

Cardigan Memorial Hospital

Archaeological Technical Note

edp7460_r003_DRAFT

QA: EBR/RSk_FMi_141223

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Archaeological Technical Note has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) for Wales and West Housing (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') to inform an application for residential development at Cardigan Memorial Hospital (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). A similar application by Wales and West Housing was granted permission in September 2021 (A210510), with archaeological work carried out in the Site in support of this this work and in response to its conditions.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Technical Note is 1) to summarise the archaeological works undertaken across the Site to date, 2) to assess the significance of any known archaeological features or deposits located within the Site as a result of these investigations and 3) assess any potential impacts upon these features as a result of the Proposed Development, and whether any further mitigation is required in this regard.
- 1.3 To date, the works comprise an archaeological evaluation, undertaken in January 2022, the results of which are included as **Appendix EDP 1**, as well as an archaeological excavation which has been undertaken across two areas. The first area (Phase 1) was undertaken in spring 2023, whilst the second area (Phase 2) commenced in September 2023 and is currently ongoing. The results of both phases of the excavation will be combined into a single post-excavation report which is anticipated in early 2024.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS TO DATE

Desk Based Assessment

- 2.1 To inform the previous application (A210510), a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken (Richard Hayman, 2021).
- 2.2 The assessment undertook a search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record, along with a review of cartographic sources.
- 2.3 This identified that the Site was previously occupied by buildings associated with a medieval priory, which had origins in the 12th Century, as indicated by John Speed's map of Cardigan dated to 1610. As such, a potential within the Site for archaeological features or deposits dated to the medieval period was identified.

- 2.4 Development of the Site during the post-medieval period was also well recorded, with cartographic sources showing, by the mid-eighteenth century, a substantial villa on the priory site, known as The Priory which was rebuilt in 1788-9 by John Nash. In 1922 the War Memorial Hospital was opened at the site of the villa and historic mapping shows the Site to have contained buildings related to both the villa and later hospital. The DBA therefore assessed a potential for archaeological features or deposits dated to the post-medieval to modern period to exist within the Site.
- 2.5 No archaeology dating to earlier than the medieval period was recorded by the HER within the Site or its vicinity, and so the DBA assessed that that the possibility of finding archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric or Roman period was very low.
- 2.6 Given the potential for medieval and post-medieval to modern remains, the DBA recommended that any impacts upon such archaeological remains could be mitigated through preservation by record in the form of an archaeological watching brief or excavation, which could be informed by a programme of geophysical survey and/or evaluation trenching across the Site.

Written Scheme of Investigation

- 2.7 Application A210510 was granted planning consent with conditions in September 2021. Condition 7 related to archaeological works and stated that:

“No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.”

- 2.8 Consultation between the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and EDP via email in November 2021, established the scope of the required archaeological investigations which would be defined by the WSI.
- 2.9 These investigations were as follows:
1. Evaluation trial trenching comprising four trenches in the north, north-east and south-west of the site to target the areas where the Medieval Priory is thought to have been located and the northern part of the site that is proposed for new buildings; and
 2. Depending on the results of the trial trenching, targeted mitigation either in the form of a set-piece excavation or a watching brief in relevant parts of the site.
- 2.10 The WSI was produced by EDP in January 2022, and was approved by DAT via email correspondence on 12th January 2022.

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

- 2.11 A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken across the Site in January 2022 by Archaeology Wales (AW). This comprised four trenches excavated across the Site, in accordance with the WSI (EDP, 2022). The locations of these trenches are depicted on **Plan EDP 1**.
- 2.12 Trenches 1 to 3 were located towards the south of the Site, across the area of the former medieval priory. No definitive evidence for the priory was found during the excavation, however several pit features were identified in Trenches 1 to 3, containing frequent amounts of slate, and were interpreted as pits backfilled with discarded materials robbed from the medieval priory buildings during the construction of the 17th century House.
- 2.13 Stone lined drains were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3, and a flagstone floor in Trench 3, which were interpreted as relating to the construction of the 17th century house on the former site of the priory.
- 2.14 A single ditch was also identified in Trench 1 which contained medieval pottery. No evidence of activity earlier than the medieval period was identified in Trenches 1 to 3.
- 2.15 The features located in Trenches 1 to 3 were deeply buried, and so it was considered unlikely that any archaeological features in this area would be impacted by the development, given the required engineering depths.
- 2.16 Trench 4 was located at the northern end of the Site, to the northeast of the Memorial Hospital Buildings and St Marys Church.
- 2.17 A number of gullies and ditches were recorded and dated to the medieval period based on pottery finds and interpreted as representing feature related to possible domestic activity. Several undated post holes and a gully were also recorded. It was considered by AW that these features may represent remains related to activity linked with the medieval priory.
- 2.18 The full report for the evaluation is included at **Appendix EDP 1**. Based on the results of the evaluation, it was concluded that further archaeological features could be encountered within the area of Trench 4.

Archaeological Excavation

- 2.19 Following the archaeological evaluation, a report (AW, 2022) was submitted to DAT for review and to establish the need and scope of any further targeted mitigation, in the form of an archaeological excavation or watching brief.
- 2.20 The evaluation indicated that those features within Trenches 1 to 3 would be located below the required engineering depth. Archaeological features were located within Trench 4, and it was determined by DAT that the area around Trench 4 required further archaeological work in order to mitigate the loss of unrecorded archaeological features. It was determined via email correspondence with DAT, dated 9th November 2022, that an area surrounding Trench 4, located immediately northeast of the Memorial Hospital and measuring c.0.13ha would be subject to archaeological excavation. This area formed Phase 1 of the mitigation works.

- 2.21 It was also indicated that the area immediately to the west of Phase 1, which was occupied by a building subject to demolition under application A210510, may require mitigation in the form of archaeological investigation or a watching brief. This work would be dependent on the results of Phase 1.

Phase One

- 2.22 An archaeological excavation in the northern part of the Site, in the area surrounding Trench 4 (Phase 1) was undertaken by AW between April and May 2023 in accordance with a method statement produced by AW and agreed by DAT in April 2023 (AW, 2023a). The location of the Phase 1 area is shown on **Plan EDP 1**, and a plan illustrating the features identified during the Phase 1 excavation is included as **Appendix EDP 2**.
- 2.23 The excavation revealed a number of discrete features, comprising postholes, pits and gullies, predominantly concentrated in the western part of the Phase 1 area. Pottery finds from these features indicated a medieval or post-medieval date for these features. This included two gullies seen during the previous evaluation, which were dated to the medieval period from pottery finds. Several other gullies, which remained undated, were also encountered in this location, as well as an area of burning. Four pits of a relatively large size were noted as having large slates and stones placed against one side of each of them and these were tentatively dated to the medieval period or perhaps the early post medieval period as some of the sherds of pottery appeared similar to post-medieval North Devon gravel tempered ware, including glazed and decorated jug handles. Several other pits were investigated but remained undated. These features were considered to be reflective of medieval or post medieval settlement activity adjacent to the roadside, located immediately to the north.
- 2.24 The Phase 1 area was also characterised by the preponderance of drainage features running across it, with 12 identified. These were of a similar form, comprising stone capped culverts with stone sides. The culverts contained finds from the medieval period as well as those from the post medieval and modern periods, indicating a modern date for these drainage features. A post-medieval or modern stone pathway was also encountered at the northeast edge of the Site. These features are likely associated with the Priory Villa, and subsequent hospital located on the Site. Three fragments of a quern stone were recovered from one large north to south aligned drain, having been used as part of the eastern upright edging of the drain. However, AW determined that these objects were most likely reused from another local site, given that there is no evidence for milling or other industrial practices on the Site.
- 2.25 A large linear spread was visible at the eastern end of the Phase 1 area with a slate drain cut into it. A sondage excavated into this spread of material revealed it to comprise backfill and made ground of post-industrial or modern date and was interpreted to relate to the modern development of the Site for its use as a hospital. No earlier features were seen underlying this modern spread of material. Modern drainage features and services were also identified, along with an additional pit containing modern waste such as flowerpot sherds, reflecting the use of this part of the site as a hospital garden.

- 2.26 A small number of discrete features were encountered across the Phase 1 area, however investigation established that these were natural features, likely root bowls of trees previously planted across the Site.
- 2.27 No features were identified dating earlier than the medieval period, as in accordance with the initial desk-based assessment (Hayman, 2021) and the evaluation trenching (Archaeology Wales, 2022). The features encountered were reflective of roadside settlement during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with further activity associated with the known buildings located on the Site from the 17th Century onwards.
- 2.28 A post-excavation report for the Phase 1 excavation will be produced following the completion of the Phase 2 excavation, anticipated in early 2024, to cover the findings of both phases of excavation.

Phase Two

- 2.29 Based on the results of the excavation, which indicated that the focus of medieval features was at the western edge of the Site, consultation with DAT at a site meeting established that the excavation should be extended into a second area, located immediately to the west. An area measuring c.0.09ha was agreed as appropriate with DAT and an archaeological excavation commenced in September 2023. This was carried out in accordance with an addendum to the original method statement produced by AW, which was agreed by DAT in September 2023 (AW, 2023b). The location of the Phase 2 area is shown on **Plan EDP 1**. A plan illustrating the features identified during the Phase 2 excavation, alongside a sample of photographs from the excavation, are included as **Appendix EDP 3** and **4** respectively.
- 2.30 The most notable and significant archaeological features from Phase 2 are a large number of burials, with a total of 38 skeletons (or partial skeletons) recorded. The skeletons were largely in poor condition and disarticulated. AW suggest that this indicates that ground conditions were largely unsuitable for the preservation of organic material (such as that associated with coffins), or that they have been heavily truncated and disturbed by the later built development across the Site. Despite these conditions, five of the graves contained the remains of plain wooden coffins (**Image EDP A4.1**), one of which may also have been contained within a stone slate cist. A few of the graves also contained occasional nails, suggesting the former presence of coffins that had since rotted away.
- 2.31 The skeletons varied in age and gender, with a number of infant burials recovered, however, to confirm osteological details, further post-excavation analysis will need to be undertaken, which is anticipated to be progressed in early 2024.
- 2.32 The burials were all on an east-west orientation, which is typical of post-Roman Christian burials. Pottery has been found in contexts associated with five of the burials, and has been tentatively dated to the medieval period, although it has not yet been analysed to a degree whereby a definite dating can be concluded.
- 2.33 Moreover, it is noted that due to the nature of graveyards, which are typically used over a period of several hundred years, with graves becoming truncated recut and reutilised, such finds may instead be residual and would not be able to securely date the burials themselves. This mechanism is demonstrated by the find of a worked flint in one of the grave fills,

provisionally dated to the Neolithic period, which is assessed to be clearly residual (**Image EDP A4.2**). Carbon-14 dating methods will be used to securely date the burials, with the results being included in a final post-excavation report, anticipated in 2024.

- 2.34 Although full analysis is forthcoming, the current information suggests that the burials date from the 12th onwards, when the Priory Church was established, and may represent a pauper's cemetery on the north side of the church. However, it is equally possible that the burials here date from a period of more intensive use, or overspill from the main cemetery. Furthermore, the southern side of the church may have been occupied by the monastic claustral ranges during the medieval period, restricting the area available for secular burial around the church. The mixed demographic of the human remains in the Phase 2 area may indicate that this particular part of St Mary's graveyard was utilised by the wider secular community, rather than for the exclusive use of the Benedictine community.
- 2.35 Remains associated with postmedieval or modern use of the Site were encountered, including several stone-built drains, the same as those seen during the Phase 1 excavation, and features indicating the area's use as a garden for the Priory or Hospital buildings. This included a pit, dated to the post-medieval period, which contained the base of a wooden barrel thought to have been used to collect water (**Image EDP A4.3**).
- 2.36 The footings of a building were identified in the western part of the Phase 2 area (**Image EDP A4.4**). This building appears to correlate to one depicted on early 19th century maps. This building was identified on the 1846 Tithe Map of Cardigan and subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping in the DBA and was considered in that assessment to represent an outbuilding associated with Priory House (Hayman, 2021). The building appears to have subsequently been utilised by the Memorial Hospital and was still extant prior to its demolition.
- 2.37 The building was thus established to post-date the burials, and based on consultation with DAT in December 2023, it is agreed that the area of the building will be further reduced in order to establish if any graves are located beneath it. This work is anticipated to take place in January 2024.
- 2.38 The Phase 2 excavation area also contained a number of features related to modern use of the Site, including spreads of made ground or backfilled material as well as services, likely related to the Site's development for its hospital use. Older archaeological features were evidently truncated by this later activity.
- 2.39 Several worked flints, including a blade provisionally dated to the Neolithic period and a scraper provisionally dated to the Bronze-Age period, were recovered from the fills of one of the burials and discrete features located within the Phase 2 area. However, on the basis of other finds within these features, these were concluded by AW to be residual. No features were securely dated to the prehistoric period, although the finds do suggest some activity in the locality in prehistory.

3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 The archaeological works undertaken across the Site to date have identified a number of archaeological features, largely focused within the northwest area of the Site (Trench 4, the western edge of the Phase 1 area, and the Phase 2 area). These features can be broadly grouped as follows:

1. Christian burials lying outside of the churchyard, provisionally dated to the medieval/post-medieval period;
2. Medieval to post-medieval features, including gullies, post-holes and pits, indicating roadside settlement;
3. Remains associated with the 18th Century development of the Site, including a single building and a number of stone culvert drains; and
4. Remains associated with the occupation of the Site from the 20th Century onwards, including spreads of made ground and services.

3.2 The burials (1) are considered to be the most significant archaeological features found within the Site and, given their likely medieval date but apparent division from the main churchyard, are assessed to be of moderate, regional archaeological value. Further analysis will be undertaken on these skeletons during the post-excavation phase.

3.3 Those features indicating medieval or post-medieval roadside settlement (2), comprising a number of gullies and discrete pits, are considered to be of no greater than low, local value. This is due to their relatively commonplace nature and sparsity of artefactual material or environmental evidence recovered from them.

3.4 With regard to (3) it is noted that the development of the Site from the 18th Century onwards is well documented by cartographic sources. The building remains identified likely reflect a common outbuilding to a larger residence, of simple form and structure. Moreover, it is noted that the building was likely considerably altered during its later use for the Memorial Hospital, so that its fabrics may in fact date to the 20th Century. As such, the below ground remains of this building are not considered to be of greater than very low, local value. Similarly, as drainage features associated with this well documented occupation of the Site, the stone culverts are also of no greater than very low value.

3.5 Those features relating to services and construction debris associated with the development of the Site from the 20th Century onwards (4) are not considered to be of any archaeological value, given their modern date and common nature.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 This section assesses the potential impact of the Proposed Development upon the site's buried archaeology, based on the evidence presented above. The primary impact of the Proposed Development on the archaeological resource within the site will result from direct truncation and/or removal of remains during groundworks.

- 4.2 As detailed above, the northwest area of the Site contains burials and features likely dating to the medieval period, of low to moderate value, as well as features associated with the post-medieval to modern development of the Site, which are considered to be of no greater than very low value.
- 4.3 Those features located within the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas have already been mitigated by their archaeological excavation, allowing them to be 'preserved by record' (subject to post-excavation analysis and archiving). As such, there will be no further impacts on archaeology in these excavated areas.
- 4.4 Given the location of the archaeological remains, notably the burials, it is possible that these may continue further to the west. Although no burials were recorded extending beyond the western bounds of the Phase 2 excavation area, it was noted that the burials were predominantly clustered within the centre and western half of the excavation area. This portion of the Phase 2 excavation area, and the locations of the graves, largely correlate with the location of St Mary's Church, with the graves being located immediately north of the church, and not extending beyond its eastern boundary. Given that the area west of the Phase 2 excavation is also located directly north of the church, it is thus possible that similar burials also exist in this location.
- 4.5 An area immediately to the west of the Phase 2 excavation, measuring approximately 0.02ha, is indicated within the Proposed Site Layout accompanying the application (See **Appendix EDP 5**), as being developed as 'Block A' for residential apartments. As such, the Proposed Development would likely result in a loss of any buried archaeological remains in this area, including possible burials and medieval features.
- 4.6 However, given that the remains identified through the previous archaeological works were not of such high value as to warrant preservation *in-situ*, there is no reason to believe that the loss any buried archaeology located within the western extent of the Site could not be suitably mitigated through similar archaeological excavation, allowing preservation by record in much the same way as in Phases 1 and 2.
- 4.7 The excavations in Phase 1 have established that the burials do not extend further to the east, nor do they appear to extend southwards given the absence of such features identified in Trenches 1 to 3.
- 4.8 The evaluation trenching suggested that the focus of medieval archaeological remains was located towards the north of the Site, with only a single ditch identified dating to the medieval period. The indication in the evidence was that the southern part of the Site predominantly contains remains of the post-medieval and modern periods. Moreover, the depth of these archaeological deposits towards the south of the Site was established to be greater than that required by the engineering ground works. It is therefore concluded that there would be no adverse impacts upon significant buried archaeological remains located in the southern part of the Site, and that no further mitigation is warranted in this regard.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The archaeological works undertaken across the Site to date have identified a number of archaeological features. The evidence from the evaluation suggested the presence of significant remains in the northern part of the Site and subsequent excavation has confirmed this assessment. These features include burials, of likely medieval or post-medieval date, as well as features indicating medieval to post-medieval roadside settlement, of moderate and low archaeological value respectively. A number of features associated with the later development of the Site, from the 18th Century onwards, were also identified, and assessed to be of no greater than very low value.
- 5.2 Given that the archaeological potential of the Site is well understood due to the archaeological works undertaken to date, the Proposed Development's impact in this regard should not be a determinative matter for the planning application. It is suspected that further significant archaeological remains of a similar type to those found in Phases 1 and 2 of the excavation might be present in the north-western part of the site (as shown on **Plan EDP 1**). It is assumed that archaeological mitigation of this area could be appropriately and proportionately dealt with through the imposition of an appropriately worded planning condition on any planning permission which is granted by the Local Planning Authority.

6 REFERENCES

- Archaeology Wales, 2022. *Cardigan Memorial Hospital, Cardigan: Archaeological Evaluation*
- Archaeology Wales, 2023a. *Method Statement: Cardigan Memorial Hospital Strip, Map and Excavate*
- Archaeology Wales, 2023b. *Method Statement: Cardigan Memorial Hospital Strip, Map and Excavate, with addendum for Phase II works*
- EDP, 2022. *Cardigan Memorial Hospital: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works*
- Hayman, R. 2021. *Land at Cardigan Memorial Hospital: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Appendix EDP 1
Cardigan Memorial Hospital: Archaeological Evaluation
(Archaeology Wales, 2022)

Archaeology Wales

Cardigan Memorial Hospital, Cardigan

Archaeological Evaluation



By
Sam Pamment and Jessica Woolley


Report No. 2074


Archaeology Wales

Cardigan Memorial Hospital, Cardigan

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For: EDP

Edited by: Sian Thomas
Signed: 
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: 17/03/2022

Authorised by: John Davey
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 01/04/2022

By
Sam Pamment MA and Jessica
Woolley MA

Report No. 2074

April 2022

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 4 |
| 2. Site description and archaeological background..... | 4 |
| 3. Methodology | 6 |
| 4. Results | 7 |
| 5. The Finds | 13 |
| 6. Environmental Samples | 16 |
| 7. Discussion and Conclusions | 18 |
| 8. Bibliography..... | 19 |
| 9. Figures | 20 |
| 10. Plates | 24 |
| Appendix I: Context Inventory | 32 |
| Appendix II: Bulk Sample Results | 37 |
| Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation..... | 39 |

Tables

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 1: Quantification of the artefacts recovered from the site..... | 14 |
| Table 2: Results from environmental samples (Appendix 2) | 389 |

Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Map showing the location of the site..... | 20 |
| Figure 2: Map showing the location of the site and the trenches..... | 21 |
| Figure 3: Plan showing the features within Trenches 1 to 3..... | 22 |
| Figure 4: Plan showing the features within Trench 4..... | 23 |
| Figure 5: Sections (Trenches 1,2 and 4)..... | 24 |
| Figure 6: Sections (Trench 4)..... | 25 |

Plates

| | |
|--|------|
| Plate 1: South facing shot of Trench 1..... | 24 |
| Plate 2: South facing section of Drain [109] | 246 |
| Plate 3: South facing shot of Trench 2..... | 257 |
| Plate 4: East facing section of pit [206]. | 268 |
| Plate 5: East facing shot of Trench 3 | 279 |
| Plate 6: East facing shot of flagstone floor (306) and drain (305) | 2830 |
| Plate 7: West facing shot of Trench 4..... | 2931 |
| Plate 8: North facing section of large oval pit [409] | 2931 |
| Plate 9: North-east Facing shot of posthole [413]..... | 302 |
| Plate 10: East facing shot of gullies [407] and [429]..... | 302 |
| Plate 11: West facing shot of stone drain [438] | 313 |

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to EDP Ltd to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No.100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Summary

In January 2022, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological field evaluation on land comprising the former Cardigan Memorial Hospital, Pont-y-Cleifion, Cardigan, SA43 1DW centred on SN 18135 46025.

A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated within the development area to determine the presence or absence and the character of archaeological remains present within the site. The work is informed by a previous Desk Based Assessment, which identified a medieval priory within the bounds of the site.

Trenches 1 to 3 were located across the area of the priory. A number of stone lined drains and a flagstone floor were recorded within these trenches, although it is likely that all post date the priory and are of post medieval date.

Within Trench 4 fourteen features were identified, with thirteen of these likely dating to the medieval period. The features suggest domestic occupation along the main road running into historic Cardigan. The final feature in this trench was a large ditch of post medieval date.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2020).

Crynodeb

Ym mis Ionawr 2022, cynhaliodd Archeoleg Cymru Cyf werthusiad maes archeolegol ar dir yn cynnwys hen Ysbyty Coffa Aberteifi, Pont-y-Cleifion, Aberteifi, SA43 1DW yn canolbwyntio ar SN 18135 46025.

Cafodd cyfanswm o bedair ffos werthuso eu cloddio o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu i bennu presenoldeb neu absenoldeb a chymeriad yr olion archeolegol a oedd yn bresennol o fewn y safle. Caiff y gwaith ei lywio gan Asesiad Desg blaenorol, a nododd priordy canoloesol o fewn ffiniau'r safle.

Roedd ffosydd 1 i 3 wedi'u lleoli ar draws ardal y priordy. Cofnodwyd nifer o ddraeniau wedi'u leinio â cherrig a llawr carreg fflag yn y ffosydd hyn, er ei bod yn debygol y bydd yr holl bostfeini yn dyddio o'r priordy a'u bod o'r dyddiad ôl-ganoloesol.

O fewn Ffos nodwyd 4 ar ddeg o nodweddion, gyda thri ar ddeg o'r rhain yn debygol o fod yn dyddio i'r cyfnod canoloesol. Mae'r nodweddion yn awgrymu meddiannaeth ddomestig ar hyd y brif ffordd sy'n rhedeg i mewn i Aberteifi hanesyddol. Y nodwedd olaf yn y ffos hon oedd ffos fawr o'r dyddiad ôl-ganoloesol.

Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â'r Safon a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Gwerthuso Caeau Archeolegol (ClfA 2020) a Safonau a Chanllawiau ar gyfer Arteffactau Archeolegol a Chasgliadau Amgylcheddol, Cadwraeth Dogfennaeth ac Ymchwil (ClfA 2020).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In January 2021, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth AW) was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (Henceforth EDP) to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land comprising the former Cardigan Memorial Hospital, Pont-y-Cleifion, Cardigan, SA43 1DW centred on SN 18135 46025 (Figures 1 and 2). Associated development proposals include the construction of residential housing.
- 1.1.2. Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) have requested an archaeological field evaluation to be conducted to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource in accordance with Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 sections 4.13 and 4.14.
- 1.1.3. All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (CIfA 2020).

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1. Location, Topography, and geology

- 2.1.1. The site is located on land that formerly comprised the Cardigan Memorial Hospital located 350m east from the town centre of Cardigan. The site is bounded to the north by Pont-y-Cleifion, to the east by the A487, the south by the Afon Teifi and the west by the church and churchyard of St Mary (Figures 1 and 2). The site consists of the former hospital, its grounds, and an enclosed, disused piece of ground to the east.
- 2.1.2. St Mary's church is a Grade II* listed building. The church and its associated churchyard are separated from the site by a stone wall, which, from historic mapping, appears to have its origins in the 16th century, although rebuilt in the late 20th century using slate from Cilgerran Quarry.
- 2.1.3. The site occupies land that gently rises to the north from the Afon Teifi, to approximately 10m aOD. The underlying geology comprises a sedimentary bedrock formation, consisting of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation, formed between 449 and 443.8 million years ago during the Ordovician period. This is overlain by two types of superficial deposit. The eastern and southernmost part of the site consists of Tidal River or Creek Deposits comprising clay, silt, and sand, formed during the Quaternary period. The western part of the site comprises Diamicton - Devensian Till (Irish Sea Ice), formed during the Quaternary period approximately 2 million years ago (BGS, 2022).

2.2. Archaeological and Historic Background

- 2.2.1. The site has been subject to a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) completed in February 2021 (Hayman 2021). A summary of the findings is provided below.
- 2.2.2. The DBA noted that there is no evidence for archaeology dating from the prehistoric or Roman periods from the site. Therefore, there is a low potential for surviving prehistoric and Romano-British material.
- 2.2.3. The site lies within the Lower Teifi Valley historic landscape. Cardigan is a town of medieval origin with extensive modern development around a historic core (Hayman 2021)
- 2.2.4. There is considerable evidence for activity at the site and within the wider town of Cardigan during the medieval period. John Speed's map of Cardigan (1610) provides a good impression of the size of Cardigan during the later medieval period. It depicts the main streets of the town, enclosed by a town wall. The parish church and priory are situated to the east of the town, linked to it by Church Street.
- 2.2.5. From Speed's map it is likely that a former priory was situated on the land encompassing the proposed development site. The former priory is labelled as 'The College' and depicted as two or three small buildings south-east of St Mary's Church. The priory was founded by Gilbert de Clare, probably in the early twelfth century. The priory was a daughter church of Chertsey Abbey (Surrey) and consisted of a small Benedictine community. By 1165 the priory church of St Mary also served as Cardigan's parish church. According to John Leland, this community had been reduced to only two resident monks by the 1530s (Toulmin Smith, 1906, 51). The priory was dissolved in 1538, and the buildings and estate sold off in 1539. The church passed to the parish and is now a Grade II* Listed Building (120061).
- 2.2.6. In the 17th century a house was constructed on the priory site as the residence of Catherine Phillips 1631-1664. By the mid-eighteenth century a more substantial house had been built over the 17th century one, on the priory site east of the church. This 18th century house was known as The Priory. It was the principal gentry house in Cardigan and was rebuilt in 1788-9 by John Nash as a substantial villa (Lloyd 2006, 451). Some of the villa fabric is still present within that of the later hospital. It was therefore considered that there was a high potential for post medieval finds and sub-surface archaeological features related to the 17th century and 18th century houses on the site.
- 2.2.7. A War Memorial Hospital opened on the site in 1922. Its development initially involved the heightening of the 18th century villa, work undertaken by a local architect: J. Teifion Williams. New buildings were subsequently added over time: An outpatients department opened in 1923 and a maternity ward was built following its amalgamation with the NHS in 1948. The hospital finally closed in 2019. The building is still extant on the site. There is a high potential for sub-surface archaeological remains on the site related to modern development that may have truncated earlier archaeological remains.

- 2.2.8. No previous archaeological interventions have taken place on the site of the proposed development. However, two watching briefs have been carried out in the neighbouring churchyard, associated with the installation of services (Schlee 2012; Day 2016). In these cases, the groundworks were relatively shallow and did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits
- 2.2.9. In addition, a watching brief was conducted during building works at 1 Pont-y-Cleifion, on the opposite side of the road to the development site. This revealed evidence of features and finds dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, consistent with occupation of the site in the medieval period (Darke 1996).
- 2.2.10. Finally, a desk-based assessment of proposed flood alleviation on the banks of the Teifi also covered the development area (Meek 2015).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020).
- 3.1.2. A total of four evaluation trenches, were excavated within the bounds of the planned development area. The trenches were originally positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was fully understood. However, due to on site constraints, the orientation of Trench 1 was altered from its original north-south alignment to a northeast-southwest alignment. Trench 3 was shortened to 20m from 40m and moved further to the west because of cables encountered prior to excavation. Trench 4 was also re-orientated from east-west alignment to northwest-southeast alignment. All alterations were agreed with EDP and DAT prior to excavation.
- 3.1.3. The trenches were stripped to the top of the archaeological horizon in spits, using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The removal of the overburden soils was done under the supervision of a competent archaeologist.
- 3.1.4. Any archaeological remains encountered were hand cleaned, excavated where appropriate, and recorded through the use of proforma recording sheets, high resolution digital photography, and GPS.
- 3.1.5. The finds and archive will be deposited with Ceredigion Museum, according to their archives selection process, within one year of completion of all aspects of the fieldwork. Provision will be made for storage costs.

4. Results

4.1. Trench 1

- 4.1.1. Trench 1 was oriented northeast-southwest and was located in the southwestern part of the site. It measured 15m long by 2.10m wide and 0.90m deep (Figure 3; Plate 1). The basal deposit (104) was interpreted as the natural geology and comprised a light greyish yellow silt clay containing occasional subrounded stone and shale. The deposit covered the length and width of the trench and measured 0.10m thick as excavated.
- 4.1.2. Posthole [105] had been cut into the natural and measured 0.30m by 0.30m with a depth of 0.13m. The posthole was circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a shallow concave base. It contained a single fill (106), consisting of a dark brownish-grey silty clay with moderately frequent small subangular stones. Some fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.
- 4.1.3. At the southern end of the trench was west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch [107]. The ditch measured 1.49m wide, 1.60m long, with a depth of 0.31m but continued beyond the limits of the trench and had a V-shaped profile. It contained single fill (108) which consisted of a mid-brownish-grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and small subangular stones. Sherds of medieval pottery along with animal bone were recovered from the fill.
- 4.1.4. Towards the northern end of the trench was stone-lined drain (109), which consisted of two rows of stone lining either side of cut [110] and large capping stones placed over the top (Plate 2). It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 3.70m in length, 0.66m wide and was 0.15m deep. The drain was filled by (111) which comprised a mid-greyish-brown silty clay. It contained frequent small to medium slate fragments and moderate degraded organic material. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill. Although no datable material was recovered from the drain, it is thought to be post medieval in origin.
- 4.1.5. Feature [114] had also been cut into the natural and ran alongside the north-east edge of drain (109). It measured 4m in length, 2m in width, continuing beyond the limits of excavation, and had a depth of 0.12m. It contained single fill (115) which consisted of a mid-greyish-brown clay silt. It included very frequent medium slate fragments and small subangular stones. No datable finds were retrieved from the fill. The feature was interpreted as a pit backfilled with discarded materials from the robbing of the priory buildings during the construction of the 17th century House.
- 4.1.6. Drain (109) was overlain by redeposited natural (112) which comprised a light yellowish-orange silty clay. It included rare small sandstones and organic material. It measured approximately 2m in width, 3.7m in length and had a thickness of 0.10m. The deposit was interpreted as re-deposited natural excavated during the construction of drain (109) and then deposited over the top of the drain capstones.
- 4.1.7. Redeposited natural (112) was overlain by deposit (113) which comprised a dark

greyish-brown clay silt. It contained frequent small gravel stones and finds of pottery and animal bone. The deposit measured 2.10m wide, around 5m long and had a thickness of 0.15m.

- 4.1.8. This was overlain by deposit (102) which comprised a mid-greyish-brown clay silt. It included very frequent fragments of CBM and measured 2.10m wide, 15m long and 0.60 thick. This was overlain by deposit (101) which comprised a mid-greyish-brown clay silt. It contained very frequent slate fragments and measured 15m in length by 2.10m and had a maximum thickness of 0.85m. Both (101 and (102) may have been associated with the demolition of the 17th century house, however, the presence of ceramic land drain segments within (102) suggests both deposits are more modern, potentially formed during construction or landscaping works associated with the 18th century Priory House or the early 20th century hospital.
- 4.1.9. Deposit (101) was overlain by topsoil (103) which comprised a mid-greyish-brown clay silt containing occasional subangular stones. It measured 15m in length by 2.10m wide and had a thickness of 0.25m. No datable material was recovered from this deposit.
- 4.1.10. At the northern end of the trench the topsoil had been truncated to create a road, which ran around the back of the hospital buildings. Cut [116], which measured 5m in length by 2.10m in width had a depth of 0.15m, contained aggregate deposit (100) which was comprised of mid whitish-grey sandy gravel.

4.2. Trench 2

- 4.2.1. Trench 2 was oriented approximately N-S and located in the southwestern part of the site 5m southeast of Trench 1. It measured 18m in length by 1.8m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m (Figure 3; Plate 3). The natural horizon (202) was encountered at a depth of 0.95m and had an observed thickness of 0.05m as excavated. It comprised a light greyish-yellow silty clay containing moderately frequent subangular stones.
- 4.2.2. Pit [206] had been cut into the natural and measured 1.13m by 0.53m with a depth of 0.42m (Plate 4). Only part of the pit was visible within the trench, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The pit had steep sides with a flat base and contained single fill (207) comprising a dark greyish-brown silty clay. It contained very frequent mortar fragments and small to medium subangular slate, a small animal bone fragment, an oyster shell, and a fragment of CBM.
- 4.2.3. Fill (207) and natural (202) were overlain by deposit (203) which comprised a light brownish-grey silty clay containing moderate small subangular stone. The deposit was observed across the entire trench with a maximum thickness of 0.05m. Pottery sherds and numerous animal bone fragments were recovered from the deposit.
- 4.2.4. Layer (203) was overlain by deposit (201) which comprised a mid-greyish-brown clay silt. It contained very frequent small to medium slate fragments. No finds were

recovered. It measured 1.8m wide, 18m in length and had a thickness of 0.58m. It is considered that deposit (201) is the same as (102) or (101) recorded in Trench 1 immediately to the west.

- 4.2.5. Deposit (201) was overlain by topsoil (204) which comprised a mid greyish-brown clay silt. It contained frequent, medium size subangular and subrounded stone. It measured 1.8m wide, 9m in length and had a maximum thickness of 0.90m.
- 4.2.6. As with Trench 1, the topsoil at the northern end of the trench had been truncated by cut [208], which contained aggregate (200). The aggregate was comprised of a mid whitish-grey to light greyish orange sandy gravel. It measured 1.80m wide, 7.40m long with a depth of 0.40m. It formed part of the same road recorded in Trench 1 (cut [116]).

4.3. Trench 3

- 4.3.1. Trench 3 was oriented approximately WNW-ESE and was located in the southwestern part of the site 2m north of Trench 1. It measured 18.5m in length by 1.50m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m (Figure 3; Plate 5). The natural horizon (303) was encountered at a depth of 0.80m and had an observed thickness of 0.10m. It comprised a light greyish-yellow silty clay. The natural was only observed across the eastern half of the trench.
- 4.3.2. In the centre of the trench two parallel stone-lined drains were excavated, which had been cut through the natural horizon. Both drains [308] and [316] were orientated north-west to south-east and measured 1.5m long and 0.5m wide. Drain [308] contained fill (309) which comprised a mid brownish grey-silty clay. Drain [316] contained fill (317) which was the same as (309). No datable material was recovered from either drain but they are thought to be of post medieval date.
- 4.3.3. Deposit (311) was recorded to the west of the drains, which comprised a mid blueish-grey silty gravel. The deposit continued beyond the northern limit of excavation but the observable areas measured 4m by 0.9m and had a thickness of 0.10m. It is unclear if the deposit overlaid the natural horizon as due to the instability of the trench sections at this point it was not possible to safely excavate any deeper.
- 4.3.4. Drain [305] had been cut through the southern edge of deposit (311). Unlike the other stone lined drains recorded across the site, [305] was constructed from thin sheets of slate (Plate 6). The capping stones had all slipped off the drain towards the north. The drain was aligned east to west and measured 5m in length, 0.40m in width and had a depth of 0.10m. No datable material was recovered so dating is also unclear, although again it is thought to be of post medieval date.
- 4.3.5. The western end of the drain was overlain by flagstone floor (306). The slabs did not appear to have been bonded, although it is possible that deposit (311) was a bedding layer for the slabs, with drain [305] being an underfloor drain (Plate 6). The floor measured 1.30m long by 1.4m wide with a thickness of 0.10m as excavated within

the trench.

- 4.3.6. Flag floor (306) was overlain by demolition layer (304) which comprised a mid greyish- brown clay silt. It contained very frequent medium to large shale fragments and loose rubble. Finds included pottery, glass, bone, and metal. It had a maximum depth of 0.85m. This deposit was similar to (102) and (201) recorded within Trenches 1 and 2 and may have been formed by construction or landscaping works associated with the Nash House or the hospital.
- 4.3.7. Deposit (304) was only recorded across the western half of the trench being truncated to the east by cut [313], which measured 8m in length by 1.5m in width and had a depth of 0.8m. The cut continued beyond the limits of excavation. It contained garden soil (302) which comprised a mid-greyish-brown clay silt and included occasional small to medium subangular stone. The cut formed part of small garden bed on the southern side of the main hospital building. The garden soil had been truncated by modern service trench [310] that measured 1.5m in length, 0.35m wide and 1.10m deep. It was aligned north-east to south-west and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled by (212) which consisted of mid brownish-grey silty clay that included frequent small to medium slate fragments.
- 4.3.8. The garden soil (302) was overlain by topsoil (301) which comprised a dark greyish brown loam with a maximum thickness of 0.18m.
- 4.3.9. At the western end of the trench, deposit (304) was overlain by a modern aggregate deposit (300), which was the same as deposits (100) and (200). It had a thickness of 0.25m.

4.4. Trench 4

- 4.4.1. Trench 4 was oriented approximately WNW-ESE and was located in the northeastern part of the site in a car park close to the Pont-Y-Cleifion Road. It measured 20m in length by 1.9m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m (Figure 4; Plate 7). There were two basal deposits encountered across the length of the trench: At the very eastern end of the trench basal deposit (441) was recorded at a depth of 0.74m and had a thickness of 0.26m. Basal deposit (412) was encountered across the western half of the trench at a depth of 0.40m below ground level and had an observed thickness of 0.05m. This deposit was not natural geology and was comprised of a very firm, mottled yellow clay. It contained occasional angular stones.
- 4.4.2. Cut into deposit (412) at the northwest end of the trench was a small gully [403]. The gully measured 0.74m long, 0.33m wide and 0.32m deep. The feature was aligned north to south and was recorded as terminating within the trench but continuing south beyond edge of the trench. The gully had vertical sides with a rounded base. It contained single fill (404) consisting of a mid-brownish-grey clay with occasional small subangular stones.
- 4.4.3. Towards the centre of the trench was a series of postholes [413], [415], [417], and

[419]. All four postholes were sub-circular in plan and very shallow in depth. Each posthole had steep sloping sides, with [413] (Plate 9) and [417] having rounded bases, and [415] and [419] having flat bases. Each posthole contained a single fill (414), (416), (418) and (420) respectively. These fills were similar and consisted of a mid-brownish-grey silty clay. The postholes measured between 0.18m x 0.14m in diameter and 0.05m deep; and 0.12m x 0.12m x 0.02m deep. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from fill (414). The postholes were arranged approximately in a E-W oriented line and may have formed part of a structure, potentially associated with gully [407].

- 4.4.4. To the east of the line of postholes was further posthole [421], which had also been cut into (412). This posthole was circular in plan with moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base. The posthole measured 0.14m by 0.20m and 0.02m deep. It contained a single fill (422), consisting of a mid-greyish-brown clay. It contained occasional sub-angular stones.
- 4.4.5. South-east of [421] was a circular posthole [423]. This posthole had vertical sides and a flat base, it measured 0.29m by 0.30m and 0.05m deep. It contained a single fill (424), consisting of a mid-greyish-brown clay. The fill contained occasional small, rounded stones.
- 4.4.6. The final irregular feature cut into (412) was [431], with steep sides and an undulating base. It measured 0.58m by 0.58m and 0.06m deep. It contained a single fill (432) consisting of a mid-brownish grey clay. The deposit contained occasional angular stones. It was not possible to determine whether the feature was a small pit or a posthole as it appeared to have been heavily truncated.
- 4.4.7. Overlying deposit (412) within the trench was deposit (411). This deposit consisted of a mid-yellowish green, clay. The deposit contained occasional angular stones and measured 0.06m thick. The deposit is thought to have formed through occupation on the site but it only survived in discrete areas within the western half of the trench.
- 4.4.8. A large oval pit [409] was also cut into deposit (411). This feature was only partially excavated as it continued beyond the southern limit of excavation (Plate 8). The pit had steep sloping sides with a rounded base and measured 0.40m by 1.32m and 0.42m deep. The pit contained a single fill (410), consisting of a mid-brownish-grey clay. It contained frequent sub angular and angular stones.
- 4.4.9. A curvilinear gully [407] had also been cut into deposit (411). The gully was aligned north-west to south-east with a return to the east where it terminated. Post holes [413], [415], [417], and [419] appeared to continue the line of this gully beyond the point of termination. The gully had steep sides with a rounded base and measured 2.10m long, 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill (408), consisting of a mid-brownish grey silty clay with green mottling. The fill contained occasional, medium sized, angular stone. Pottery recovered from the fill suggests a medieval date for the feature.
- 4.4.10. Gully [407] was truncated by shallow gully [429] (Plate 10), which was aligned north-

west to south-east and terminated within the trench. The gully had steep sides, with a rounded base and measured 3.12m long, 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill (430) which consisted of a mid-greenish brown silty clay with grey mottling. The deposit contained occasional angular stone. Pottery sherds recovered from the fill again suggest a medieval date for the gully.

- 4.4.11. Towards the eastern end of the trench was a shallow south-east to north-west aligned ditch [433], which had cut through (411). The ditch had steep sloping sides with a rounded transition to a flat base and measured 0.90m long, 0.65m wide and 0.07m deep. The feature contained a single fill (434), consisting of a mid-greyish green clay. The fill contained occasional angular stones and several sherds of pottery, which appear to date the feature to the medieval period.
- 4.4.12. At the very eastern end of the trench basal deposit (441) was recorded at a depth of 0.74m and had a thickness of 0.26m. This deposit consisted of mid brownish-green clay with yellow mottling. Frequent small to medium fragments of slate were observed throughout. This deposit had been cut by a stone lined drain which was aligned north-east to south-west (438). The cut, [437], had vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.26m long and 0.22m in depth. The drain was constructed from a single course of unbonded and unworked slate ranging from 0.30m by 0.22m to 0.08m by 0.28m in size (Plate 11). This was filled by a single deposit (439) consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay. The deposit contained frequent angular stone.
- 4.4.13. Truncating both (434) of ditch [433] and (439) of drain [438] was ditch [435], which was aligned approximately north to south. The ditch was only partially excavated to ascertain its stratigraphic relationship with [433] and [438]. As such the base of the ditch was not found was recorded as being 1.68, long by 0.35m deep as excavated. The ditch contained a single fill (436) consisting of a firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. The deposit contained very frequent stones and was 0.35m thick as excavated. Along the south-eastern edge of the ditch some slate relating to the drain [438] had been repurposed, potentially to prevent flooding of the ditch. A single sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from fill (436) indicating a later date for this ditch.
- 4.4.14. Overlying ditch fill (436) was deposit (440). It consisted of a firm, mid-greenish grey sandy clay and contained frequent angular stones. The deposit measured 0.30m thick and was only present in the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.4.15. Overlying deposit (411) in the rest of the trench was deposit (402). It consisted of a moderately firm, light grey clay deposit and contained occasional angular stones. The deposit measured 0.19m thick.
- 4.4.16. Overlying deposit (440) and (402) was a levelling deposit (401). It consisted of a moderately firm, dark brownish grey clay and contained frequent angular stones. The deposit measured 0.10m thick.
- 4.4.17. The uppermost deposit recorded in Trench 4, was a layer of tarmac and aggregate (400), which forms the current ground surface. This consisted of a black and mid-

yellowish brown sandy clay. It contained frequent angular stones and measured 0.43m thick.

5. The Finds

5.1.1. A total of 230 artefacts weighing 4.3kg was recovered during the course of the evaluation. These included animal bone, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, fragmented iron artefacts, marine molluscs, pottery and slate. All artefacts were dealt with in accordance with the professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2014b). The artefacts were washed and dried or, where washing was not appropriate, dry brushed.

5.1.2. After washing or dry brushing all of the artefacts were assessed to ensure none needed immediate stabilisation.

5.1.3. Finds were recovered from all four trenches and are catalogued in Table 1.

| Context Number | Object Type | Quantity | Weight | Description | Spot Date |
|----------------|--------------|----------|--------|---|-----------|
| 106 | Animal Bone | 1 | 10 | Sheep long bone | |
| 108 | Animal Bone | 5 | 14 | Very degraded fragmented large mammal bone | |
| 113 | Animal Bone | 3 | 27 | Large mammal long bone and rib fragments | |
| 203 | Animal Bone | 30 | 126 | Fragmented cattle and sheep bone and teeth | |
| 207 | Animal Bone | 1 | 25 | Large mammal fragment | |
| 304 | Animal Bone | 2 | 55 | Cattle astragalus, large mammal long bone fragments | |
| 404 | Animal Bone | 15 | 110 | Very degraded cattle bone fragments and tooth | |
| 408 | Animal Bone | 7 | 24 | 3 sheep teeth, 4 fragments - all highly degraded. | |
| 410 | Animal Bone | 5 | 3 | Fragmented large mammal teeth | |
| 411 | Animal Bone | 1 | <1 | Mammal bone fragment. | |
| 426 | Animal Bone | 2 | 28 | Cattle teeth | |
| 428 | Animal Bone | 1 | 26 | Cattle tooth | |
| 432 | Animal Bone | 1 | <1 | Mammal Bone Fragment. | |
| 207 | CBM | 1 | 181 | Fragment of glazed floor tile | |
| 401 | CBM | 1 | 45 | Brick fragment | |
| 304 | CBM | 4 | 243 | Fragments if probably roof tile - highly degraded | |
| 404 | CBM | 1 | 15 | Brick fragment | |
| 304 | Clay Tobacco | 1 | 2 | Undiagnostic pipe stem | Post |

| Context Number | Object Type | Quantity | Weight | Description | Spot Date |
|----------------|----------------|----------|--------|--|---------------|
| | Pipe | | | | medieval |
| 304 | Fe | 2 | 676 | Iron plough fragments | Post medieval |
| 406 | Fe | 1 | 16 | Corroded iron fragment - non identifiable | |
| 412 | Fe | 4 | 16 | Fragments of square shafted nail | |
| 426 | Fe | 10 | 42 | Highly corroded iron fragments - non identifiable | |
| 304 | Glass | 1 | 32 | Shard of green bottle glass | Post medieval |
| 207 | Marine Mollusc | 1 | 12 | Oyster shell, right valve, shucking notch present | |
| 304 | Marine Mollusc | 1 | 7 | Oyster shell, right valve, shucking notch present | |
| 108 | Pottery | 6 | 139 | Gritty temper | Medieval |
| 113 | CBM | 1 | 26 | Possible pipe fragment? | |
| 203 | Pottery | 7 | 43 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 304 | Pottery | 5 | 160 | Mixed | Med/post med |
| 401 | Pottery | 7 | 80 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 402 | Pottery | 30 | 666 | Oxidised wares some with green glazed, some thumb print decoration | Medieval |
| 404 | Pottery | 5 | 18 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 406 | Pottery | 3 | 41 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 408 | Pottery | 6 | 203 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 410 | Pottery | 14 | 182 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 411 | Pottery | 3 | 45 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 412 | Pottery | 2 | 30 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 414 | Pottery | 2 | 10 | Fragmented pottery, gritty temper | Medieval |
| 426 | Pottery | 7 | 55 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 428 | Pottery | 1 | 10 | Oxidised ware, gritty temper, grey core | Medieval |
| 432 | Pottery | 8 | 65 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 434 | Pottery | 8 | 106 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 436 | Pottery | 7 | 87 | Mixed | Post Medieval |
| 439 | Pottery | 2 | 27 | Mixed | Medieval |
| 440 | Pottery | 2 | 13 | Small sherds of oxidised ware, one with gritty temper. | Medieval |
| 304 | Slate | 1 | 510 | Roof slate fragment with round peg hole | |
| 436 | Slate | 1 | 49 | Roof slate fragment with round peg hole | |

Table 1: Quantification of the artefacts recovered from the site.

5.2. Animal Bone

5.2.1. A total of 74 animal bone fragments were recovered during the evaluation. The majority of the remains were highly degraded and fragmented. Identifiable fragments indicate the presence of cattle and sheep. The majority of the animal bone was recovered from trenches 2 and 4, with most appearing to be residual inclusions within domestic waste deposits.

5.3. CBM

5.3.1. A total of eight fragments of CBM were recovered over all four trenches. They included fragments of brick, glazed floor tile, roof tile and a possible pipe. All were deemed to be residual inclusions.

5.4. Clay tobacco pipe

5.4.1. A single undiagnostic post medieval pipe stem was recovered from (304) in Trench 3.

5.5. Iron

5.5.1. A total of 17 highly corroded fragments of iron were recovered from trenches 3 and 4. Two iron plough fragments were recovered from (304) in trench three and are likely to resultant from post medieval agricultural activity on the site. Most of the remaining fragments were unidentifiable due to the level of corrosion, though four fragments of square shafted nail were recovered from (412).

5.6. Glass

5.6.1. A single piece of post medieval bottle glass was recovered from (304) in Trench 3.

5.7. Marine Molluscs

5.7.1. Two oyster shells were recovered during the evaluation. Both were left valves and displayed signs of a shucking notch indicating they had been opened for human consumption. One was recovered from (207) in Trench 2 and the other from (304) in Trench 4.

5.8. Pottery

5.8.1. A total of 125 sherds of pottery were recovered during the excavation. The majority of the pottery was recovered from features in Trench 4. The pottery appears to be mostly medieval in date, with some post medieval pottery recovered from (304) and (436). It is recommended that the pottery be assessed by a specialist to identify the fabrics and forms present and confirm date and origin.

5.9. Slate

- 5.9.1. A total of two fragments of roof slate were recovered during the evaluation. One was recovered from (304) in Trench 3 and the other from (436) in Trench 4.

6. Environmental Samples

6.1. Methodology

- 6.1.1. A total of eight samples were recovered from features at Cardigan Memorial Hospital. Samples were recovered in volumes of up to 40lts from features deemed to have palaeoenvironmental potential or where dating evidence was sought.
- 6.1.2. The samples were returned to Archaeology Wales' Finds and Environmental processing facility, where they were processed using a three tank, recycled water flotation system. During the flotation process, a 500µm mesh was used to collect the residue and a 300µm mesh to collect the flot. The residue was then washed through a sieve stack containing 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 500µm mesh sizes. Each fraction was kept separate to aid drying.
- 6.1.3. Once dry the residue was sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Material was extracted from all residues greater than 2mm and separated according to type. A magnet was passed over the <2mm residue in order to collect any magnetic residue present. This was then scanned by eye for any obvious signs of hammerscale. The flots were scanned by eye for environmental remains.
- 6.1.4. Quantities of remains are described as occasional + (<5 items), moderate ++ (5-25 items), frequent +++ (25-100 items) or abundant ++++ (>100 items). The results are reported in Table 2 in Appendix 2.

6.2. Flot Report

- 6.2.1. Most of the flots produced no material of archaeological value, with samples <3> (426), <4> (106) and <7> (111) containing modern seeds and plant material. Occasional charred grain was noted in sample <1> (408) and very occasional, highly fragmented charcoal was present in sample <6> (434).

6.3. Residue Report

Small Mammal Bone

- 6.3.1. Occasional fragments of small rodent bone were recovered from samples <2> (207) and <7> (111). It is unclear whether these were part of the primary deposit or intrusive due to their size, but they are likely to be residual given the small quantity.

Large Mammal Bone

- 6.3.2. Occasional small fragments of large mammal bone were present in samples <1> (408), <2> (207), <5> (408), <6> (434) and <7> (111). Moderate quantities of highly fragmented large mammal bone were recovered from samples <3> (426), <4> (106) and <8> (410).

Burnt Mammal Bone

- 6.3.3. Occasional very small fragments of burnt mammal bone were recovered from samples <1> (408), <6> (434), <7> (111) and <8> (410).

Fish Bone

- 6.3.4. A single fish vertebra was recovered from sample <3> (426).

Marine Mollusc

- 6.3.5. Occasional small fragments of oyster shell were recovered from samples <2> (207) and <4> (106).

Pottery

- 6.3.6. Moderate quantities of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from samples <3> (426), <5> (408) and <8> (410). The pottery has been reintegrated with the main assemblage.

Glass

- 6.3.7. Occasional, very small fragments of glass were recovered from samples <2> (207), <4> (106), <7> (111) and <8>. A very small black oval shaped bead pierced towards the top was recovered from sample <3> (426).

Magnetic Residues

- 6.3.8. Samples <1> (408), <2> (207), <4> (106) and <7> (111) all contained hammerscale in both flake and spheroid varieties. The remaining samples contained small magnetic residues with no hammerscale and were likely natural in origin.

Metal

- 6.3.9. A single iron nail fragment was recovered from sample <2> (207).

Worked Flint

- 6.3.10. A potential flint scraper was recovered from sample <8> (410)

Charcoal

- 6.3.11. Very occasional small fragments of charcoal were recovered from sample <3> (426).

Charred Plant Remains (CPR)

- 6.3.12. A moderate quantity of charred oats were recovered from sample <5> (408). A fragment of hazelnut shell was also recovered from sample <6>

(434).

6.4. Summary

- 6.4.1. The majority of the material produced from the samples was highly fragmented, indicating that it was unlikely to exist within its primary context and are probably residual in nature. Some of the pieces were very small indicating that they could be intrusive from later deposits. The modern grass and seeds present in samples <3> (426), <4> (106) and <7> (111) indicate that modern material had made it into these deposits, possibly via animal burrowing or other forms of bioturbation such as rooting.
- 6.4.2. Of particular note, however, was the presence of medieval pottery, some in the form of fairly large sherds, within samples <3> (426), <5> (408) and <8> (410). Their presence and condition indicate that these deposits are likely to be medieval in date.
- 6.4.3. The material types present within the samples are indicative of settlement waste related predominantly to food, with the presence of animal bone, oyster shell and pottery.
- 6.4.4. The charred plant remains are few in number and so it is not possible to say if these are related to consumption or processing, but it is unlikely to have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 6.4.5. The presence of small amounts of hammerscale indicates that metalworking was occurring nearby, but none of the sampled deposits indicated that they were primary waste deposits from metalworking activities happening directly on site.
- 6.4.6. While the glass bead recovered from sample <3> (426) may be of some interest, it is very small in size and found within a sample containing modern seeds, which indicates the deposit has likely been disturbed and may mean the bead is intrusive.
- 6.4.7. Overall, the samples hold little further archaeological value. The pottery will be reintegrated with the main assemblage should further assessment be required. If further work is undertaken on site, which recovers more archaeobotanical remains, the charred plant remains from this phase should be integrated in any further archaeobotanical assessment. The rest of the artefact and ecofacts assemblages require no further work.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1.1. In January 2022, AW was commissioned to carry out a four-trench evaluation across the grounds of Cardigan Memorial Hospital. Trenches 1 to 3 were located across the area of the former medieval priory, which was founded in the 12th century. No definitive evidence of the priory was found during the excavation, although it is likely the stone structures recorded within Trenches 1 to 3 were constructed from stone

robbed during the demolition of the priory buildings. It is likely the stone lines drains in Trenches 1 and 3 and the flagstone floor in Trench 3 relate to the 17th century house constructed across the area of the priory.

- 7.1.2. The archaeological features encountered within Trench 4 primarily dated to the medieval period and may well represent domestic activity. The trench was just to the south of Pont-y-Cleifion road, which is the main road running westwards into the historic centre of Cardigan. The John Speed map of 1610 suggests that this road was in existence during the medieval period. The possible structure comprising gully [407] and post holes [413], [415], [417], and [419] is aligned on the Pont-y-Cleifion Road. It is also possible that these features represent activity linked to the priory, but only further work will clarify this.
- 7.1.3. Based on the results of the evaluation and the fact that the features in Trenches 1 to 3 are deeply buried it is considered unlikely that any archaeological features in this area would be impacted by the development. It is however, considered possible that further archaeological features could be encountered within the area of Trench 4.

8. Bibliography

- British Geological Survey. 2022. British Geological Survey Maps. Accessed at: www.bgs.ac.uk
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2020. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Day, A. 2016. *New Drain and soakaway at St Mary's Church, Cardigan; Archaeological Watching Brief*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd. 2022. *Cardigan Memorial Hospital: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works*. Unpublished Report.
- Hayman, R. 2021. *Land at Cardigan Memorial Hospital: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished Report.
- Meek, James, 2015. *Proposed Tidal Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cardigan: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report 2015/08.
- Schlee, D. 2012. *Mains Gas Supply Installation at St Mary's Church, Cardigan: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report 2012/72.

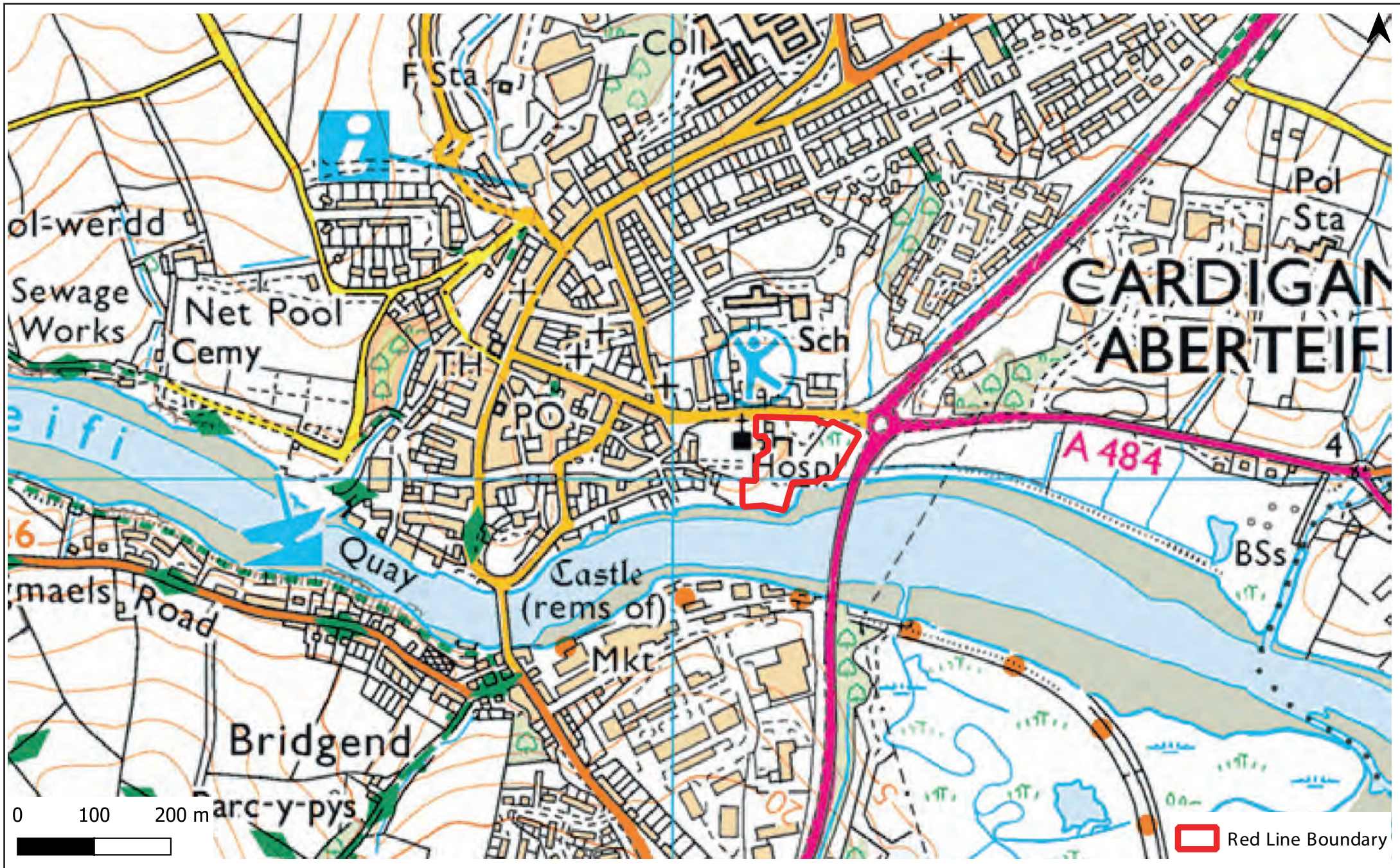


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the site.

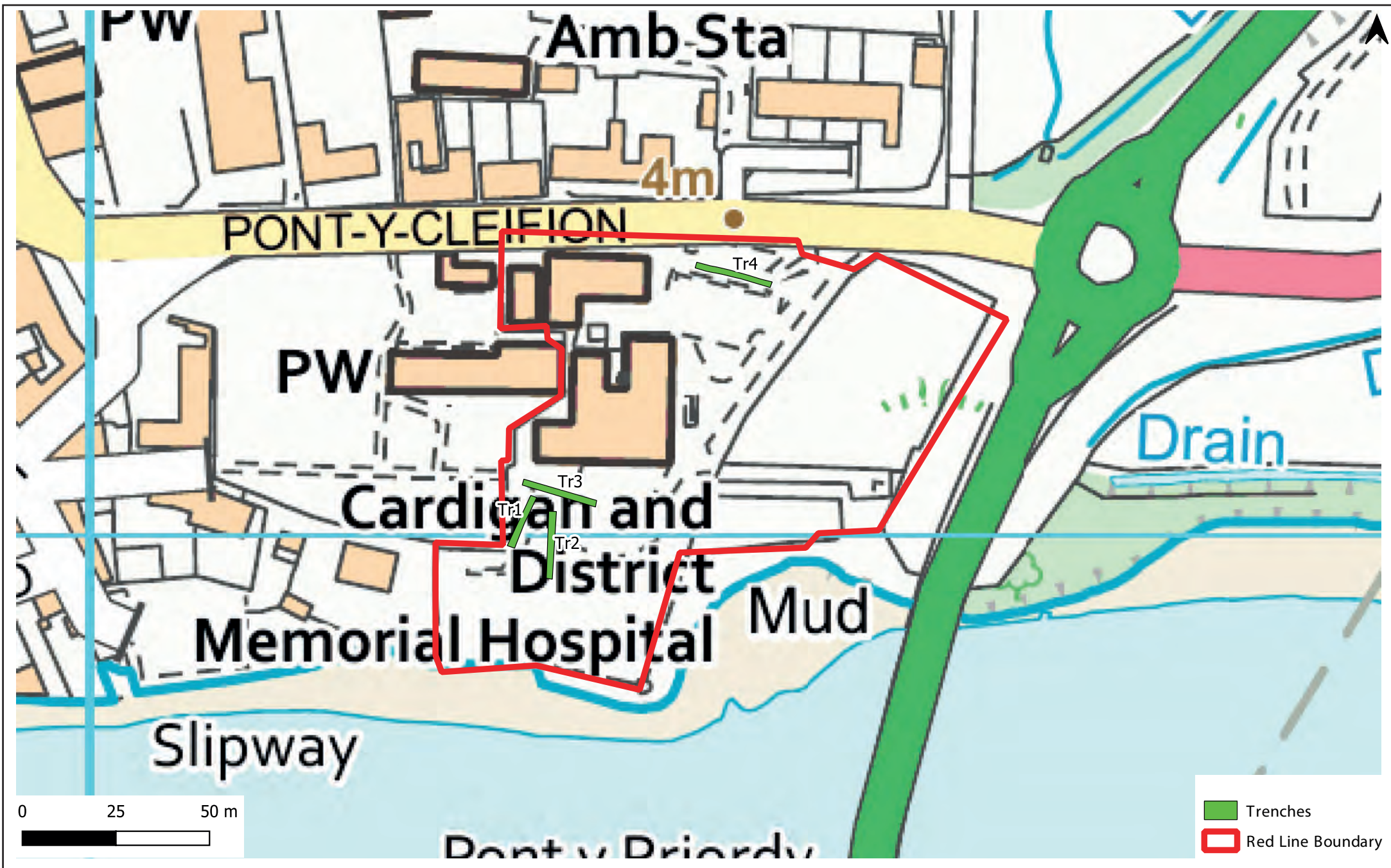


Figure 2. Map showing the location of the site and the trenches.

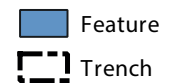
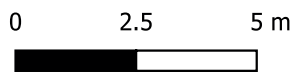
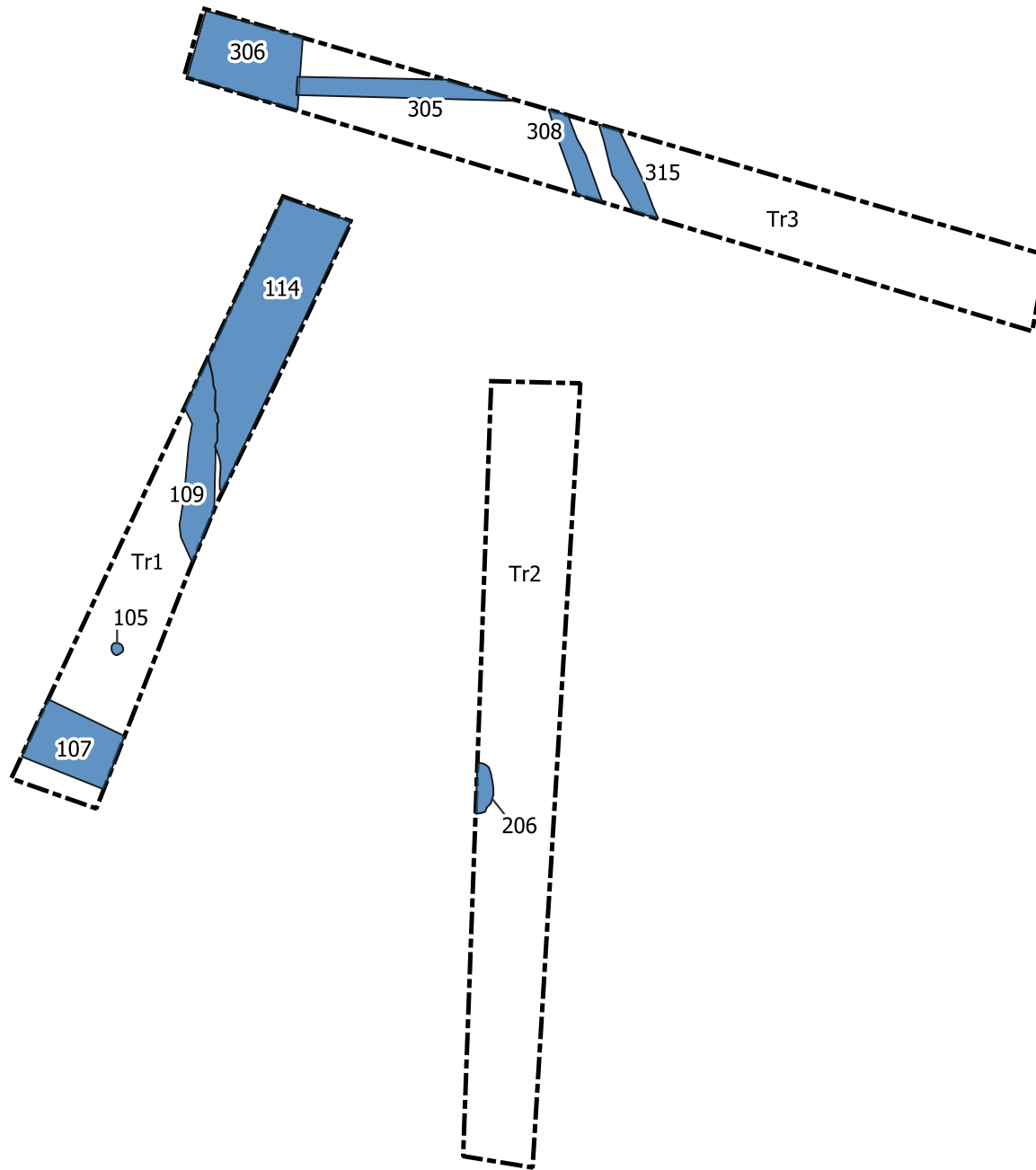


Figure 3. Plan showing the features within Trenches 1 to 3.

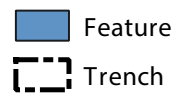
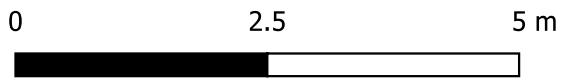
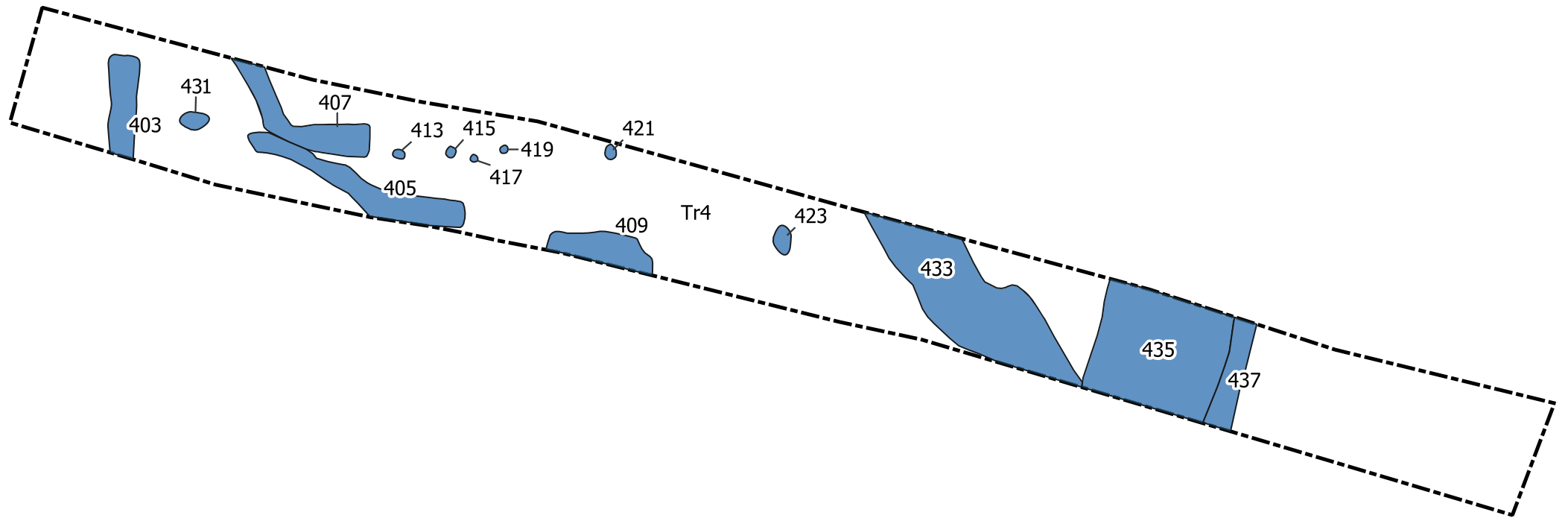
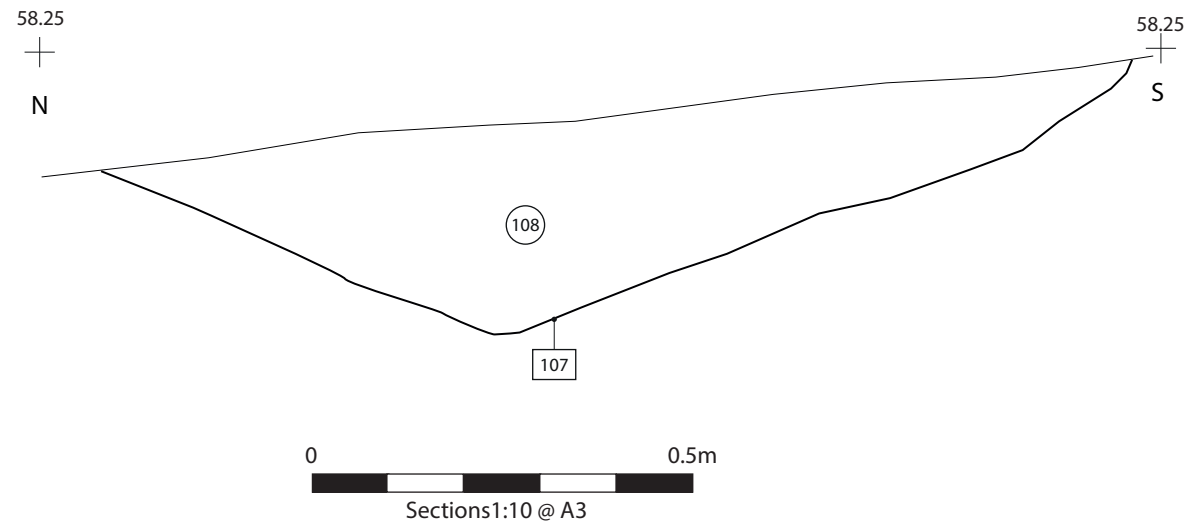
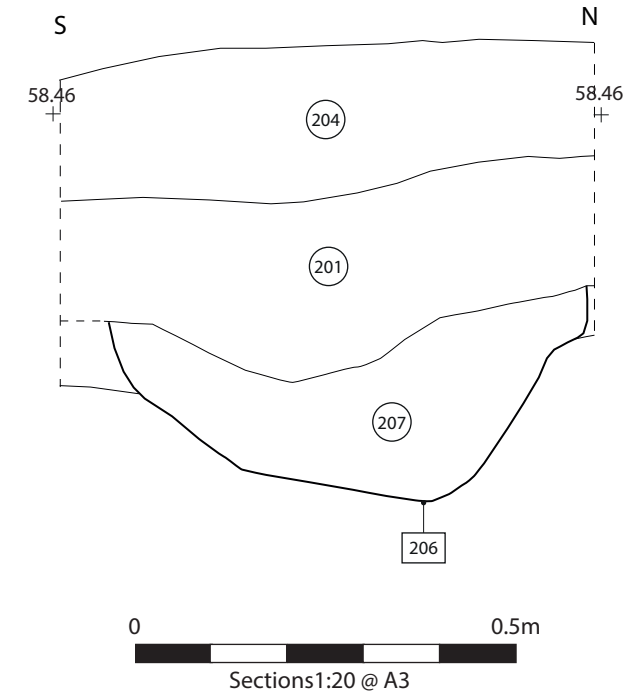


Figure 4. Plan showing the features within Trench 4.

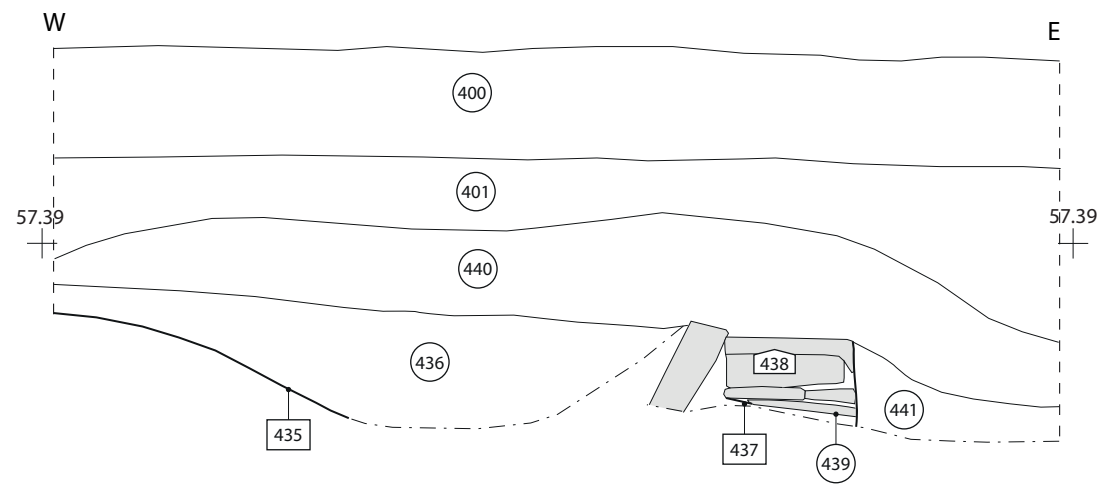
Section of Ditch [107] within Trench 1



Section of Pit [206] within Trench 2



Section showing Feature (438) within Trench 4



Section of Posthole [1005] within Trench 10

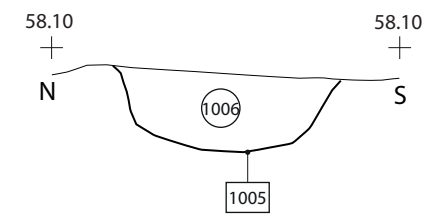
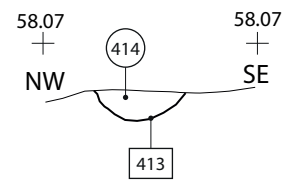


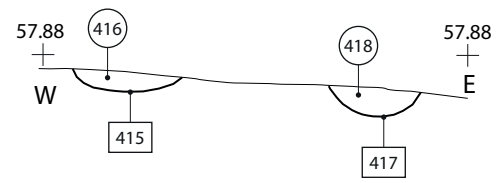
Figure 5:
Sections within Trenches 1, 2, & 4

Sections within Trench 4

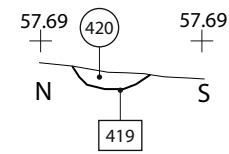
Section of Posthole [413]



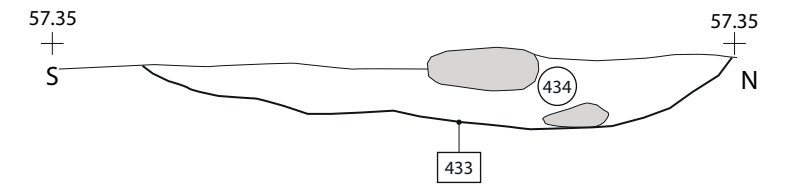
Sections of Postholes [415] and [417]



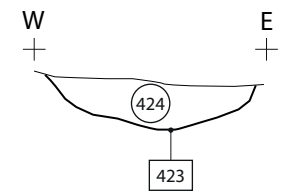
Section of Posthole [419]



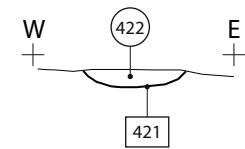
Section of Ditch [433]



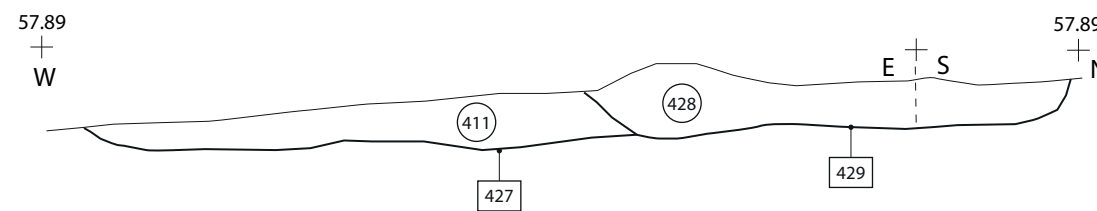
Profile of Posthole [423]



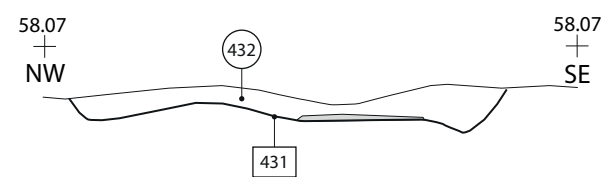
Profile of Posthole [421]



Section of Gully [429]



Section of Feature [431]



Section of Pit [409]

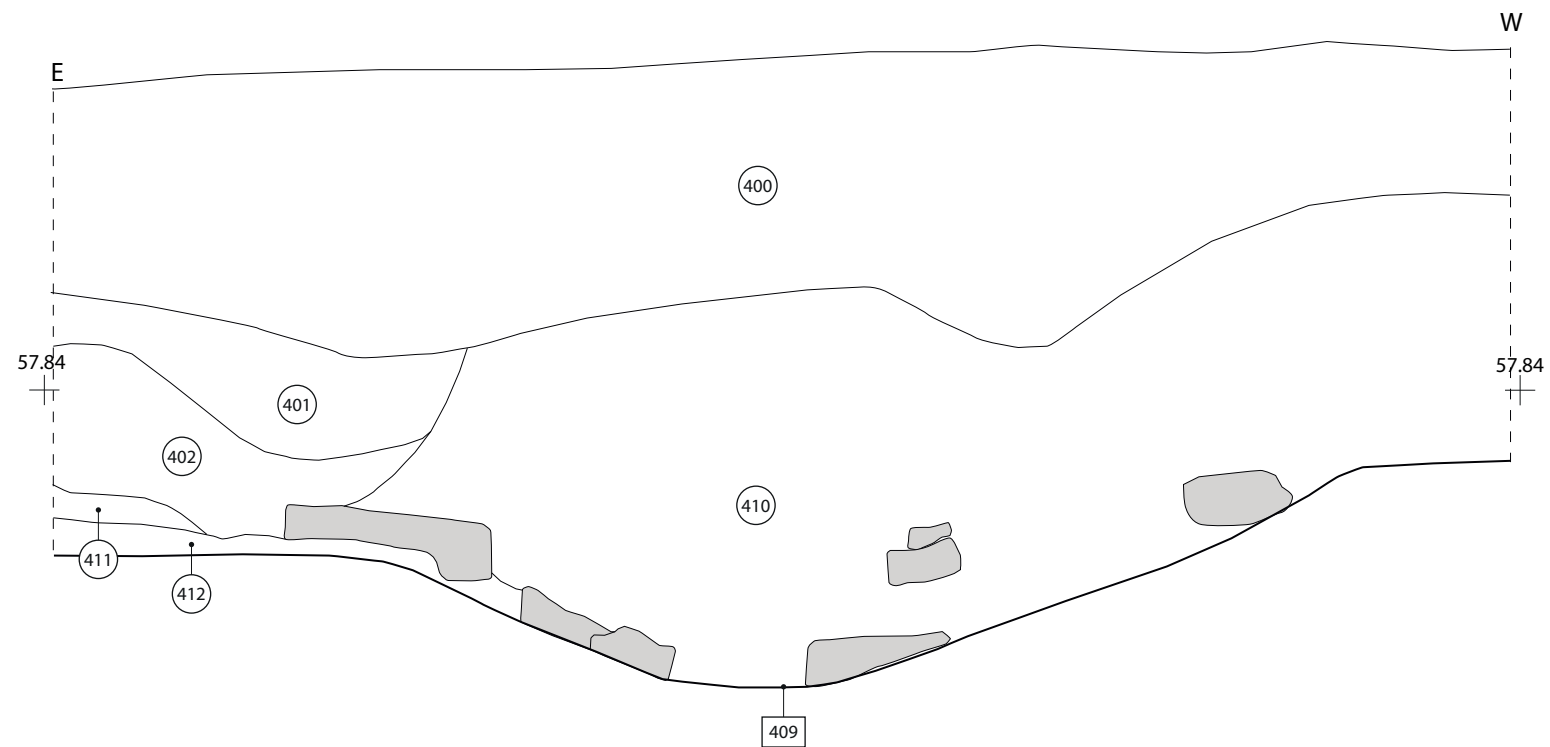


Figure 6.
Sections within Trench 4



Plate 1. South facing shot of Trench 1



Plate 2. South facing section of Drain [109]



Plate 3. South facing shot of Trench 2.



Plate 4. East facing section of pit [206].



Plate 5. East facing shot of Trench 3



Plate 6. East facing shot of flagstone floor (306) and drain (305)



Plate 7. West facing shot of Trench 4



Plate 8. North facing section of large oval pit [409]



Plate 9. North-east Facing shot of posthole [413]



Plate 10. East facing shot of gullies [407] and [429]



Plate 11. West facing shot of stone drain [438]

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:
Context Inventory

Trench 1

| Context Number: | Context Type: | Fill of/ Filled by: | Description: |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 100 | Deposit | FO[116] | Aggregate/concrete layer |
| 101 | Deposit | N/A | Demolition layer |
| 102 | Deposit | N/A | CBM piping/brick layer |
| 103 | Deposit | N/A | Topsoil |
| 104 | Deposit | N/A | Natural |
| 105 | Cut | FB(106) | Cut of posthole |
| 106 | Fill | FO[105] | Fill of posthole |
| 107 | Cut | FB(106) | Cut of medieval ditch |
| 108 | Fill | FO[107] | Fill of ditch |
| 109 | Structure | | Possible stone drain |
| 110 | Cut | FB(111) | Cut of drain {109} |
| 111 | Fill | FO[110] | Fill of drain |
| 112 | Deposit | N/A | Overburden of drain {109} |
| 113 | Deposit | N/A | Brown silt layer over (112) |
| 114 | Cut | FB(115) | Cut of possible pit |
| 115 | Fill | FO[114] | Fill of pit |
| 116 | Cut | FB(100) | Cut for aggregate/concrete layer |

Trench 2

| Context Number : | Context Type: | Fill of/ Filled by: | Description : |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 200 | Deposit | FO[208] | Aggregate/concrete layer |
| 201 | Deposit | N/A | Demolition layer |
| 202 | Deposit | N/A | Natural |
| 203 | Deposit | N/A | Thin grey layer above natural |
| 204 | Deposit | N/A | Topsoil |
| 205 | VOID | VOID | VOID |
| 206 | Cut | FB(207) | Cut of oval pit |
| 207 | Fill | FO[206] | Fill of oval pit |
| 208 | Cut | FB(200) | Cut for aggregate/concrete layer |

Trench 3

| Context Number: | Context Type: | Fill of/ Filled by: | Description: |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 300 | Layer | N/A | Asphalt and aggregate |
| 301 | Layer | N/A | Topsoil |
| 302 | Layer | N/A | Subsoil |
| 303 | Layer | N/A | Mottled grey and yellow clay layer |
| 304 | Layer | N/A | Demolition layer |
| 305 | Structure | FB(304) | Slate box drain |
| 306 | Structure | FB(307) | Stone surface |
| 307 | Fill | FO[306] | Fill of structure |
| 308 | Structure | FB(309) | Drain structure |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 309 | Fill | FO[308] | Fill of structure |
| 310 | Cut | FB(310) | Cut of modern service trench |
| 311 | Layer | N/A | Mid grey gravel and silt layer |
| 312 | Fill | FO[310] | Fill of service trench |
| 313 | Cut | FB(302) | Cut filled by garden soil |

Trench 4

| Context Number: | Context Type: | Fill of/ Filled by: | Description: |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 400 | Layer | N/A | Tarmac and aggregate |
| 401 | Layer | N/A | Dark grey deposit |
| 402 | Layer | N/A | Light grey deposit |
| 403 | Cut | FB(404) | Cut of gully |
| 404 | Fill | FO[403] | Fill of gully |
| 405 | Cut | FB(406) | Cut of curvilinear |
| 406 | Fill | FO(405) | Fill of curvilinear |
| 407 | Cut | FB(408) | Cut off L – shaped gully |
| 408 | Fill | FO(407) | Fill of L – shaped gully |
| 409 | Cut | FB(410) | Cut of pit |
| 410 | Fill | FO(409) | Fill of pit |
| 411 | Layer | N/A | Greenish layer |
| 412 | Layer | N/A | Mottled yellow deposit |
| 413 | Cut | FB(414) | Cut of small posthole |
| 414 | Fill | FO[413] | Fill of small posthole |
| 415 | Cut | FB(416) | Cut of small posthole |
| 416 | Fill | FO[415] | Fill of small posthole |
| 417 | Cut | FB(418) | Cut of small posthole |
| 418 | Fill | FO[417] | Fill of small posthole |
| 419 | Cut | FB(420) | Cut of small posthole |
| 420 | Fill | FO[419] | Fill of small posthole |
| 421 | Cut | FB(422) | Cut of small posthole |
| 422 | Fill | FO[421] | Fill of small posthole |
| 423 | Cut | FB(424) | Cut of small posthole |
| 424 | Fill | FO[423] | Fill of small posthole |
| 425 | Cut | FB(426) | Cut of gully |
| 426 | Fill | FO[425] | Fill of gully |
| 427 | Cut | FB(428) | Cut of gully – Terminal end |
| 428 | Fill | FO[427] | Fill of gully |
| 429 | Group Cut | FB(430) | Group cut of gully |
| 430 | Group Fill | FO[429] | Group fill of gully |
| 431 | Cut | FB(432) | Cut of posthole |
| 432 | Fill | FO[431] | Fill of posthole |
| 433 | Cut | FB(434) | Cut of shallow ditch |
| 434 | Fill | FO[433] | Fill of shallow ditch |
| 435 | Cut | FB(436) | Cut of ditch |
| 436 | Fill | FO[435] | Fill of ditch |
| 437 | Cut | FB(438) | Cut of stone drain |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 438 | Structure | FB(439) | Stone drain structure |
| 439 | Fill | FO[438] | Fill of stone drain |
| 440 | Layer | N/A | Greenish grey deposit |
| 441 | Layer | N/A | Mid brownish green stony layer |

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: Bulk Sample Results

| Sample No. | Context No. | Small mammal bones | Large mammal bones | Burnt mammal bones | Fish bones | Marine Molluscs | Pottery | Magnetic residues | Metal | Worked flint | Charcoal | Charred plant remains | Other | Flot? |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 408 | | + | + | | | | + poss hammer scale flakes | | | | | | CPR ++ |
| 2 | 207 | + | + | | | + oyster frag | | + hammer scale flakes | Fe + nail fragment | | | | Glass + | NO |
| 3 | 426 | | ++ | | + | | ++ | + | | | + | | Glass bead + | Modern seeds and coal |
| 4 | 106 | | ++ | | | + oyster frag | | + hammer scale flakes and spheroids | | | | | Glass + | Modern seeds |
| 5 | 408 | | + | | | | ++ | + | | | | ++ oats | | NO |
| 6 | 434 | | + | + | | | | + | | | | + hazelnut shell | | Charcoal + |
| 7 | 111 | + | + | + | | | | + hammer scale flakes | | | | | Glass + | Modern grass |
| 8 | 410 | | ++ | + | | | ++ | + | | Poss flint scraper + | | | Glass + | NO |

| Key | |
|------|--------|
| + | <5 |
| ++ | 5-25 |
| +++ | 25-100 |
| ++++ | >100 |

Archaeology
Wales

**APPENDIX III:
Written Scheme of
Investigation**



**Cardigan
Memorial
Hospital**

**Written Scheme
of Investigation
for
Archaeological
Works**

Prepared by:
**The Environmental
Dimension
Partnership Ltd**

On behalf of:
**Wales and West
Housing**

January 2022
Report Reference
edp7460_r001a

Contents

| | | |
|------------------|--|----|
| Section 1 | Introduction..... | 1 |
| Section 2 | The Site and Archaeological Background | 3 |
| Section 3 | Scope and Methodology..... | 7 |
| Section 4 | Project Management, Resourcing and Timetable | 13 |
| Section 5 | Monitoring and Review..... | 15 |
| Section 6 | Bibliography | 17 |

Appendices

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Appendix EDP 1 | Standard Evaluation Methodology |
| Appendix EDP 2 | Standard Excavation Methodology |
| Appendix EDP 3 | Standard Watching Brief Methodology |

Plan

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Plan EDP 1 | Site Location and Proposed Trench Plan (edp7460_d001b 12 January 2022 SD/RS) |
|-------------------|---|

This version is intended for electronic viewing only

| | Report ref: edp4715_r010 | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Author | Formatted | Peer Review | Proofed by/Date |
| 001_DRAFT | SD | MW | RO | |
| 0010a | SD | - | - | FM 120122 |

Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Written scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Works has been prepared by the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Wales and West Housing.
- 1.2 EDP is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the ClfA, where the Archaeology and Heritage Team is led by Andrew Crutchley, who is a Director of EDP and full Member of the ClfA. Rob Skinner, Principal Archaeology and Heritage Consultant and Dr Sarah Doherty Archaeology and Heritage Consultant, both Associate Members of ClfA have written this WSI.
- 1.3 Its content and the scope of works it sets out have been agreed through consultation with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd (DAT), in its role as archaeological advisor to Ceredigion County Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.4 This WSI has been prepared in order to address Condition 7 of the planning permission (A210510) issued for Cardigan and District Hospital Pont-y-cleifion, Cardigan, Ceredigion, Demolition of Buildings and Construction of Mixed-use Development, which states that:
- “No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.*
- Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.”*
- 1.5 This condition has been issued in accordance with Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 and Technical advice note (TAN) 24 sections 4.13 and 4.14.
- 1.6 The area of investigation covered by this WSI (hereafter known as the ‘site’) is described below and shown on **Plan EDP 1**.

This page has been left blank intentionally

Section 2 The Site and Archaeological Background

Location and Boundaries

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 218134, 246039. Its location and layout are shown on **Plan EDP 1**.
- 2.2 The development site is located to the east of the centre of Cardigan. The land to be investigated for archaeology (the site; that encompassed by this WSI) comprises the former Cardigan Memorial Hospital, Pontycleifion, Cardigan with a total combined area of c. 7.1 hectares (ha).
- 2.3 The hospital lies to the north of Afon Teifi and south of Pont-y-Cleifion, the main road eastwards out of Cardigan to a junction of the A484 and A487. The church and churchyard of St Mary is on the west side of the site and on the east, it is bordered by the A487. The site consists of the former hospital, its grounds, and an enclosed, disused piece of ground in its eastern part.
- 2.4 St Mary's church, a Grade II* listed building, and its churchyard, forms the site's western boundary, the two being separated by an extensive stone wall that largely surrounds the hospital site. From historic mapping, that wall appears to have its origins in the 16th century although it was rebuilt in the late 20th century using slate from Cilgerran Quarry.

Geology and Topography

- 2.5 The site occupies land that gently rises to the north from the Afon Teifi, rising to 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.6 The site's bedrock geology consists of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation a sedimentary rock formed between 449 and 443.8 million years ago during the Ordovician period.
- 2.7 The site is also covered by two types of superficial deposit. The eastern and southernmost part of the site consists of Tidal River or Creek Deposits - clay, silt, and sand. This sedimentary superficial deposit formed between during the Quaternary period. The western part of the site (where the hospital is currently located) consists of Till, Devensian (Irish Sea Ice) - Diamicton. This sedimentary superficial deposit formed between during the Quaternary period (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 2.8 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the development area (Cardigan Memorial Hospital) was undertaken in February 2021 (Hayman 2021). A brief summary of the DBA findings are as follows.

2.9 The development site is adjacent to the Grade II* Church of St Mary (**120061**). The site of a medieval Priory is recorded in both the DAT Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monument Record (NMR) (**PRN6602** in the HER, **NPRN35163** in the NMR), which is thought to have been located to the south-east of St Mary's Church, within the south-west part of the site. The site's archaeological potential as assessed in the DBA can be summarised as below:

- There is no evidence for archaeology of the prehistoric or Roman period at the site. Therefore, there is a low potential for Prehistoric and Roman material;
- There is considerable evidence for activity at the site and within the wider town of Cardigan during the medieval period. John Speed's map of Cardigan, dated 1610, gives a good impression of the extent of Cardigan in the later medieval period. It shows the main streets of the town, enclosed by a town wall. The parish church and priory were situated to the east of the town, linked to it by Church Street;
- The John Speed map suggests that the priory was situated to the south-east of St Mary's Church, where it was labelled as 'The College', which shows two or three small buildings. The priory was probably founded in the early twelfth century by Gilbert de Clare. This small Benedictine community was a daughter church of Chertsey Abbey (Surrey) by at least 1165 and the priory church of St Mary also served as Cardigan's parish church. John Leland reported in the late 1530s that there were only two resident monks (Toulmin Smith 1906, 51). The priory was dissolved in 1538, but not until 1539 were the priory buildings and the estate sold off. The church simply passed to the parish. Given the historic map evidence there is a moderate potential for Medieval remains at the site related to the priory, such as buried remains of buildings or possibly burials, most likely in the part of the site that is located to the south-east of the church;
- In the 17th century a house was constructed on the priory site as the residence of Catherine Phillips 1631-1664. By the mid-eighteenth century a substantial house had been built over the 17th century one, on the priory site east of the church, known as The Priory. It was the principal gentry house in Cardigan and was rebuilt in 1788-9 by John Nash as a substantial villa (Lloyd 2006, 451). Some of the villa is still extant within the later hospital. It is therefore considered that there is a high potential for post-medieval finds and possibly buried features related to the 17th century house and potentially of the 18th century house;
- A War Memorial Hospital opened on the site in 1922, which initially involved the heightening of the 18th century villa, work undertaken by a local architect, J. Teifion Williams. New buildings were subsequently added over time: An outpatients department opened in 1923 and a maternity ward was built following its amalgamation with the NHS in 1948. The hospital finally closed in 2019. The building is still extant on the site. There is a high potential for buried remains in the site related to modern development that may have truncated earlier archaeological remains;
- There have been no archaeological interventions on the site of the proposed

development. Watching briefs have been carried out on two occasions in the neighbouring churchyard, associated with the installation of services (Schlee 2012, Day 2016). In these cases, the groundworks were relatively shallow and did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits; and

- A watching brief was conducted during building works at 1 Pont-y-Cleifion, on the opposite side of the road to the development site, which revealed evidence of features and finds dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, consistent with occupation of the site in the medieval period (Darke 1996). A desk-based assessment of proposed flood alleviation on the banks of the Teifi also covered the development area (Meek 2015).

This page has been left blank intentionally

Section 3 Scope and Methodology

Scope

- 3.1 Following consultation with DAT via email in November 2021, the scope of the archaeological investigations defined by this WSI are as follows:
1. Evaluation trial trenching comprising four trenches in the north, north-east and south-west of the site to target the areas where the Medieval Priory is thought to have been located and the northern part of the site that is proposed for new buildings; and
 2. Depending on the results of the trial trenching, targeted mitigation either in the form of a set-piece excavation or a watching brief in relevant parts of the site.
- 3.2 The trial trenching (1) will identify the extent of modern disturbance and archaeological preservation in areas of the site where archaeological remains are considered most likely to be found.
- 3.3 The scope of (2) above will be defined through consultation with DAT following the outcome of (1). It is anticipated that, if the trenching demonstrates that the targeted areas are entirely disturbed and devoid of significant archaeology then further mitigation (2) may not be required.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.4 Archaeological trenched evaluation represents a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.
- 3.5 If such archaeological remains are present, field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. A detailed description of the standard evaluation methodology proposed to be followed is given in **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 3.6 The evaluation will be carried in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020a).
- 3.7 The standard reads thus:

“An archaeological field evaluation will determine and report on, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims on the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.”

- 3.8 It will be carried out by a specialist archaeological contractor, preferably a Registered Organisation of the ClfA. Their Method Statement, detailing specific information concerned with project team, programming and health and safety, will be submitted separately, prior to the commencement of trenching.
- 3.9 The aims of the evaluation trenching will be to:
- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
 - Identify their location, nature, date and state of preservation;
 - Assess their significance; and
 - Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.
- 3.10 The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, removing spits of no more than 0.2m at a time and placing the spoil at a safe distance (i.e. at least 1m) from the trench edge. Part of the area to be targeted is covered by hard standing and it is anticipated a breaker will be required.
- 3.11 Appropriate provision will be made for archaeological stratigraphy in excess of c. 1m deep, which may need to be examined and sampled. This will depend on the specific ground conditions (and is considered unlikely in this instance) but where necessary trenches would require battering back or shoring to facilitate investigation of deeply buried deposits.
- 3.12 Machining will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon is reached, from which point hand excavation and recording will commence, employing the method which is contained within **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 3.13 The pre-construction trench evaluation will:
- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials etc.) and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits etc.);
 - Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues etc.), its condition, given the nature of the deposits encountered;
 - Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, molluscs, soils etc.), its condition and potential, given the nature of the deposits encountered;
 - Establish the depth of significant archaeological remains below the existing ground level, as well as confirming their aOD heights; and

- Make the results available for the wider archaeological community.
- 3.14 Once opened, DAT will be invited to inspect the trench(es) to confirm that sufficient evidence has been gathered to characterise the archaeological sequence. At this stage a preliminary discussion regarding the requirement for, and scope of, any further mitigation will be undertaken. Options for further mitigation might include excavation, or a watching brief, carried out within a defined part of the site.
- 3.15 As a principle (depending on the nature of the data and the finds recovered from the site) a draft report should be prepared following the completion of the evaluation. However, in this context the trenching may be reported on with the results of further mitigation should this be required. If not then a separate report will be produced detailing the result of the trial trenching.
- 3.16 However, should a decision be made to progress from trenching to full excavation, these works are anticipated as taking place concurrently with the other investigations elsewhere within the site. In that circumstance, the need for the report would be obviated.

Archaeological Mitigation

- 3.17 If deemed necessary mitigation would comprise either (a) excavation of set area(s) ahead of the construction works, or, (b) the maintenance of a watching brief during the construction groundworks. Specific methodologies for these archaeological techniques are outlined below.

Mitigation Methodologies

Archaeological excavation methodology

- 3.18 Archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives, which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made, and objects gathered, during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design. A more detailed description of the excavation methodology is given in **Appendix EDP 2**.
- 3.19 The excavations will be carried out by a specialist archaeological contractor, preferably a Registered Organisation with the ClfA, in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation' issued by the ClfA (2020a). The given standard is:

"An archaeological excavation will examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. It will result in one or more published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive."

3.20 Their Contractor's Method Statement, detailing specific information concerned with project team, programming and health and safety, will be submitted separately, prior to the commencement of mitigation works.

Aims

3.21 The primary aim of the proposed mitigation is to ensure that any archaeological remains are treated in accordance with planning policy set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Version 11, 2021 and TAN 24.

3.22 In general, excavation will aim to:

- (i) Establish the location, extent, nature and heritage significance of any archaeological deposits or materials within the area(s) proposed for excavation;
- (ii) Make an appropriate record of such deposits and material prior to their destruction;
- (iii) Disseminate the results of the archaeological works, proportionate to the findings of the fieldwork; and
- (iv) Deposit a well-ordered archive in an appropriate repository following completion.

3.23 In circumstances under which archaeological excavation is requested as a form of mitigation, it is considered likely that significant archaeological remains will be identified during fieldwork. In these circumstances, the completion of a process of post-excavation assessment will be required to feed into dissemination and/or publication of the results. The need for (and extent of) this will be agreed through consultation with DAT.

3.24 In fulfilling these aims and objectives, the proposed archaeological works will comprise appropriate and satisfactory mitigation of the expected effects of the scheme, and will be sufficient for the discharge of Condition 7 of planning permission (A210510) issued for Cardigan and District Hospital Pont-y-cleifion, Cardigan, Ceredigion, Demolition of Buildings and Construction of Mixed-use Development.

Research Objectives

3.25 Archaeological sites requiring mitigation by excavation, that are identified following the completion of the evaluation geophysics/trenching phases, will be assessed on their own merit as to how they might contribute to the objectives of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of South-West Wales. (<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/areasoutheast.html>).

3.26 The works might for example, further our understanding of

- The Welsh Monastery or Clas;
- Norman Expansion into South-West Wales; and

- The transition from the pre-Norman Llan and monastery.

3.27 It is anticipated that research objectives for excavation will be agreed in advance with DAT, and then be outlined in the Contractor's Method Statement to be agreed prior to mitigation.

Contingency works

3.28 In the event that significant archaeological resources are revealed at the edge of an excavation area, which are only partially within the excavation, the initial area will be extended (stripped of soils) until an archaeologically 'clear' zone extending to 10m around the resources has been established.

3.29 The decision to proceed with an additional strip, extending the extent of the mitigation area, will only be made following a review by EDP and DAT - that significant archaeological remains would otherwise be destroyed without record if the contingency is not implemented. The extent of the strip will be kept under regular review by the managing organisation and DAT, and the decision that the extension is sufficient will be made only through consultation between the managing organisation and DAT.

Archaeological Monitoring Methodology

3.30 Archaeological monitoring (or watching brief) 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. A detailed description of watching brief methodology is given in **Appendix EDP 3**.

3.31 A watching brief should 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.

3.32 It would also 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 to a satisfactory and proper standard.

3.33 Any watching brief which is required during the development would be carried out by a specialist contractor, preferably a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

3.34 The watching brief would be carried out in accordance with the '*Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief*' issued by the ClfA, (2020a). These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of an archaeological watching brief.

3.35 The given standard is: "*An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and*

practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA”.

- 3.36 Any requirement for an archaeological watching brief would be determined through consultation with DAT. A Method Statement would be produced by the appointed contractor prior to any work commencing.
- 3.37 The appointed contractor would, following completion of the fieldwork, produce a report (and/or publication) outlining the results of the archaeological watching brief for submission to the Client and DAT.

Section 4

Project Management, Resourcing and Timetable

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation, reporting and archiving for the project will be managed by EDP, acting in their role as agents to the Client.
- 4.2 EDP is a Registered Organisation (RO) with ClfA, where the Archaeology and Heritage Team is led by Andrew Crutchley, a Director of EDP and full Member of ClfA. The project will be managed by Rob Skinner MA ACifA and Dr Sarah Doherty ACifA.
- 4.3 In its role, EDP will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the WSI, in addition to the ClfA Code of Conduct and relevant Standard and Guidance documents (ClfA 2020a, 2020b, 2020c). In doing so, and managing the archaeological contractor to complete the project, it will satisfy the requirements of ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work on, or Providing Consultancy Advice on, Archaeology and the Historic Environment* (ClfA 2020d).
- 4.4 All archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation, reporting and archiving will be completed by the archaeological contractor. Detail on the management and resourcing of the archaeological contractor's team will be set out in a separate Method Statement.

Timetable

- 4.5 Subject to agreement of the scope of works, it is proposed to commence the archaeological works in the following order:
- Trial Trench Evaluation, as specified above, as a concurrent exercise; and
 - Any further mitigation works required as a result of the evaluation works (to be agreed with DAT).
- 4.6 EDP will notify DAT in writing within one week of the completion of any phase or significant milestone of work on the site.

This page has been left blank intentionally

Section 5

Monitoring and Review

- 5.1 All archaeological investigation and recording at the site will be subject to the WSI and the Method Statement provided by the archaeological contractor, which will be submitted to and approved by DAT in advance of works proceeding.
- 5.2 DAT will be afforded access to visit the site, as required, to inspect the archaeological works and to ensure that they are being conducted both to the proper professional standards and in accordance with the WSI and Method Statement. A projected timetable for the site work will be agreed in advance between EDP and DAT to facilitate this.
- 5.3 EDP will represent the client in any site monitoring/review meetings which take place during the course of the archaeological fieldwork.

This page has been left blank intentionally

Section 6 Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Reading.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*, Reading,

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief*, Reading.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020d, *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work on, or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment*, Reading.

Darke, I.M., 1996, *1 Pont y Cleifion, Cardigan : Report on the archaeological Watching brief*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Day, A., 2016, *New Drain and soakaway at St Mary's Church, Cardigan; Archaeological Watching Brief*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Griffiths, R., 1990, 'The Making of Medieval Cardigan', *Journal of the Ceredigion Antiquarian Society* 11.2, 97-133.

Hayman, R. 2021. *Land at Cardigan Memorial Hospital Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.
Lloyd, T., Orbach, J. and Scourfield, R., 2006, *The Buildings of Wales: Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion*. London: Yale University Press.

Meek, J., 2015, *Proposed Tidal Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cardigan: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report 2015/08.

Pritchard, E., 1904, *Cardigan Priory in the Olden Days*. London: William Heinemann

Research Framework for the Archaeology of South-West Wales
(<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/areasoutheast.html>).

Schlee, D., 2012, *Mains Gas Supply Installation at St Mary's Church, Cardigan: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report 2012/72.

Toulmin Smith, L. (ed), 1906, *The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland*. London: G. Bell.

Welsh Government, 2018, *Planning Policy Wales Edition Ten*, Cardiff.

Welsh Government, 2017, *Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24) The Historic Environment*, Cardiff.

This page has been left blank intentionally

Appendix EDP 1

Standard Evaluation Methodology

- A1.1 The purpose of trial trench evaluation is to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of development by establishing the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area.
- A1.2 The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Archaeological Research Frameworks for the country. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.
- A1.3 The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Planning Policy Wales Version 11 (PPW11), 2021 and Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24), 2017.

Fieldwork

- A1.4 All trenches will be set-out using differential Global Positioning System (GPS), which will also be used to provide absolute heights above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Service plans will be consulted in advance of excavation and safe digging techniques will be observed.
- A1.5 All trenches will be opened by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All trenches will be excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision and will be excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation will terminate at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Spoil will be stored at a safe distance from the trench especially in circumstances where the need for shoring requires better access to the trench edges.
- A1.6 Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation will continue by hand, except where agreed otherwise with DAT. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence will be recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- A1.7 A sufficient quantity (to adequately evaluate the site) of identified features will be investigated and recorded. Where features form a definite arrangement, a sample of features within the arrangement will be sample-excavated. Features not suited to excavation in evaluation trenches will be investigated in plan only. This would typically apply to areas of complex, intercutting features such as structures with *in situ* floor surfaces, kilns and other 'special' features, all of which benefit from open area investigation and suffer when excavated during trial trench evaluations. No features will be wholly excavated; similarly, structures and features worthy of preservation will not be unduly excavated.

- A1.8 There is a requirement to evaluate the full sequence of deposits encountered and it is possible that the trenches will need to be stepped, shored or battered back. This needs to be a consideration at the project planning stage.
- A1.9 It is provisionally expected that trenches will be backfilled by replacing excavated materials back into each hole in reverse order of excavation; and by tamping down with the excavator as tidily as practicable.

Recording

- A1.10 All recording will follow Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations*. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples will be given unique numbers. All recording will be undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. In the event that stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled. Digital photographs to a minimum of 20mp will be taken; a graduated metric scale will be clearly visible.
- A1.11 A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information will be recorded digitally. The site plan will be accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to aOD. Where appropriate, sections and stratigraphic sequences will be recorded digitally. Digital recording will be undertaken using a differential GPS or an Electronic Distance Meter (EDM), linked to a hand-held computer in order to allow data checking while in the field. If additional detailed recording of features and sections is required (i.e. where their complexity means that archaeological information could be lost if recorded digitally), then plans and sections will be hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections).

Samples and Artefacts

- A1.12 Finds will be routinely recorded by context and recorded three-dimensionally where appropriate (i.e. where their position within a context can provide further significant information or the find is of particular significance). Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation will be cleaned using appropriate techniques and packaged and stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be cleaned, marked and catalogued.
- A1.13 The terms of the *Treasure Act 1996* will be followed with regards to any finds which might fall within its scope. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- A1.14 The site sampling strategy is to collect bulk samples from selected deposits for wet sieving and floatation in order to recover any environmental material and other finds (e.g. bone, pottery etc.). Deposits will be selected on site for sampling based upon their potential to

contain artefacts or ecofacts relevant to understanding the character, date or significance of the deposit and of the environmental resource itself. It is noted that not all environmental remains are visible to the naked eye under field conditions; therefore, bulk samples will be taken from features of potential significance even when no ecofactual/artefactual evidence has been directly observed.

- A1.15 A bulk sample will typically be 40 litres. However, where large deposits are encountered more than one bulk sample may be taken. Similarly, small deposits such as the fills of postholes may contain less than 40 litres of sediment and will be fully sampled. All samples collected on site will be processed and assessed, unless the stratigraphic assessment demonstrates that they derive from features with no archaeological significance, or unless they would provide duplicate information (e.g. multiple samples from the same phase of a ditch). A statement will be given on any discarded samples. The results and recommendations for any further work will be included in the evaluation report.
- A1.16 Where waterlogged deposits are encountered, appropriate sampling techniques will be employed to maximise the environmental information gained from such deposits. This may include the taking of monolith or core samples for pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs (e.g. testates and fungal spores), and large specialist samples for plant macrofossil, wood (including waterlogged wood) and insect analyses.

Reporting and Archive

- A1.17 All aspects of reporting and archive will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the ClfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007). On completion of the evaluation the archaeological contractor will produce a site archive and, if appropriate, an Updated Project Design in line with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018). This will include all relevant specialist assessments of excavated material.
- A1.18 Final report contents and format will accord with the ClfA standard for Field Evaluation and with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018) Copies of the report will be sent to the client for onward transmission to the local planning authority; hard copies will be passed to the Historic Environment Record (HER) at the appropriate time in the project cycle and with due regard to any issues of commercial confidentiality.
- A1.19 In addition, where it is available, the HER will receive geo-referenced digital data for survey, evaluation and excavation locations (including excavation phase plans) in ESRI shape or dxf format. Where possible an accession number will be obtained during the preparation of the method statement.
- A1.20 All reports will be submitted to the HER within six months of the completion of fieldwork, once again assuming that this is not precluded by any issues of commercial confidentiality.

A1.21 The finds and archive will be deposited with the relevant recipient museum. Provision will be made for storage costs. Deposition will be undertaken within one year of the completion of fieldwork.

A1.22 If the museum or repository (HER) is able to accept and maintain digital archives, these will be transferred with the rest of the archive following the museum's guidelines and packaged appropriately. Metadata forms will accompany all digital archives.

A2.23 The following documents should be adhered to:

- Museum and Galleries Commission, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992);
- English Heritage, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2) (1991); and
- CiFA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020).

Human Remains

A1.24 All finds of human remains will be reported to the consultant/client/coroner/curator. If human remains are to be excavated during subsequent work, a license will be gained from the Ministry of Justice in accordance with Section 25 of the *1857 Burial Act*. All excavation and treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains will be undertaken in cognisance of *IfA Technical Paper Number 13* (Brickley & McKinley 2004) and (in the absence of Wales-specific guidance) relevant English Heritage guidelines (2005).

Appendix EDP 2

Standard Excavation Methodology

- A2.1 The purpose of excavation (for any area of the site that requires this form of mitigation), will be to record and sample features and deposits prior to their destruction, and will be undertaken by the appointed archaeological contractor.
- A2.2 The information collected by the evaluation phase will inform the excavation phase of the work (if required), and all works will be undertaken with reference to the Archaeological Research Framework for the region. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in this framework.
- A2.3 Although the precise sampling methodology will be determined on site, it is provisionally proposed that the following approach will be used. Deposits will be excavated by hand, using appropriate tools. All archaeological features should be subject to appropriate levels of excavation. In summary, these are likely to equate to:
- Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (e.g. burials, cremations,) and domestic/industrial activity (e.g. walls, post-holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) will be investigated by removing 100% of the deposit from each feature dependent on its state of preservation, age and relative rarity; and
 - Features relating to other activities will be subject to the following provisional sampling levels which will be reviewed again depending on their state of preservation, age and relative rarity: pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature; linear features (e.g. ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 10% sample of the deposits from each feature.
- A2.4 However, it is recognised that there may be cases when individual features do not merit these levels of sampling. Nonetheless, any variation to these levels would need to be approved by DAT following on-site discussion.
- A2.5 If machine work; i.e. additional stripping; is required to facilitate the works, this must be completed under archaeological supervision and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed. Care should be taken to ensure plant and machines do not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions or cross stripped areas.
- A2.6 The machine used should be powerful enough for a clean job of work and all spoil will need to be stored at a safe distance from excavation edges. All spoil should be observed, and metal detected for any archaeological finds.
- A2.7 Any human remains that are encountered will initially be left in situ and reported to the appropriate authorities. Subsequent removal will comply with the relevant Home Office regulations and current archaeological best-practice.

- A2.8 All finds of gold and silver, or hoards of prehistoric metals, will be moved off site to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures set out in the *Treasure Act 1996*. Where removal cannot be completed on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- A2.9 Suitable contexts will be subjected to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale. This work will meet the minimum standards recommended by DAT. Decisions regarding which contexts are suitable for environmental sampling will be made on site in consultation with EDP and DAT.
- A2.10 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not (including material from spoil tips), will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date excavation contents.
- A2.11 The HER and any relevant museum will be notified of the excavation and an accession and Event number (if required) issued prior to the commencement of the work. Details of the archive deposition should be submitted to the HER.

Recording Systems

- A2.12 The recording system must be compatible with the most widely used in the county. Pro-forma context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships, and, for complex stratigraphy, a separate matrix diagram should be employed. The following plans and sections are required:
- An overall site plan of the excavated area will be prepared detailing archaeological deposits, as well as the extent of the area relative to the National Grid on a 1:2500 plan. An overall excavation plan will be prepared at 1:100 scale;
 - Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Section drawing should include heights aOD;
 - All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and aOD spot heights for all principal strata and features; and
 - An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section.

Finds and Samples

- A2.13 A high priority should be given to dating any remains, and so all artefacts and finds will be retained. Consideration will also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and

cultural/environmental evidence. Environmental samples will be taken from suitable deposits and examined for carbonised remains, macroscopic plant remains, pollen, seeds, insects, molluscs etc.

- A2.14 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner to prevent deterioration. This will involve cleaning and conservation, where necessary, and labelling, cataloguing and secure storage in appropriate containers.
- A2.15 The contractor will submit, as part of the Method Statement for the excavation, a strategy for palaeo-environmental sampling on the site and for processing and analysis of samples. This work should accord with the minimum standard guidance provided by DAT. The contractor will carry out an assessment of the palaeo-environmental potential of the site and shall submit this assessment in concise form in writing within the full post-excavation assessment report. The contractor will seek the advice of a palaeo-environmental specialist in this connection.
- A2.16 The archaeological organisation will need to demonstrate that arrangements are in hand to cover all necessary processing, conservation and specialist analysis of finds and samples, including if necessary the conservation of organic and composite materials, and dendrochronological and environmental analysis of samples.
- A2.17 Every effort will be made to ensure that finds analysis is consistent with existing local systems.

Post-Excavation

- A2.18 The archive will be prepared, and a post-excavation assessment undertaken, immediately after site works are completed. In lieu of equivalent Welsh guidance, this will be prepared in accordance with the specification given in *Appendices 4 and 5* of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and will conform with the format outlined in the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth..
- A2.19 Each category of finds will be assessed by specialist staff and recommendations prepared for further study. Funds will be made available for any additional works required and for conservation purposes where applicable. All artefacts and ecofacts will be processed in accordance with standard practice. No artefacts, ecofacts or environmental samples will be discarded without written permission from the DAT.
- A2.20 One draft copy of the report will be made available to EDP as soon as it is ready. It will be evaluated, and recommendations made for improvement. Four copies of the finished report (three bound and one unbound or digital) will subsequently be submitted to EDP, for approval by the client, before submission to the HER, along with digital data. Following changes in the Planning Act (Wales) 2015, the submission of the final reports will be sent to the Unitary Authority, which will then consult with the DAT as needed.

A2.21 Arrangements will be made for deposition of the finds (with the written permission of the landowner) and the site archive with the relevant museum within twelve months of completion of fieldwork. Written confirmation of this will be provided to the council's archaeological officer.

A2.22 Provision will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. A summary report will be submitted for publication in the relevant local journal. Additional publication requirements will be agreed where necessary.

A2.23 The excavation report should include:

- A review of the aims and methods used in the excavation;
- A table summarising the descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts and their interpretation, with reference to the county artefacts type series;
- Artefact analysis to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated;
- The report should be illustrated with appropriate material including site and excavation area plans, sections (1:10), plans of any archaeological features (1:20) and general and detailed photographs;
- The nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological and environmental material uncovered with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites in the area;
- An interpretation of the results should be produced and attention should be given to the significance of the remains in local, regional and national terms, if appropriate; and
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating of the strategy and the results.

A2.24 In addition, the report will conform with the required content as outlined in the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018).

A2.25 Copies of any reports arising from the excavation will be deposited with the DAT Historic Environment Record.

Archiving

A2.26 The site archive, which will comprise records of the archaeological excavations and any materials recovered, including written elements, plans and drawings, photographic prints and transparencies (where appropriate) and other primary data recovered during the

investigation, must be quantified, ordered, indexed and made internally consistent. It will also contain as a minimum requirement a site matrix, site summary (a short report giving a preliminary account of the discoveries) and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

- A2.27 All artefacts (e.g. pottery, metalwork, objects in worked flint and stone, wood, bone, horn, leather and slag) and ecofacts (organic finds such as bones, preserved ancient plant remains, seeds, pollen and charcoal, soil samples), recovered during the archaeological investigation will be made available to the contractor pending completion of the excavation report, to be stored during the course of the archaeological investigation at the contractor's secure offices or usual place of secure storage of archaeological finds.
- A2.28 All artefacts recovered during the archaeological investigation will be suitably washed (where the condition of the artefacts allows) and marked by the contractor, and all artefacts and ecofacts bagged and boxed by the contractor, in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation/RESCUE publication *First Aid for Finds* (3rd. ed. 1998). All 'small finds' will be boxed together, separate from bulk finds.
- A2.29 In preparing cost estimates for the archaeological investigation, the contractor will include provision for at least a basic minimum level of conservation of finds liable to deterioration after excavation.
- A2.30 Within 12 months of completion of the written and drawn site archive will be deposited by the contractor in the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) National Monuments Record, and they shall send confirmation in writing of such deposition at the same time to the council's advisor, except if further excavation/post-excavation work is required, when, by agreement, the period may be extended.
- A2.31 Subject to the legislation of the *Treasure Act 1996*, all artefacts and ecofacts unearthed from the investigation and all other elements of the site archive (as defined in the *English Heritage's The Management of Archaeological Projects* [1991]) will be deposited by the contractor in an appropriate public museum, registered or provisionally registered by the Museums and Galleries Commission and acceptable to the Local Planning Authority. No artefacts or ecofacts from the site shall be deposited in the relevant museum without the prior written consent of the landowner.
- A2.32 Prior to the deposition of finds in the recipient museum, the contractor should agree with that museum the sample or quantity of bulk finds (pottery, animal and (if appropriate) human bone, other ecofactual material, building material, burnt flint, worked flint and stone) to be deposited.
- A2.33 All excavated artefacts and ecofacts and all other elements of the site archive will be delivered by the contractor to the recipient museum as one deposit. Where this arrangement is not practicable lists will be submitted by the contractor to the recipient museum of objects not deposited, together with information as to the quantity involved and their current location, reasons why items have not been deposited and a timetable for their ultimate deposition.

- A2.34 The contractor will contact the recipient museum prior to preparing cost estimates for the work in order to discuss any special requirements for the deposition of finds.
- A2.35 Subject to the resources available and to discussion with the recipient museum, all articles needing conservation will be properly stabilised by the contractor prior to their deposition at the recipient museum and records of their treatment lodged with the museum. Those items for which available resources do not permit stabilisation will be separately packed and listed by the contractor.
- A2.36 Prior to commencement of the archaeological investigations, the contractor will obtain from the recipient museum an accession number for excavated artefacts and ecofacts from the project and any guidelines regarding deposition of such artefacts and ecofacts specific to the recipient museum.
- A2.37 All finds, save those specifically excluded by the recipient museum or excluded on grounds of size/material, will also be marked by the contractor with the recipient museum's accession number.
- A2.38 Artefacts and ecofacts deposited by the contractor in the recipient museum will be accompanied by the remainder of the original site archive or by a complete duplicate record thereof.
- A2.39 Subject to the agreement of the landowner, all artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the archaeological evaluation will be deposited by the contractor within the recipient museum within five years from the date of completion of the investigation.
- A2.40 Work on the site archive will be completed within twelve calendar months of completion of the archaeological field investigation. Upon completion of the site archive the contractor shall arrange a meeting with the council's advisor to present the archive for inspection prior to its deposition in an appropriate museum.
- A2.41 Copyright of the written, drawn and photographic elements of the site archive shall be vested jointly with the contractors/site owners and the recipient museum.
- A2.42 A digital version of the final report will be uploaded by the Archaeological Contractor to RCAHMW before inclusion in the NMRW. Copies of the grey literature reports will be held in the archives of RCAHMW for long-term preservation and dissemination through the on-line Coflein service.
- A2.43 The following documents should be adhered to:
- Museum and Galleries Commission – *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992); and
 - English Heritage – *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2) (1991).

Appendix EDP 3

Standard Watching Brief Methodology

- A3.1 Ground disturbance, such as topsoil stripping, level reduction (i.e. for roads) and excavation for service or foundation trenches, will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary or appropriate, by technicians or site assistants acting under the overall guidance of a project manager.
- A3.2 All significant archaeological features or deposits that are exposed during groundworks operations, will be recorded to an appropriate standard.
- A3.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.
- A3.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- A3.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in sections with appropriate collection of finds.
- A3.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded if preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.
- A3.7 The DAT will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.

Recording

- A3.8 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with standard fieldwork methodologies that are in accordance with those commonly employed throughout the profession.
- A3.9 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- A3.10 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but, in urban or deeply stratified sites, a scale of 1:20 will be satisfactory. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- A3.11 A register of plans will be kept.
- A3.12 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.

- A3.13 A register of sections will be kept.
- A3.14 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible, or into the contractor's Temporary Bench Mark (TBM).
- A3.15 A photographic record, comprising black and white prints and high resolution digital colour images, will be maintained. This will illustrate, in both detail and general context, the principal features and finds discovered at the site. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work. Digital images should be taken using a camera with a field of view of at least five megapixels.
- A3.16 Photographs will be recorded on Photographic Record Sheets.
- A3.17 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post-medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording, as long as an appropriate sample is retained.

Reports

- A3.18 The style and format of the report will include the following as a minimum requirement:
- A location plan of fieldwork in relation to the proposed development;
 - Plans and sections of features, as appropriate, depicted at an appropriate scale;
 - A section drawing showing depth of significant deposits (if encountered), including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale;
 - A summary statement of the results;
 - A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation;
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results; and
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings within the site and its wider landscape or townscape setting.
- A3.19 In addition, the report and associated digital archive will conform with the required content as outlined in the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018).
- A3.20 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the DAT. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the DAT Historic Environment Records (HER) on the understanding that it

will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. This is normally a period of six months.

- A3.21 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance, which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements in this regard.
- A3.22 In all cases, proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork and through consultation with DAT.

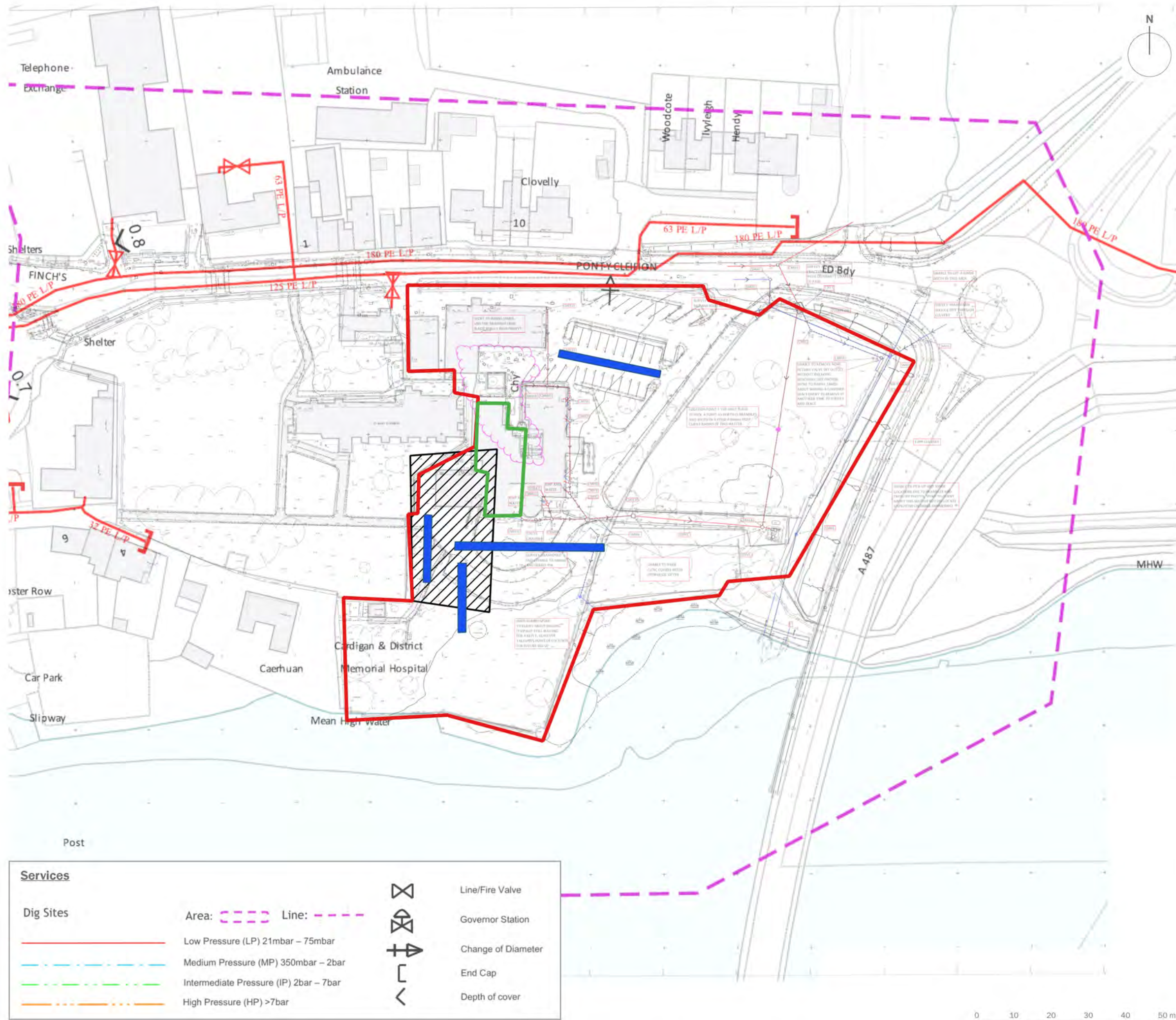
This page has been left blank intentionally

Plan

Plan EDP 1

Site and proposed trench locations
(edp7460_d001b 12 January 2022 SD/RS)

This page has been left blank intentionally



- Site Boundary
- 18th Century Priory Villa
- Medieval College
- Trench Location

client
Gaunt Francis

project title
Cardigan Memorial Hospital

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Site Location and Proposed Trench Locations

date **12 JANUARY 2022** drawn by **SD**
drawing number **edp7460_d001b** checked **RS**
scale **1:1,000 @ A3** QA **JTF**

| Services | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|
| Dig Sites | Area: Line: | | Line/Fire Valve |
| | Low Pressure (LP) 21mbar – 75mbar | | Governor Station |
| | Medium Pressure (MP) 350mbar – 2bar | | Change of Diameter |
| | Intermediate Pressure (IP) 2bar – 7bar | | End Cap |
| | High Pressure (HP) >7bar | | Depth of cover |





the environmental
dimension partnership

CARDIFF
02921 671900

CHELtenham
01242 903110

CIRENCESTER
01285 740427

info@edp-uk.co.uk
www.edp-uk.co.uk

The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd. Registered as a Limited Company in England and Wales. Company No. 09102431. Registered Office: Tithe Barn, Barnsley Park Estate, Barnsley, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 5EG



**URBAN
DESIGN
GROUP** REGISTERED
PRACTICE

IEMA Transforming the world
to sustainability

**Landscape
Institute**
Registered practice

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

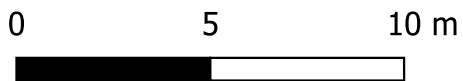
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Web: arch-wales.co.uk

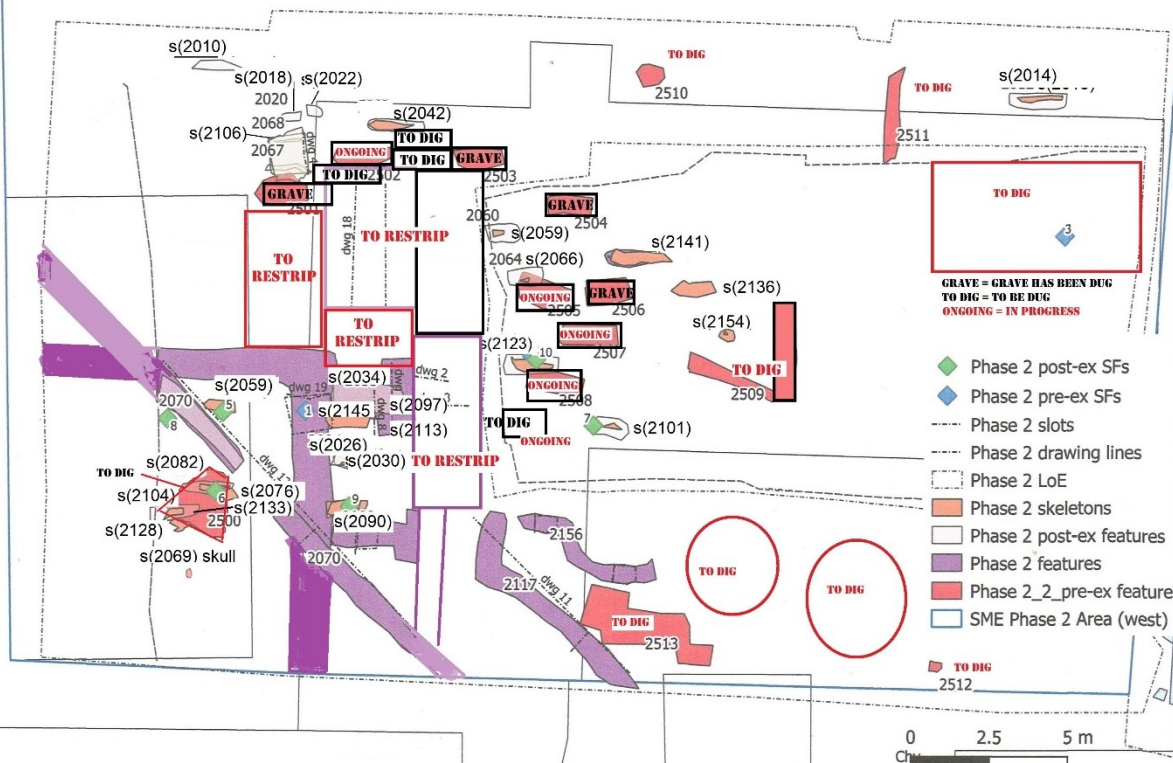


Appendix EDP 2
Phase 1 Post Excavation Site Plan
(Archaeology Wales, May 2023)



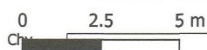
- ◇ cardigan small finds
 - Cardigan Drawing Lines
 - + cardigan drawing points
 - Cardigan Post ex Feature Polygons
 - Pre-ex Features
 - Cardigan Post ex LoE
- Eval**
- Eval Feature
 - Trenches

Appendix EDP 3
Phase 2 Post Excavation Site Plan (Ongoing)
(Archaeology Wales, 28th November 2023)



GRAVE = GRAVE HAS BEEN DUG
TO DIG = TO BE DUG
ONGOING = IN PROGRESS

- ◆ Phase 2 post-ex SFs
- ◆ Phase 2 pre-ex SFs
- Phase 2 slots
- Phase 2 drawing lines
- Phase 2 LoE
- Phase 2 skeletons
- Phase 2 post-ex features
- Phase 2 features
- Phase 2_2_pre-ex features
- SME Phase 2 Area (west)



Appendix EDP 4 Sample Site Photographs Phase 2 Excavation



Image EDP A4.1: Coffined Burial, partially excavated, view to the north. 2m and 0.3m scales.

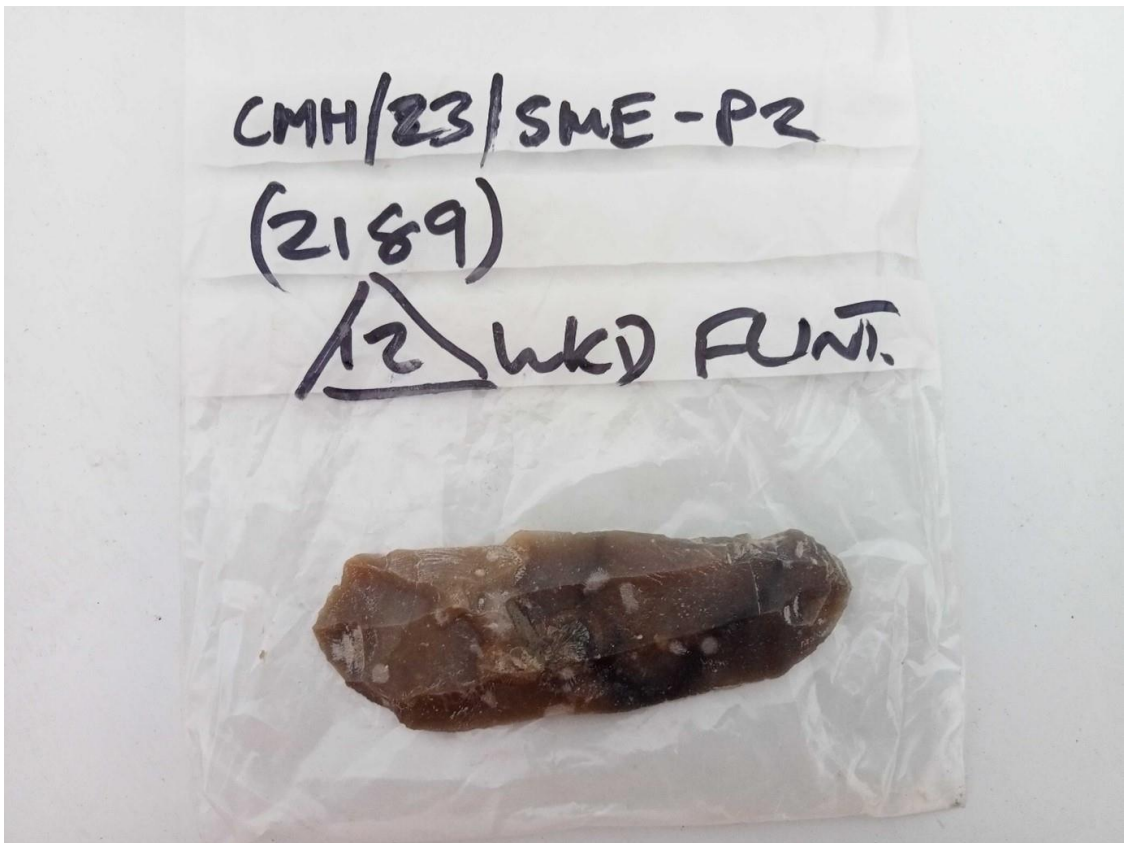


Image EDP A4.2: SF12, Neolithic blade recovered from grave fill (2189).



Image EDP A4.3: Post medieval wooden barrel base in situ.



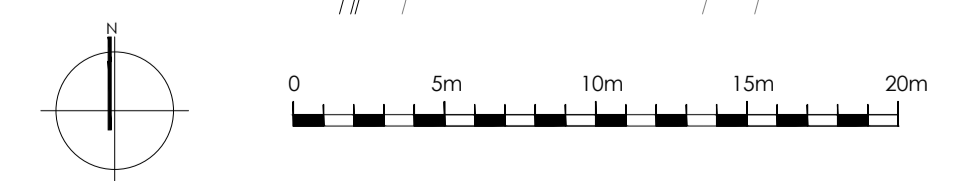
Image EDP A4.4: Post medieval stone building partially excavated, view to west. 2m scale

Appendix EDP 5
Proposed Site Layout (Gaunt Francis Architects, May, 2021)

| rev. | date | initials | revision | checked |
|------|----------|----------|---|---------|
| 01 | 06.4.22 | RF | Revised Sub-Station Layout | RF |
| 02 | 11.7.22 | RF | Issued as Part of Phase 2 Stage 4 Pack | RF |
| 03 | 28.9.22 | RD | SUDS basin relocated. | RD |
| 04 | 12.10.23 | RD | Reduced scheme version | RD |
| 05 | 07/11/23 | RD | Revised residential GF added. Office parking amended. Office plant area amended. Sensory garden removed pending relocation. | RD |
| 06 | 17/11/23 | RD | Revised residential GF added. Courtyard /residents parking wall relocated. Office AHU enclosure amended, level raised to match residents parking. | RD |



Proposed Site Layout



This drawing is copyright. All rights reserved in respect of the Copyright. Designs and Patents Act 1988 have been assigned. All dimensions to be checked on site. Do not scale. Any discrepancy between this drawing and other information to be received by GFA, the Client, shall prevail.

Client
Wales & West Housing Association

Project
**Cardigan Memorial Hospital
 Pont-y-Cleifion
 Cardigan
 SA43 1DP**

Title
Proposed Site Layout

Drawing No
20041 -GFA-ZZ-DR-A-1017

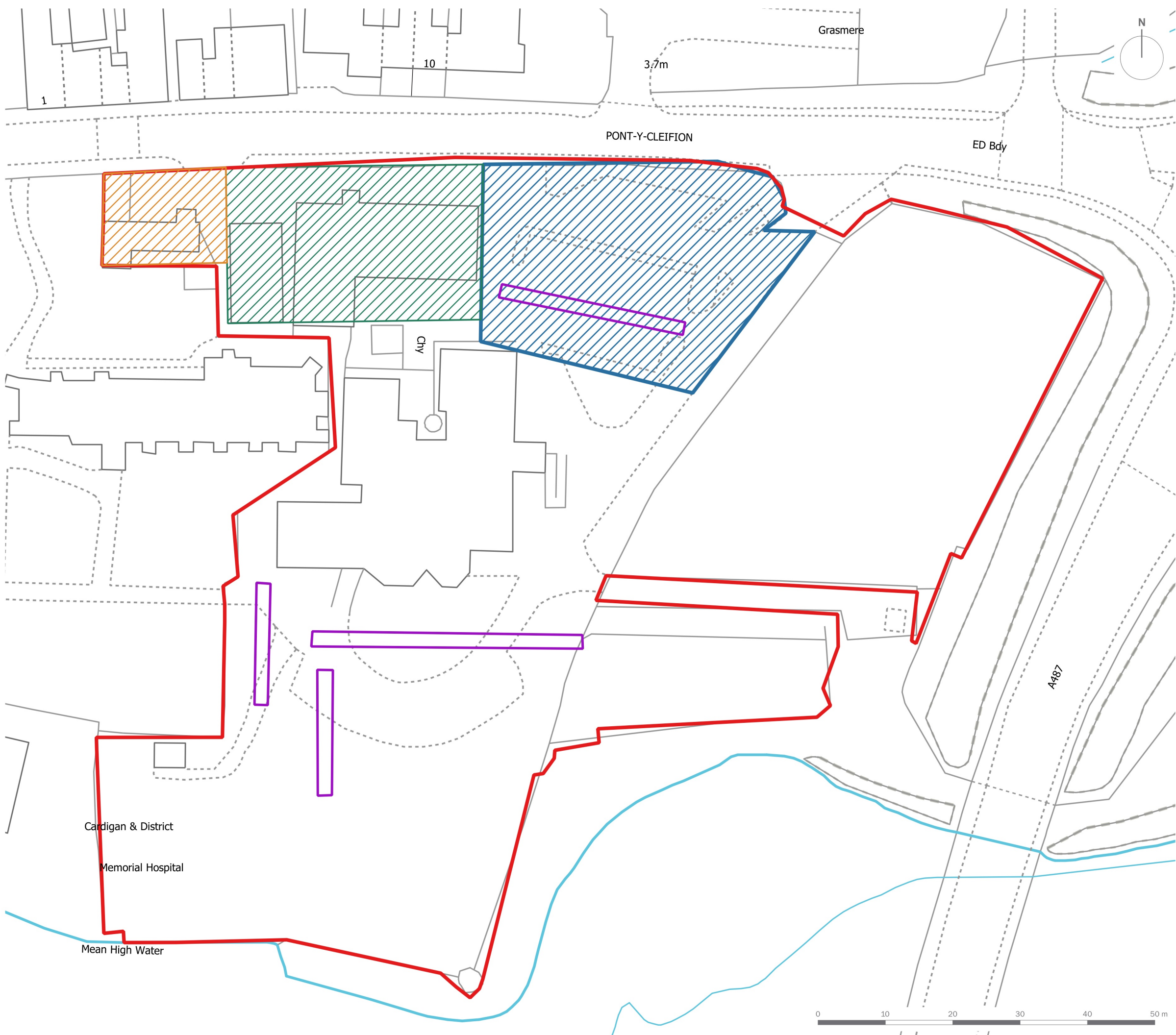
Rev Drawn Date Scale
06 RF 07/04/21 1:250 @A1

GAUNT FRANCIS Architects
 Cardiff & London
 23 Womansby Street | Cardiff CF10 1BR | T: 029 2023 3993 | W: GauntFrancis.co.uk

L:\Projects\20041_Cardigan Memorial Hospital\DESIGN\REVISED SCHEME OCT 2023

Plans

Plan EDP 1: Locations of Archaeological Works
(edp7460_dXXX 14 December 2023 EBR/XX)



DRAFT

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench Locations
- Phase 1 Excavation Area
- Phase 2 Excavation Area
- Potential Mitigation Area

client
Wales and West Housing

project title
Cardigan Memorial Hospital

drawing title
Locations of Archaeological Works

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| date | 14 December 2023 | drawn by | EBR |
| drawing number | Heritage | checked | XXX |
| scale | 1:550 @ A3 | QA | |



Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk