

**ROAD REALIGNMENT SCHEME A4075  
GREENHILL/GLENSIDE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF 2015  
(NGR SN 0147 0262)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
For: Atkins





**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

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**ROAD REALIGNMENT SCHEME A4075  
GREENHILL/GLENSIDE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
2015**

Gan / By

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**ROAD REALIGNMENT SCHEME A4075 GREENHILL/GLENSIDE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Atkins on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the road realignment scheme on a section of the A4075, Pembrokeshire.*

*The HER records did not demonstrate a particularly high archaeological potential for this area. However, a geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in March 2015 identified a number of possible linear anomalies that may be of archaeological origin and several possible pit-like features. For this reason the requirement for an archaeological watching brief was placed on the road realignment scheme to observe groundworks that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Particular attention was paid to the areas highlighted by the geophysical survey.*

*The groundworks for the road realignment included the topsoil strip for the new road corridor running through agricultural land to the north of the existing road line. An area for an attenuation pond was also to be stripped and excavated with associated drains and culverts.*

*During the watching brief of the road line very few features were identified. One linear feature backfilled with imported gravel material was identified, although following excavation the undulating appearance and irregularity of the cut for the feature suggested tree root activity. A number of areas of burning were observed which appeared to consist of heat affected stone sitting directly on top of the natural geological strata, these appeared to correspond to the location of the amorphous areas of magnetic variation detected in the geophysical survey. There was no physical evidence of the positive anomalies (linear features) identified in the geophysical survey as being possible cut features.*

*Observation of the area of the attenuation pond was undertaken 4 months after the topsoil strip for the road, the area having been covered with a topsoil heap removed from the road line. Unfortunately the removal of the topsoil heap over the pond area had resulted in the underlying natural being exposed across almost all of the area and the resulting surface was heavily disturbed by vehicle tracks. The drains and associated culverts had also been excavated and constructed prior to the archaeologist attending the site. The area was observed for any indications of archaeological remains being present, but none was visible.*

*The archaeological watching brief has demonstrated that the road realignment scheme has not impacted upon any significant archaeological remains. The linear features identified during the geophysical survey are assumed to have either been very shallow or were filled with material almost identical to the underlying natural as no indications of them were observed during the watching brief. The lack of archaeological remains observed within the watching brief area does not negate the possibility that significant archaeological deposits may exist in the wider area.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological services were commissioned by Atkins on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil stripping of the proposed road realignment scheme on a section of the A4075 (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.1.2 The proposed road realignment runs from Nash Lodge to the east (NGR SN 0147 0262) for a distance of around 500m to the west (NGR SN 0104 0243; See Figure 1), creating a wider and smoother road line to the north of Greenhill Farm and Glenside (based on plan ref P-5076564\_003/HW/PA/001 Revision C – Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:  
*to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;*  
*to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.*

### **1.2 Scope of Project**

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. The WSI outlined methodologies for:
  - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which the watching brief should be undertaken.
  - 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.

### **1.3 Report Outline**

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



## 1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record<sup>1</sup> (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management – DAT-HM; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI; RCAHMW – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

## 1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

## 1.6 Timeline

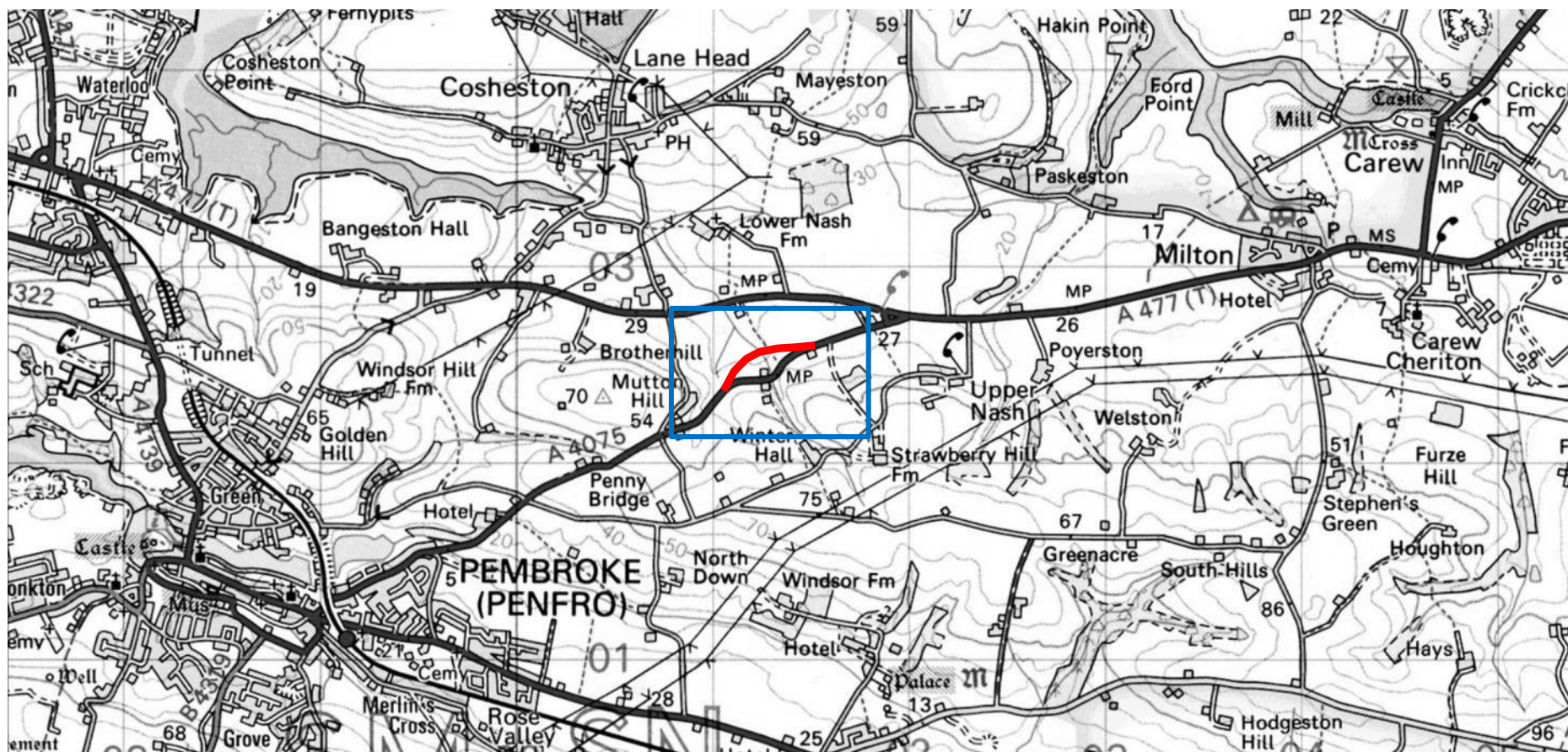
- 1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 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>2</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 <sup>th</sup> century onwards	

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

<sup>1</sup> Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

<sup>2</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



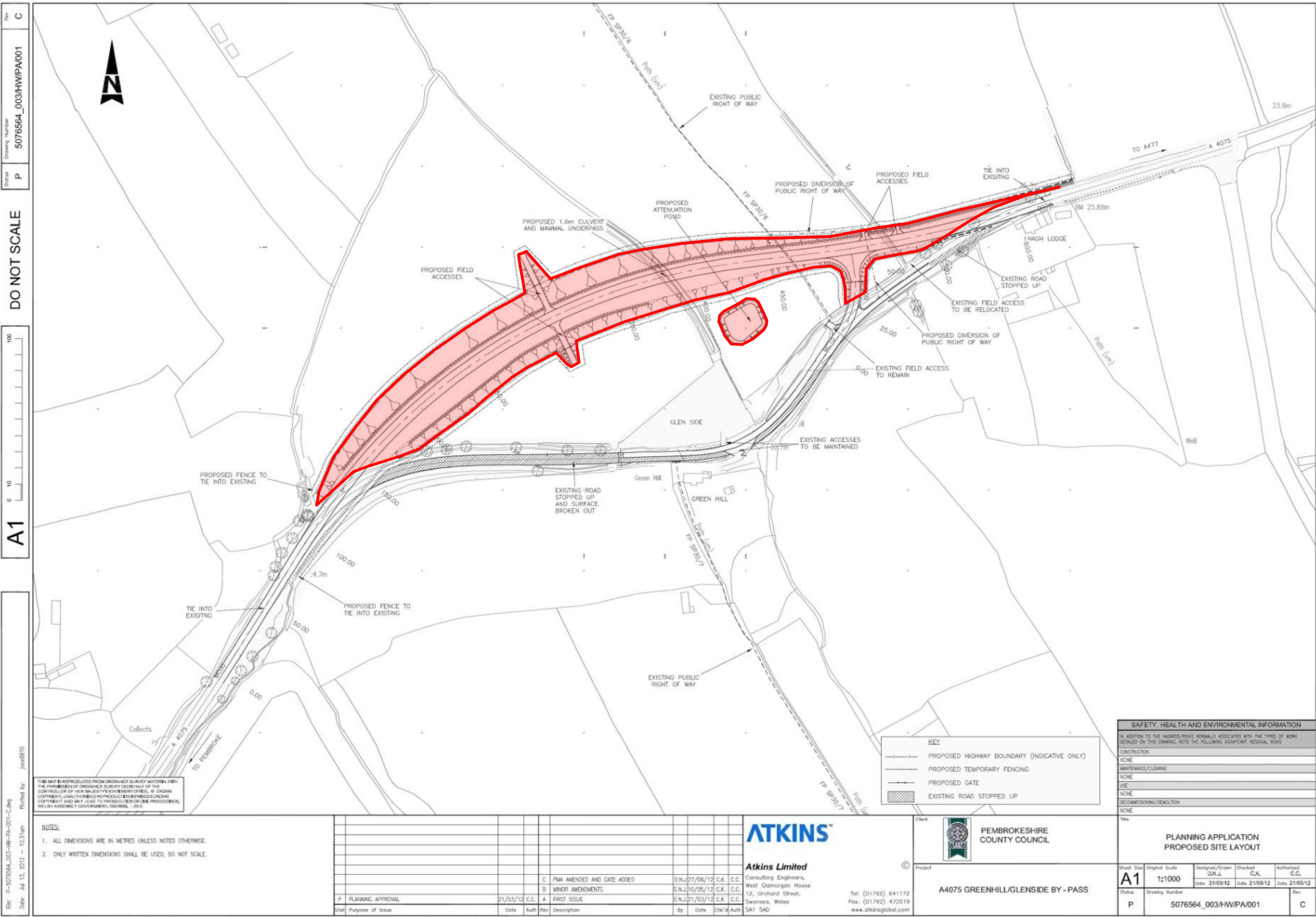
**Figure 1:** Site location map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25, 000 scale map – approximate line of proposed realignment in red.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Explorer Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,

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**Figure 2:** Proposed road realignment route – plan provided by Atkins, reference P-5076564\_003/HW/PA/001 Revision C – with approximate area of topsoil strip for road line and area of attenuation pond bounded/highlighted in red

## **2. THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location**

- 2.2.1 The road realignment works will take place on a section of the A4075 from Nash Lodge to the east (NGR SN 0147 0262) for a distance of around 500m to the west (NGR SN 0104 0243).
- 2.2.2 The proposed road realignment runs through enclosed fields that were laid to grass prior to the construction works commencing (Photos 1 to 3). They are slightly undulating, but the route of the road line is relatively flat.



**Photo 1:** View east along eastern end of the proposed road realignment, with A4075 visible to right



**Photo 2:** View north-west across central part of road scheme



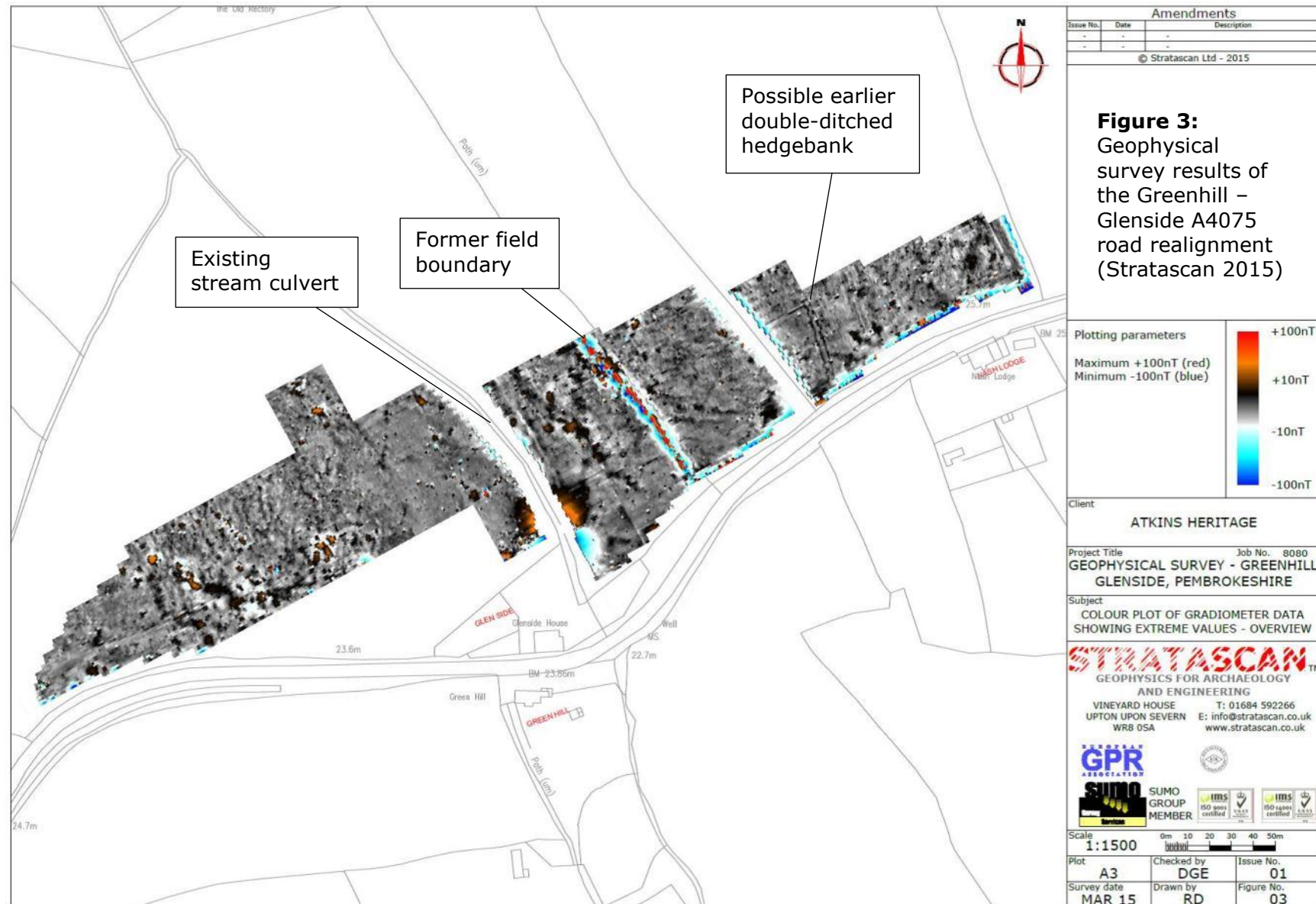


**Photo 3:** View west-northwest towards western end of road scheme

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

- 2.2.1 The following information has been extracted from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the RCAHMW Coflein database.
- 2.2.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the vicinity of the proposed road line. A search of the Dyfed Historic Environment Record was undertaken within 1km of the centre of the proposed line.
- 2.2.3 The majority of records returned are of post-medieval date associated with existing buildings or features in the landscape which lie away from the proposed road line. A summary of the results has been included in appendix 1.
- 2.2.4 The earliest site recorded on the HER within the search area is a Mesolithic and Neolithic flint working site which is situated some 900m to the north of the road line close to Cosheston (PRN 3519).
- 2.2.5 Medieval church lands are recorded in the vicinity of the road line, although this is merely a description of ownership and would suggest the land was either used for farming or as common land.
- 2.2.6 The HER records do not demonstrate a particularly high archaeological potential for this area.
- 2.2.7 A geophysical survey using a gradiometer was conducted in March 2015 by Stratascan of the proposed road corridor and this has indicated a number of linear features that may be of archaeological origin and several possible pit-like anomalies (Figure 3, taken from Stratascan 2015). It is possible they represent former land divisions (medieval or post-medieval) and possible agricultural activity.
- 2.2.8 A linear anomaly in the centre of the survey area, aligned roughly northwest to southeast represents a field boundary shown on earlier ordnance survey maps, with an existing footpath directly to its northeast.

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

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 Regular site visits were made between the 27<sup>th</sup> of April and the 5<sup>th</sup> of May 2015 to undertake the archaeological watching brief during ground works for the road realignment corridor. During these site visits the attending archaeologist observed the removal of topsoil and paid particular attention to the area highlighted in the geophysical survey report.
- 3.1.2 The site contractors were G D Harries. Topsoil was removed using a number of 360 excavators fitted with toothless buckets resulting in a relatively clean stripped surface.
- 3.1.2 A single visit was made for the groundworks associated with the attenuation pond on the 28<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The area of the attenuation pond had already been subject to surface groundworks and drains and culverts had already been installed and constructed.
- 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>3</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services. Watching brief pro-forma sheets were completed for every visit to the site.

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

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 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 No significant archaeological finds were made and so the archive will comprise merely of paper records (watching brief pro-forma sheets), digital photographs, written scheme of investigation, a copy of the Stratascan report, risk assessment, correspondence and a copy of this report. The information will be collated into both a paper and digital archive.

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<sup>3</sup> Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field 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. RESULTS**

- 4.1 Observation of the topsoil strip for the road corridor demonstrated that the topsoil was between 0.30m and 0.40m thick across its entire length (Photos 4 & 5). It comprised a dark brown (slightly reddish) clay silt soil with occasional finds of modern pottery, which were noted but not retained.
- 4.2 The underlying natural ground consisted of a reddish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized angular stones. The majority of the topsoil strip exposed the underlying natural geology, but in some areas a thin interface of material between it and the topsoil was left.
- 4.3 To the west of the road corridor the natural bedrock was observed below the topsoil strip, a reddish limestone (Pembroke Limestone Group).
- 4.4 At the most westerly end of the realignment scheme near Nash Lodge the attending archaeologist observed a linear feature aligned east to west apparently backfilled with an imported material consisting of grit and sand. The linear feature was approximately 2.0m in length and 0.25m wide. The feature was excavated by the archaeologist and upon completion it would seem that the feature was the result of root action because of the unusual undulating and irregular appearance of the cut once excavated. However it does appear that it was intentionally backfilled with an imported material and the reason for this is unknown (Photos 6 and 7).



**Photo 4:** General view of topsoil stripping





**Photo 5:** View west across the road scheme after topsoil removal.



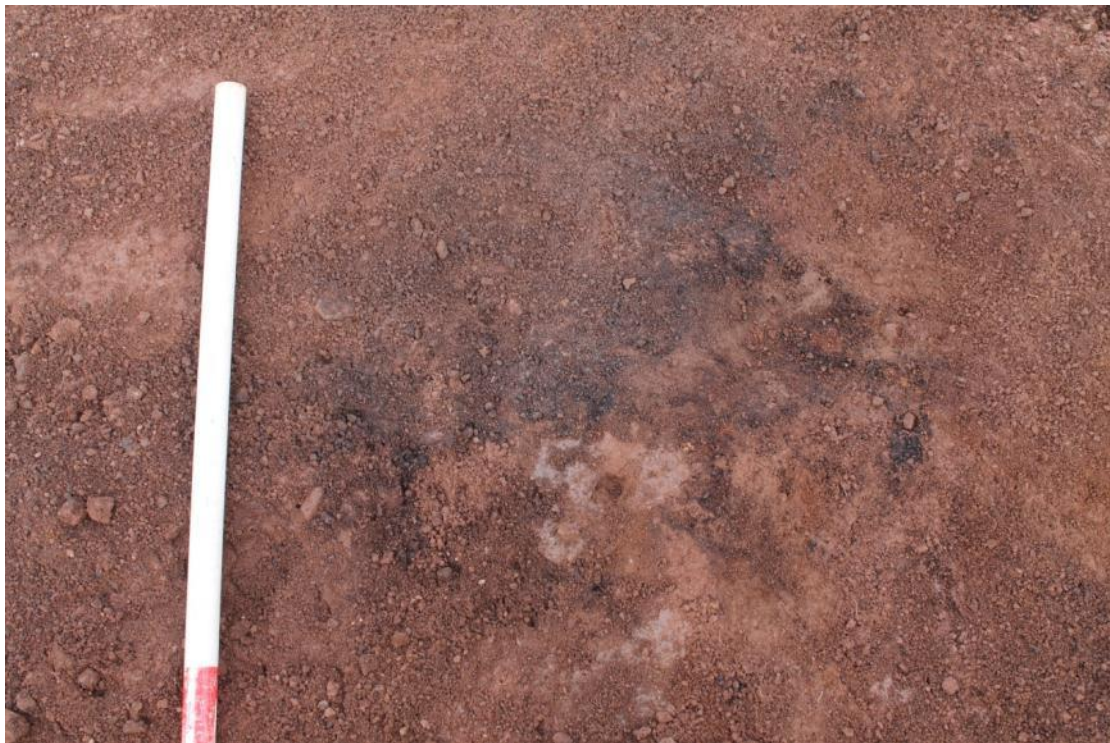
**Photo 5:** Linear feature before excavation, clearly backfilled with imported material



**Photo 6:** Linear feature after excavation, possibly the result of tree root action due to the undulating appearance.



- 4.3 A number of areas of possible burning were identified in the central area of the road alignment. These appeared to be thin lenses of burnt material and frequent burnt stones lying directly on top of the natural substrata. Photo 7 shows an example of one of these areas of burnt material which covered an area of approximately 0.5m in diameter and was amorphous in shape. The other areas of burning were mostly of similar appearance and dimensions. Referring to the geophysical survey results, the areas of burning do appear to correlate to areas identified as possible magnetic disturbance on the survey. Burning would cause such results on a gradiometer survey. It is possible that some of these patches were mineral deposits, such as iron panning, which could again affect the results on a gradiometer survey.
- 4.4 No other features, finds or deposits of potential archaeological significance were observed during the watching brief across the area of the road line. This includes the linear features shown on the geophysical survey the absence of which could be as a result of their insubstantial nature, and the topsoil strip removing any traces of them. Potentially the features were backfilled with similar material to the natural ground (as is often the case with former hedge boundaries) which looked similar to the surrounding natural ground in watching brief conditions.



**Photo 7:** Example of an area of burnt material.

- 4.5 The material removed during the topsoil strip was originally dumped across an area to the south of the road line, including the area of the proposed attenuation pond. The attenuation pond was thus not excavated until much later in the year than the initial road line topsoil strip.
- 4.6 DAT Archaeological Services were informed by the site contractor, G D Harries, when the attenuation pond was due to be excavated. On arrival at the site it was evident that the topsoil heap above had already been cleared and that this had already caused some disturbance to the

underlying ground surface, including the removal of topsoil above the pond area (Photo 8). A large drain, culvert connection and other associated features had also already been excavated and inserted around the attenuation pond prior to the archaeologist attending the site (Photos 8 – 10). Observation of the pond prior to the start of its excavation demonstrated that its entire area had already been stripped of topsoil and that the exposed surface was that of the underlying natural geology. The exposed area was heavily disturbed in parts with vehicle tracks which could have obscured underlying archaeology. No artefactual finds, patches of charcoal or other indications of archaeological deposits were observed across this area and it seems unlikely that any significant remains had been present, although it is not possible if any such remains may have been present beneath the footprints of the excavated culvert connector and drain.



**Photo 8:** View south across area of attenuation pond prior to its excavation, showing remains of topsoil heap to left, vehicle tracks and culvert connection to right behind orange fencing





**Photo 9:** View west-southwest across area of attenuation pond prior to excavation, showing drains and culvert connection (behind orange fencing)



**Photo 10:** View southeast across area of attenuation pond with culvert connection in foreground and spoil heap to rear

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 The results of this archaeological watching brief have demonstrated that the road improvement scheme did not impact upon any significant archaeological remains or deposits.
- 5.1 No evidence of any possible cut features that had been identified through the geophysical survey was observed during the watching brief. It is possible that the features identified on the survey were insubstantial and did not survive the topsoil strip. It could also be that some of the features were of geological origin. As with any watching brief being undertaken during topsoil stripping not being done under full archaeological supervision, it is possible that the methodology for the topsoil strip obscured underlying archaeological features, although this was considered unlikely by the attending archaeologist.
- 5.3 A number of areas of burning were identified in the central area of the road line and these appeared to consist of a thin lens of burnt material lying on top of the natural strata. These appear to correspond in location to areas of amorphous magnetic variation highlighted in the geophysical survey and such a response may be attributed to these areas of burning. The reason for this burning is not known. Some of the areas of burning may have been associated with natural accumulations of minerals (iron panning).
- 5.4 The topsoil heap from the road line strip had been placed on top of the site of the attenuation pond, and once it had been removed this led to the pond area also being stripped of topsoil and the area partially covered with vehicle tracks prior to an archaeologist attending the site. The area was observed and recorded, and no archaeological remains were identified within the area. This may have been due to a lack of significant archaeological deposits being present, archaeological remains had been very shallow and removed by the groundworks, or archaeological remains were obscured by the disturbed ground surface. A number of deeper water management features had also already been inserted around the pond.
- 5.5 Although nothing of archaeological significance was recorded within the area of the new road line or attenuation pond this does not negate the possibility that archaeological remains do exist within the wider area.

## **6 SOURCES**

### **6.1 Publications**

Brown, D.H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Stratascan, 2015, *Greenhill Glenside, Pembrokeshire Geophysical Survey Report*, Stratascan Project Ref: J8080

### **6.2 Database**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

### **6.3 Map**

Ordnance Survey Map. 2003. 1:25 000. Pembrokeshire.

**APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF DYFED HER RECORDS WITHIN  
1KM OF THE CENTRE OF THE ROAD LINE**

PRN	Site name	Summary	Period	Grid reference
3519	Cosheston Flint Working Site	A flintworking site shown on distribution map in 1963 (Wainwright 1963, plate x opp p104). The location of the site was based on A L Leach's records and its accuracy is uncertain.	Neolithic, Mesolithic	SN 010 034
4416	St Mary's Church; St Catherine's	Church. Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	SN 01014 03271
4417	Church Hill	Church Land	Medieval	SN 0166 0240
6641	Old Rectory	Rectory	Post-Medieval	SN 0113 0280
6647	Upper Nash Farmhouse	Historic farmhouse. Intact in 1976. Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval	SN 02115 02482
12091	Church Park	Church Land	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SN 0065 0285
12547	Nash Parish Church; St Catherine's; St Mary's?	Medieval parish church, entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 4416). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It has a regular, rectangular churchyard, closely associated with post-Conquest manor.	Medieval	SN 0101 0327
15233	Lower Nash Corn mill	A 19th century corn mill, recorded on the historical Ordnance Survey maps and still retaining its original machinery. There is a large mill-pond on the eastern side and the mill dam has been restored. Grade II listed	Post-Medieval	SN 00931 03270
15267	Paskeston Finds	Findspot	Post-Medieval	SN 02 03
17921	Penny Bridge	Bridge	Post-Medieval	SN 0046 0203
17922	Quarry, Lime Kiln	Quarry and lime kiln	Post-Medieval	SN 01029 02923
17923	Winter Hall	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	SN 0150 0205
26195	Lower Nash Farm Searchlight Battery	1940-45, Air Defence, Searchlight Battery, now demolished. Grade II Listed	Modern	SN 0111 0291
28014	Upper Nash settlement	Settlement	Post-Medieval	SN 02 02
37454	Broadford Ford	A ford of probable medieval origins above the tidal limits of the Cosheston river. It leads from East Lane and, significantly, marks the boundary between Cosheston and Nash parishes. It remains to this day	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SN 0064 0325



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		as a ford crossing.		
44013	Cottage	Identified on OS 1st ed	Post-Medieval	SN 00464 02038
44014	Cottage	Identified on OS 1st ed	Post-Medieval	SN 00400 02040
45069	Upper Nash Lime Kiln	Lime kiln shown on 1st edition OS, no longer extant	Post-Medieval	SN 02184 02710

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**Tachwedd 2015**

**November 2015**

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

Fran Murphy

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on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature ...  ..... Dyddiad / Date 09/11/15

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau  
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

