKWORKS	Brickworks	Post-medieval	SN1439605956	Within development area
23833	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE IRON PATCHES;BRIDGE PATCH;LLOYDS;CICKDAM;BURROWS	Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval	SN1506	520
23835	WOODSIDE LEVEL	Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval	SN1406	167
23840	WOODSIDE IRON FOUNDRY	Foundry	Post-medieval	SN1406	167
23841	KILGETTY CANAL	Canal	Post-medieval	SN1406	167
26598	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Settlement	Post-medieval	SN145061	74
29929	IRON FOUNDRY WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Foundry	Post-medieval,Modern	SN1437305998	Within development area
30057	COPPET HALL POINT ADIT	Mine, Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval	SN14350578	126
30058	COPPET HALL POINT ADIT	Mine, Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval	SN14240557	348
30059	SAUNDERSFOOT - STEPASIDE TRAMWAY	Sea Defences	Post-medieval	SN14360548	425
30060	STEPASIDE - WISEMAN'S BRIDGE CANAL	Canal	Post-medieval	SN1406	167
30061	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE CANAL	Unknown	Modern	SN1457606114	129
30861	HEAN CASTLE	Garden	Post-medieval	SN13800592	376
32810	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Well	Post-medieval	SN14440587	38
32811	HEAN CASTLE	Summerhouse, Seat	Post-medieval	SN14240575	180

35445	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE COAL FOLD	Coal Yard	Post-medieval	SN14570614	144
35452	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Inn	Post-medieval	SN14540614	127
44890	STABLE BLOCK HEAN CASTLE ESTATE	Farmstead	Post-medieval	SN13880603	288
59571	THE COTTAGE	Cottage	Post-medieval	SN1388505483	576
59573	SAUNDERSFOOT RAILWAY TUNNEL (MIDDLE)	Railway Tunnel	Post-medieval	SN1407405431	537
59574	SAUNDERSFOOT RAILWAY TUNNEL (NORTH)	Railway Tunnel	Post-medieval	SN1424905480	434
59577	MONUMENT AT HEAN CASTLE	Monument	Post-medieval	SN1374905927	424
59578	GATE LODGE	Lodge	Post-medieval	SN1387006049	300
59584	HEAN CASTLE	House	Post-medieval	SN1382805986	339
98750	HEAN CASTLE	Lake	Post-medieval	SN13850615	349
98751		Building	Post-medieval	SN14000629	331
98766	HEAN CASTLE	Park	Post-medieval	SN13840579	390
99095	HEAN ESTATE MOUND	Mound	Unknown	SN1415205502	442
99097	WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	Railway Building	Post-medieval	SN1444205897	12
103412	HEAN CASTLE BRICKWORKS	Brickworks	Post-medieval	SN1439805953	Within development area
103413		Reservoir	Post-medieval	SN13970552	503
106122	HEAN CASTLE	Mine Shaft, Coal Workings	Post-medieval	SN1369306021	474
106349	HEAN CASTLE	Mine Shaft, Coal Workings	Post-medieval	SN1414605907	79
22044	HEAN CASTLE, SAUNDERSFOOT	MANSION	Post Medieval	SN13830598	338
265312	HEAN CASTLE, GARDEN, SAUNDERSFOOT	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval	SN1387905974	290
410761	HEAN CASTLE, EARTHWORK OF FORMER CRICKET PITCH	CRICKET GROUND, EARTHWORK	Post Medieval	SN13710633	561
419986	HEAN CASTLE FIREBRICK WORKS, WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	BRICKWORKS	Post Medieval	SN1434005980	Within development area
524997	WOODSIDE IRON FOUNDRY, WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	IRON FOUNDRY	Post Medieval	SN1437606006	134
524789	SUBMERGED FOREST, WISEMAN'S BRIDGE	SUBMERGED FOREST	Mesolithic	SN1461406020	338

Table 3: Non-designated heritage assets and archaeological sites recorded within 600m of the development site (see Figure 5)

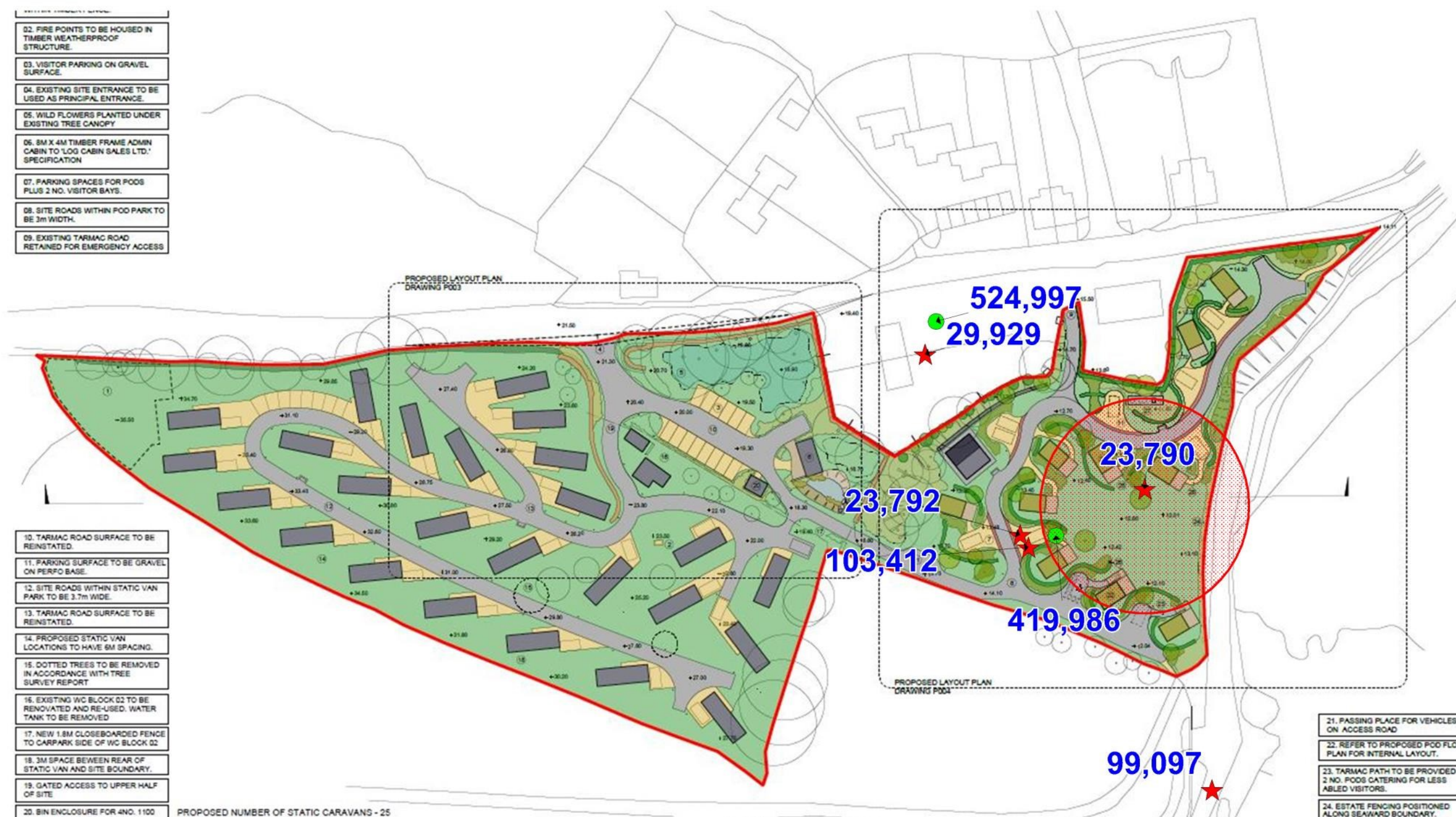


Figure 6: Map showing the location of undesignated heritage assets located within the development area. Sites are shown with their PRN/NPRNs (see Table 3). Also plotted are the locations of Woolson's Pit capped mine shaft and collapsed air shaft. The 25m radius exclusion zone around the mine shaft as recommended from the results of the mine shaft investigation report undertaken by Terra Firma Geotechnical and Geo-Environmental Engineers is shaded in red. (Development proposals © Acanthus Holden Architects).

4.4 Historic Mapping

1st edition 1:2500", 1889 Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map

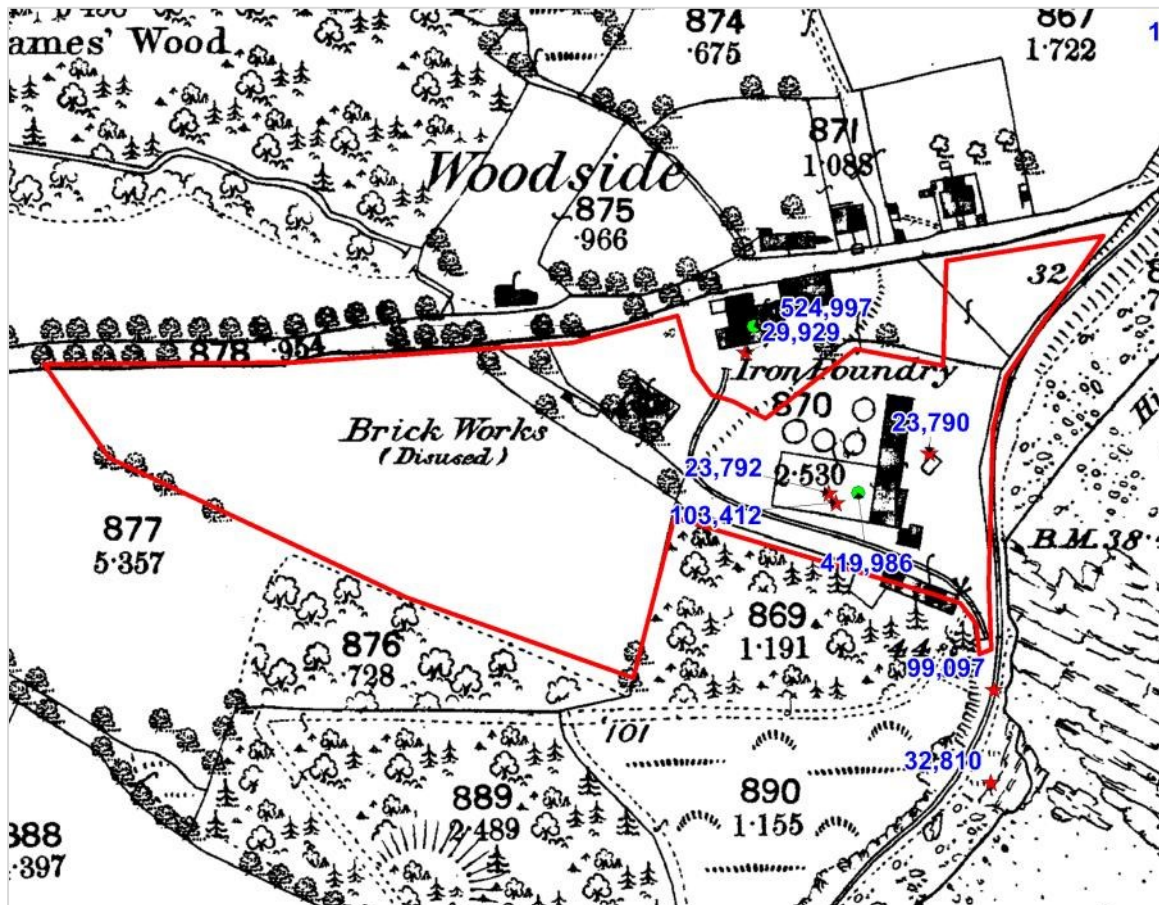


Figure 7: Extract of the 1st edition Pembrokeshire 1:2500" Ordnance Survey map of 1889 showing the development area (outlined in red). Recorded archaeological features are also shown (see Table 3).

4.4.1 The extract of the 1st edition 1:2500" Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 7) shows the layout of buildings as at the time. The brickworks are marked as 'Disused' as they had ceased production in 1887, but the brickworks buildings are shown as extant including the four circular kilns. The foundry and brickworks are served by a siding from the Saundersfoot Railway which terminates in the yard of the brickworks. A sinuous earthwork bank is depicted orientated north-east/south-west on the map, running between the two industries. This bank presently forms the southern boundary of Devonshire Cottages. In addition to the foundry buildings, Woolson's Pit coal shaft is depicted as a small square building situated east of the brickworks. The function of the large square building shown on the map in the centre of the development area is not known but it is probably associated with the brickworks.

2nd edition 1:2500", 1907 Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map

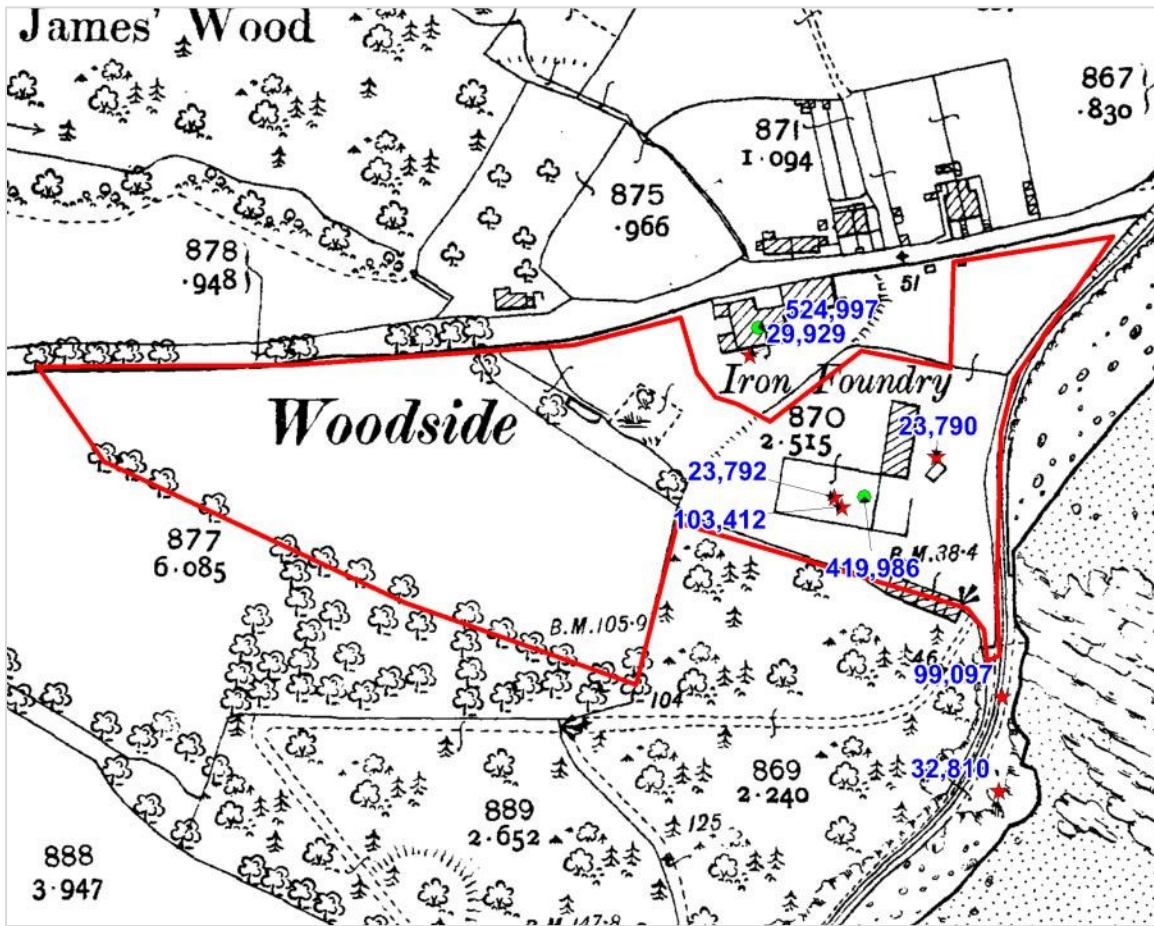


Figure 8: Extract of the 2nd edition Pembrokeshire 1:2500" Ordnance Survey map of 1907 showing the development area (outlined in red). Recorded archaeological features are also shown (see Table 3).

4.4.2 The 2nd edition 1:2500" Ordnance Survey map of 1907 shows some subtle changes since the 1st edition. The central square building no longer exists and the site is now depicted as an area of rough ground. The length of tramway and the circular kilns are no longer shown (Figure 8). Part of the main brickworks building is depicted as being unroofed and presumably no longer in use. The western section of the development area remains vacant.

4.5 Walk-over Visit

- 4.5.1 The purpose of a walk over survey is to empirically verify the information gained during the desk-based assessment given consideration of the actual topography, terrain and setting of the landscape under assessment. It is also designed to prospect for previously unrecorded sites which may or may not be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 4.5.2 The site walkover visit was undertaken by Menna Bell on the 13th of October 2017 during wet and windy weather conditions. All accessible areas of the site were visited and photographed and particular interest was given to the sites of the brickworks and iron foundry in the eastern section of the development area.

- 4.5.3 The site of the foundry buildings as shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps is now occupied by the modern Devonshire Cottages and the adjoining driveway. There does not appear to be any evidence on the ground of the former foundry buildings (Photo 1).



Photo 1: View facing south-west showing in the background the driveway leading to Devonshire Cottages; the site of the iron foundry buildings. The garage of adjacent Culverton Cottage is just visible behind the DAT vehicle (DAT Photo 111142_0048).

- 4.5.4 The eastern section of the development area comprises a relatively flat and well maintained grassed area which overlooks the coastal path (formerly the route of the Saundersfoot railway). There are no visible earthworks or above ground remains of any of the buildings identified on historic mapping (Figures 7 & 8) in this area. Two patches of recently disturbed ground near the centre of this area indicated the recent geotechnical investigations and locating of Woolson's Pit (PRN 23790) which was found to be capped with a brick lined arch (Beattie, 2017) (Photo 2). There was also no evidence of the former tramway that once ran across the area from the woodland at the south-eastern corner of the development area (Photo 3).



Photo 2: View facing north across the former site of the brickworks in the eastern section of the development area. Just visible in the centre of the field is an area of disturbed ground marked by a ranging rod indicating the location of Woolson's Pit. The former toilet block of the caravan site is present in the background to the left (DAT Photo 111142_0007).

- 4.5.5 The former toilet block/caravan site facility building is situated parallel to the southern boundary of Devonshire Cottages and according to historic mapping, directly on the site of a former kiln (Photo 4). There are no indications of any above ground earthworks in this area. Situated only a few metres west of this redundant building is the eastern end of a modern culvert (Photo 5). This culvert truncates the central section of the development area along a northwest-southeast axis.



Photo 3: View facing south from the eastern side of Culverton cottage looking towards the site of the former brickworks (DAT Photo 1111_0005).



Photo 4: View facing north-east showing the caravan park building that is situated on the site of a former kiln (DAT Photo 111142_0012).

- 4.5.6 The central section of the development area forms a lightly wooded passage joining the western and eastern sections of the former caravan site together. A dense carpet of leaf litter covers the ground which rises gradually towards the north-west. The southern side of this area is partially framed by the remains of wrought iron estate fencing and the truncated end of a former field boundary. An avenue of trees forms a linear passage which corresponds with the narrow linear field depicted on the historic OS maps (Figures 7 & 8; Photos 6 & 7). This had clearly been used for vehicular access during previous use of the development area as a caravan park.



Photo 5: The eastern terminal end of a modern culvert which truncates the development area (DAT photo 111142_0015).

- 4.5.7 There was no suggestion of any above ground remains and the ground in this area was very soft under foot and undulating. There was evidence of recently dumped material in the north-eastern corner forming the boundary with Devonshire Cottages and the ground was highest in this area (Photos 8 & 9).
- 4.5.8 This central area of the site can be accessed via a road site gate situated opposite a detached property known as Woodside. From here a rough track winds southwards before curving westwards and continuing down the centre of the western section of the development area. A pair of redundant modern buildings associated with the former caravan park survive along the eastern side of this track (Photo 10).



Photo 6: View facing west showing the lightly wooded central area and the former vehicle track joining the western and eastern areas of the development area. The remains of the estate fencing are just visible to the left of the photograph (DAT Photo 11142_0016).



Photo 7: The truncated northern end of a former field boundary in the central section of the development area (DAT Photo 11142_0047).



Photo 8: View facing south-east towards the central section of the development area (DAT Photo 111142_0038)



Photo 9: View eastwards towards Devonshire Cottages (DAT Photo 111142_0039)



Photo 10: The redundant buildings of the former caravan park still stand against the vehicle track in the western section of the development area (DAT Photo 111142_0024)

- 4.5.9 The western area comprises a large, roughly rhombic shaped area which narrows at its western end and is bordered by tall, mature trees on all sides. It is understood that the previous pitches for static caravans still remain within this area. However, the area was densely overgrown with a succession of shrubs to juvenile trees (Photo 11). A large volume of building demolition material has been dumped at the western end of the area (Photo 12).



Photo 11: View looking westwards along the track in the densely overgrown western section of the development area (DAT Photo 111142_0025).



Photo 12: Recently dumped building demolition material at the end of the western section of the development area (DAT Photo 111142_0032)

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Buried Archaeological Potential

- 5.1.1 Following the results of the desk-based assessment and the site walkover visit it has been possible to assess the potential for buried archaeological remains within the development area. Areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential have been identified (Figure 9).
- 5.1.2 There is high potential for surviving buried archaeological remains within the eastern section of the development area; including remains of the main brickworks building, kilns, drying house and weigh house (Areas 1 & 3, Figure 9). It is known that the brick lined cap of Woolson's Pit (PRN 23790) survives and it is likely that remains of associated colliery buildings may survive underground.
- 5.1.3 Also in this area but considered to be of medium potential is the survival of evidence relating to the tramway (Area 2, Figure 9) that once served the iron foundry and brickworks in the eastern section of the development area. It is very likely that components of the railway were removed after its abandonment but traces of its course and composition may still survive underground.
- 5.1.4 The area of the large square building (Area 4, Figure 9) possibly associated with the brickworks is considered to be of low archaeological potential for it appears that a modern culvert has truncated most of this area.
- 5.1.5 This assessment cannot discount or dismiss the possibility that buried archaeology, beyond that identified, survives elsewhere in the development area. However, the historic mapping suggests that the risk of this in the western section of the site is low/negligible. The dense vegetation coverage in the western section of the development area also made it impossible to assess the area for earthworks or topographical features which might suggest archaeological origin.

5.2 Physical Impacts

- 5.2.1 The proposed development will have no direct physical impact upon any scheduled monument or listed building.
- 5.2.2 Any ground works within the eastern section on the development including the excavation of piles for the camping pods, new drainage channels and landscaping could impact upon significant archaeological remains associated with the former brickworks and tramway (Figure 9). These remains may also be revealed during any topsoil stripping for establishing new vehicular access and parking areas. Surviving remains of these structures may lie at shallow depth just below the current ground surface.
- 5.2.3 The development proposals appear to indicate that there would be minimal ground breaking and disturbance in the central area save for the laying of access tracks and car parking spaces. The plans also suggest that the culvert will be altered to form a small pond in this area. Any intrusive ground works

has some potential to impact upon any surviving remains of the square brickworks building in this area.

- 5.2.4 The development plans for the proposed new caravan park propose to reduce the density of the existing caravan pitches in the western area to almost half its number and to lay new access tracks to serve this accommodation. Ground breaking can be reduced to a minimum if previous pitches, trackways and drainage are reused. However, upgrading of these features which necessitate groundworks may impact upon unknown archaeological remains.

5.3 Visual Impacts

- 5.3.1 The proposed development is not situated within a registered Historic Landscape Area or any other designated area. The majority of the proposed caravan park will be obscured from view by dense woodland with only the eastern area, where it is proposed to site accommodation pods, visible from the incoming road into the village or indeed from the coastal foot path (Photo 13). However, the proposed layout for these pods shows the pods are somewhat set back from the edge of the site (Figure 2).
- 5.3.2 As previously described, the proposed development area is not situated within close proximity to any listed buildings or scheduled monument and none are inter-visible with the development area.
- 5.3.3 Overall, it is considered that the proposed development plans will cause minimal change to the outward appearance of the development area.



Photo 13: View facing southwest towards the development area from the public car park some 230m north-east from the site. The eastern section of the development area is just visible as a grassed area in the foreground of the woodland beyond (DAT Photo 111142_0049)

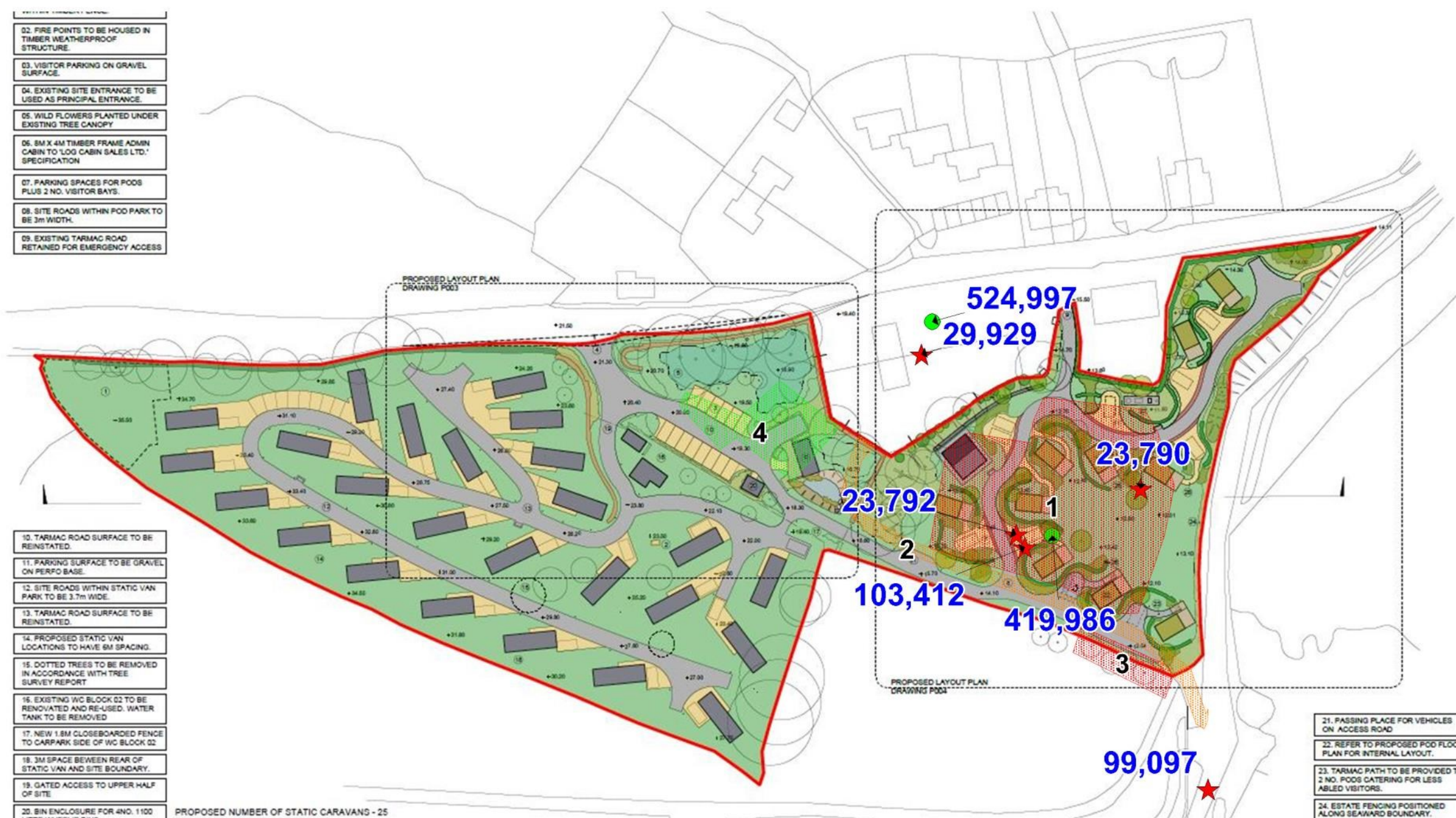


Figure 9: Areas of buried archaeological potential superimposed over the proposed development plans. Areas of High potential are shaded red; Medium potential are shaded amber and Low potential are shaded in green. (Development plans © Acanthus Holden Architects).

5.4 Summary and Archaeological Mitigation

- 5.4.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal has comprised a rapid desk-based assessment and site visit to consider the impact of the development proposals upon the archaeological and historical sites within the development area and its surroundings.
- 5.4.2 The development area is not situated within any designated landscapes or within a 1km radius of any scheduled monuments. However, there are 13 listed buildings located within a 1km radius; although none are in close proximity and almost all are located to the west of the proposed development. None are inter-visible with the development area.
- 5.4.3 There is high potential for buried archaeological remains within the eastern section of the development area. This archaeology comprises the buried remains of the former 19th century Hean Castle Estate brickworks and Woolson's Pit colliery. There is medium potential for buried remains of the section of tramway which served the brickworks. The buried archaeological potential for surviving remains of the square brickwork building in the central area is considered to be low. The potential for buried archaeological remains in the western section of the development area is considered to be low/negligible.
- 5.4.4 Any intrusive ground works including the excavation of foundations, piling, new drainage or landscaping are likely to impact upon archaeological industrial remains in the eastern section of the development area. Topsoil stripping for the installation of new vehicle access tracks and car parking areas could also potentially reveal surviving archaeological remains. The proposed development plans indicate that the greatest redevelopment of the site will be concentrated in the eastern area. There will be less work required in the western area where it is proposed to reduce the former density of caravan pitches; as well as utilising the previous layout of the caravan park.
- 5.4.5 In conclusion, it is suggested that intrusive ground works are highly likely to impact upon buried archaeological remains within the eastern area of the proposed development. Such works could expose damage or destroy archaeological remains relating to the former 19th century industrial heritage of the area.
- 5.4.6 Where groundworks are proposed, as a minimum a watching brief may be required within these site areas. If larger scale groundworks are required, then it is possible that a larger scheme of archaeological evaluation and excavation may be required due to the significance of the archaeological remains.

6. SOURCES

Cartographic

1st edition 1:2500", 1889 Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map

2nd edition 1:2500", 1907 Pembrokeshire Ordnance Survey map

Published

Cadw. 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*. Cardiff: Cadw

Unpublished

Beattie, A. (2017). *INVESTIGATION OF MINE SHAFTS AT PROPOSED POD PARK, WISEMANS BRIDGE, NEAR SAUNDERSFOOT*. Terra Firma (Wales)Ltd.

Database

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

APPENDIX 1

FOUNDRY POINT CARAVAN PARK HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation presents a proposed methodology for a desk-based archaeological appraisal of the proposed re-development of Foundry Point Caravan Park, Wisemans Bridge, Pembrokeshire. The development comprises an area of c.1.77ha centred on NGR SN 1434 0598 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The caravan park is located at the south-western edge of Wiseman's Bridge. It sits alongside the western road that leads out of the village along with Numbers 1 & 2 Devonshire Cottages and a property known as Culverton. The caravan site has not been used for a number of years and is in need of upgrading.
- 1.3 It is proposed to update and reduce the density of existing caravan site pitches from 54 static caravans to 23 static caravans, as well as construct 12 new timber accommodation pods plus one reception pod, together with the re cladding of the existing toilet blocks, new access tracks, parking areas and general external works.
- 1.4 The development site lies within a post-medieval industrial landscape. Heritage assets within the vicinity of the site include the remains of 19th century coal mines, an iron foundry and brickworks, many of which have close associations with the nearby Hean Castle Estate.
- 1.5 Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have recommended a desk-based appraisal be undertaken to consider the impact of the development proposals upon archaeological and historical sites within the development site and its surrounding area.
- 1.6 The desk-based appraisal has been commissioned from DAT Archaeological Services by the Hean Castle Estate, Saundersfoot.
- 1.7 This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal and provides the information required in support of the planning application for the development.
- 1.8 The report will be a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on scheduled monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.9 The report will include an appraisal of potential impacts that might occur to buried or upstanding archaeological or historical sites within and in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 1.10 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.11 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 1994, revised 2001 & 2008).

- 1.12 The Trust 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.
- 1.13 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.14 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS² registered.***

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)



Figure 1: Site Location Plan. Development area outlined in red.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The preparation of a desk-based archaeological appraisal of the proposed re-development of Foundry Point Caravan Park, Wisemans Bridge, Pembrokeshire. The development comprises an area of c.1.77ha located at NGR SN 1434 0598. The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any archaeological remains, if present within the area, and an assessment of the wider impact of it on the historic environment. The appraisal shall be presented within a report which will be submitted with the planning application for the new development.

2.2 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the desk-based appraisal.

2.3 To identify any known archaeological remains and assess the potential of any hitherto unknown archaeological deposits within the location of the proposed development and any associated infrastructure.

2.4 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works.

3. DESK-BASED APPRAISAL Methodology

3.1 The archaeological desk-based appraisal will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data and other relevant information (including a review of online information held on the RCAHMW Coflein site);
- Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and NRW;
- Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust, RCAHMW, Local records Office and National Library of Wales;
- A review of historic maps;
- Relevant web-based information;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

3.2 The proposed site visit would be undertaken to provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains within the proposed development area and its visibility from nearby cultural heritage features. It would include specific consideration of the impact of the development upon the setting of the Grade II listed building Hean Castle (LB18451, PRN 20470).

The intervisibility of the development with heritage assets in the vicinity will be investigated.

Photographs will be taken of the site area and its environs and these will be used within the report.

- 3.3 To complete an appropriate assessment a 600m search area around the site boundary for non-designated archaeological features and 1km for designated sites (SAMs, Listed Buildings etc) will be used to determine the presence of known historic environment features within and in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 3.4 The following will be considered when preparing the appraisal, although in some cases no such features may be present and will thus not be considered further:
 - Scheduled Monuments {SMs} and their settings;
 - Non-scheduled monuments and their settings;
 - Listed buildings and their settings;
 - Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings;
 - Registered Historic Landscapes;
 - Non-registered historic landscapes;
 - Buried archaeological potential;
 - Place-name evidence;
 - Newly identified sites of historic importance
- 3.5 A report will be prepared on the results of the appraisal. This report will include information on known sites within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Maps of known archaeological and historical sites will be presented in the report. Photographs will be used where appropriate.
- 3.6 The report will be fully representative of the information gained from the above methodology, even if there should be negative evidence. The report will include the following:
 - a) A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results;
 - b) The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography;
 - c) The report should list all the sources consulted;
 - d) Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and maps (including historic maps) of significant archaeological features;
 - e) Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit;
 - f) Statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified. Consideration, where appropriate, of the National Archaeological Research Agenda;
 - g) An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset;

- h) An impact assessment of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource.
 - i) An evaluation of the impact of any changes to the setting of Hean Castle and its estate.
- 3.7 Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report should be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.8 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.
- 3.9 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

4. STAFF

- 4.1 The project will be managed by F Murphy, Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services.
- 4.2 The report and site walkover survey will be undertaken by Menna Bell; Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services.

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk appraisal prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 5.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed where advised by the client.
- 5.4 As the site visit will likely be undertaken by a single archaeologist, it may be necessary to implement lone working procedures and contacts.

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

**FOUNDRY POINT CARAVAN PARK, WISEMAN'S
BRIDGE, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
(NGR SN 1434 0598)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/63
RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD/ PROJECT RECORD NO.111142

Hydref 2017
October 2017

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

Menna Bell

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature



.... Dyddiad / Date 26/10/2017

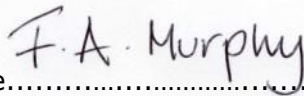
Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by:

Fran Murphy

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

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

Llofnod / Signature.....



Dyddiad / Date 16/11/2017

*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*

