

# **REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLES, CRESSWELL CASTLE, CRESSWELL QUAY, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (SN 04938 07072)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
For: Western Power Distribution



# DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2018/19  
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD/ EVENT RECORD NO. 112095

Mai 2018  
May 2018

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Gan / By

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**REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLES, CRESSWELL CASTLE,  
CRESSWELL QUAY, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
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**REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLES, CRESSWELL CASTLE,  
CRESSWELL QUAY, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Dan Earle of Western Power Distribution to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the replacement of two electricity cable poles adjacent to Cresswell Castle, Cresswell Quay, Pembrokeshire (SN 04938 07072).*

*The watching brief was advised for the works by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management, as it was considered possible that structures and deposits originating from medieval or Post-Medieval periods could be present in the development area.*

*The proposed Pole replacements lay close to the northeast of the medieval/Post-Medieval Scheduled Monument (SM) of Cresswell Castle (SM Ref. PE396; PRN 3454), but they do not lie within the scheduled area. It also lies close to the site of the medieval/Post-Medieval Cresswell Chapel, or Christ's Well Chapel, (PRN 3455) to the west. The proposed works had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains of medieval and/or Post-Medieval date associated with the Castle or the Chapel (including a potential for burials).*

*No significant archaeological remains or deposits were found during the investigation. The only archaeological evidence was found in the form of a few lumps of coal and charcoal and fragments of china pottery in the garden soil of the house adjacent to the Castle (New Briton).*

*Although no archaeological deposits were identified within the development area, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned to undertake a watching brief Dan Earle of Western Power Distribution, during groundworks for the replacement of two electricity cable poles ('Pole 5' and 'Pole 6') adjacent to Cresswell Castle, Cresswell Quay, Pembrokeshire (SN 04938 07072; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The proposed Pole 5 replacement lies directly to the northeast of the medieval/Post-Medieval Scheduled Monument (SM) of Cresswell Castle (SM Ref. PE396; PRN 3454), but it does not lie within the scheduled area. It also lies close to the site of the medieval/Post-Medieval Cresswell Chapel, or Christ's Well Chapel, (PRN 3455) to the west. The proposed pole 6 replacement lies 50m north-northwest of the castle and 20m north of the possible chapel site. The proposals were discussed with Mike Ings, Senior Planning Officer with Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, who provides archaeological advice to utility companies. He recommended that a watching brief should be maintained during the works because of the potential for the works to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains of medieval and/or Post-Medieval date associated with the Castle or the Chapel (including a potential for burials).
- 1.1.3 The groundworks observed included the replacement of Pole 5 and Pole 6, shown in Figure 2, which are approximately 10m and 50m respectively from the Scheduled Monument boundary. The works at Pole 5 involved excavating one hole approximately 1.5m long, by 0.3m wide, by 1.5m deep alongside the existing pole. Two holes of the same dimensions were excavated alongside existing Pole 6 (one for the new pole and one for an anchor stay).
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (Appendix I) and approved by the local planning authority prior to groundworks commencing. The WSI details the methodology for the watching brief at Cresswell Castle during the replacement of the electricity poles and has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014).
- 1.1.5 No archaeological work is known to have previously taken place at this site.

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

- 1.2.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by DAT Archaeological Services stated the watching brief objectives:
  - To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
  - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall aim of the work was to undertake archaeological attendance during the proposed groundworks at the site that had the potential to

expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains, and undertake appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains if revealed.

### 1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the results of the watching brief. It has been prepared in accordance with the standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014).

### 1.3 Abbreviations

- 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 towards the end of the report.

### 1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

### 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 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

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

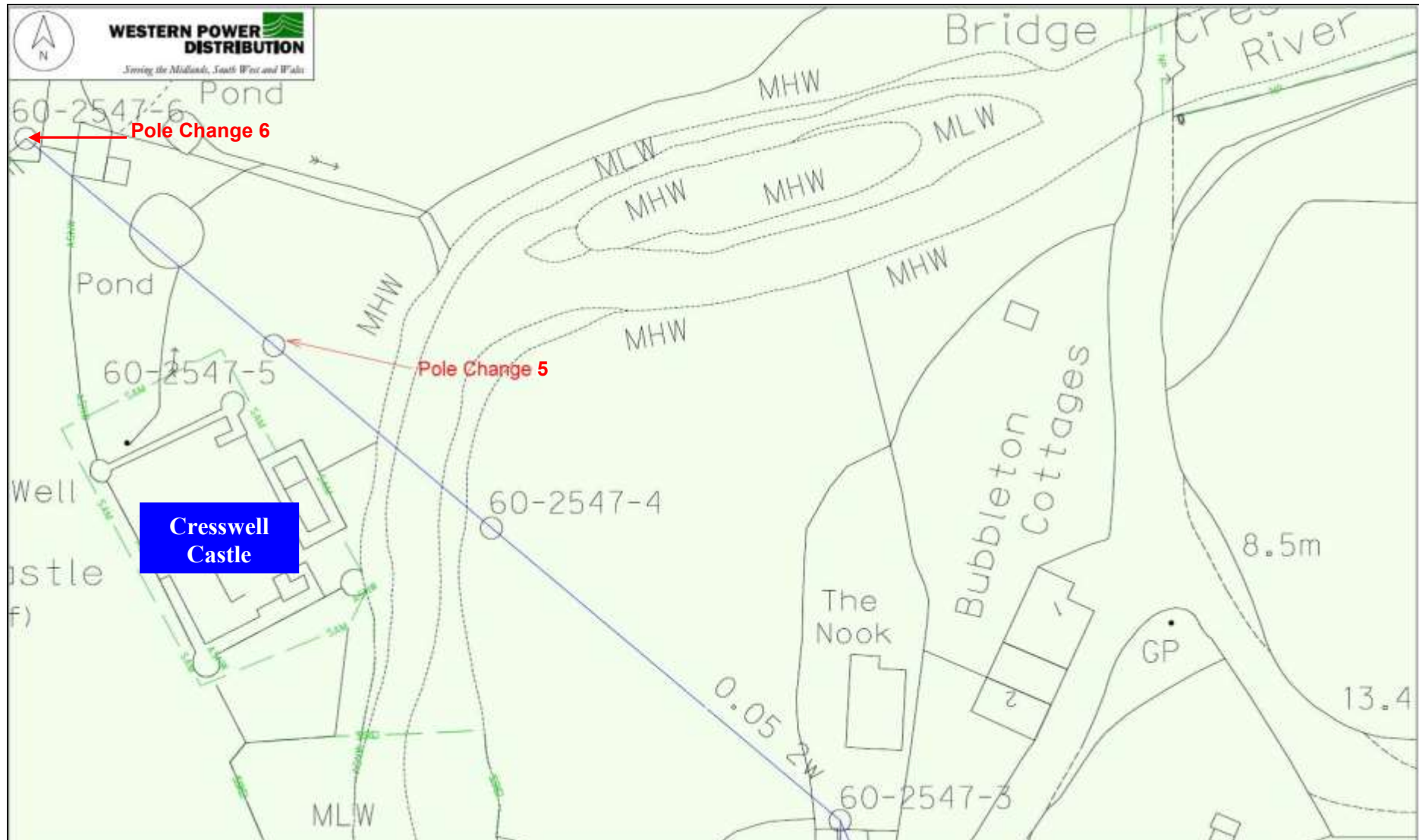




**Figure 1:** Location of Cresswell Castle, Pembrokeshire (blue circle in top-right corner)

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**Figure 2:** Position of the electricity pole to be replaced, just northeast of Cresswell Castle, Pembrokeshire (plan supplied by client)

## **2. THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

- 2.1 The ruins of Cresswell Castle are located some 400m north-northwest of the modern centre of the village of Cresswell Quay, in Pembrokeshire (at SN 04938 07072; Figures 1 and 2). It is situated on the west bank of a sharp bend in the River Cresswell. To its west is a steep wooded hill, and trees have also largely overrun the castle ruins. The site is fairly level and lies at c.10m above OD.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology of the site is sedimentary sandstone of the Telpyn Point Sandstone Formation – sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 319 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. No overlying superficial geological deposits are recorded at the castle.

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

- 2.2.1 Palaeolithic archaeology is not found in situ in this part of Pembrokeshire because the last glacial ice sheets eroded away all man-made remains in their path (stray finds are very occasionally found). Mesolithic sites are rare and most often found towards the coast, such as the three nearest sites of this date to Cresswell Quay, which are at Benton Castle (4km west), Llangwm (6km northwest) and Freshwater East (9km southwest). All three sites were findspots of Mesolithic flint tools, which is usually all that is found surviving from this era. There are currently about three hundred known Neolithic sites in Pembrokeshire, the majority of which are stone burial chambers and the findspots of stone axe heads. Within 10km of the proposed development site the known Neolithic remains consist of eight burial chambers, one occupation site and eleven findspots (nearly all stone axes).
- 2.2.2 Bronze Age and Iron Age sites are known in the vicinity of Cresswell Quay: Bronze Age burial mounds at Williamston and Iron Age defended enclosures within 2 miles in nearly every direction. Archaeology of Roman Date is so far unknown in this part of Pembrokeshire, within c.10km of Cresswell Quay. There is as yet no evidence for Early Medieval settlement at Cresswell Quay, but sites are known fairly nearby such as at Carew and Lawrenny.
- 2.2.3 Norman settlement in the region began in the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries and medieval remains in the form of religious houses, gentry houses and mills abound throughout Pembrokeshire. Cresswell Castle, the chapel, and the settlement of Cresswell Quay are all thought to date from the medieval period.
- 2.2.4 The historic background of the Cresswell Quay area was described during Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Milford Haven Area. It was summarised thus:

*A small character area lying at the head of the Cresswell River, an inlet from the middle reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies within the parish of Jeffreyton and extends into Carew and Lawrenny parishes, which occupied the medieval Barony of Carew. However, the only early settlement known in this area, Cresswell Castle, now a mock-fortified residence of the late 16th- or early 17th-century, is not listed among John de Carew's estates in 1367. Neither does it appear among George Owen's list of manors in c.1600 and it has been suggested that the estate was held by the Augustinian priory at Haverfordwest in the medieval period. The Barlows of Slebech purchased it in 1553, and they built the present*

*mansion. A chapel stands detached from the main building. A wood was associated with the mansion and was described by George Owen in c.1600 as 'sufficient to serve (for) fuel and some for buildings'.*

*The estate remained in Barlow hands until the mansion was abandoned in c.1800. Much of the present landscape appears post-medieval in date and probably owes its origins to settlement associated with the coal industry. This was intimately associated with the quay at Cresswell and both have been crucial in defining the present landscape of the area. Coal has been mined in this area since the late medieval period. Between 1768 and 1828 over 50 small pits were operating inland from the quay. Several of these pits are shown on Carew Mountain and Whitehill on a 1777 estate map. Coal was loaded onto barges at Cresswell and shipped down-river to Lawrenny where it was loaded onto larger ships. Coal folds were constructed at the quay to store coal prior to shipping. By the 1820s the industry was in decline, although the last commercial use of the quay was in 1948 when a load of culm was landed from Hook. Houses and cottages built for and by workers in the industry produced a distinctive settlement pattern and vernacular architecture, and a village developed at the quayside. New settlements emerged at Pisgah, around a nonconformist chapel, and at Whitehill. A map of 1848 of 'Tenements on Carew Mountain' suggests that at least part of this settlement pattern was the result of miners constructing cottages on common land. This may also account for the field system of small regular plots on the 'mountain' and at Whitehill.*

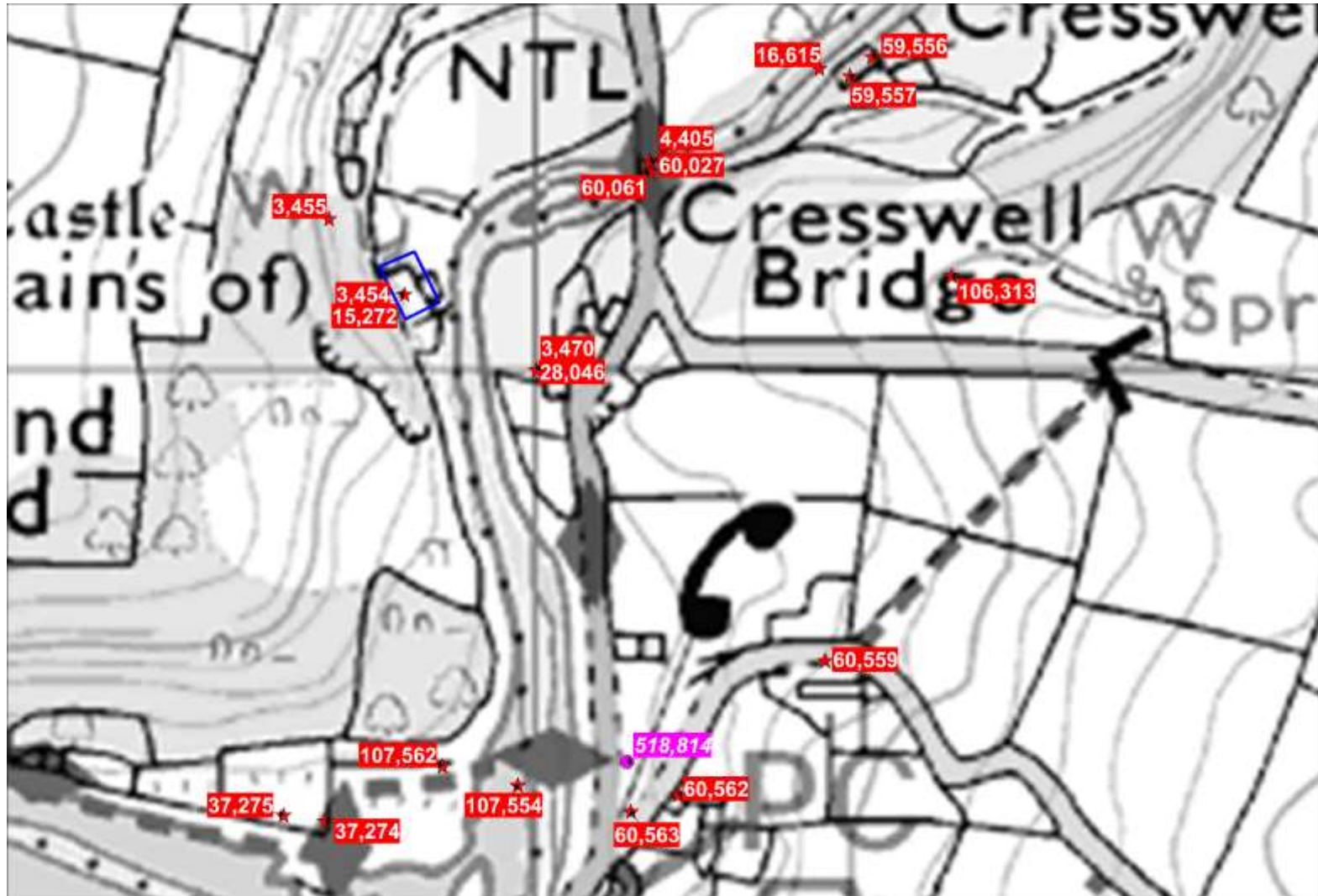
- 2.2.5 Cresswell Castle is legally protected as a Scheduled Monument (PE396), as is Cresswell Quay (PE492) to the south. Other protected heritage assets in the immediate vicinity include three Grade II Listed Buildings: Cresswell Bridge LB Nos. 5972; 6053), Cresswell Corn Mill (LB No. 18294) and Cresswell Mill House (LB No. 18295). There are a further ten Grade II Listed Buildings in the village.
- 2.2.6 Table 2 and Figure 3 show historic assets known to exist within 300m of Cresswell Castle, as recorded in the HER and NMR databases. Sixteen sites are recorded in the HER, of which eight are also recorded in the NMR. In addition to this, one site is recorded only in the NMR. The oldest site is an Iron Age defended enclosure on Pencoed Hill (PRN 3456), 300m north-northwest. Three medieval records are for the castle and chapel as previously described. All the other sites are of Post-Medieval date. Industrial remains consist of the coal workings, coal fold, coal office, corn mill, mill house, a trackway and a lime kiln. Other sites are the bridge, cobblers, carpenters, telephone call box, stepping stones, and the findspot of a 1644 silver shilling.

PRN/ NPRN	Name	Site Type	Period	Description	NGR
3456	Bean Close; New Briton; Pencoed Hill	Defended Enclosure	Iron Age	The site of small enclosure lies on an east-facing slope at 35m above sea level. Aerial photographs taken in 1955 show the eastern side of the enclosure defined by a hedge. The north and south sides then consisted of a bank and ditch.	SN04850734
3455	Cresswell Chapel/Christ's Well Chapel	Chapel	Medieval	A chapel called Christs Well is recorded in the Crown conveyance of to the Barlow family during the reign of Henry VIII. According to Fenton writing in the early 1800s the chapel was located at the well close to the northwest tower of Cresswell Castle.	SN04890708
3454; 3470/ 21834; 265005	Cresswell Castle	Fortified House	Post- medieval, Medieval	Cresswell Castle is a ruined complex of three buildings set around a rectangular courtyard. The courtyard is enclosed by a wall with a small round tower at each corner. The earliest origins of the site seem to be medieval although much alteration took place later.	SN04930704
4405; 60027; 60061/ 24249	Cresswell Bridge	Bridge	Post- medieval	The bridge contains elements that are thought to date to the 16th century. It was adopted as a County Bridge c.1800 and repaired. It consists of two arched spans with a long north approach carrying the bridge high above the flood plain.	SN05060711
15272		Findspot	Post- medieval	Findspot for a 1644 silver shilling found in the garden of Cresswell Castle, PRN 3454, in 1920.	SN04930704
16615; 59556/ 116265	Cresswell	Corn Mill	Post- medieval	A late 18th century to early 19th century mill site identified on Jefferston parish tithe map and Ordnance Survey first edition where marked as 'Flour mill'. Grade II listed corn mill.	SN0517807166
28046/ 410577	Cresswell	Settlement	Post- medieval	-	SN0507
37274	Cresswell Quay Coal Office	Office	Post- medieval	A former office building associated with a coal storage and coal loading complex in use during the 18th and 19th century. Part of a complex of quays and coal transportation facilities at Cresswell Quay.	SN0488806761
37275/ 518817	Cresswell Quay Coal Storage Enclosures	Coal Depot	Post- medieval	A coal storage and coal loading complex in use during the 18th and 19th century. Part of a complex of quays and coal transportation facilities at Cresswell Quay.	SN0486606764
59557/ 91715	Cresswell Mill House	Millers House	Post- medieval	Grade II listed miller's house. House attached to Cresswell Mill.	SN0516607156



<b>PRN/ NPRN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>
60559	The Cobblers Shop	Cottage	Post-medieval	Grade II listed cottage	SN0515306846
60562	Old Carpenters Shop	Workshop	Post-medieval	Grade II listed workshop	SN0507506775
60563	Telephone Call Box	Telephone Call Box	Post-medieval	Grade II listed telephone call box	SN0505006766
106313	Cresselly Wood	Coal Workings	Post-medieval	'SHAFTS' are labelled on the 1921 Geological Survey map. One of several coal working sites in Cresselly Wood.	SN0522007050
107554/ 414076	Cresswell Quay - Stepping Stones	Stepping Stones	Post-medieval	A series of stepping stones that cross the Cresswell River from east to west just north of Cresswell Quay.	SN04990678
107562	Cresswell Quay - Trackway	Trackway	Post-medieval	A trackway that ran from the river edge to the coal storage enclosures on the north side of the river at Cresswell Quay.	SN04950679
518814	Lime Kiln, Cresswell	Lime Kiln	Post-medieval	OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows a limekiln adjacent to the ford ( <i>NPRN 414016</i> ) and road that runs westward to the many small coal pits/quarries centred around SN05500677.	SN0504806792

**Table 2:** Known archaeological sites within 300m of the development site, in order of PRN/*NPRN* within irder of date



**Figure 3:** Map of known archaeological sites within 300m of Cresswell Castle, which is outlined in blue. Sites recorded in the HER are shown in red, and a site recorded *only* in the NMR is shown in purple.

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- 2.2.7 The earliest known historic map of Cresswell Quay is the 1809 original Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing (Figure 4). The next was the 1843 Tithe Map for Lawrenny Parish (Figure 5). Neither of these maps have Cresswell Castle labelled, but the mill to the east is shown. The apportionment to the tithe map lists field no. 310 (within the red circle in Figure 5) as 'ruins.' The building indicated is presumably the south wing of the castle.
- 2.2.8 The next map, the 1865 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, shows the ruins of Cresswell Castle in some detail, including the grounds (Figure 6). The 2nd edition OS map of 1907 (Figure 7) does not show the grounds in detail but has 'Well' marked at the northwest corner of the building remains.

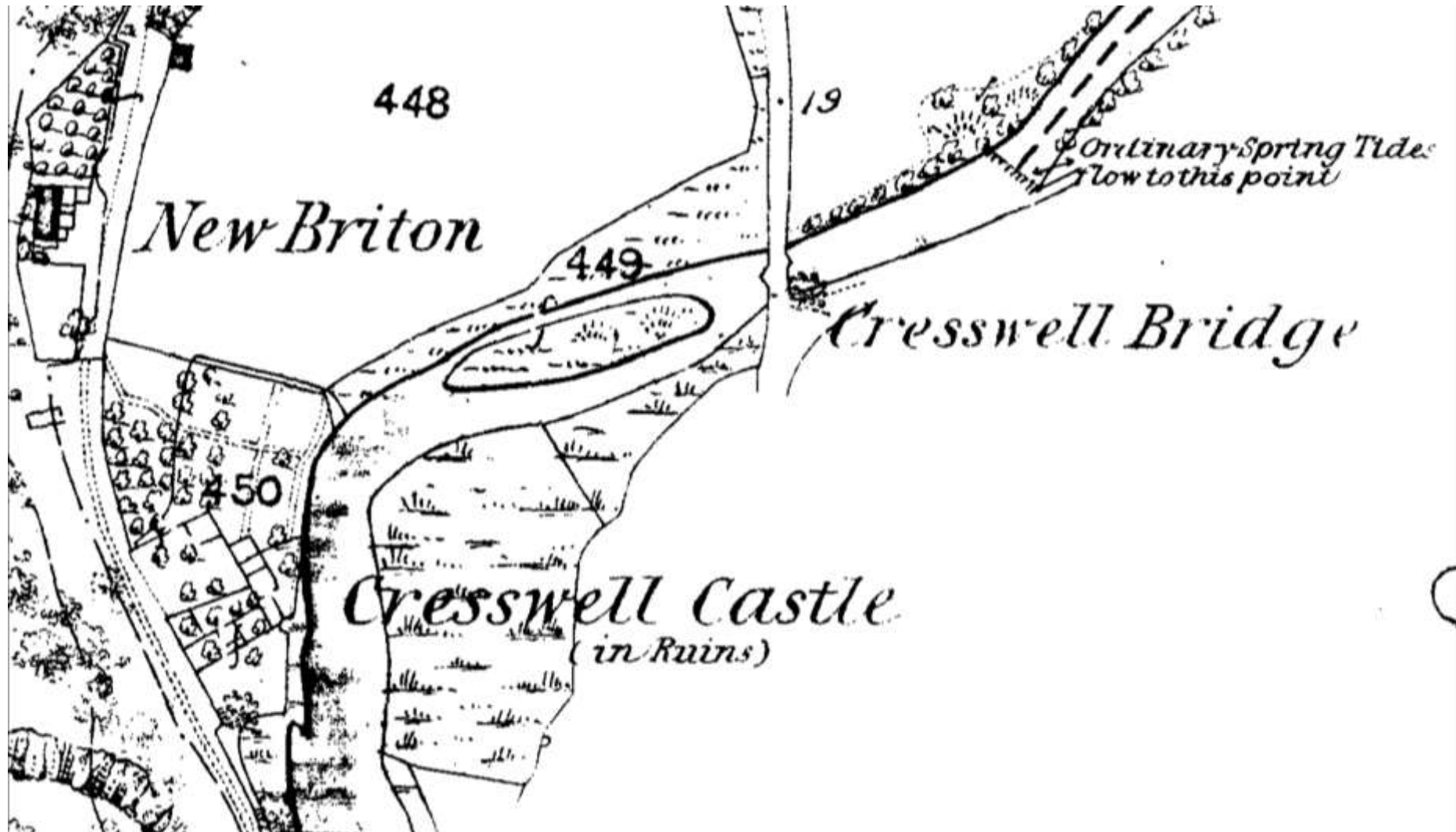


**Figure 4:** Cresswell Quay shown on the 1809 original OS drawing. The position of the castle is indicated by the red circle.

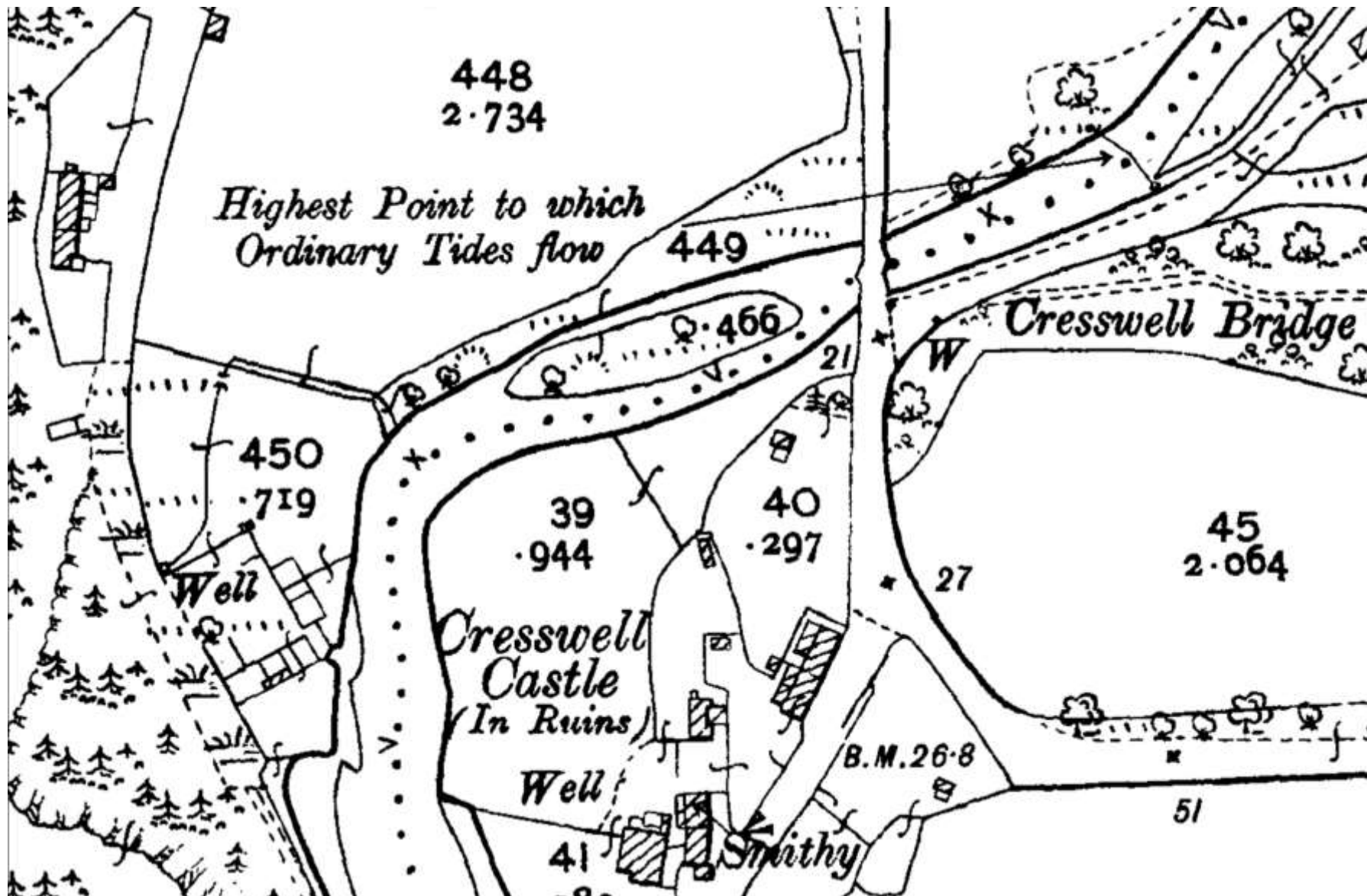


**Figure 5:** The area around Cresswell Castle shown on the 1843 Lawrenny Parish Tithe Map.  
The position of the castle is indicated by the red circle.





**Figure 6:** Extract of the 1865 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, showing Cresswell Castle and grounds in detail



**Figure 7:** Extract of the 1907 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map, showing less detail at Cresswell Castle, and 'Well' marked at its northwest corner

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

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 This watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014). The Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I), outlining the archaeological works proposed and providing a detailed methodology for the watching brief, was approved by the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of the works.
- 3.1.2 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>2</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services.

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

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork has been 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). *The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* have also been adhered to (The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales 2017). A digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW), created to their requirements (ibid.).
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 This report is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork.

#### **3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork**

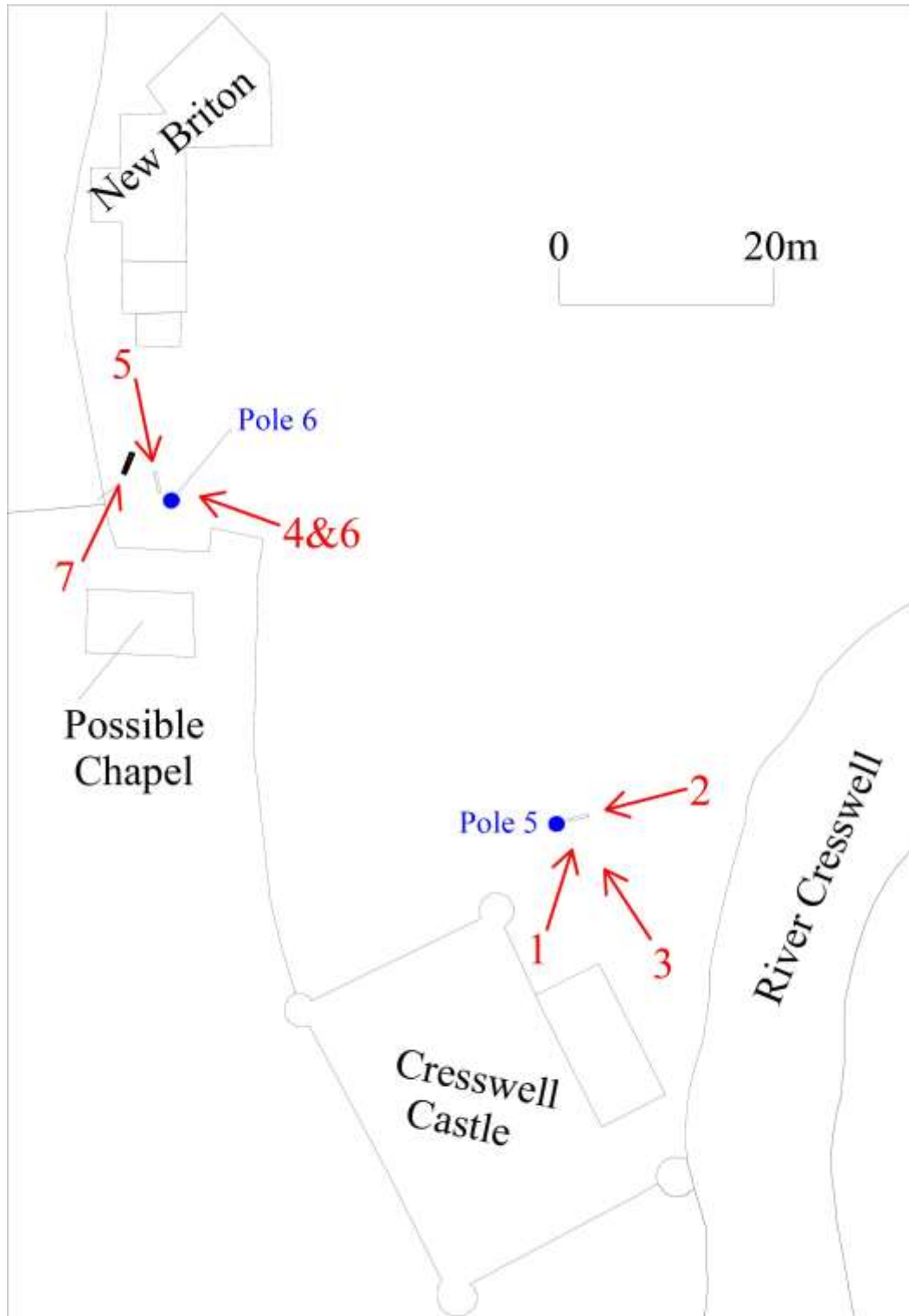
- 3.3.1 The watching brief was undertaken on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2018 in fine weather.

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<sup>2</sup> DAT Archaeological Services has adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1 A description and photographic record of the works is given here, with Figure 8 showing the positions from which each photo was taken and the direction of the shot.



**Figure 8:** Red arrows and numbers show the location and direction of each photo described in the text. The approximate positions of the three trenches are also shown.



- 4.2 Excavation was carried out with a 2.5 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.3m wide toothless bucket. The ground was excavated in horizontal layers c.0.2m deep, and an archaeologist was observing and supervising at all times.
- 4.3 The excavation of the trench for replacement Pole 5 is shown in Photos 1-3. The trench measured approximately 2m long, 0.3m wide and 1.4m deep and was dug west of the existing pole in an east-northeast direction. The replacement pole was then inserted into the trench, immediately adjacent to the old pole.
- 4.4 Turf covered topsoil in this trench. The topsoil was a very dark brown and proved to be c.0.5m deep with angular stones at its base. These stones were up to 0.3m long but on average were about 0.1m long. There was no subsoil beneath – only yellowish grey clay. The required depth of trench was achieved before the base of this clay layer was reached. A depth of 0.9m of this clay was excavated, and it is likely to represent natural alluvial material. The topsoil and clay spoil is shown in Photo 3.



**Photo 1:** Looking north-northeast at excavation of the trench for replacement Pole 5



**Photo 2:** Looking west-southwest at the trench for replacement Pole 5, with a 1m scale



**Photo 3:** Looking north-northwest at the spoil from the trench for replacement Pole 5



- 4.5 The excavation of the trench for replacement Pole 6, in the garden of the house named New Briton, is shown in Photo 4. This trench measured 1.8m long by 1.5m deep by 0.3m wide. One end of this trench was 0.7m north-northwest of the existing Pole 6 and extended lengthways further to the north-northeast. Photo 4 also shows the spoil from the trench, illustrating the nature of the below-ground deposits: dark brown topsoil (0.25m deep) over mid-yellowish-brown loose clay-silt subsoil (0.55m deep). Below the subsoil there was iron-stained, quartzitic sandstone bedrock. The topsoil and subsoil contained very occasional lumps of coal and charcoal, and fragments of china pottery. Photo 5 shows the trench after excavation to the required depth.
- 4.6 A further trench was required 2m northwest of the first at Pole 6 for the insertion of an anchor stay for the new pole. Photo 6 shows this extra trench under excavation, after replacement Pole 6 had been put into place next to the existing pole. The anchor stay trench was orientated in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction and measured 1.5m long, 1.6m deep and 0.3m wide. The subsoil matrix was the same as that discovered in the previous trench, except that the topsoil was only 0.2m deep in this more uphill position. The trench after excavation is shown in Photo 7.



**Photo 4:** Looking west-northwest at excavation of the trench for the replacement Pole 6



**Photo 5:** Looking south-southeast at the trench for replacement Pole 6, with 0.5m and 1m scales



**Photo 6:** Looking west-northwest at excavation of the trench for the anchor stay at Pole 6





**Photo 7:** Looking west-southwest at the trench for the new anchor stay for Pole 6, with a 1m scale

## **5. CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement of two electricity cable poles ('Pole 5' and 'Pole 6') at Cresswell Castle, Cresswell Quay, Pembrokeshire.
- 5.2 The replacement poles lay close to the scheduled monument of Cresswell castle and also the site of a former Chapel, both with medieval origins. It was considered that there was a potential for archaeological remains to be present within the development area, particularly of medieval or post-medieval date. Therefore, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks as recommended by the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to utility companies.
- 5.3 No significant archaeological remains or deposits were found during the investigation. The only archaeological evidence was found in the form of a few lumps of coal and charcoal and fragments of china pottery in the garden soil of New Briton. This was during the excavation of trenches for the insertion of replacement Pole 6.
- 5.4 Although no archaeological deposits were identified within the three trenches excavated, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity.



## 6. SOURCES

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The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales. 2017. *The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives*

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### Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1:31680 original drawing 1809

Lawrenny Parish Tithe Map and apportionment 1843

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Pembrokeshire 1865

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### Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust at Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE.

### Websites

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## **APPENDIX I:**

### **REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLES, CRESSWELL CASTLE, CRESSWELL QUAY, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (Excluding Figures)**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Dan Earle of Western Power Distribution in Haverfordwest to provide an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the replacement of two electricity cable poles (Pole 5 and Pole 6) adjacent to Cresswell Castle, Cresswell Quay, Pembrokeshire (SN 04938 07072; Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.2 The proposed pole 5 replacement lies directly to the northeast of the Scheduled Monument (SM) of Cresswell Castle (SM Ref. PE396; PRN 3454), but it does not lie within the scheduled area. It also lies close to the site of Cresswell Chapel or Christ's Well Chapel (PRN 3455) which lies to the west. The proposed pole 6 replacement lies 50m north-northwest of the castle and 20m north of the possible chapel. Having discussed the proposals with Mike Ings, Senior Planning Officer with Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management who provides archaeological advice to utility companies, he is of the opinion that a watching brief should be maintained during the works as there is the potential that the works could expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains of medieval date associated with the Castle or the Chapel (the potential for burials cannot be discounted).
- 1.3 The works will involve the replacement of the poles numbered 5 and 6 on Figure 2, which are approximately 10m and 50m respectively from the SM boundary. The works will involve excavating one hole approximately 6ft deep alongside the existing pole 5, and two poles of the same dimensions alongside the existing pole, one for the pole and one for an anchor stay.
- 1.4 Cresswell Castle is a ruined complex of three buildings set around a rectangular courtyard. The courtyard is enclosed by a wall with a small round tower at each corner. The earliest origins of the site seem to be medieval although much alteration took place in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Barlows of Slebech purchased it in 1553, and they built the present mansion. Its previous history is undocumented, but it has been suggested that the estate was held by the Augustinian priory at Haverfordwest in the earlier medieval period. By the end of the 17th century the complex was no longer lived in.
- 1.5 A chapel called Christs Well is recorded in the Crown conveyance of to the Barlow family during the reign of Henry VIII. According to Fenton writing in the early 1800s the chapel was located at the well close to the northwest tower of Cresswell Castle. In 1903, the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey put the chapel 100 yards from the castle, higher up the stream than the castle. The RCAHMW in 1925 regarded a 20ft by 10ft building with walls up to 10ft high standing 300yards west of the castle as the chapel. In 1964 the Ordnance Survey could not related the site of the chapel with the above descriptions. They suggested the most likely site was 35m NW of the NW corner of the castle at SN04890708, where there was a building comparable to the RCAHMW description. In 1965 the Ordnance Survey noted that this building lacked dateable features and is doubtful as a chapel.

- 1.6 The site is thus considered to have the potential for archaeological remains of late medieval and Post-Medieval date associated with Cresswell Castle. There is also a slight potential for earlier medieval remains.
- 1.7 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. The archaeological watching brief would enable any such remains to be archaeologically recorded prior to the development commencing and provides a suitable mitigation strategy. 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.
- 1.8 This WSI is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014).
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.***

## 2. WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 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.
- 2.2 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.*
- 2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:  
***Archaeological attendance during ground works for the replacement of an electricity cable pole adjacent to Cresswell Castle, Cresswell Quay, Pembrokeshire (SN 04938 07072). Three six foot holes will be excavated that could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken***

***if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.***

### **3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

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

### **4. FIELDWORK**

- 4.1 The watching brief will entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed.
- 4.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 4.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.
- 4.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>3</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 4.5 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 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;

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

- 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 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 Pembrokeshire 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 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 CSCS<sup>4</sup> 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 PPE<sup>5</sup> that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 7.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

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

<sup>5</sup> Personal Protection Equipment



# **REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLE, CRESSWELL CASTLE, CRESSWELL QUAY, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2018/19  
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 112095

Mai 2018  
May 2018

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

**ALICE DAY**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date 27/03/2018

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

**JAMES MEEK**

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

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date 23/05/2018

*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*

