

# **SWN Y MORLO COTTAGE, GOODWICK, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**NP/18/0561/FUL & NP/19/0569/NM**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Catherine Kurtz



**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

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**SWN Y MORLO COTTAGE, GOODWICK,  
PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Gan / By

**Luke Jenkins**

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**SWN Y MORLO COTTAGE, GOODWICK, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**Client**

Catherine Kurtz

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**Report No**

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**Project Code**

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**Fieldwork Undertaken By**

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		LJ	PP	25/03/20

**SWN Y MORLO, TREFASSER, GOODWICK**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the developer to undertake a watching brief in January 2020 during ground works associated with development at Swn Y Morlo Cottage, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 8931 3882). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

## **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan y datblygwr i ymgymryd â brîff gwyllo ym mis Ionawr 2020 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygu ym Mwthyn Swn Y Morlo, Wdig, Sir Benfro (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SM 8931 3882). Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw nodweddion na arteffactau archeolegol arwyddocaol.

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mrs Catherine Kurtz to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a holiday cottage at the property known as Swn Y Morlo, Trefasser, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 8931 3882).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out because the development lies close to two Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Tal y Gaer Corbelled Hut (PE210) and Garn Fawr Camp (PE065) as well as the Grade II Listed Building Tal Y Gaer Farmhouse LB (12969).
- 1.1.3 Due to the potential for archaeological remains within the boundary of the development site the archaeological advisors (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM)) to the planning authority (Pembrokeshire County Council) recommended an archaeological watching brief condition be attached to planning permission for the development (NP/18/0561/FUL & NP/19/0569/NM).
- 1.1.4 No unknown archaeological deposits or remains were detected.

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

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services before the commencement of the works which was approved by the planning authority prior to the works commencing. The WSI outlined the project objectives as:
  - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake;
  - To monitor groundworks to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
  - To establish the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits identified;
  - Production of a report and an archive of the results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as:

*Archaeological attendance during groundworks associated with the construction of a holiday cottage at Swn Y Morlo, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire which could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. The production of a report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.*
- 1.2.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

### 1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

### 1.4 Illustrations

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

### 1.5 Timeline

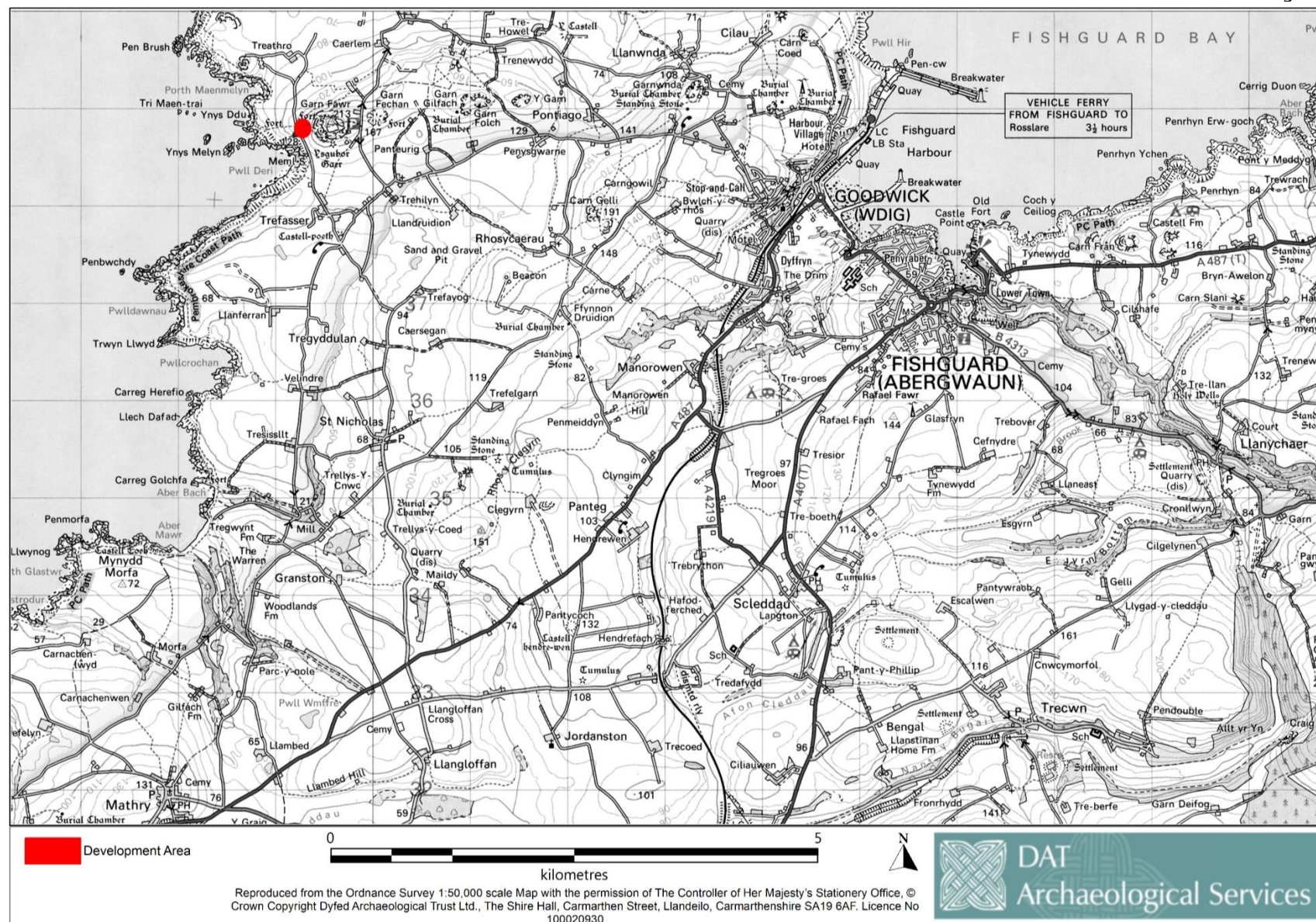
- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

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

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

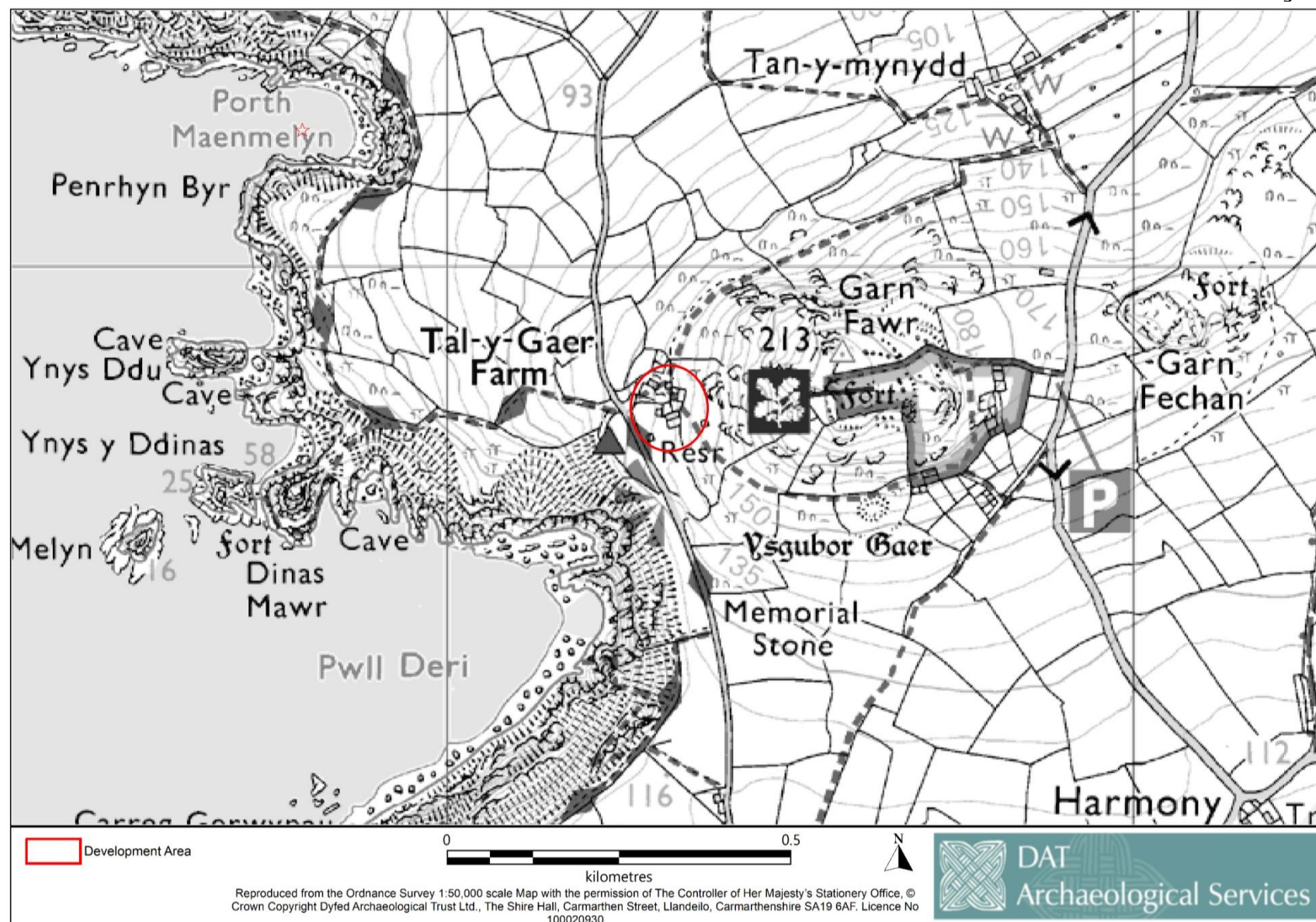
<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



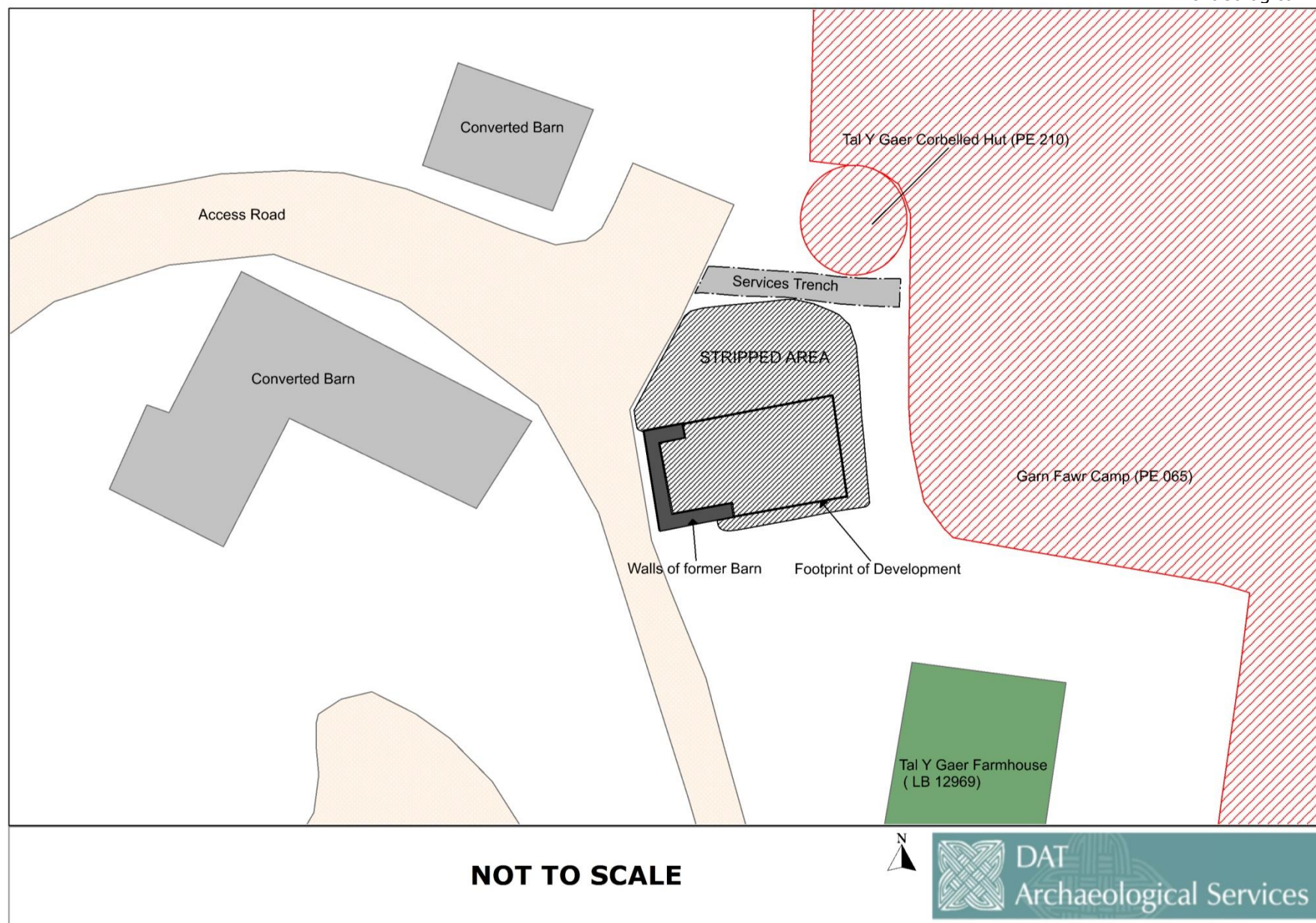


**Figure 1:** Location of development.





**Figure 2:** Map detailing location of development.



**Figure 3:** Plan of development.



**Table 2:** Designated Heritage Assets within close proximity to the development.

Name	Description	National Grid Reference
PE 210-Tal y Gaer Corbelled Hut.	The monument (PRN 2829) consists of the remains of a corbelled hut, probably dating to the medieval period. The building has been constructed by using large boulders at the base of the walls with smaller stones above them built vertically, then corbelled inward to be capped with a series of flat smallish stones. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The scheduled area (measuring 6m in diameter, centred on the hut) comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive (after Cadw scheduling description).	SM893338 83
PE 065-Garn Fawr Camp	The monument (PRN 2830) comprises the remains of a hillfort which probably date to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales) and other features of contemporary or later date. Hillforts are understood to have formed symbols of power within the landscape and Garn Fawr dominates the surroundings of the prominent craggy outcrop it occupies at the west end of Pen-caer, it is a complex and multi-phase site likely to have had an extended period of occupation. At its core is a main enclosure, roughly square in plan and about 90m across defined by a collapsed stone rampart which incorporates several rocky outcrops in its circuit. Down-slope of this on the east side are other lines of rampart; of earth or stone with some evidence of phasing suggesting the earth banks are earlier. Along a centrally paced entrance route now occupied by a modern track the ramparts show evidence of expanded terminals and in turning. Down-slope of the main enclosure on the west side a further stone rampart defines an annexe. The main enclosure interior has a group of least eleven probable hut circles. A pronounced depression in the slope on the western side which has possible traces of walling is conjectured to represent a larger central structure. Other hut circles have been identified set against the interior of one of the outer eastern ramparts. Parts of the collapsed defences of the interior and of the western annexe show remodelling at a later date to construct walls and a series of small rectangular shelters, these are likely to indicate later agricultural use of the site at a period before 1700 AD. There is a building platform within the northwest corner of the enclosure, and possibly another in the north east corner. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive (after Cadw scheduling description).	SM896138 82
LB- 12969 Tal y Gaer Farmhouse (Grade II)	A little altered smaller 19th century traditional farmhouse (PRN 21736). Two-storey, double-fronted with two small 4-pane windows above, two larger 4-pane windows below and centre door (after Cadw listing description).	SM 89336 38807

## 2. THE SITE

### 2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 Swn Y Morlo is located 0.8km north-northwest of the village of Trevasser and 5km west of the small coastal twin towns of Fishguard and Goodwick.
- 2.1.2 It is located on the western cliffs of Strumble Head Peninsular (Figures 1 and 2). Swn Y Morlo sits to the east of a road on a steadily rising slope between the cliffs and the Hill of Garn Fawr located immediately to its east. The site is located slightly to the north of a small bay of Pwll Deri (meaning oak pool) (Figure 2).
- 2.1.3 Swn Y Morlo consists of a small 19<sup>th</sup> Century farmhouse (LB 12969) and associated outbuildings, which sits on a slight plateau on an otherwise steeply sloping area (Figures 2 and 3). The buildings are organized along a lane that gently curves to form a U-shape, with the farmhouse at the top of the drive (Figure 3).
- 2.1.4 The building under development as part of this project is a former barn to the east of the drive, located slightly beneath the current farmhouse (Figure 3). It is built into the hill, which slopes upwards to the east of the building.
- 2.1.5 The bedrock at Swn Y Morlo consists of an Unnamed Igneous Intrusion, Ordovician – Microgabbro, representing intrusions of silica-poor magma. These igneous rocks are magmatic (intrusive) in origin. Poor in silica, they form intruded batholiths, plutons, dykes and sills (British Geological Survey 2020).



**Photograph 01:** Former barn and development in foreground, Tal Y Gaer Farmhouse (LB1269) back right, Garn Fawr Camp (PE 065) back left. Arrow mark location of Tal y Gaer corbelled hut (210). Looking east.



**Photograph 02:** Tal Y Gaer Corbelled hut (PE210). Looking east, 1m scale.

## **2.2 Previous archaeological investigations**

- 2.2.1 A survey was undertaken at Garn Fawr by Polly Groom and Hubert Wilson in 2009. The aim was to better map the visible earthworks on the request of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the National Trust as a part of a scheme to update the management plan for the area. This survey mapped the substantial visible earthworks and surrounding historic features and assessed their state of preservation
- 2.2.2 Considerable survey work has also been undertaken at Dinas Mawr Promontory Fort 0.57km to the west of the site by both Dyfed Archaeological Trust and The Royal Commission for Historical Monuments for Wales. These revealed substantial stone-built earthworks surrounding a protected interior area.
- 2.2.3 There have also been a large number of visits to the Tal y Gaer corbelled hut immediately adjacent to the site to assess its archaeological character. Initially, it was identified as a possible Long Barrow chamber in 1949 by Professor Bruce Perry. More recent visits by Cadw in 2004 thought it more likely to be a Medieval Corbelled hut.
- 2.2.4 There have been no known archaeological investigations within the boundary of the development area or at Swn y Morlo.

## **2.3 Archaeological Potential**

- 2.3.1 There are three designated heritage assets within the immediate vicinity of the development, which were the primary reason for the recommendation for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

- 2.3.2 These assets include two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Listed Building. These are displayed in Table 2 and Figure 3. The heritage assets include the Iron Age Hillfort of Garn Fawr camp (PE 065) and a corbelled hut (PE 210), which is thought to be Medieval (Photograph 01 and 02). The listed building is Tal y Gaer Farmhouse (LB 12969), a Grade II Listed farmhouse of typical 19<sup>th</sup> Century design (Photograph 01).
- 2.3.3 There is considerable evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on Strumble Head, including the Dolmens of Carreg Samson, Garnwnda (PRN 2497) and the Bronze Age standing stone of Tresinwen (PRN 43857).
- 2.3.4 There is also evidence of Iron Age sites including the above-mentioned hillfort of Garn Fawr, and the Dinas Mawr promontory fort (PE075), located 0.57km to the west of the development.
- 2.2.5 The corbelled hut (PE210) immediately adjacent to the site provides good evidence of Medieval activity in the area. The Grade II Listed farmhouse (LB 12969) is definite evidence of post-medieval activity nearby.
- 2.2.6 Therefore, there was considered to be high potential for archaeological remains of medieval and/or prehistoric activity to be present within the proposed development area. Due to this potential, an archaeological condition was placed upon the planning permission (Condition No 7; Planning Ref NP/18/0561/FUL & NP/19/0569/NM) requiring an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks that disturb the sub-surface.

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

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- 3.1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, which was approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority prior to the works commencing.
- 3.1.3 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. A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded.
- 3.1.4 The machining was undertaken using both a 5 and 15 tonne 360° excavator fitted with flat-bladed buckets for topsoil stripping. On occasion, it was necessary to use a toothed bucket due to tree rooting and patches of hard-core, however, this was kept to a bare minimum.

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

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over 3 days on the 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, and 29<sup>th</sup> of November during mixed weather conditions.

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

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

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<sup>2</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.



## **4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS**

### **4.1 Groundworks**

- 4.1.1 The development area was accessed through the main farm access, which formed a gently curving U shape up the hill past several other now converted outbuildings finishing at the Grade II listed Tal y Gaer Farmhouse (Figure 3)
- 4.1.2 The development area measured approximately 7m x 10m and included the western end of a former barn (Photograph 04 and 07). The development zone was mostly restricted to the interior plan of this building but also expanded to the north to allow access to the site. The eastern section of the former barn had been declared unsafe so had been demolished previous to arrival (Figure 3).
- 4.1.3 The Scheduled Area of Garn Fawr (PE 065) ended at the top of the slope along a small ridge immediately to the east of the development zone. The scheduled area of the corbelled hut (PE210) ended to the north of the site. Between the development and the corbelled hut a trench for services had already been excavated east-west to connect the new building to the national grid. The development did not stray north of the trench.
- 4.1.4 The watching brief was carried out over two days in order to observe the majority of the intrusive groundworks. The only excavation that was not supervised was a small foundation trench dug around the perimeter of the standing remains of the former barn (Figure 3). Supervision of this small trench was deemed unnecessary due to the lack of archaeological remains across the rest of the development area.
- 4.1.5 Upon arrival the site had already been cleared of vegetation, debris and some of the overburden (Photograph 01). This was undertaken by the owner as part of the work to make the former barn safe.
- 4.1.6 A 9-tonne excavator (Hitachi) was used during the watching brief. For the most part, stripping was undertaken using a toothless grading bucket, however in some areas a toothed bucket was required due to poor ground conditions.
- 4.1.7 Initial work involved the clearing of the area immediately to the north of the former barn to allow access to the development area (Photograph 03). Most of the overburden had already been removed in this area.
- 4.1.8 Excavation then worked from the southeast corner of the development area northwest. After stripping, excavation then continued to the required depth of development. The area between the standing walls of the former barn was excavated separately due to concerns about their stability after overburden removal.
- 4.1.9 Across the majority of the development zone there was no topsoil, but rather a thick layer of overburden made mostly made from the collapsed roof of the building. This layer was thickest between the standing walls of the former barn, measuring 0.29m thick.
- 4.1.10 Topsoil was only visible at the peripheral edges of the development area outside of the footprint of the former barn. Where present it measured

between 0.34m and 0.49m, and comprised mid-brown silt with occasional small angular stones tending to be thicker at the perimeter of the site than at the centre.

4.1.11 The observed geology consisted of silts with large angular boulders and large amounts of fist-sized pebbles. Bedrock was not observed.

4.1.12 No archaeological remains or deposits were recorded



**Photograph 03:** Development Zone upon arrival. Looking east.



**Photograph 04:** Showing remaining standing walls of outbuilding. Looking northeast, 2x1m scales.





**Photograph 05:** Stripped area to the north of the development zone. 2x1m scales



**Photograph 06:** Eastern end of the site after stripping. Looking west, 2x1m scales.





**Photograph 07:** Showing area within walls of outbuilding after stripping. 2x1m scales.

## **4.2 Former Barn description**

- 4.2.1 The remains of the former barn consisted of three standing walls in various stages of disrepair. This building is thought to have been a small barn, and this has certainly been its use in recent times. The building originally measured 5m x 10m with an entrance facing north (Figure 3). In an aerial photograph taken in 1958, this building has a pitched roof with the western and eastern walls being gabled.
- 4.2.2 The building is of stone construction with a rubble core. The building was built of igneous stone, likely from the immediate area surrounding the farm. There were traces of lime mortar on the exterior and the building had been plastered internally at some stage. The cornerstones were dressed and large and a stone lintel was used for a window in the southern wall. The building sits on a single course of extremely large boulders but does not seem to have had foundations.
- 4.2.3 As it stands the southern wall is 4m long and approximately 0.3m thick (Figure 3 and Photograph 08). This wall was probably originally *circa* 10m long but had been considerably reduced due to safety concerns. There was a small window *circa* 2m from the western end which was later taken out as it was unsafe. Beyond the window, the wall reduced in height towards its eastern extent.
- 4.2.4 The western wall represented the most intact section of the building measuring 2.1m in height along its length and approximately 5.0m wide (Figure 03 and Photograph 09). This end of the building is well constructed with large key stones in the corners. This is likely because it is the most visible part of the building and because this wall was originally gabled. The interior of this wall has a small niche for an unclear purpose (Photograph 10).
- 4.2.5 The northern wall was approximately 3m long by 2.5m wide (Figure 03 and Photograph 11) and seems to be relatively intact in height. The eastern end appears to represent the area where a door may have stood.





**Photograph 08** Showing southern wall of former barn. Note small window.  
Looking north.



**Photograph 09:** Western wall of former barn (exterior). Looking east, 1m scale.





**Photograph 10:** Western wall of former barn (interior). Note small niche. Looking west, 1m scale.



**Photograph 11** Showing northern wall of former barn (exterior). Note the keyed in wall on left of photograph indicating that this may have once been a doorway. Looking south, 1m scale.



## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the construction of a cottage at Swn y Morlo in Goodwick.
- 5.2 The development lies in an area with an identified potential for archaeological remains, particularly of prehistoric or medieval date, to be present. Thus a condition was placed on planning permission requiring an archaeological watching brief during groundworks; including topsoil stripping.
- 5.3 The observed groundworks encompassed the majority of the proposed development area. The topsoil strip was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator in most instances using a grading bucket.
- 5.4 The watching brief established that the topsoil, where present, consisted of mid-brown silt with occasional small angular stones measuring 0.34m in depth. However, the majority of the site was covered in a layer of overburden a result of the collapsed roof of the former barn.
- 5.5 The watching brief also recorded the standing remains of the former barn, which is of typical stone construction originally measuring approximately 5m x 10m, formerly with a gabled roof and entrance to the north. There was a window in its southern wall and a small niche on the interior western wall.
- 5.6 The observed geology consisted of silts with large angular boulders and large amounts of fist-sized pebbles. Bedrock was not observed.
- 5.7 No archaeological deposits or remains were uncovered during the groundworks. However, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development area.

## **6. SOURCES**

British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> (accessed 16/03/20)

CIfA 2016 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Groom, P & Wilson, H 2009 *A survey of Garn Fawr Hillfort, Pembrokeshire* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report 2009/34

## **APPENDIX I:**

**SWN Y MORLO COTTAGE, GOODWICK, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2019**

**PLANNING REFs NP/18/0561/FUL & NP/19/0569/NM**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) or specification has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in a response to a request from Catherine Kurtz to provide an archaeological watching brief during ground works during the conversion of a former barn to a holiday cottage at the property known as Swn Y Morlo, Trefasser, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire (Figures 1 and 3; centred on NGR SM 8931 3882).

1.2 The development area is located very close to two scheduled monuments and one listed building (Figure 2):

- **PE210 – Tal y Gaer Corbelled Hut.**

The monument (PRN 2829) consists of the remains of a corbelled hut, probably dating to the medieval period. The building has been constructed by using large boulders at the base of the walls with smaller stones above them built vertically, then corbelled inward to be capped with a series of flat smallish stones. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The scheduled area (measuring 6m in diameter, centred on the hut) comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive (after Cadw scheduling description).

- **PE065- Garn Fawr Camp**

The monument (PRN 2830) comprises the remains of a hillfort which probably date to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales) and other features of contemporary or later date. Hillforts are understood to have formed symbols of power within the landscape and Garn Fawr dominates the surroundings of the prominent craggy outcrop it occupies at the west end of Pen-caer, it is a complex and multi-phase site likely to have had an extended period of occupation. At its core is a main enclosure, roughly square in plan and about 90m across defined by a collapsed stone rampart which incorporates several rocky outcrops in its circuit. Down-slope of this on the east side are other lines of rampart; of earth or stone with some evidence of phasing suggesting the earth banks are earlier. Along a centrally paced entrance route now occupied by a modern track the ramparts show evidence of expanded terminals and in turning. Down-slope of the main enclosure on the west side a further stone rampart defines an annexe. The main enclosure interior has a group of at least eleven probable hut circles. A pronounced depression in the slope on the western side which has possible traces of walling is conjectured to represent a larger central structure. Other hut circles have been identified set against the interior of one of the outer eastern ramparts. Parts of the collapsed defences of the interior and of the western annexe show remodelling at a later date to construct walls and a series of small rectangular shelters, these are likely to indicate later agricultural use of the site at a period before 1700 AD. To the south of the hillfort is another defended enclosure: Ysgubor Gaer. This has two lines of defence; an inner stony bank up to 3.3m defining an internal area c. 35m east to west and 30m north to south with a less

substantial outer bank set about 32m from the first and which is absent from the north side where the slope becomes steep and craggy. The entrance is through the south side, in-turned in the outer bank, and passing by a suggested causeway to a simple gap in the inner bank. There is a building platform within the northwest corner of the enclosure, and possibly another in the north east corner. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive (after Cadw scheduling description).

- **Grade II listed building 12969 – Tal y Gaer Farmhouse**

A little altered smaller 19<sup>th</sup> century traditional farmhouse (PRN 21736). Two-storey, double-fronted with two small 4-pane windows above, two larger 4-pane windows below and centre door (after Cadw listing description).

1.3 Therefore there is considered to be high potential for archaeological remains of medieval and/or prehistoric activity to be present within the proposed development area. Due to this potential an archaeological condition was placed upon the planning permission (Condition No 7; Planning Ref NP/18/0561/FUL) requiring an archaeological watching brief during all ground works that disturb the sub-surface.

1.4 The recommended planning condition stated:

*The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed, in writing, of the name of the said archaeologist at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development.*

*Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Local Development Plan – Policy 8 – Special Qualities and PPW3 Chapter 6.*

1.5 This WSI outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.

1.6 The archaeological watching brief will enable any remains to be archaeologically recorded during ground works 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.

1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.***

1.8 **All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>3</sup> registered.**

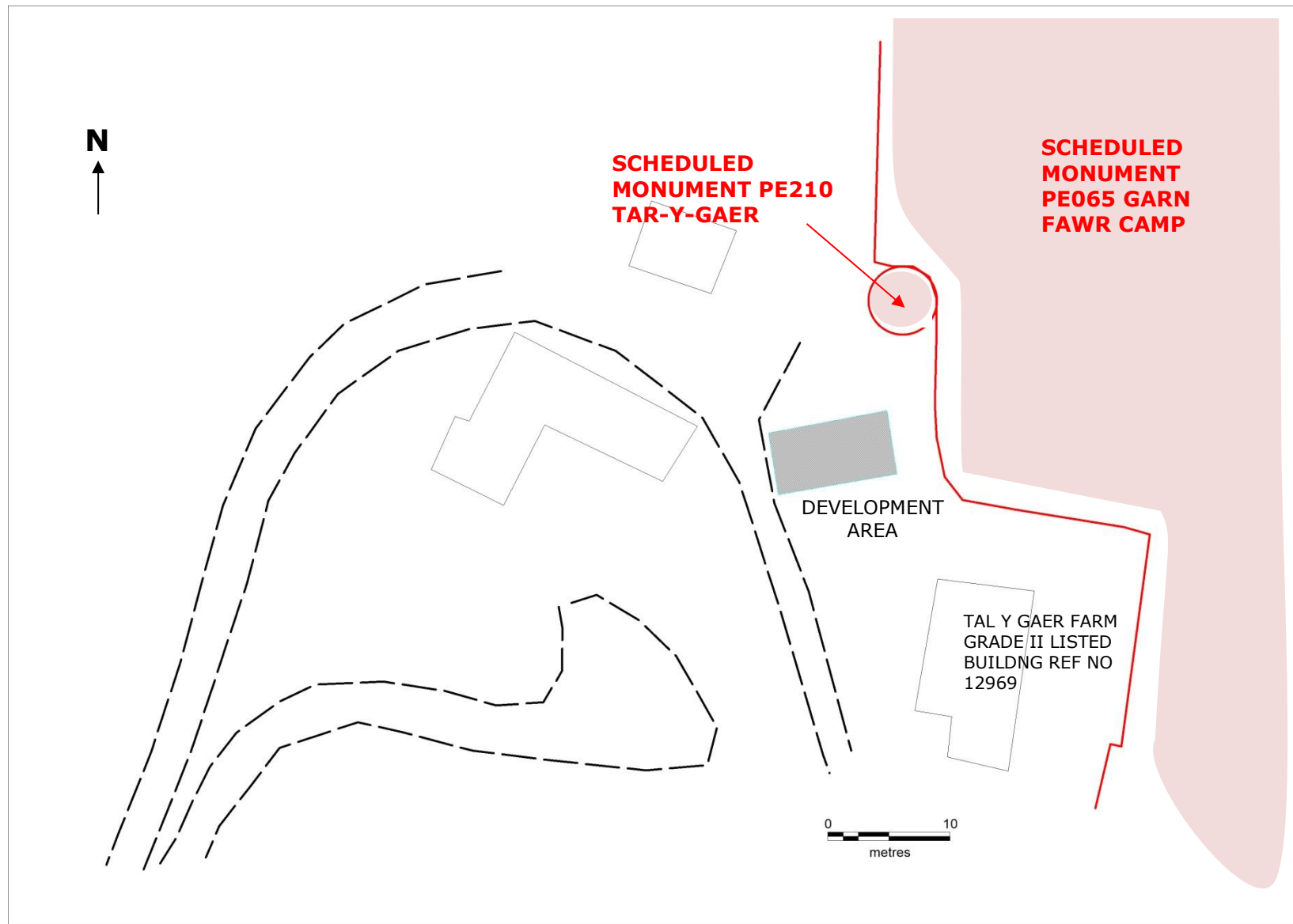
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<sup>3</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)



**Figure 1:** Map extract showing the location of the development area within red circle. The grid shown is at 1km intervals.

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



**Figure 2:** Site plan showing location of barn to be developed and surrounding scheduled monuments



Swn Y Morlo Cottage, Goodwick: Archaeological Watching Brief 2019  
Written Scheme of Investigation

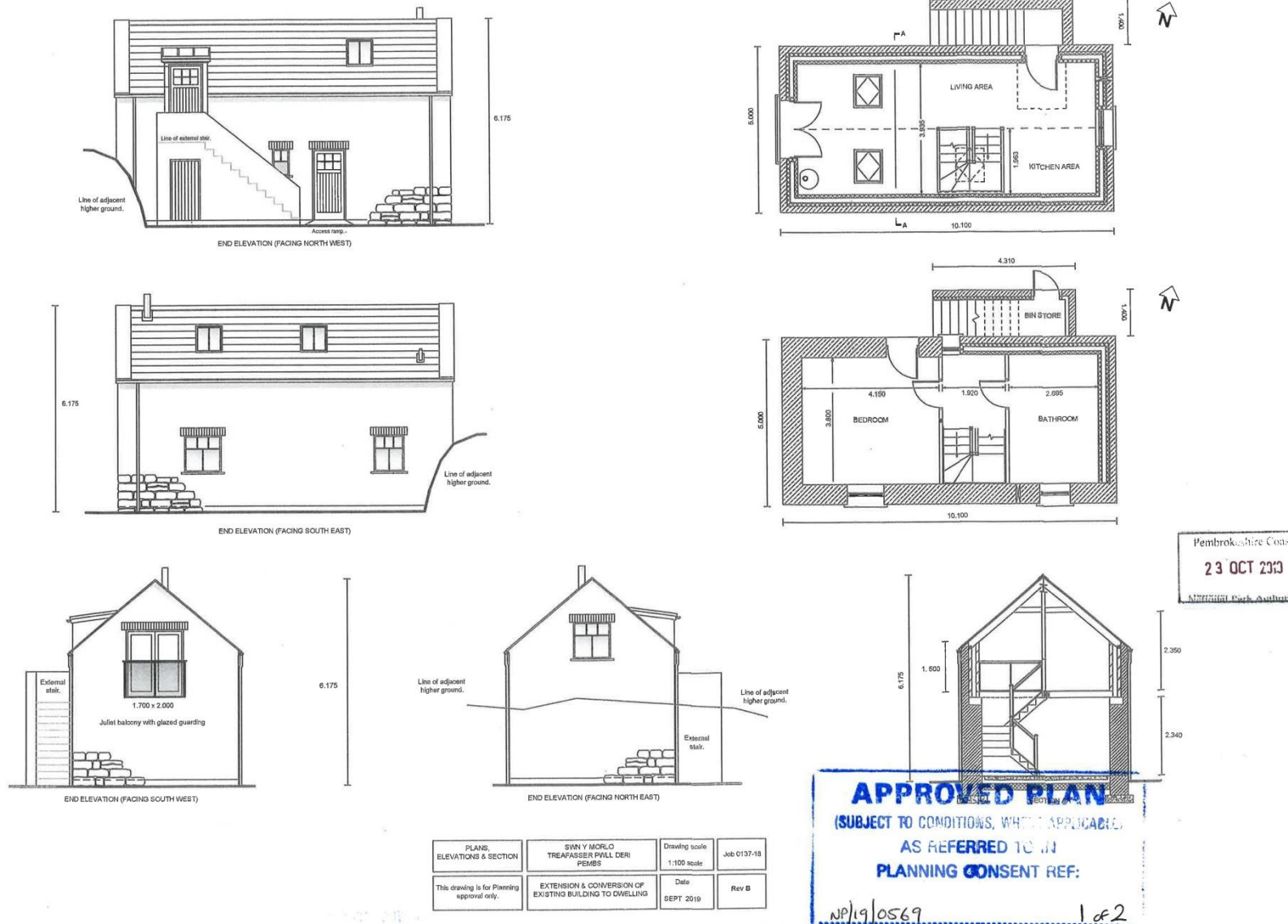


Figure 3: Proposed development plan (supplied by client)



## 2. WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (CIfA S&G AWB; 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 purposes of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB, are:

*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:

***The implementation of an archaeological watching brief during invasive ground works associated with the conversion of a former barn into a holiday cottage at Swn Y Morlo, Trefasser, Goodwick Pembrokeshire. Appropriate investigation and recording of any significant archaeological remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.***

- 2.4 The following tasks will be completed:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake (this document)
- To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits
- To establish, where possible, the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits disturbed
- Appropriate investigation and recording of any significant archaeological remains will be undertaken if revealed
- Production of a report and an archive of the results

## 3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 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. This could include ground preparation or ground alteration for the proposed development and also any additional associated landscaping required. The excavation of any associated foundation trenches, service trenches or drainage works may also need to be subject to a watching brief if there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present
- 3.2 It is essential that coordination between the site contractors and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to the monument 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.
- 3.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.

- 3.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>4</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 3.5 All archaeologically significant finds (if found) will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 3.6 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
  - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
  - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
  - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
  - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 3.7 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains 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 very unlikely 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 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then 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. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 4.3 The results will be used to inform subsequent design considerations of the proposed development so that they can aim to avoid impacts upon any archaeological remains or that further archaeological mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.

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<sup>4</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.

- 4.4 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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).
- 4.7 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 4.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 4.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
- **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
  - **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
  - **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now Independent pottery specialist)
  - **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
  - **Radiocarbon dating** Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)
  - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
  - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
  - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

## **5. STAFF**

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

## **6. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 6.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

## **7. MONITORING**

- 7.1 The works may need to be monitored by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority.
- 7.2 It may be necessary to arrange monitoring visits and this should be confirmed prior to the start of any fieldwork.
- 7.3 The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

## **8. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>5</sup> registered.
- 8.2 A health and safety risk assessment must be prepared prior to the works commencing to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 8.4 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to the archaeological contractor at the start of the works.
- 8.5 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 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.
- 8.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

## **9. ARBITRATION**

- 9.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

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<sup>5</sup> *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

