

LAND EAST OF SWANSWELL CLOSE, BROAD HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Millbay Homes



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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**LAND EAST OF SWANSWELL CLOSE, BROAD
HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE:**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

By

Hubert Wilson and Marion Shiner

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Client	Millbay Homes
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Event Record No 118158

Report No	2019/53
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Project Code FS19-044

Report Prepared By	Hubert Wilson and Marion Shiner
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Fieldwork Undertaken By Hubert Wilson

Illustrated By	Hubert Wilson
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Report Approved By Fran Murphy

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EXEXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed residential development in agricultural fields to the east of Swanswell Close, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire (SM 8660 1378).

The assessment found that the proposed development would not cause an adverse impact, either directly or indirectly, to any designated historic asset; apart from a slight adverse impact to the setting of a Grade II listed building; the Haven Fort Hotel (LB Ref 19098) situated some 800m away.

A site visit recorded surviving evidence of former 19th century coal workings in the development area, visible as an overgrown depression. Old 19th century coal workings are shown in this area on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1875 map (PRN 106022). Any surviving coal workings in the development area would be directly impacted upon by the proposed development.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i baratoi Asesiad Amgylchedd Hanesyddol ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig mewn caeau amaethyddol i'r dwyrain o Swanswell Close, Aberllydan, Sir Benfro (SM 8660 1378).

Canfu'r asesiad na fyddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn achosi effaith andwyol, yn uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol, ar unrhyw ased hanesyddol dynodedig; ar wahân i effaith andwyol fach ar osodiad adeilad rhestredig Gradd II; roedd Gwesty'r Haven Fort (LB Cyf 19098) tua 800m i ffwrdd.

Cofnododd ymweliad safle dystiolaeth sydd wedi goroesi o hen weithfeydd glo o'r 19eg ganrif yn yr ardal ddatblygu; yn weladwy fel pant gordyfiant. Dangosir hen weithfeydd glo o'r 19eg ganrif yn yr ardal hon ar fap argraffiad 1af Arolwg Ordans 1875 (PRN 106022). Byddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar unrhyw weithfeydd glo sydd wedi goroesi yn yr ardal ddatblygu.

**LAND EAST OF SWANSWELL CLOSE, BROAD HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment (Archaeological) Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed residential development in agricultural fields to the east of Swanswell Close, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire (SM 8660 1378). The current plans are for 58 new dwellings, plus access roads and other associated infrastructure.

A 1km radius search area from the development area boundary was used to evaluate impacts on Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I, Grade II and Grade II listed buildings. Only one archaeological and historical significant feature, Harold Stone (PE362), fell within this radius. There was no intervisibility between it and the proposed development site.*

Four Grade II listed buildings were located within 1km of the proposed development. There is limited intervisibility between one of these sites, the Haven Fort Hotel (LB Ref 19098), and the proposed development. Line of sight between the other three listed buildings and the proposed development is obstructed by either topography or urban development.

The Haven Fort Hotel is situated on a spur of land overlooking St Brides Bay and is 800m to the southwest of the development site. The view of the proposed development from the hotel is relatively distant and already compromised by previous urban development.

A 500m radius search area from the development area boundary was used to evaluate impacts on undesignated recorded historic assets. One undesignated historic asset (PRN 106022), that relates to former coal workings recorded on the 1875 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, lies within the development area and will be directly impacted upon by the development.

A site visit recorded surviving evidence of old coal workings in the development area; visible as an overgrown depression located where the internal hedge banks meet. It is not certain whether this is the remains of the 'old pit' shown on the 1875 map as it is situated some 15m to the south of the location shown on the map.

Overall the historic environment desk-based assessment has identified no constraints that would preclude development of the site in terms of the historic environment.

The requirement for any further archaeological works in advance of or during development would need to be discussed and confirmed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, who is the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project proposals and commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Millbay Homes to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) for a proposed residential development site to west of Swanswell Close, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 8660 1378; Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development area comprises five agricultural fields that cover a total of c.4.30 hectares (Figures 3 and 4).
- 1.1.2 The current plans for the residential development include 58 dwellings, plus access roads and other associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.3 This desk-based assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 This desk-based assessment is presented as the fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I) approved by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Development Management – Dyfed Archaeological Trust).
- 1.2.4 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed school development.

- 1.2.5 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated historic assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.
- 1.2.6 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
 - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
 - Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
 - National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
 - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW);
 - Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.7 Following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, a 1km search area around the development area boundary was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on the major designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings). A 500m search area was used to evaluate undesignated recorded archaeological sites in order to provide sufficient overview of the nature of the areas heritage and ascertain archaeological potential of the site area.
- 1.2.8 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:
- All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).*
- A historic asset is:
- An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).*
- 1.2.9 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required.

Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

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 a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). 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 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

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

¹ The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

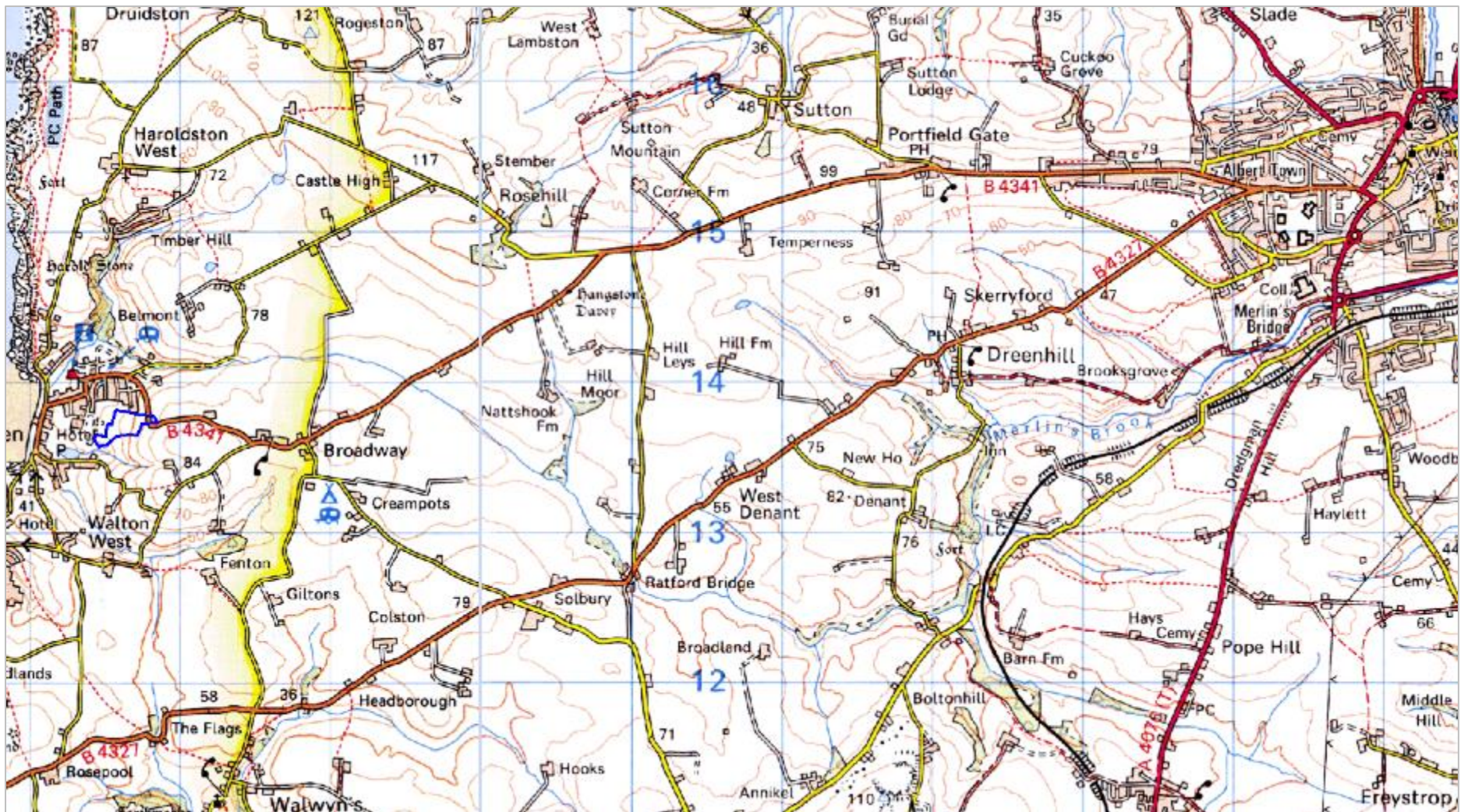


Figure 1: Location of Broad Haven and proposed development (in blue) in relation to the town of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire

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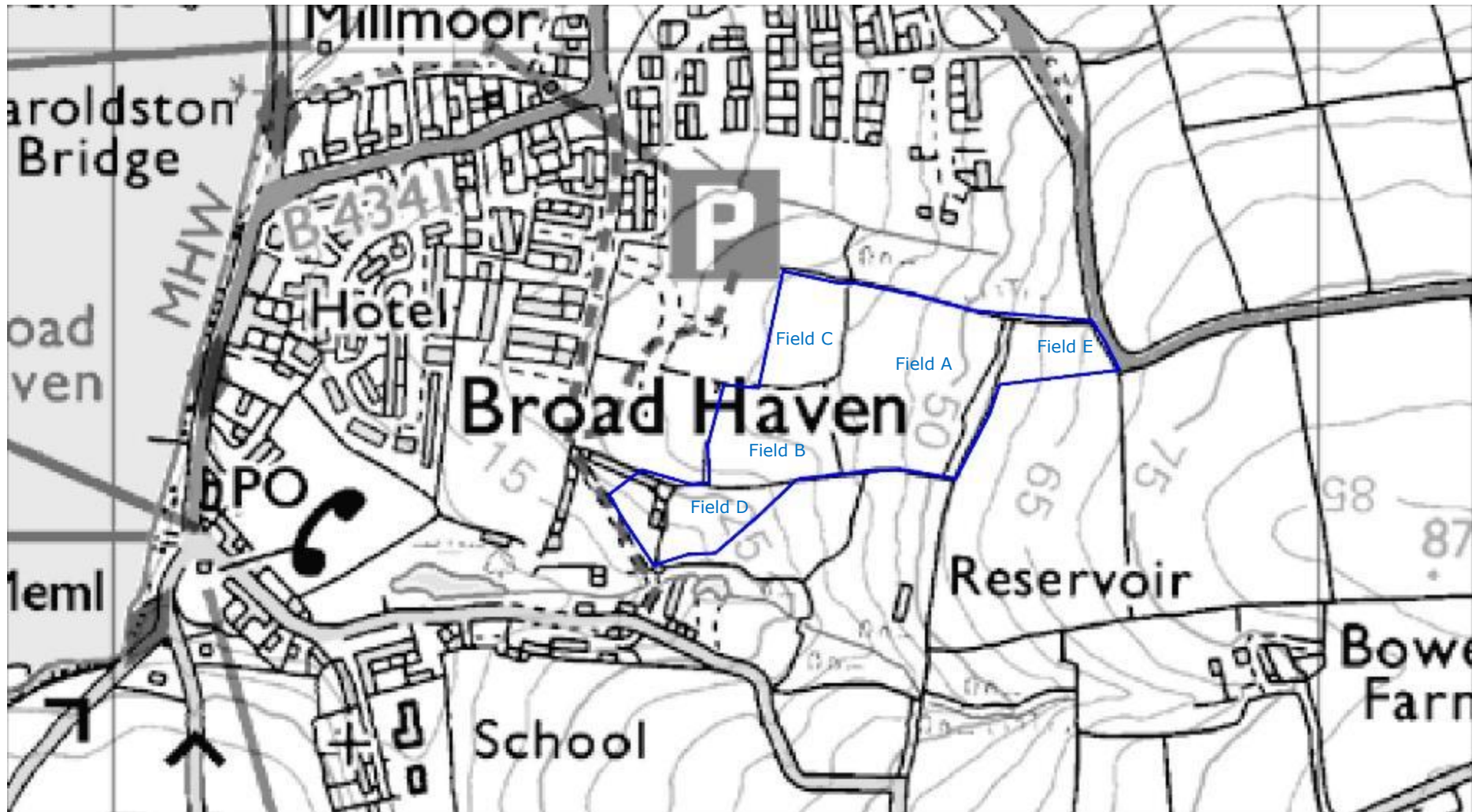


Figure 2: Location map for the proposed development site (in red) in Broad Haven

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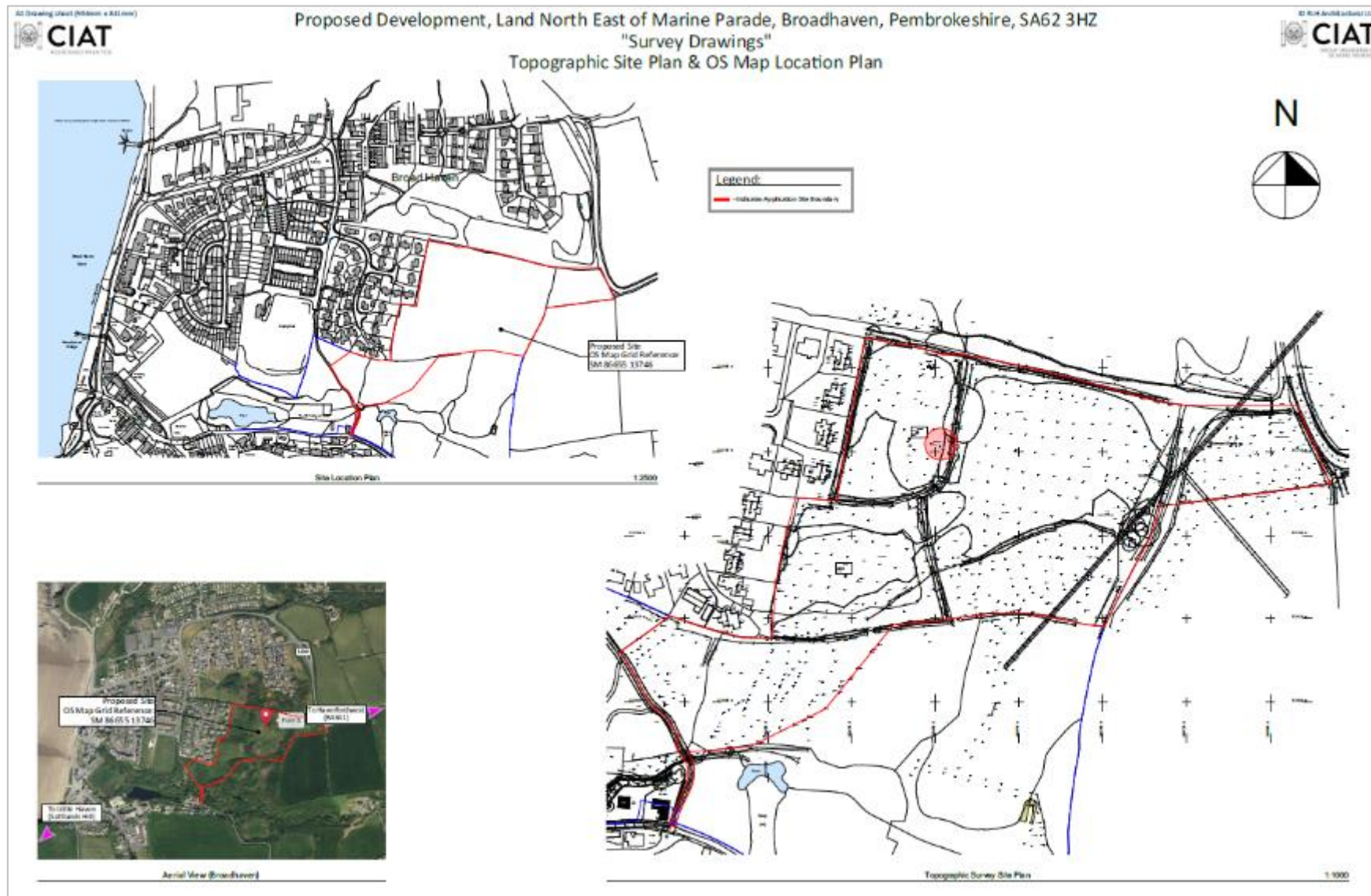


Figure 3: Area of proposed development on outskirts of Broad Haven (supplied by client).

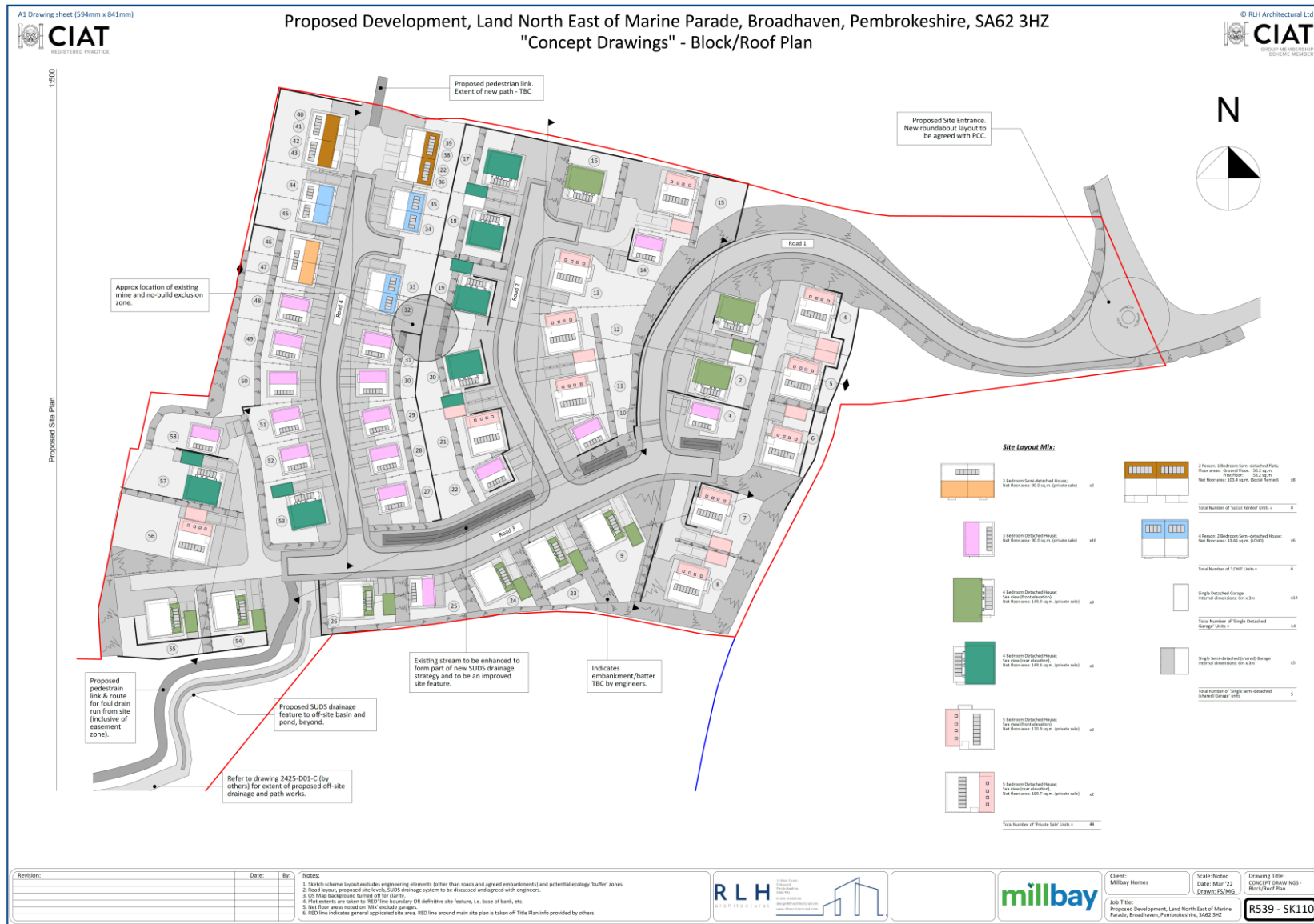


Figure 4: Detail of proposed development on outskirts of Broad Haven (supplied by client 06/10/22).

2. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed residential development site is positioned across five agricultural fields (labelled A to E in Figure 2) to the east of Swanswell Close on the outskirts of Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire, (roughly centred on SM 8660 1378; Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4).
- 2.2 In general terms, the land slopes down from its eastern edge towards the centre of the site and also falls away on its southern margins. The remainder of the site is relatively level. Dense hedges separate the fields.
- 2.3 The western side of the site is bounded by residential dwellings, while parkland and fields flank the remainder of the development.
- 2.4 The bedrock consists of sedimentary rocks formed during the Carboniferous Period, comprising South Wales Lower and Middle Coal Measures, Mudstones, Siltstones and Sandstones.

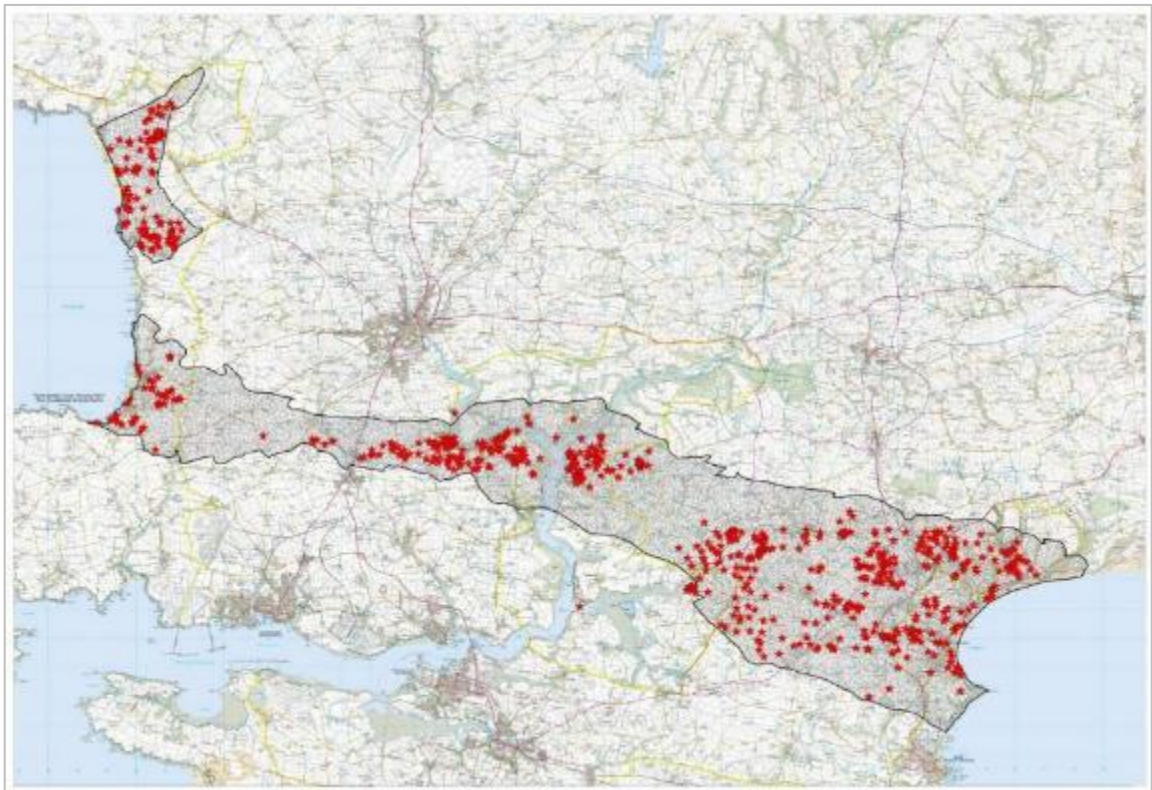


Figure 5: Map of South Pembrokeshire showing extent of coal measures (grey) and coal industry sites (red).

3. HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1.1 Palaeolithic archaeology is not found in situ in this part of Pembrokeshire because the last ice-sheets eroded away all man-made remains in their path.
- 3.1.2 There are no known Neolithic sites in the vicinity of the development. The nearest Bronze Age site is Harold Stone (PE362); a 1.67m high standing stone situated 950m to the northwest of the site. The nearest Iron Age/Romano British (800 BC – AD400) site is Little Haven Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement (PE456) that lies 1.7km to the southwest of the proposed development.
- 3.1.3 There is no evidence of Roman occupation in the vicinity of the development.
- 3.1.4 The coal measures of Pembrokeshire occupy a narrow east-west strip across the county extending from Carmarthen Bay in the east to St Brides Bay in the west (Figure 5). The width of this strip varies from roughly 4 miles near Carmarthen Bay in the east to 2.5 miles near St Brides Bay in the west; at its narrowest measuring 1 mile immediately west of Johnston village. It is only within this narrow area that coal outcrops in Pembrokeshire, and the defined area marks the boundaries of the workable coalfield. The rocks of Pembrokeshire have been greatly folded and disrupted over millions of years. As a result, the coal seams are very irregular, repeatedly faulted and the intense pressure has repeatedly shattered the coal seams, reducing the coal to small pieces or 'culm'. Apart from one seam the coal found in Pembrokeshire is anthracite.

Below are two entries from the Cadw 'Early Coalmining Industry in Pembrokeshire: A Threat related Assessment' Project, undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust between 2013 and 2015 (Murphy et al. 2016). The sites below are located 85m to the south and 200m to the southwest of the development respectively.

PRN 103219

NAME SLASHPOND **BROAD HAVEN** **TYPE** CULM **PIT** **PERIOD** POST-MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK **CONDITION** NEAR DESTROYED **STATUS** NONE RECORDED

NGR SM86541355 **COMMUNITY** THE HAVENS

HER DESCRIPTION

Former coal workings shown on historic mapping, associated with the remains of the 19th century Broad Haven Slash coal mine. Visited in 2015, the area is one of many depressions of various sizes and depths associated with numerous spoil heaps that cover a wide area of wet boggy ground covered in scrubby woodland. The earthworks merge with the flooded deep workings of Broad Haven Slash coal mine to the west.

Culm pit recorded on the 1875 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Labelled as 'old' on the 1875 map and presumed disused by that time.



PRN 103220

NAME SLASH POND BROAD HAVEN **TYPE** COAL WORKINGS **PERIOD** POST-MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE EARTHWORK **CONDITION** NEAR DESTROYED **STATUS** NONE RECORDED

NGR SM86511350 **COMMUNITY** THE HAVENS

HER DESCRIPTION

Former coal workings shown on historic mapping, associated with the remains of the 19th century Broad Haven Slash coal mine. Visited in 2015 the area is one of many depressions of various sizes and depths associated with numerous spoil heaps that cover a wide area of wet boggy ground covered in scrubby woodland. The earthworks merge with the flooded deep workings of Broad Haven Slash coal mine to the west.

Culm pit recorded on the 1875 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Labelled as 'old' on the 1875 map and presumed disused by this time.



3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.2.1 No archaeological work is known to have taken place within the proposed development site or in its immediate vicinity.

3.3 Historic Landscape Areas

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 3.3.1 The proposed development site does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Character (HLC) areas recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998).

LANDMAP

- 3.3.2 LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set.
- 3.3.3 Fields A and B, as shown in Figure 2, lie on the very western edge of the large Historic Landscape of Tiers Cross-Camrose landscape area (PMBRKHL46054) as recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database.
- 3.3.4 This historic landscape area is summarised as:

Tiers Cross - Camrose is a very large, but homogeneous aspect area (95.11 sq km). It is essentially an exposed plateau with regular and irregular fields, small to large in size. There is very little woodland on the windswept plateau itself but many of the numerous incised valleys, and the inland sheltered hollows, are wooded. Settlement is mainly dispersed, but there are a number of nucleations, largely with medieval origins. All farm types and all housing types are represented, including gentry houses, one of which, Great Harmeston, has a Registered Park and Garden, and

there are further designed landscapes. The area is crossed by several railway lines and main roads. There are a very large number of archaeological sites, from all periods. Characteristic are the many medieval churches, including a number of landmark churches, and medieval earthwork castles. There are a number of listed buildings. Scheduled monuments include Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites and stone monuments, Iron Age defended sites and medieval motte castles. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, Iron Age hillforts, medieval earthwork castles. There are numerous individual wind turbines in this aspect area.

- 3.3.5 Field C lies within the much smaller Historic Landscape of The Havens (PMBRKHL46056) which is summarised as:

The Havens is a small aspect area (0.8179 sq km), representing the coastal villages of Broad Haven and Little Haven, both of which are now resorts. It fronts onto two sandy beaches and is now largely characterised by a large caravan park, car parks, hotels and leisure facilities. However, Little Haven is a nucleation of traditional buildings, which are mainly 19th century and vernacular. Development at Broad Haven is all late 19th century, including Broad Haven House which is listed, and 20th century, with 20th century housing estates and commercial properties. The area also includes some hinterland, with large, regular fields, two small farms and an extensive 20th century poultry farm with large chicken sheds. There is also a slipway, a playing field and sewage works. Recorded archaeology includes a scheduled standing stone, an old quarry and Second World War defences. There are few other sites.

3.4 Historic Parks and Gardens

- 3.4.1 There are no Registered Historic Park and/or Garden within a 1km radius of the proposed site.
- 3.4.2 There are no Registered Historic Parks and/or Gardens further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.

3.5 Scheduled Monuments (Table 2; Figure 6)

- 3.5.1 There is one scheduled monument within a 1km radius of the proposed development site; Harold Stone (PE 362) is a Bronze Age standing stone measuring 1.67m by 1m by 0.75m, situated approximately 990m NW of the proposed development in the garden of a residential bungalow. There is no inter-visibility between it and the proposed development site as the bungalow lies between them and blocks any sight lines (Photo 1).
- 3.5.2 There are no scheduled monuments further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.



Photo 1: Harold Stone (PE 362) within the garden of a residential property.

SAM No.	PRN	Name	Summary	NGR
PE362	3158	Harold Stone	The monument comprises the remains of a standing stone, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The stone now stands in the garden of St Catherives bungalow and measures 1.67m x 1m x 0.75m. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Standing stones are often part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	SM8615714715

Table 2: Scheduled monuments within 1km radius of the proposed development site (Figure 7)

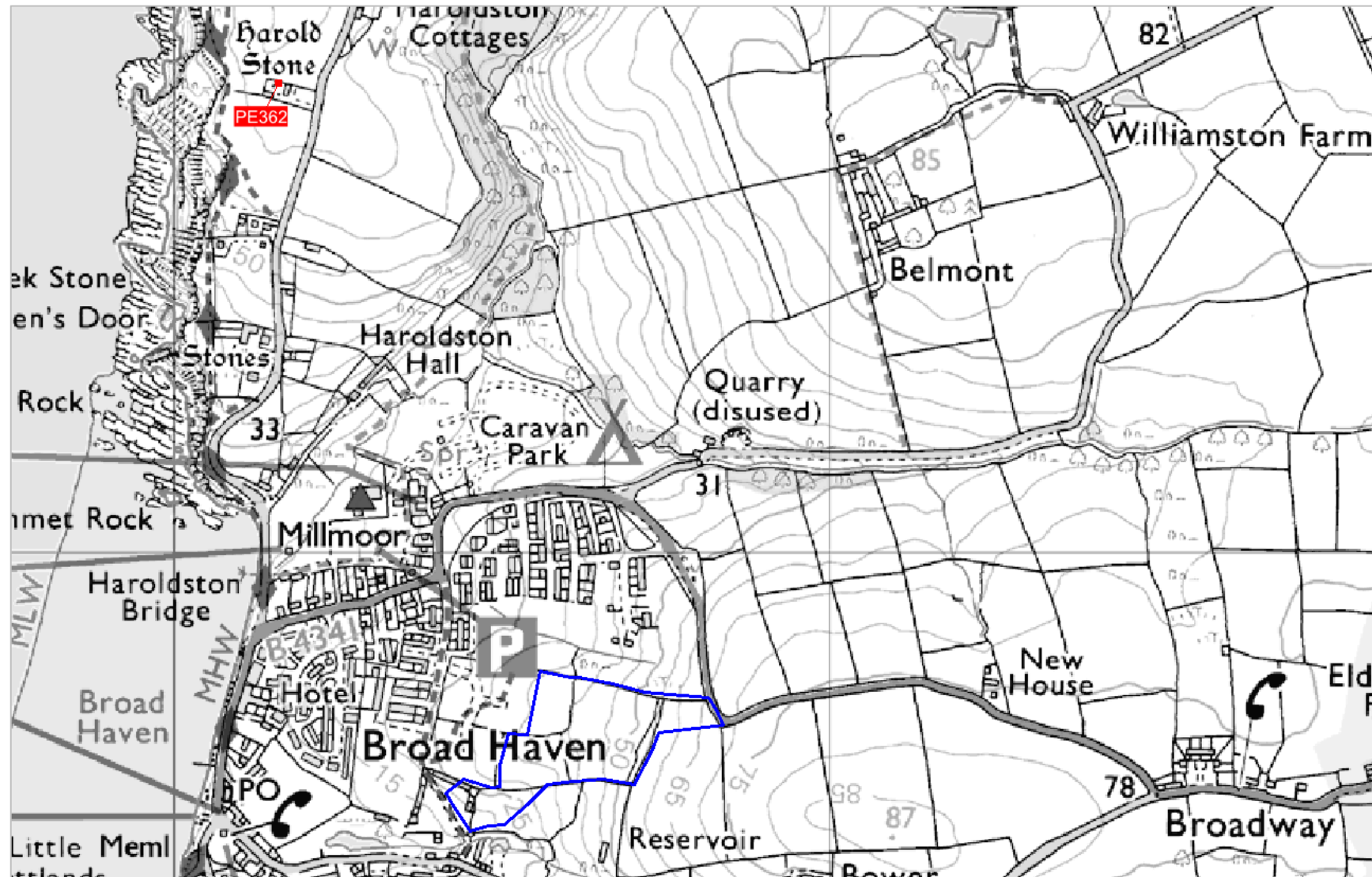


Figure 6: Map of the scheduled monuments (red) within 1km radius of the proposed development site (outlined in blue)

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3.6 Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings

- 3.6.1 No Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings were located within a 1km radius of the proposed development.
- 3.6.2 There are no Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings further afield whose settings would be impacted upon by the development.

3.7 Grade II Listed Buildings (Table 3; Figure 7)

- 3.7.1 Four Grade II listed buildings were located within a 1km radius of the proposed development. There is limited intervisibility between one of these sites (LB Ref 19098) and the proposed development. Line of sight between the other three listed buildings and the proposed development is obstructed by either topography or urban development.
- 3.7.2 Haven Fort Hotel is situated on a spur of land overlooking St Brides Bay and is 800m to the southwest of the development site. The view of the proposed development from the hotel is relatively distant and compromised by previous urban development (Photo 18).
- 3.7.3 All of these designated historic assets are Post Medieval.

LB No.	PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
13050	25356	Broad Haven House	Mid C19 Pair of substantial seaside villas in the Italianate style.	Post-Medieval	SM8614013841
19098	59643	Haven Fort Hotel	A substantial and largely unaltered Victorian marine villa in the gothic style and prominently placed on the cliff top.	Post-Medieval	SM8586013113
19101	3162	Church of All Saints	Anglican church restored in mid C19. Retains its medieval plan and substantial fabric including the vaulted base of the tower, together with ancient font and inscribed stone. This church has a remarkable appearance due to the additions made in the C19.	Post-Medieval	SM8651112837
19102	59647	Walton West Farmhouse	Small traditional farmhouse with the offset facade and low upper storey typical of the late C18 and early C19.	Post-Medieval	SM8630012982

Table 3: Grade II listed buildings within 1km radius of the proposed development site (Figure 8)

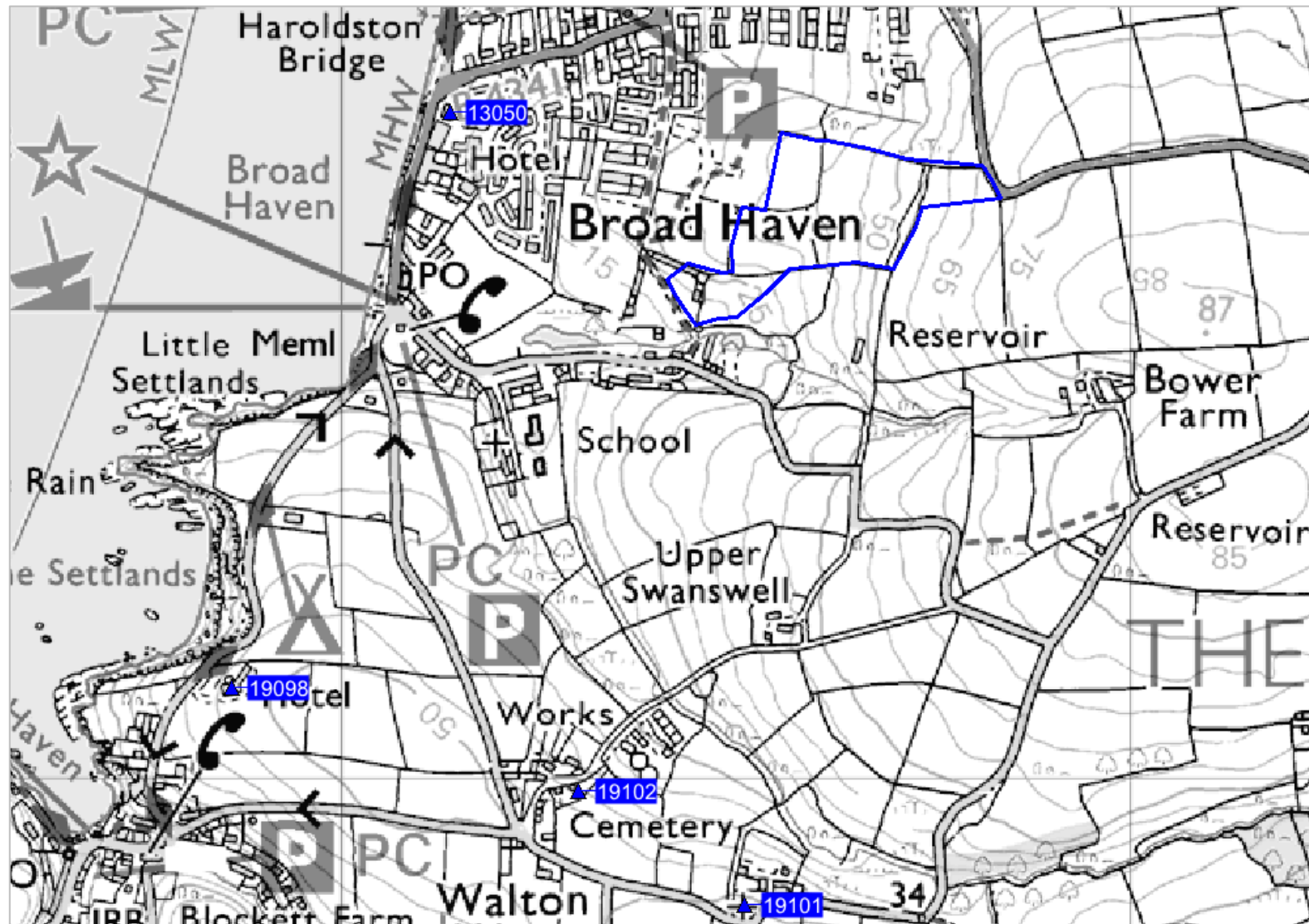


Figure 7: Map of the Grade II Listed buildings within 1km radius of the proposed development site (outlined in blue)

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3.8 Non-designated Archaeological Sites (Table 4; Figure 8)

- 3.8.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) records fourteen undesignated historic assets within 500m of the site boundary, two of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 3.8.2 One of these historic assets (PRN 106022) lies within the proposed development boundary and is discussed under **Site Walkover Survey** (page 22).
- 3.8.3 All the undesignated assets are post-medieval in date and include two bridges, one school, one chapel, two 2nd World War beach defences and seven former coal working sites.

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
15288	Millmoor		Post Medieval	SM86401410
15289	Haroldstone Bridge	Post medieval road bridge shown on both 1964 and Second Edition (1908) Ordnance Survey maps.	Post Medieval	SM86151397
15297	Broad Haven	A stone, small, round-headed arch bridge now almost totally enclosed by the modern sea front road. Only visible on the landward side.	Post Medieval	SM86091368
15299	School	A school is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908.	Post Medieval	SM86201345
15307 11221	Hephzibah Chapel	Chapel built in 1841 in the Simple Gothic style and is of the gable entry type. The status of the building was recorded by RCAHMS in 1998 as being a chapel. Its current status is unknown.	Post Medieval	SM86211342
103219	Slash Pond, Broad Haven	Former coal workings shown on historic mapping, associated with the remains of the 19th century Broad Haven Slash coal mine. F Murphy 2015	Post Medieval	SM86541355
103220	Slash Pond, Broad Haven	Former coal workings shown on historic mapping, associated with the remains of the 19th century Broad Haven Slash coal mine. F Murphy 2015	Post Medieval	SM86511350
106008	Broad Haven	Former coal workings shown on historic mapping, associated with the remains of the 19th century Broad Haven Slash coal mine. F Murphy 2015	Post Medieval	SM86731391
106020	Bower Farm	Former coal workings recorded on historic mapping.	Post Medieval	SM86741334
106021	Broad Haven	Former coal workings recorded on historic mapping.	Post Medieval	SM86461381
106022	Broad Haven	Former coal workings recorded on historic mapping.	Post Medieval	SM86571374
107918	Slash Pond, Broad Haven	An area of water known as 'slash pond' that lies to the east of Broad Haven. It is the flooded remains of the 19th century Broad Haven Slash coal mine. F Murphy 2015	Post Medieval	SM86281355
270743	Cube, Broad Haven	Seven, 2 nd World War, 1.5m sq reinforced concrete cubes blocking southern exit to Broad Haven beach	Post Medieval	SM86061370
270744	Cube, Broad Haven	Two, 2 nd World War, 1.5m sq reinforced concrete cubes blocking northern exit to Broad Haven beach	Post Medieval	SM86131404

Table 4: Known undesignated sites recorded in the HER and NMR databases within 500m radius of the proposed development site (Figure 9)

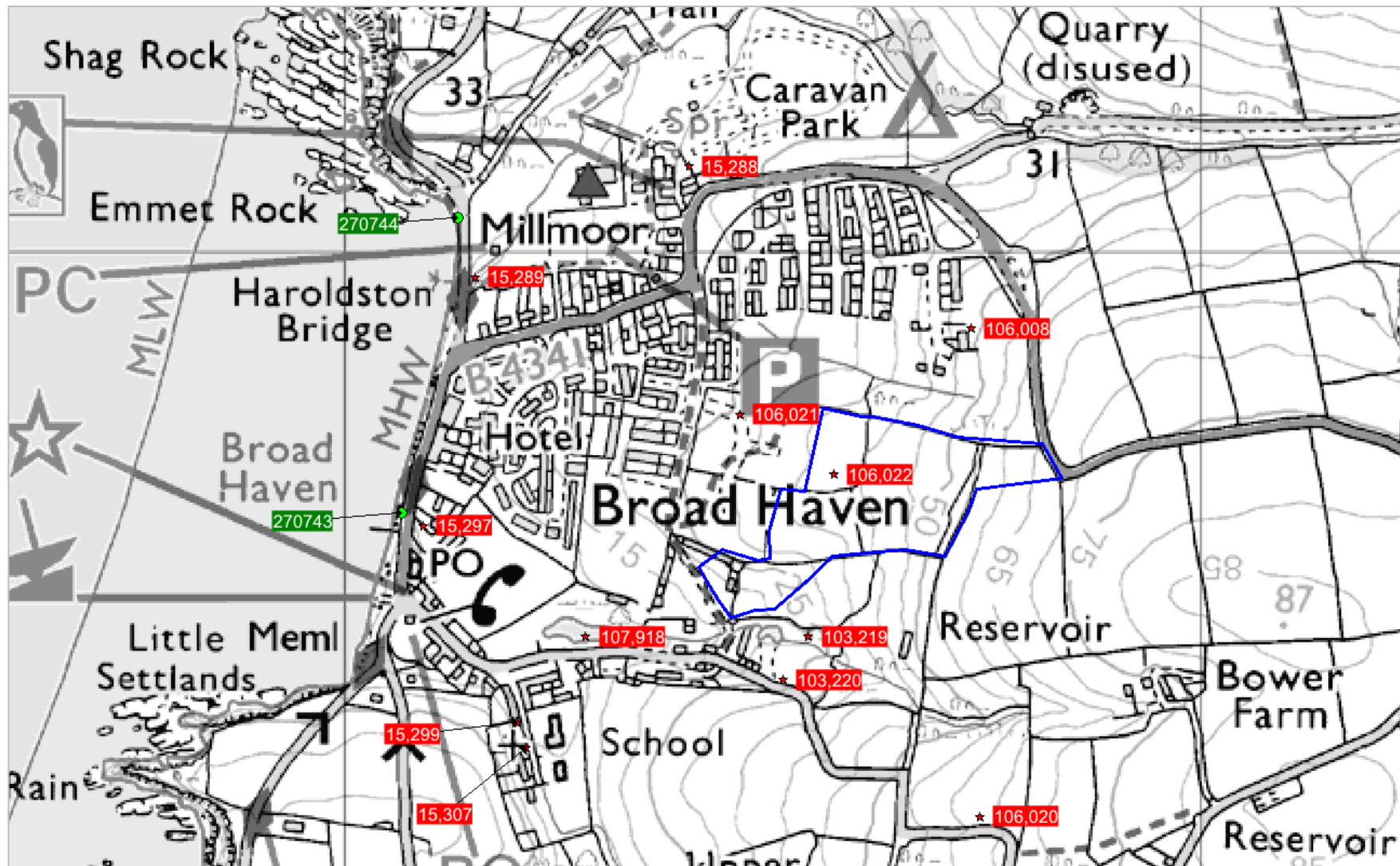


Figure 8: Map showing historic assets recorded in the HER (red) and NMR only (green) within 500m radius of the proposed development site (in blue)

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3.9 Other Archaeological Finds

- 3.9.1 No finds have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme within 1km of the proposed development site.

3.10 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 3.10.1 No 1940s RAF aerial photographs or 1950s Meridian Airmap aerial photographs showing the proposed development site exist.
- 3.10.2 Modern satellite imagery does not show anything of archaeological interest in the fields of the proposed development.
- 3.10.3 LiDAR is not available for this particular region.

3.11 Historic Mapping

- 3.11.1 The Walton West Parish tithe map of 1841, within which Broad Haven resides, is the earliest available map for the area (Figure 9). The accompanying apportionment states that Field A was known as 'Northern Croft', Field B as 'Cow Park', Field C as 'North Park', Field D as 'Coalpit' and Field E as 'White Well'. The land use for all these fields is described as either arable or pasture, apart from Field D where no state of cultivation is listed. The proposed development site is shown as open farmland in much the same configuration as it stands today. The coal pit depicted in the 1st edition OS map is not shown on the tithe map although this does not necessarily mean that coal extraction did not take place within the development site, especially in light of the fact that Field D is described in the tithe apportionment as 'Coal pit'.
- 3.11.2 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1875 shows the same field layout that survives today (Figure 10). The pit on the map is labelled as 'old' so it is presumed that it was disused by this time.
- 3.11.3 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (not reproduced) does not show the coal pit but does show the same arrangement of field boundaries.
- 3.11.4 All subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show the same continuity of field layout between 1908 until 1980.

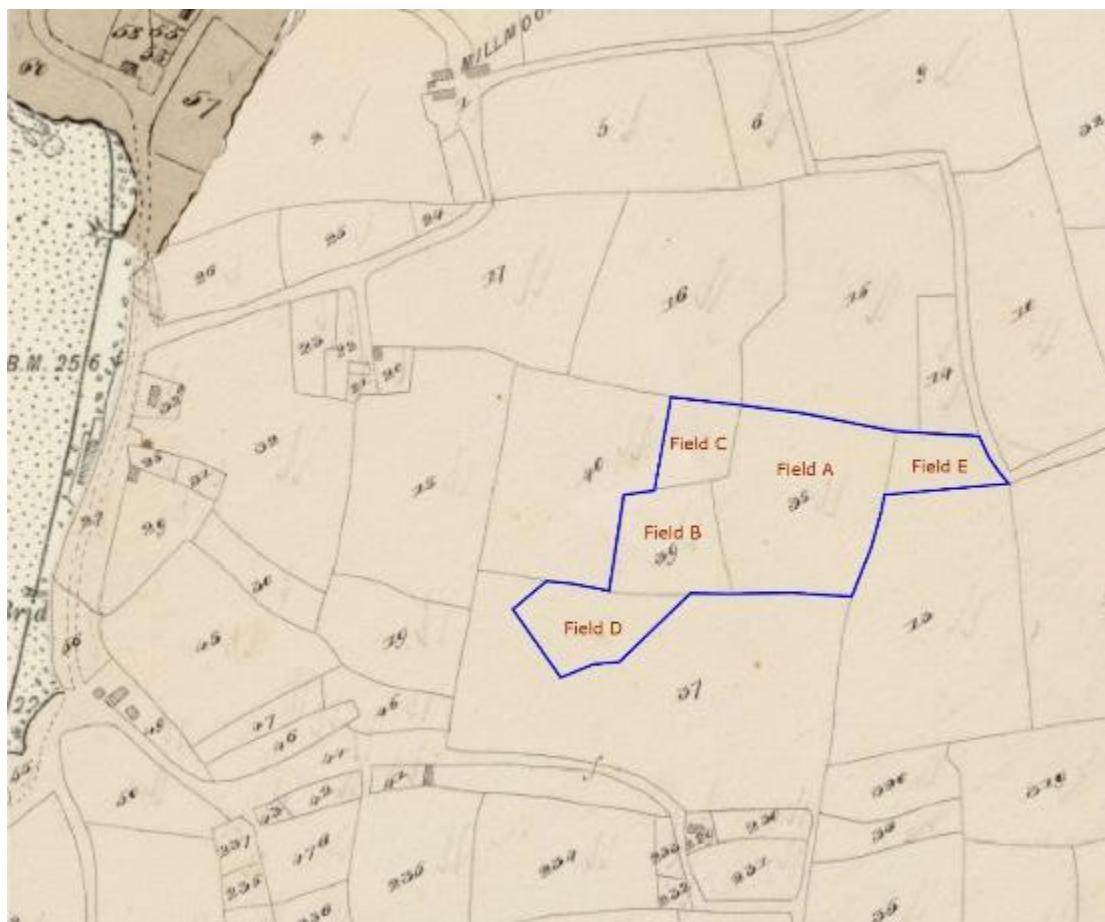


Figure 9: Extract of the 1841 Walton West Parish Tithe Map (development area in blue).

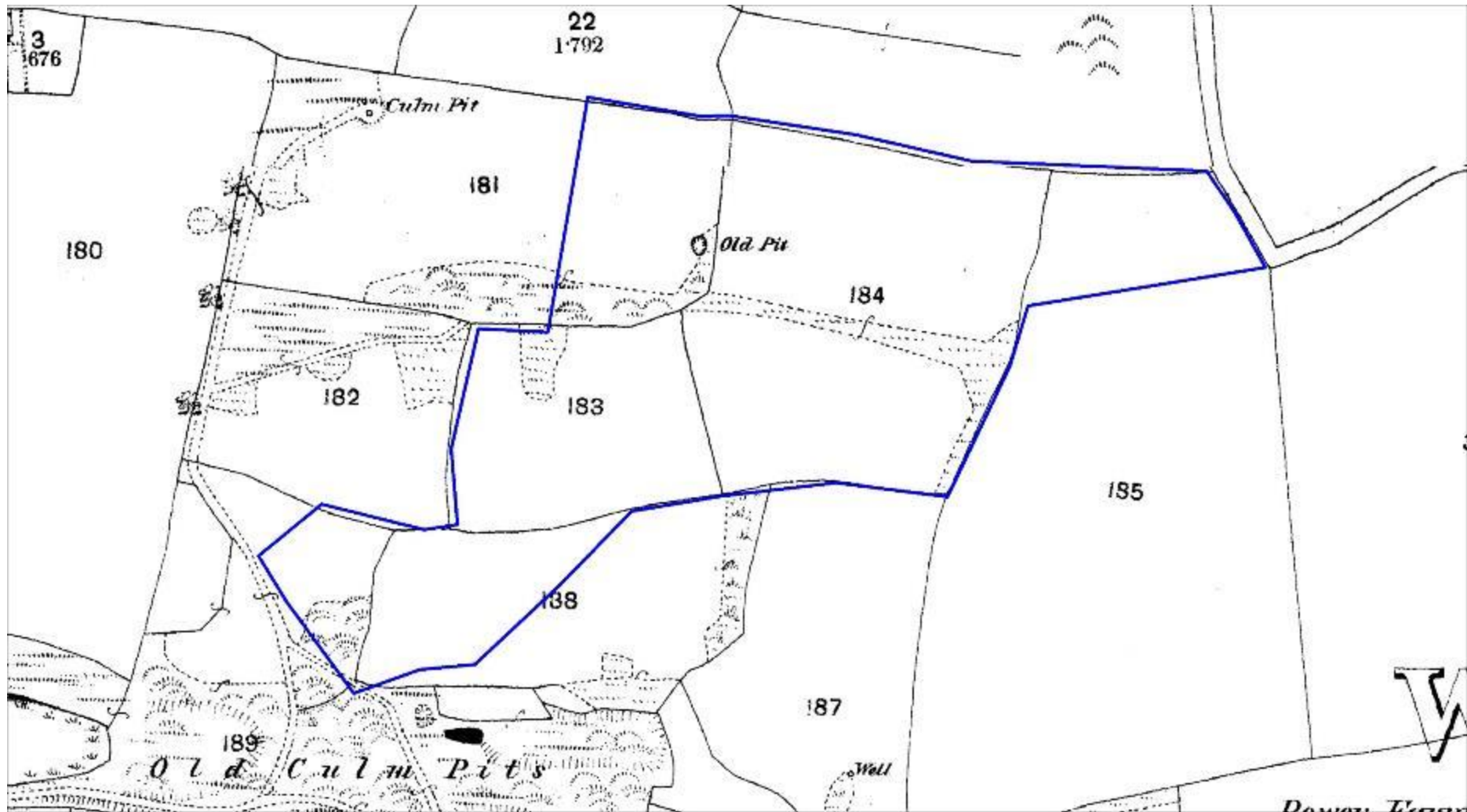


Figure 10: Extract of 1875, 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map showing 'Old Pit' (development outlined in blue).

3.12 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.12.1 Site visits were undertaken on the 8th of November 2019 and the 1st of August 2022 (following extension of the development area with addition of fields D and E). The visits comprised a walkover of the proposed development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the proposed development location from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form. Figure 11 shows direction of the landscape photos taken within the proposed development site (Photos 2 – 26).
- 3.12.2 The five fields within the proposed development (labelled A–E) are under a mixture of pasture, bracken and bramble. The majority are bounded by mature hedges. The 'Old Pit' (PRN 106022), depicted on the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, was not identified as a hollow or depression during the walkover in the location shown on the map and has probably been in-filled (Photo 9).
- 3.12.3 Situated approximately 15m to the south of where historic mapping shows the Old Pit is a depression and bank, situated in a coppice (Photo 10). Due to vegetation cover it is not possible to provide an exact measurement of the depression, but it is probably at least 10m across. The west side of the depression is dense with vegetation. The east side is relatively open and contains a 10m long, 0.5m high bank (Photo 17). There is a 0.75m step-down into the depression from a gap in the hedge at Field C (Photo 16). Considering the accuracy of Historic Ordnance maps it is presumed that this depression and bank is not the 'Old Pit' depicted on the 1875 1st edition OS map but probably another coal working of 19th century date.

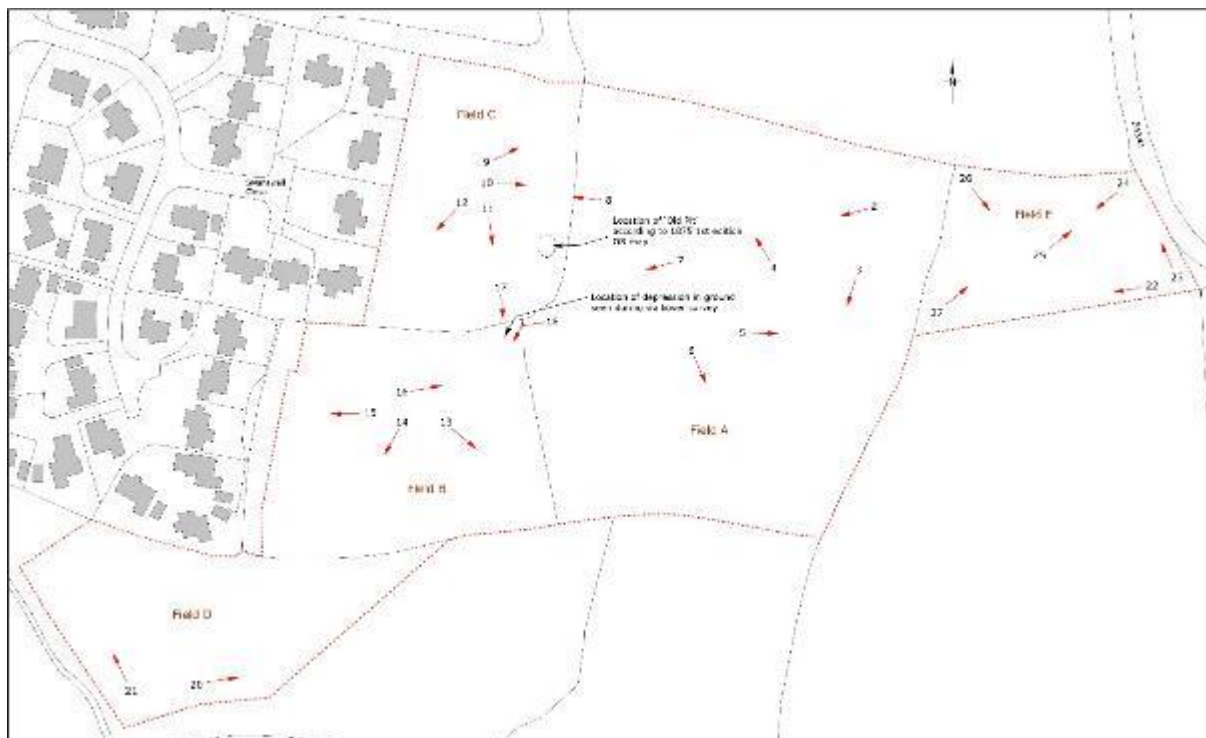


Figure 11: Direction of landscape photos within proposed development area (outlined in red)



Photo 2: View west from northeast corner of Field A



Photo 3: View south along northern hedge of Field A



Photo 4: View northwest from northern edge of Field A.



Photo 5: View east from centre of Field A



Photo 6: View south from centre of Field A.



Photo 7: View west from centre of Field A.



Photo 8: View west towards Field C from western margins of Field A (Swanswell Close in background).



Photo 9: View northeast from centre of Field C.



Photo 10: View east in Field C towards whereabouts of 'Old Pit' (PRN 106022), depicted in 1875 1st edition OS survey map



Photo 11: View south from Field C towards possible coal workings situated within coppice.



Photo 12: View southwest from centre of Field C



Photo 13: View towards southeast corner of Field B



Photo 14: View towards southwest corner of Field B



Photo 15: View towards western boundary of Field B



Photo 16: View east from Field B towards Field A.



Photo 17: Looking south from Field C into coppice containing depression in ground (probable coal workings) (1m scale)



Photo 18: Looking southwest towards bank situated within coppice (1m scale)



Photo 19: View northeast from location beside Haven Fort Hotel (LB Ref 19098; PRN 19098) showing Fields A and B within proposed development.



Photo 20: View from footpath to the south-west of the development site, looking east across Field D.



Photo 21: View from footpath to the south-west of the development site, looking north-west across Field D.



Photo 22: View west from the south-east corner of Field E.



Photo 23: View north from the south-east corner of Field E.



Photo 24: View south-west looking downslope across the development site from the north-east corner of Field E.



Photo 25: View of north-east corner of Field E, showing mature hedge bounding the northern and eastern sides of the field.



Photo 26: View east, looking upslope across Field E from the north-west corner.



Photo 27: View looking upslope towards the north-east corner of Field E.

4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development

4.1.1 Full details of the construction design for the development have not been produced as yet. The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent at the development site, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. These activities include:

- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits or retention ponds if required;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Foundation excavation;
- Construction of roads, parking areas and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

4.2 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

4.2.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

4.2.2 The proposed development would have a negligible impact on the setting of any scheduled monuments as noted above. Views to and from all of the monuments in the vicinity would be impossible due to the topography and the location of existing buildings.

4.2.3 One Grade II listed building: Haven Fort Hotel (LB No. 19098), situated 800m to the southwest of the development, would have its setting affected by the proposed development but considering its distance from the site, and the fact that the view has been compromised by previous housing development, it is regarded that the project will have a minor negative impact on its setting.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The historic environment desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development contains within its boundary features associated with coal extraction probably dating back to the early 19th century.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment and site walkover both identified recorded and unrecorded features within the boundary of the proposed development. Apart from the 'Old Pit' (PRN 106022) shown in the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, the desk-based assessment did not identify any other archaeological sites within the development site
- 5.3 The site walkover survey identified a small depression and bank within a small coppice approximately 15m further south of where the pit is depicted on the historic OS map. In view of the accuracy of these maps it can be presumed that the depression and bank discovered during the site walkover are features associated with the 'Old Pit' shown on the 1875 1st edition OS map.
- 5.4 An assessment of the potential for buried archaeology within the site as a whole is discussed below in order of archaeological period. The scale of potential is defined in Table 5. It should be noted that this only provides an indication of potential and does not entirely preclude the presence of significant archaeological remains of any period within the site area. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 6.

Archaeological Potential	Definition
High	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
Medium	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
Low	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
Negligible	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

Table 5: Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
High	Features of national importance - Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
Medium	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Medium / Low	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
Low	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
Uncertain	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
Negligible	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

Table 6: Site importance definitions

- 5.5 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic date is negligible because other than very rare stray finds there would be no chance of recovering stratified remains in this area from this period.
- 5.6 The potential for remains of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman date is considered to be negligible, based on the fact that there are no known sites within the search area but that few sites of these periods are known in the wider area.
- 5.7 The archaeological potential for Bronze Age remains is low considering that the nearest feature of that period is the standing stone 'Harold Stone' (PE 362) situated 990m to the northwest of the site. The archaeological and/or historical importance of Bronze Age remains identified within the development area would be medium/high and could be considered of county/national importance.
- 5.8 There are no records on the HER or NMR of early medieval (pre-1086) or medieval sites within the vicinity of the development, therefore the archaeological potential for below ground remains in the development site dating from those periods is negligible.
- 5.9 Considering that the remains of coal-workings or features associated with coal-workings are present within the proposed development site, potential for below ground remains from this post-medieval industry is considered high. The archaeological and/or historical importance of any such features would be considered medium/low and of local importance.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 General Conclusions

- 6.1.1 A residential development is proposed on the site of five fields to the west of Swanswell Close, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire. The development area contains the remains (visible as a depression containing a low bank) of possible 19th century coal workings; probably associated with the 'Old Pit' shown in the 1875 1st edition OS map in this area.
- 6.1.2 There is one scheduled monument, a standing stone 'Harold Stone' (PE 362), that lies 950m northwest of the proposed development site. There is no intervisibility between it and the development site.
- 6.1.3 There are four post-medieval Grade II listed buildings within a 500m radius of the proposed development site, of which only one is visible from the development (Haven Fort Hotel, LB Ref 19098). However, its distance from the site and the fact that its views towards the development are already compromised by previous urban development indicates the impact of the development on its setting is low.
- 6.1.4 Apart from Haven Fort Hotel (LB Ref 19098), no other designated site outside of the development will be affected by the proposed development.

6.2 Archaeological Mitigation

- 6.2.1 Based on the findings of the assessment it is suggested that an archaeological watching brief during ground works in the vicinity of the 'Old Pit', recorded on the 1st edition 1875 OS map, and the depression seen during the walkover survey, would be an appropriate method to monitor and evaluate any below ground archaeological remains.
- 6.2.2 Overall the desk-based assessment has not identified any constraints that would preclude this development in terms of its impact on the Historic Environment.

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Cartographic

Walton West Tithe Map 1841

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 map 1875

