

Archaeology Wales

Whitewell Holiday Park, Lydstep Beach, Tenby

Archaeological Evaluation



By
Jerry Bond


Report No. 1715


Archaeology Wales

Whitewell Holiday Park, Lydstep Beach, Tenby

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

A programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was undertaken, between 24/09/18 to 26/09/18, by Archaeology Wales at the request of Gerald Blain Associates Ltd, on behalf of their client at Whitewell Holiday Park.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the erection of horse stables at Whitewell Holiday Park, Penally, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, SA70 7RY, centred on SS 09501 99026. A planning application for the development has been submitted (NP/18/0248/FUL). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

The development site is located adjacent to the site of Whitewell medieval house and grounds. This was probably the site of an early manor house, the present ruins include a hall of 14th or 15th century date. The remains of outbuildings, low walls and a walled court surround the house. The site is protected as both a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE137) with the visible walling also Grade I listed (6004, 16922 & 16923). Consequently Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks to help assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

Three intrusive trial trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. No features or other remains considered to be related to the nearby medieval house and grounds were encountered during the program of evaluation trial trenching. A buried ploughsoil was noted, but otherwise the only identified features all appeared to be of modern origin.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

An archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches has been undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd in association with the proposed erection of horse stables at Whitewell Holiday Park, Penally, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, SA70 7RY, centred on SS 09501 99026 (Figure 1 and 2).

A planning application for the development has been submitted (NP/18/0248/FUL). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

The development site is located adjacent to the site of Whitewell medieval house and grounds. This was probably the site of an early manor house, the present ruins include a hall of 14th or 15th century date. The remains of outbuildings, low walls and

a walled court surround the house. The site is protected as both a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE137) with the visible walling also Grade I listed (6004, 16922 & 16923). Consequently Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested a programme of archaeological work in advance of any development to help assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager for AW, at the request of Gerald Blain Associates Ltd, on behalf of their client at Whitewell Holiday Park. The methodology set out in the WSI (Appendix II) has been agreed with DAT-DM prior to works commencing. The purpose of the programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

All work was undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA. The AW project number is 2645 and the site code is WHPL/18/EV. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

2. Site Description

The site lies in Whitewell Holiday Park, located between Lydstep and Penally, close to the southern coast of Pembrokeshire in southwest Wales. Whitewell house, farm and holiday park lie adjacent to each other on a local road connecting The Ridgeway to the north and the coastal A4139 to the south. The surrounding landscape is a largely agricultural one dotted with areas of woodland. Lydstep, which lies approximately 800m to the south is surrounded by holiday parks, Penally lies on the coast just over 2km to the east, with Tenby approximately 4km to the northeast.

The site itself lies to the southeast of the ruins of Whitewell, which is largely tree covered, and separated from the site by a wooden fence. The site lies at between approximately 20mOD and 30mOD, currently comprising a relatively level area covered in imported gravel hardcore. The site is accessed via a tarmac-covered yard to the north, with ground dropping into a garden area to the east, and continuing on a similar level into a pasture field to the south.

The underlying geology of the area is mixed with east – west aligned ridges of conglomerates (Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation), sandstone (Skrinkle Sandstone Formation), interbedded limestone and mudstone (Avon Group) and limestone (Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation). No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS viewer 2018).

3. Archaeological background

The proposed development lies adjacent to the ruins and visible features associated with Whitewell, the site of a medieval manor house (PRN 4315). Central to the ruinous remains is the L-shaped remains of a 14th or 15th century hall with a later northeast wing. The main hall measures approximately 22m north-south by 7m, with a fireplace at the southern end, all built over a vaulted undercroft. The two-storey wing is also built over a vaulted undercroft, and once contained remains of fireplaces and lancet windows. Around 10m to the west of the main range are the remains of a large east-facing building, now largely lost under modern development. To the east of the main range are the remains of a smaller building or buildings, including a south-facing gable wall with pigeon holes. Low walls surround the site, with a possible walled court approximately 24m across to the south. Later survey records name early 17th century tenants, including John Thomas and David Meredith in 1601, Owen John Thomas in 1609 and John Thomas and Davie Meredith in 1618 (Cadw SAM description). The main area of remains is now protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE137), with the visible remains also designated as Grade I Listed Buildings (LB 6004, 16922 & 16923).

By the time of the first accurate maps of the area in the early 1840s Whitewell farmstead had been established immediately to the east of the ruins, occupied at the time of the tithe survey in 1842 by Martha Beddoe. The ruins themselves were under separate ownership (Anne Barlow) and occupation (James Parcell), with upstanding walls appearing to form a boundary to the farmstead. The current development site lay adjacent **to the ruins, in a field described simply as 'pasture,** and farmed as part of the lands associated with Whitewell farm and Martha Beddoe. The layout is shown with even more clarity on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1889. The wall forming the western and part of the northern edge of the current development site would appear to be the boundary wall to ruins lying to the northwest, enclosing the courtyard or garden area on the south side of the main house ruins. No features are shown within the development area, which is an enclosed area associated with Whitewell Farm immediately to the east. The main trackway access to the farm from the road to the south crosses the development site in a north – south direction.

4. Aims and Objectives

The WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench **evaluation met the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)**.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work intends to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation has resulted in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource.

5. Methodology

5.1. Detail

The methodology for the archaeological evaluation followed that set out within the approved WSI. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by **The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)**.

Trial trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Three trenches, measuring approximately 10m by 1.6m, were excavated within the planned development area (Figure 2), an area of roughly 20m East - West and 25m North - South. The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with DAT-DM prior to the commencement of works, however Trench 3 was swivelled to both avoid a live water and sewage pipe trench and to allow it and its spoil to fit within the relatively confined space of the site.

The evaluation trenches were excavated to the top of the naturally occurring undisturbed geological deposits. Trench 1 was excavated to a greater depth to test the nature of the underlying natural deposits. All areas were subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of all identified archaeological features was undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains.

Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons were reached and proven.

The fieldwork took place on the 24/09/18 to 26/09/18 by Jerry Bond and Chris Lindeslay.

5.2. Recording

Recording was carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:100, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries.

All features identified have been tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs were taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 24MP camera with photographs stored in Jpeg format.

Context numbers 1000-1012, 2000-2004 and 3000-3006 were allocated during the fieldwork. They were ascribed to the soil deposits and features identified during the evaluation (summarised in Appendix I).

5.3. Finds

The finds retrieved during the evaluation were bagged by context, with quantities noted on the context summary (Appendix I). These finds are of limited archaeological interest, and it is intended to dispose of the items.

5.4. Paleo-environmental samples

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the archaeological fieldwork.

6. Fieldwork Results

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 9.95m long and 1.60m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.95m; it was located along the southern edge of the site and was orientated East to West. The underlying geological deposit (the natural geology) was (1012), a firm, pale red-brown clay with few stones noted within it. It covered the entire area of the evaluation and was noted in Trench 2 as (2003) and in Trench 3 as (3005).

Above this natural geology was (1011), a soft mid-brown clay with no inclusions, of 0.4m thickness. This layer is considered to be a buried ploughsoil and was matched in Trench 2 by (2002) and in Trench 3 by (3006).

Cutting into (1011) were a number of features including a linear ditch and a pit, whilst cut into it at a higher level was shallow cut related to recent activity within the area of the site, which was itself cut by another linear service trench.

A linear ditch feature [1004] running roughly North - South was located approximately centrally to Trench 1, continuing beyond the limits of the trench, with fairly straight, steep sides of between 70 to 80 degrees and a flattish base. It was 0.9m wide and 0.44m in depth, lying below the modern yard layers. It was filled with a single fill (1005), a firm dark brown clay with moderate quantities of flattish sub-angular stones with an average size of 0.05-0.07m size. The fill was very similar to the surrounding subsoil and it did not show any signs of slow, gradual silting; it is likely to have been fairly rapidly backfilled with the upcast material from its excavation. Finds from within the fill span a date range from the 18/19th century to the 20th century, and they suggest that residual material within the ploughsoil/subsoil (1011) was incorporated into the backfilled feature along with more modern material. Its use as a stone filled drainage feature seems mostly likely, allowing subsurface water to percolate through the stones. A single fragment of modern concrete paving slab and a piece of burnt plastic, as well as some sherds of heat-affected ceramic tile and pottery, were recovered from its upper levels. These artefacts *might* be intrusive, and could therefore have skewed the dating of what otherwise might be considered to be a feature of 18/19th century date, based on the pottery sherds and the glass bottle fragment recovered from it. However, it is more likely that the feature was cut in relatively recent times, given the presence of the modern material.

To the west of [1004] was a pit-like feature [1006], which only survived in the southern section of Trench 1; this might represent the terminal of a feature similar in nature to [1004]. It was cut through the ploughsoil/subsoil layer (1011), and it was of a similar depth (0.4m), though at 1.36m wide it was considerably wider. Its profile was also significantly different, having a concave sides and base. The single fill noted, (1007), was very similar to fill (1005), in the above-mentioned feature [1004], being a firm dark brown clay, though it contained larger, more angular stones. No finds were recovered, and it seems to have been filled with material largely derived from the surrounding ploughsoil/subsoil with no sign of any slow silting having taken place. Instead, it appears to have been backfilled rather rapidly after its excavation, with the addition of a number of stones added to enable it to act as a field drain, as discussed in relation to the previous feature.

Stratigraphically above both features was a shallow cut [1002], considered to be a natural hollow within the old ground surface. It was of very recent origin, filled with a mix of gravel and aggregate that was nearly indistinguishable from the overlying hardcore layer (1001) lying beneath the asphalt (1000) covering the site. These two latterly mentioned layers are known to have been deposited on the site area within the last 12 years, added by the current owner of the site (pers. comm). **The "cut"** [1002] was only visible in the north facing southern section of Trench 1 and was 3.06m in width, 0.2m depth, and had irregular and undulating sides and base. A similar feature [3004] was located in the south east corner of Trench 3. The single fill of [1002], (1003), was a loose dark grey-brown sandy gravel with frequent small angular stones and a thickness of 0.2m. No finds were recovered from within it.

Cutting through (1003) was a linear service trench [1008] with straight, nearly vertical sides and a flat base. It cut through the trench and continued to the North and South of it, being 0.34m wide and cut to a depth below the modern layers of 0.7m. It had two fills; the lower fill (1010) was a soft, very dark brown peaty layer which was 0.32m wide and a 0.2m thick. This layer contained a modern blue Alkathene water pipe as well as an earlier ferrous pipe. Within this deposit was contained a plastic wrapper from a packet of sweets (Maltesers) of relatively modern date. The upper fill (1009) was a loose pale brown clay with medium sized stones and quantities of gravel and aggregate, probably derived from the layer (1003) through which it was cut. It was 0.34m wide and had a thickness of 0.54m.

Overlying all was a gravel/aggregate layer (1001) of 0.3m thickness, which was matched by similar layers in both the other trenches, being (2001) in Trench 2 and (3001) in Trench 3. As stated above, this layer was deposited within the last 12 years. Above this was a tarmac/Asphalt layer (1001) with a covering of small gravel atop it, this being 0.06-0.07m in thickness; this layer was also matched by identical layers in trenches 2 & 3, being (2000) and (3000) respectively.

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated along the west of the site running North - South. It was 9.0m in length, 1.6m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. Across the base of Trench 2 was a layer interpreted as the natural geological subsoil horizon (2003), comprising a mid, red-brown sandy-clay with moderate quantities of medium sized sub-angular and rounded limestone rocks within it and rooting from the nearby trees to the West of the site area.

Above was a buried ploughsoil horizon, (2002), a soft, mid brown sandy-clay with occasional pebbles and small rounded stones, being of 0.2m thickness and extending across the whole of the trench. Within this layer were roots, as mentioned above.

Above this at the Northern end of Trench 2 was a thin lens of *in situ* burning, dated by a range of metal objects including a modern (dated 1992) 20 pence piece. It continued to the North of the trench and was approximately 0.02m in thickness; it was a little more than a blackened and rusty patch on the ground.

Above was a layer (2001) of gravel and aggregate stones laid in recent times by the current landowner. This was pale grey with some silty-clay between the stones. This layer was 0.15-0.2m in thickness and matched similar layers in both of the other trenches, (1001) & (3001) in Trench 1 and Trench 3 respectively.

Overlying all was a layer of tarmac/asphalt (2000) of 0.06 – 0.09m thickness, which was also represented in both of the other trenches where it was numbered (1000) & (3000).

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was moved from its original intended location, as the nature of the site and the limitations of space, exacerbated by the spoil from the first two trenches, meant it was rotated by 45 degrees and excavated parallel to Trench 2, but otherwise covered roughly the same area of the site, investigating the proposed yard in front of the stable building. It was excavated along a North - South alignment, being 9.5m long, 1.6m wide, and it was dug to a maximum depth of 0.6m.

Across the base of the trench was (3005), a firm, pale red-brown sandy-clay of greater than 0.05m thickness, which was interpreted as the geological natural. This layer matched similar, if not identical, layers from the two other trenches, (2003) & (1012).

Above was (3006), a firm mid brown silty-clay with occasional small and medium sized round and sub angular stones. This layer was 0.3m in thickness and covered the trench.

Truncating the above was an irregular hollow [3004], which was only visible in the Southeast corner of the trench. This may have been the cut for a small shed base or similar feature, as suggested by its fills, however a similar feature in Trench 1 was considered to merely be an irregular hollow within the ground. It contained two fills. The lower (3003) was a dark grey-brown silty-clay with 80% gravel and aggregate. This layer was almost identical to the hard core layer across the site, and it is considered to be of a modern date. It was 0.27m in thickness and was located **within the area of the "cut", being 2m long North - South and 0.4m wide East - West**. It contained no finds.

Above was (3002), a compact, relatively level deposit of pale brown sandy-clay of 0.08m thickness, 1.3m in length North - South and 0.4m in width East - West. This deposit was derived from the underlying natural geology and seems to have been redeposited above the hardcore layer, perhaps as a rammed earth floor or shed base, though it might have been merely upcast and redeposited.

Above this and across the rest of the trench was (3001), a grey-brown gravel and aggregate layer of known modern date, being 0.14m in thickness and spread across the whole of the site. It was recorded in the other trenches as (1001) & (2001).

Overlying all was (3000), a layer of asphalt and small gravel of 0.12m thickness and covering the whole of the site. This layer was known to have been deposited within the last 12 years by the current site owner.

7. Conclusions and summary of the results

The results of the evaluation trenching showed no evidence for any features, remains or artefacts from the Medieval period, with nearly all features dating to the

modern period. Only a few artefacts were found that show any evidence of occupation or activity from an earlier period (late post-medieval), and all such appear to be residual, found within the buried ploughsoil that covered the site (1011/2002/3006).

A number of linear features were encountered within Trench 1. Linear [1004], considered to be some type of field drain, contained material from a range of periods but most tellingly from the 20th century, although it incorporated some earlier material within the backfill. Another linear feature, [1008], contained very modern material from the second half of the 20th century, and was shown to be a service trench that was reused over time. It contained two phases of water pipes running along its base, and a modern sweet packet was retrieved from the lower fill.

To the west of the above was located another feature [1006]. This was also likely to be related to water management within the site and the adjacent meadow to the south of the area. This feature was similar in nature to [1004], and though it did not produce any artefacts that could be used to date its construction, it is considered likely to have been of a similar age.

An irregular hollow feature [1002], noted in Trench 1, was matched by a similar feature [3004] in Trench 3. Both were filled with a gravel and aggregate deposit (1003/3001) similar if not identical to a deposit (1001/2001/3001) covering the whole of the site. Both of these features and their fills are considered to be of a modern date.

In all trenches a buried ploughsoil (1011/2002/3006) was encountered, which appears to have covered the entirety of the site area. This layer is evidence that in the post-medieval period the site was used for arable crops or perhaps vegetables.

Evidence for activity from more recent times was encountered in all the trenches, with a recent fire horizon (2004) from deliberate burning of rubbish in Trench 2 being dated by a coin from 1992, whilst irregular hollows [1002] & [3004] in Trenches 1 & 3 suggest further recent activity within the site area prior to its being buried by aggregate and asphalt within the last 12 years, during the tenure of the current landowner.

Given these results it is considered that the archaeological potential within the proposed development area is very low. The proposed development method, as stated by the landowner, is to build a light timber frame stable building from a raft foundation with very minimal excavation into below-ground deposits, and no excavation beyond the modern layers revealed within the yard area in front. Given the archaeological potential and stated building method the potential impact on the below-ground archaeological resource in this area is considered to be negligible.

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Figure 1: Location plan, 1:50,000 @ A4

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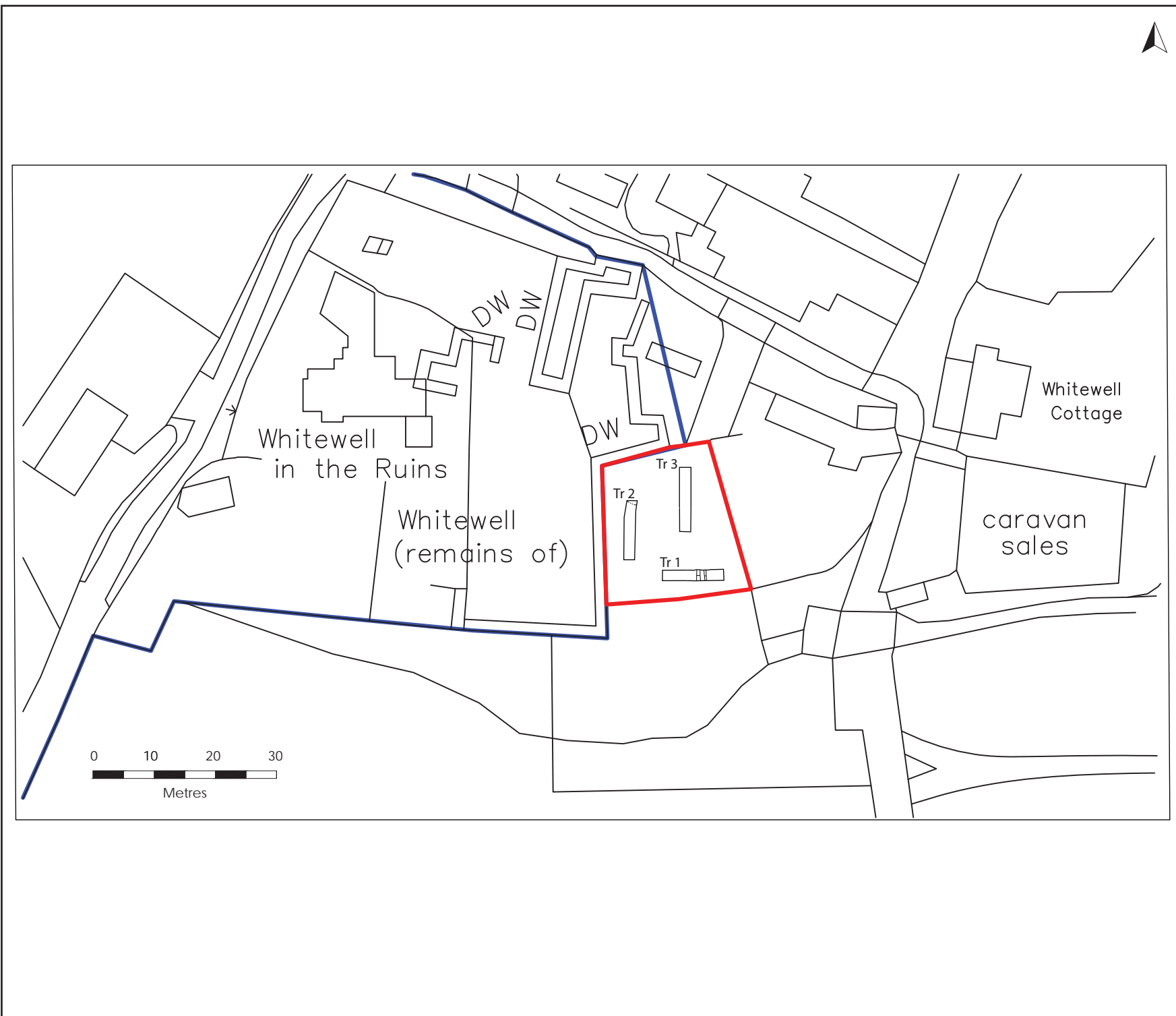


Figure 2
Trench location plan

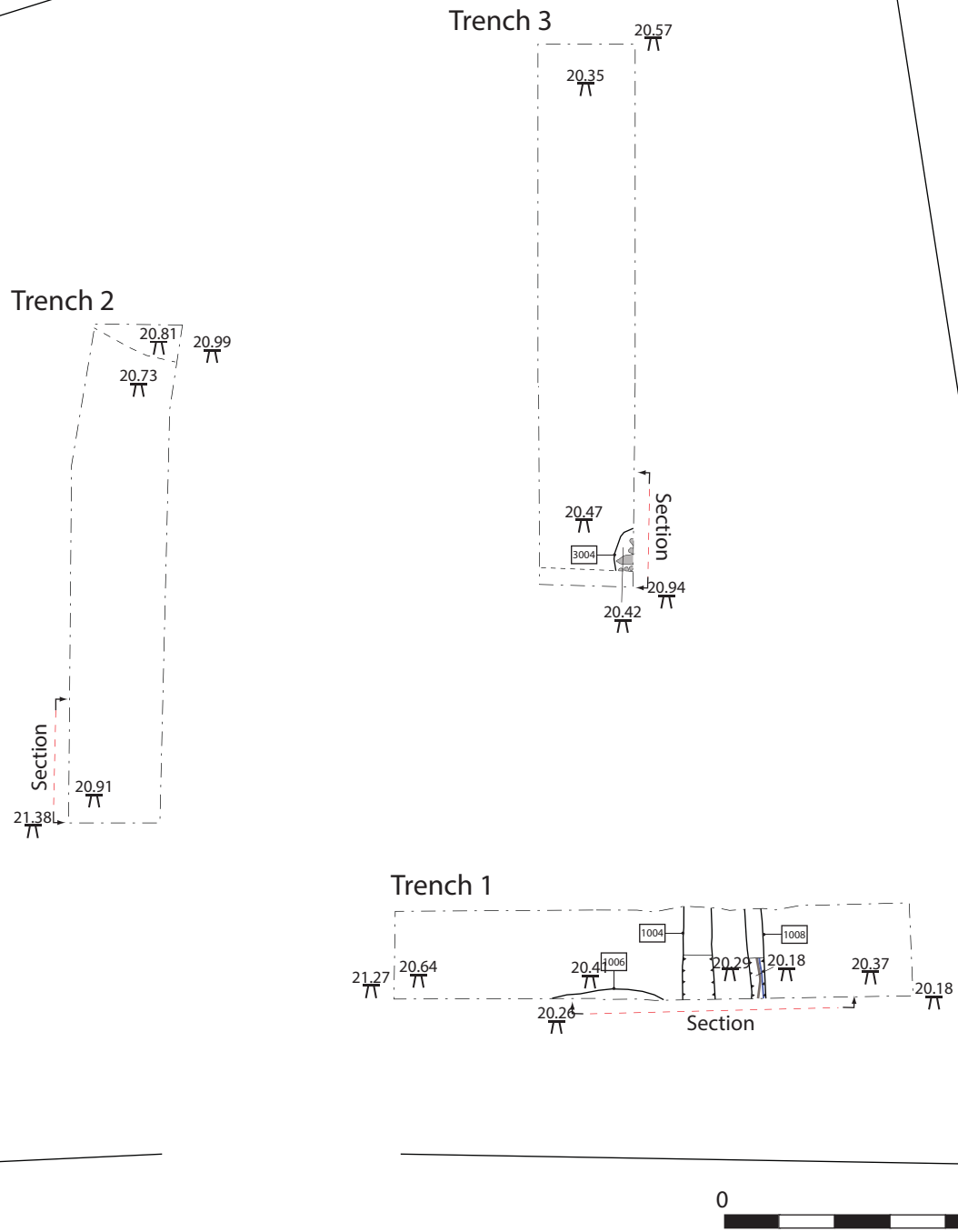
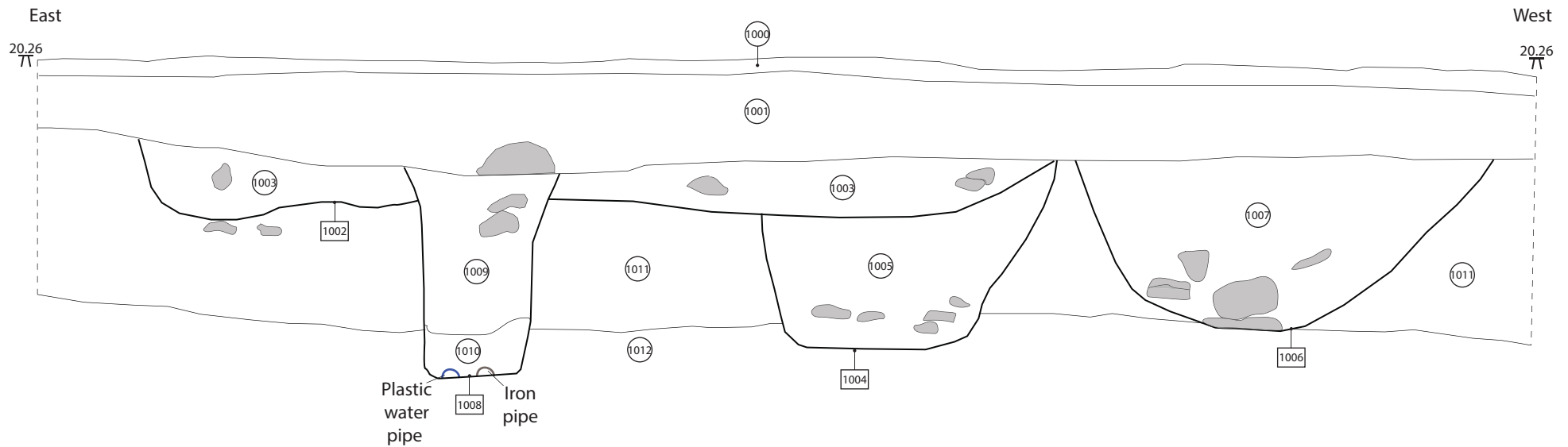
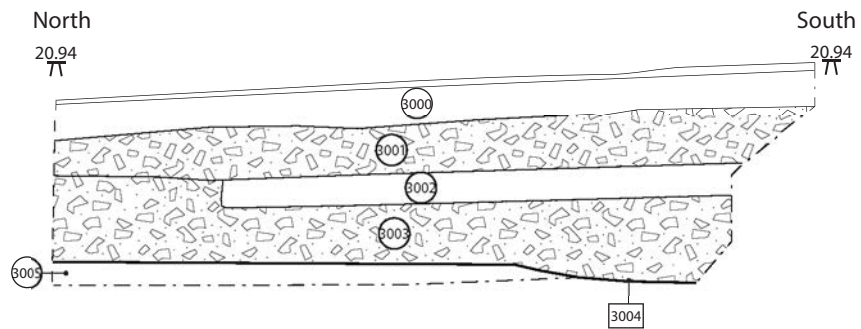


Figure 3
Detailed plan of the trenches and features

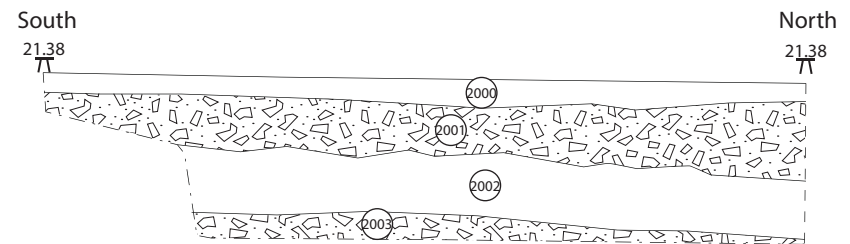
Section of Trench 1 showing natural hollow [1002], Ditch [1004], Pit [1006] and Service Trench [1008]



Section within Trench 3 showing possible foundation cut [3004]



Representative section within Trench 2



All levels are metres above Ordnance Datum



Scale 1:20 @ A4

Figure 4
Trench sections



Photo 1: View SSW across the proposed development prior to evaluation. The area of upstanding archaeological remains lies beyond the wooden fenceline on the right.



Photo 2: View west, post-excavation shot of Trench 1. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 3: View southwest, oblique shot of Trench 1. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 4: View south, section of Trench 1 showing feature [1008]. 1m scales.



Photo 5: View south, section of Trench 1 showing feature [1006]. 1m scales.



Photo 6: View south, section of Trench 1 showing feature [1004]. 1m scales.



Photo 7: North facing shot of Trench 2. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 8: West facing shot of Trench 2 section. 2m & 0.5m scales.



Photo 9: North facing shot of Trench 3. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 10: West facing shot of the section of Trench 3, showing feature [3004]. 2m & 0.5m scales



Photo 11: SSW facing shot showing the proposed development area after the trenches had been backfilled. 2m & 1m scales.

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APPENDIX I: Context Summary

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS				
Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Dimensions
Trench 1				
1000	Deposit	Layer	Modern surface tarmac. Very firm, black, tarmac & gravel Above 1001	0.7m thick
1001	Deposit	Layer	Modern rubble hardcore Very firm, mid red-grey gravel Below 1000. Above 1009	0.3m thick
1002	Cut	Pit	Cut of possible pit. Irregular in plan. Contained 1003. Cut 1009	3.06m wide. 0.2m deep
1003	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [1002]. Loose, dark grey-brown sandy-gravel Fills 1002. Below 1008	3.06m wide. 0.2m thick
1004	Cut	Linear	Linear feature. Orientated north-south, concave sides, flat base Contained 1005. Cuts 1011	0.9m wide. 0.44m deep
1005	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [1004] Firm, dark brown clay Fills 1004. Cut by 1002 Finds: Modern glass bottle neck (x1), plastic obj (x1), C20 china (x2), C20 ceramic tile (x2), C19/C20 green-glazed earthenware (x2), C20 concrete slab (x1)	0.9m wide. 0.44m thick
1006	Cut	Post hole/pit	Cut of possible pit. Concave sides, concave base Filled by 1007. Cuts 1011	1.36m wide. 0.4m deep
1007	Deposit	Fill	Fill of 1006. Firm, dark brown clay Fills 1006. Below 1001	1.36m wide. 0.4m thick
1008	Cut	Linear	Modern service trench Orientated north-south. Concave sides, flat base Contained water pipes Filled by 1010 & 1009. Cuts 1003	2.1m+ long, 0.34m wide. 0.7m deep
1009	Deposit	Fill	Upper fill of [1008]. Loose, light brown clay & gravel Above 1010. Below 1001	2.1m+ long, 0.34m wide. 0.54m thick
1010	Deposit	Fill	Lower fill of [1008]. Friable, dark brown, peaty-silt Fills 1008, below 1009 Finds: C20 plastic sweet wrapper (x1)	2.1m+ long, 0.34m wide. 0.2m thick
1011	Deposit	Layer	Buried ploughsoil Friable, mid brown clay Cut by 1004 & 1006. Above 1012.	0.4m thick
1012	Deposit	Layer	Geological natural Firm, mid pink-brown clay Below 1011.	-
Trench 2				
2000	Deposit	Layer	Modern surface tarmac. Very firm, black, tarmac & gravel Above 2001	0.08m thick

2001	Deposit	Layer	Modern rubble hardcore Very firm, mid grey gravel Below 2000. Above 2002	0.08m to 0.25m thick
2002	Deposit	Layer	Buried ploughsoil Friable, mid brown sandy-silt Below 2001. Above 2003 Finds: C19/C20 black-glazed pottery (x1)	0.25m – 0.45m thick
2003	Deposit	Layer	Geological natural. Firm, mid red-brown sandy-silt	-
2004	Deposit	Layer	Modern burning layer. Below 2001. Above 2002 Finds: 10p coin (1992), C20 Cu washer (x1), C20 Cu wire (x1), C20 bottle glass (x1), C20 Fe obj (x2)	0.25m – 0.28m thick
Trench 3				
3000	Deposit	Layer	Modern surface tarmac. Very firm, black, tarmac & gravel Above 3001	0.08m thick
3001	Deposit	Layer	Modern rubble hardcore Very firm, mid grey-brown gravel Below 3000. Above 3002	0.1m
3002	Deposit	Layer/Fill	Modern floor/hardstanding. Firm, light brown silty-clay. Below 3001. Above 3003	1.3m+ long, 0.4m+ wide, 0.08m thick
3003	Deposit	Layer/Fill	Fill of 3004 Firm, dark grey-brown gravel aggregate Filling 3004. Below 3002	2m+ long, 0.4m+ wide, 0.22m thick
3004	Cut	Constructi on cut	Cut of area of hardcore and clay floor. Sub-rectangular in plan. Concave sides, concave base. Contains 3003 & 3002. Cuts 3005	Uncertain
3005	Deposit	Layer	Geological natural. Firm, light red-brown sandy-silt Below 3006	0.20m
3006	Deposit	Layer	Buried ploughsoil Friable, mid brown sandy-silt Below 3001. Above 3005 Finds: C19/C20 earthenware (x1), C19/C20 black-glazed pottery (x1)	Not recorded

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APPENDIX II
Written Scheme of Investigation

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
AT WHITEWELL HOLIDAY PARK, LYDSTEP BEACH, TENBY
SA70 7RY

Prepared for:
Gerald Blain Associates Ltd

Planning Application Number: NP/18/0248/FUL
Project No: 2645

August 2018



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site location plan

Figure 3. Detailed plan of the site, showing areas of proposed investigation

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Gerald Blain Associates Ltd.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the erection of horse stables at Whitewell Caravan Park, Penally, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, SA70 7RY, centred on SS 09501 99026. A planning application for the development has been submitted (NP/18/0248/FUL). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

The development site is located adjacent to the site of Whitewell medieval house and grounds. This was probably the site of an early manor house, the present ruins include a hall of 14th or 15th century date. The remains of outbuildings, low walls and a walled court surround the house. The site is protected as both a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE137) with the visible walling also Grade I listed (6004, 16922 & 16923). Consequently Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks to help assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in association with the proposed erection of horse stables at Whitewell Caravan Park, Penally, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, SA70 7RY, centred on SS 09501 99026 (Figure 1 and 2). A planning application for the development has been submitted (NP/18/0248/FUL). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

The development site is located adjacent to the site of Whitewell medieval house and grounds. This was probably the site of an early manor house, the present ruins include a hall of 14th or 15th century date. The remains of outbuildings, low walls and a walled court surround the house. The site is protected as both a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE137) with the visible walling also Grade I listed (6004, 16922 & 16923). Consequently Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks to help assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Gerald Blain Associates Ltd, on behalf of their client.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (PCNPA). DAT-DM has recommended that a programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area is undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. The recommendations made by DAT-DM were relayed to Gerald Blain Associates Ltd in an email from PCNPA dated 28/6/18.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The site lies in Whitewell, located between Lydstep and Penally, close to the southern coast of Pembrokeshire in southwest Wales. Whitewell house, farm and holiday park lie adjacent to each other on a local road connecting The Ridgeway to the north and the coastal A4139 to the south. The site lies at between 20mOD and 30mOD, the coastline being approximate. The surrounding landscape is a largely agricultural one dotted with areas of woodland. Lydstep, which lies approximately 800m to the south is surrounded by holiday parks, Penally lies on the coast just over 2km to the east, with Tenby approximately 4km to the northeast.

The site itself lies to the southeast of the ruins of Whitewell, which is largely tree covered, and is crossed by an access track around the southwest side of Whitewell Farm.

The underlying geology of the area is mixed with east – west aligned ridges of conglomerates (Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation), sandstone (Skrinkle Sandstone Formation), interbedded limestone and mudstone (Avon Group) and limestone (Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation). No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS viewer 2018).

3. Archaeological background

The proposed development lies adjacent to the ruins and visible features associated with Whitewell, the site of a medieval manor house. Central to the ruinous remains is the L-shaped remains of a 14th or 15th century hall with a later northeast wing. The main hall measures approximately 22m north-south by 7m, with a fireplace at the southern end, all built over a vaulted undercroft. The two-storey wing is also built over a vaulted undercroft, and once contained remains of fireplaces and lancet windows. Around 10m to the west of the main range are the remains of a large east-facing building, now largely lost under modern development. To the east of the main range are the remains of a smaller building or buildings, including a south-facing gable wall with pigeon holes. Low walls surround the site, with a possible walled court approximately 24m across to the south. Later survey records name early 17th century tenants, including John Thomas and David Meredith in 1601, Owen John Thomas in 1609 and John Thomas and Davie Meredith in 1618 (Cadw SAM description). The main area of remains is now protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE137).

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for **Archaeologist's** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and is currently in the process of review. Given that the anticipated archaeological resource within this evaluation area is likely to relate to medieval activity it has the potential to contribute to a number of research aims highlighted for the medieval period in Davidson, Davies & Gray (2017), particularly those relating to settlement sites and the medieval house.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application associated with the proposed development. No start date has yet been confirmed. Archaeology Wales will update DAT-DM with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to DAT-DM within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by **The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation** (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation area will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information within accessible areas, areas likely to face potential disturbance and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that three trenches, measuring 10m by 1.6m, will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3). The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with DAT-DM prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trench will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels

and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the client and DAT-DM.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then DAT-DM and the client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. DAT-DM may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists'** *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research*

of archaeological (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will **follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002)**.

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with **the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993)**.

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)

Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

DAT-DM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-DM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of DAT-DM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until DAT-DM has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. DAT-DM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClFA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and DAT-DM upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to DAT-DM.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any

alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of DAT-DM and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the **Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, Retrieved 14/8/2018.

Davidson, A., Davies, W & Gray, M. 2017 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document March 2017*

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APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Whitewell Holiday Park, Lydstep Beach, Tenby

Site Name:	Whitewell Holiday Park
Site Code:	WHPL/18/EV
PRN:	4315
NPRN:	-
SAM:	PE137
Other Ref No:	Listed Buildings 6004, 16922 & 16923
NGR:	NGR SS 09501 99026
Site Type:	Construction of stables within a Holiday Park, adjacent to medieval manor house remains.
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	September - October 2018
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	Modern finds only, not retained.
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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