

SPITTAL CROSS FARM, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL



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Architecture



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SPITTAL CROSS FARM, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

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SPITTAL CROSS FARM, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

A Historic Environment Appraisal of Spittal Cross Farm, Spittal, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 9665 2308), was undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services on behalf of Ian Bartlett Planning Design Architecture.

This document contains a summary of the archaeological resource and an appraisal of the potential impacts upon the resource by the proposed development. This document will be used by planners to make an informed decision on the development proposals at Spittal Cross Farm with regards to archaeology and the historic environment.

The development proposals are for a series of dairy farm buildings and associated works, including a new milking parlour, cow housing buildings and a silage pad.

No archaeological sites are known within the proposed development site and none were discovered during a site walkover survey.

There are many known sites in the area with their origins in the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological periods, with a far smaller number attributed to the Roman and Early Medieval ages. The location and topography of the proposed site would have favoured it for human exploitation in the prehistoric period particularly, with its west-facing gentle slope and the occurrence of water nearby, so the presence of remains cannot be ruled out entirely.

The site is within 1km of a medieval village, but it is thought likely that it formed part of the common land surrounding the settlement. Thus there is a potential for medieval archaeological remains to be present, but these would likely be related to agricultural practices and of lower archaeological significance.

It is considered that the proposed development would have a low significant visual impact on the setting of two known heritage assets: Poll Carn Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2466), which is an undesignated asset situated 2km to the northwest, and Hazel Grove Camp South (also an Iron Age defended enclosure; Scheduled Monument PE 252; PRN 2468).

The site area has been subject to regular ploughing over the last 200 years which will have denuded any below ground archaeological remains that may have been present. It is concluded that there is a low potential for buried remains of any archaeological period to be discovered within the development site. Further archaeological mitigation is very likely to be required at the site, possibly in the form of a watching brief during the development programme.

The exact nature of any archaeological mitigation will need to be discussed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority: Development Management, Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Ian Bartlett Planning Design Architecture to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal for proposed developments at Spittal Cross Farm, Spittal, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 9665 2308; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Spittal Cross Farm (NGR SM 9665 2308) is a traditional dairy farm, currently consisting of a two-storey farmhouse and a mix of agricultural buildings, a parlour and a slurry lagoon.
- 1.1.3 The development proposals, shown in Figures 2 and 3, are for a series of dairy farm buildings and associated works, including a new milking parlour, cow housing buildings and a silage pad. The largest and tallest building would be the cow shed, with a height of 8.6m.
- 1.1.4 No previous archaeological work is known to have taken place at the site.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented as a fulfilment of a Specification of Archaeological Works working to a generic brief provided by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Development Management - Dyfed Archaeological Trust) (Appendix I). This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess the historic environment potential.
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.
- 1.2.3 The proposed development lies within the planning jurisdiction of Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 1.2.4 The archaeological appraisal was limited to the resources held in the regional HER, a site visit and on-line resources.
- 1.2.5 Considering the potential size and nature of the proposed development, a 6km radius search area was considered appropriate for the evaluation of the visual effects on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (including Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings). A 2km radius search area was also used to establish the presence of Grade II Listed Buildings, non-designated archaeological sites and the potential for buried archaeology using information held on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record and the RCAHMW National Monuments Record.

1.3 Abbreviations

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical

Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.4 Illustrations

1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

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

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

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

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

2. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 Spittal Cross Farm is located at a crossroads known as Spittal Cross, which lies c.0.5km west of the village of Spittal, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 9665 2308; Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development site is c.0.5km east of the A40 main road and the Western Cleddau River, and is at a height of 74m above OD. This height gives it panoramic views to the west, and to the south and southeast if looking from above the hedge line.
- 2.2 The surrounding terrain is gently undulating except to the west where there is the steep-sided Western Cleddau Valley.
- 2.3 Spittal Cross itself lies just west of a hilltop, and within the proposed site the land is mostly flat with a gentle slope to the west.
- 2.4 The proposed development occupies the northern part of an existing plot of land, the northernmost part of which is used as a farmyard, and the rest of which is under pasture. The development would involve groundworks in the area of the farmyard and part of the pasture.
- 2.5 Hedgebanks surround the plot of land, 4 feet high as seen from within the field but up to 8ft high above the road beyond. New hedge lines are planned along the western boundary of the proposed site and along the western boundary of the existing slurry pit (Figure 2).
- 2.6 The underlying solid geology of the site is of sedimentary sandstone and mudstone rock belonging to the Lingula Flags Formation unit of the St. David's and Meirioneth Series. There are no superficial deposits recorded.



Figure 1: Map showing the location of Spittal Cross Farm, Spittal, Pembrokeshire (red circle)

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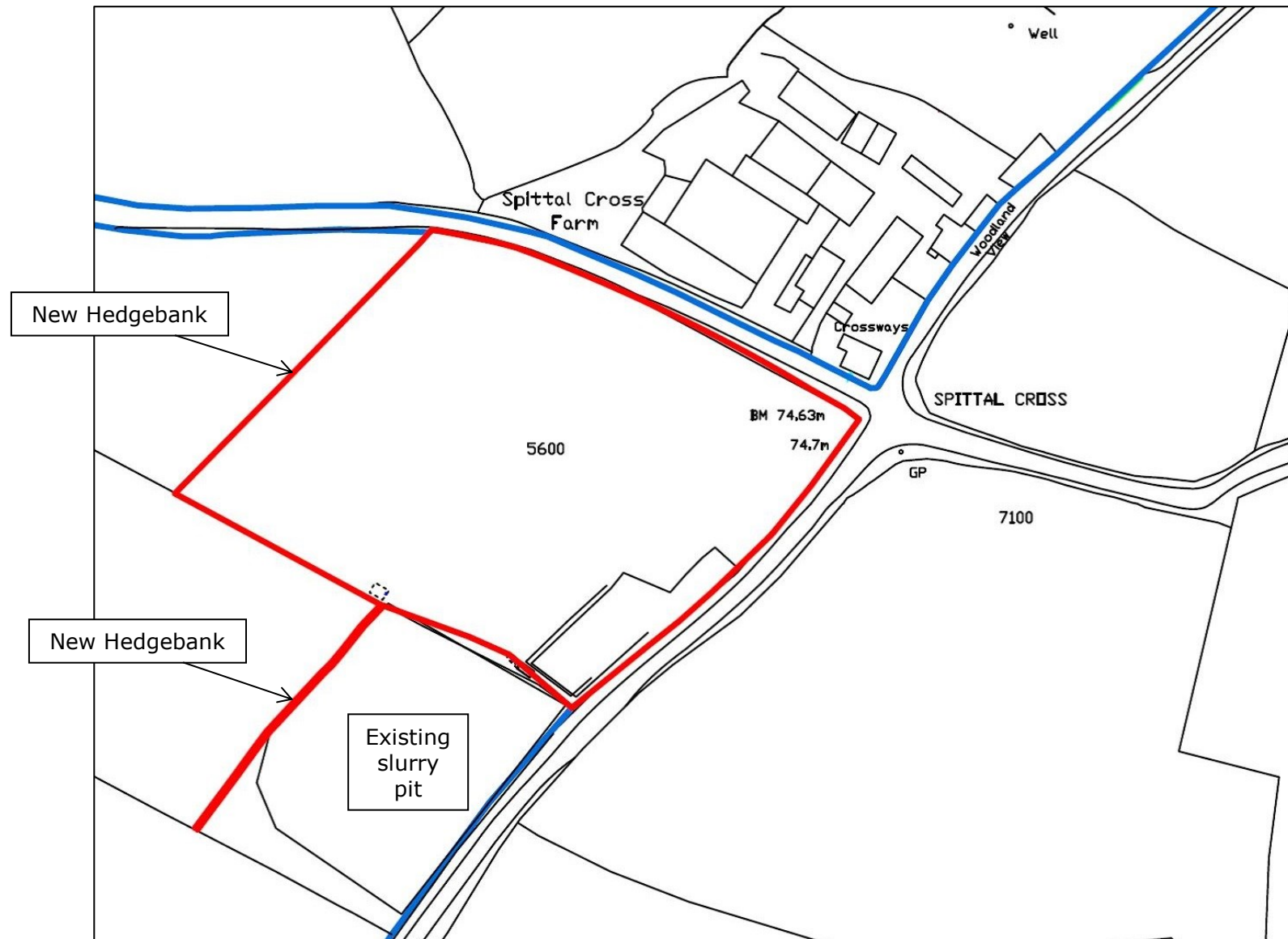


Figure 2: Plan of the proposed development site (outlined in red), supplied by the client

DAT Archaeological Services

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal is written to a brief provided by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Development Management - Dyfed Archaeological Trust) (Appendix I) as a fulfilment of a Specification of Archaeological Works.

Desk Top Study

- 3.2 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the appraisal. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.3 Designated historic environment assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 5km radius centred on Spittal Cross Farm at SM 9665 2308. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was then evaluated.
- 3.4 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites, and Grade II Listed Buildings, were identified within a 2km radius centred on the proposed development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site area to be made.

Site Walkover Survey

- 3.5 A site visit was undertaken on the 25th of April 2017. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the proposed development location from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form.

4. HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 4.1.1 Palaeolithic archaeology is found only in coastal areas in the south of the county, as the last ice sheets did not extend that far but eroded away all man-made remains in their path. Coastal areas of the county seem on present evidence to contain the majority of the temporary sites used by Mesolithic hunter-gatherer people, although more inland sites are being identified through fieldwork. In this part of Pembrokeshire Neolithic burial chambers abound, as do Bronze Age barrows and standing stones, showing a strong human presence even though subtler evidence for remains such as settlements is far less evident.
- 4.1.2 Spittal is close to the Western Cleddau River, and along this part of the river the valley sides are steep and form many promontory sites ideal for the siting of Iron Age defended enclosures. An unusually high number of such sites are found along the valley, and others are less densely scattered all over the surrounding landscape, such as Spittal Rath on the eastern edge of the village. Other types of evidence for Iron Age occupation is rarely found in Pembrokeshire.
- 4.1.3 Roman remains are scarce in the region, but it has recently been found that a Roman Road runs east-west a few miles north of the village of Wiston from the Roman Fort to its east. It is thought that the Roman road must have continued westwards from Wiston but little evidence yet supports this theory. There are however definite remains of a Roman Villa 5km northwest of Spittal at Wolfscastle, as well as a Roman Farmstead 6km northeast near Ambleston. A further possible Roman enclosure has also been identified much closer, 2km east of the proposed development at Scolton Cross.
- 4.1.4 Early Medieval remains in Spittal include an inscribed stone built into the fabric of medieval St. Mary's Church. Early Medieval remains are rare over the county as a whole. Norman settlement in the region began in the 11th to 12th centuries (medieval period), and many villages and towns in the region expanded during this period and their layouts and the layouts of the agricultural land around them is often preserved down to the present day. Neil Ludlow studied the history of St. Mary's church in detail and the following is an extract of his findings:

The church is said to have been a parish church of the medieval Deanery of Rhos, and to have been granted to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech in the 12th centuryIn 1224 Bishop Gervase of St Davids established the office of a precentor at the Cathedral and endowed it with the prebends of Spittal (as 'the hospital') and Llandrudion, with all their appurtenances, the precentor becoming the rector of Spittal, to which he appointed a curate. 'Frowlyn Church', mentioned in the Black Book of St Davids in 1326, has been equated, by one authority, with Spittal. In 1291 the church was assessed at £8 13s 4d, the sum payable being 17s 4d.

4.2 Historic Landscape Areas within 5km

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Character (HLC) areas recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The nearest HLC area is Haverfordwest (No. 309), which at its closest lies 4.8km away to the south.

4.3 Historic Parks and Gardens within 5km

- 4.3.1 There is one Registered Historic Park & Garden within 5km of Spittal Cross Farm: Scolton Manor (Ref: PGW (Dy) 25(PEM)), which lies 2.3km away to the southeast on the other side of a hill. Scolton Manor park was completed in about 1843, after the completion of the new house there. It is now used for educational & recreational purposes. Its location is mapped in Figure 4.

4.4 Scheduled Monuments within 5km (Table 2; Figure 4)

- 4.4.1 There are twenty five Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the proposed development site, ranging in date from the Neolithic to the medieval period.
- 4.4.2 The scheduled sites include two burial chambers and a pit circle of Neolithic date; six round barrows and two standing stones of Bronze Age date; thirteen defended enclosures of Iron Age date; an inscribed stone of Early Medieval date; and two castle mottes of Medieval date.
- 4.4.3 It appears from mapping alone that only eight of them are likely to be intervisible with the proposed development – PE247, 252, 251, 555, 250, 249, 248 and 556.

SAM No.	PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
PE256	2385	Ford Camp	Small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a north-facing slope at 60m above sea level. The sloping interior measures approximately 47m in diameter and is defined by a bank.	Iron Age	SM9484426509
PE257	2386	West Ford Camp	Small, sub-circular, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a very gentle southeast-facing slope at 85m above sea level.	Iron Age	SM9475125605
PE248	2400	Great Treffgarne Rocks Camp	The hillfort is dramatically sited on a rocky spur overlooking the valley of the Western Cleddau at 80m above sea level.	Iron Age	SM9567225073
PE254	2402	Wolfscastle Castle Mound	Wolfs Castle stands at the junction of the Cleddau and the Anghof.	Medieval	SM9578026509
PE556	2403	Nant y Coy Bridge Defended Enclosure	Small, earthwork, sub-circular defended enclosure lying on a north-facing slope between 40m and 50m above sea level. Immediately to the north the slope steepens as it falls away to Nant y Coy 10m below.	Iron Age	SM9544125253
PE152	2404	Inscribed Stone in Churchyard	Group I ECM (Latin- and Ogam-inscribed stone) of probable late 5th - early 6th century date, now in St Dogwells parish churchyard (PRN 2406).	Early Medieval	SM9687527991
PE255	2407	Sealyham Quarries Camp	A fine example of a defended enclosure, albeit one that has been damaged by quarrying, located on a gentle southwest-facing slope at c.80m above sea level.	Iron Age	SM9591527503
PE061	2409	Garn Turne Burial Chamber	A fine burial chamber comprising a massive capstone, supported on one side by a fallen side stone and dry-stone walling.	Neolithic	SM9794127263
PE355	2410	Lower Broad Moor Standing	A standing stone in the centre of a pasture field, 2.9m high x 1.5m E-W	Bronze Age	SM9521227657

		Stone	and 0.76m N-S. JH 1997 based on Cadw 1997		
PE133	2416	Parc-y-Llyn Burial Chamber	A burial chamber with a capstone 3m x 2m x 0.5m, erected on three side stones and one end stone.	Neolithic	SM9822826592
PE220	2426	Plumstone Rath	Univallate, oval, earthwork defended enclosure, with sub-rectangular annexe attached to south side, on a gentle southeast-facing 130m above sea level.	Iron Age	SM9220023200
PE519	2431	Plumstone Mountain Round Barrow (East)	A low, spread, turf-covered round barrow, 22m in diameter and 0.5m high, located in pasture field on the NE side of Plumstone Mountain.	Bronze Age	SM9230323609
PE432	2451	Rudbaxton Motte	A mutilated motte, surviving up to 2.4m high. There is a surviving portion of ditch to the E, and the monument is placed adjacent to the churchyard. There is no trace of a bailey.	Medieval	SM9608820530
PE250	2462	Little Treffgarne Wood Camp	Circular, earthwork defended enclosure on a gentle west-facing slope at c.75m above sea level. To the west the slope steepens into a scarp.	Iron Age	SM9608724503
PE249	2463	Little Treffgarne Camp	A small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at 75m above sea level on the edge of a scarp slope.	Iron Age	SM9608424842
PE247	2465	Great Treffgarne Wood Camp	Small, oval, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a terrace of fairly level ground at 35m above sea level at the foot of a steep east-facing valley side.	Iron Age	SM9599723337
PE251	2467	Hazel Grove Camp (North)	Small, sub-circular, univallate, earthwork defended enclosure on a southwest-facing slope at 65m above sea level on the upper edge of a steep, west-facing valley side.	Iron Age	SM9637923575
PE252	2468	Hazel Grove Camp (South)	Inland promontory fort lying at 50m above sea level, naturally defended by steep slopes on the south and west sides which fall away to 30m below.	Iron Age	SM9645323472
PE101	3308	Rudbaxton Rath	Large hilltop enclosure consisting of outer and inner bank separated by a berm.	Iron Age	SM9853018860
PE356	3314	Leachpool Round Barrow	A clearly defined round barrow, 31m in diameter and 1.4m high, crossed by an east-west boundary fence. NC 2004.	Bronze Age	SM9727919078
PE512	10469	Standing Stone 450m SSE of Lower Broadmoor Farm	Standing stone, one of two. It stands c.7'6" high near many other stones, some cleared from surrounding fields. Packing stones at base visible.	Bronze Age	SM9527927407
PE462	14378	Pit Circle 250m NE of Cottessmore Farm	A pit circle with possible gap in the south showing as a cropmark discovered from an air survey by Chris Musson.	Neolithic	SM9498518829
PE555	35821	Treffgarne Gorge Defended	A substantial horse-shoe shaped bank and ditch with the open side parallel to	Iron Age	SM9605924305

PE219	48332	Enclosure Plumstone Rock Round Barrows	the steep slope of the gorge. Two round barrows, PRNs 2427 and 2428, on Plumstone Mountain near Plumstone Rock.	Bronze Age	SM9171523419
PE114	48369	Round Barrow Pair 175m N of Ramswood House	Two round barrows known as 'The Tumps' (PRNs 2457 and 2458), located 130m apart.	Bronze Age	SM9869420884

Table 2: Scheduled Monuments within 6km of the proposed development at Spittal Cross Farm, in order of age (Figure 4)

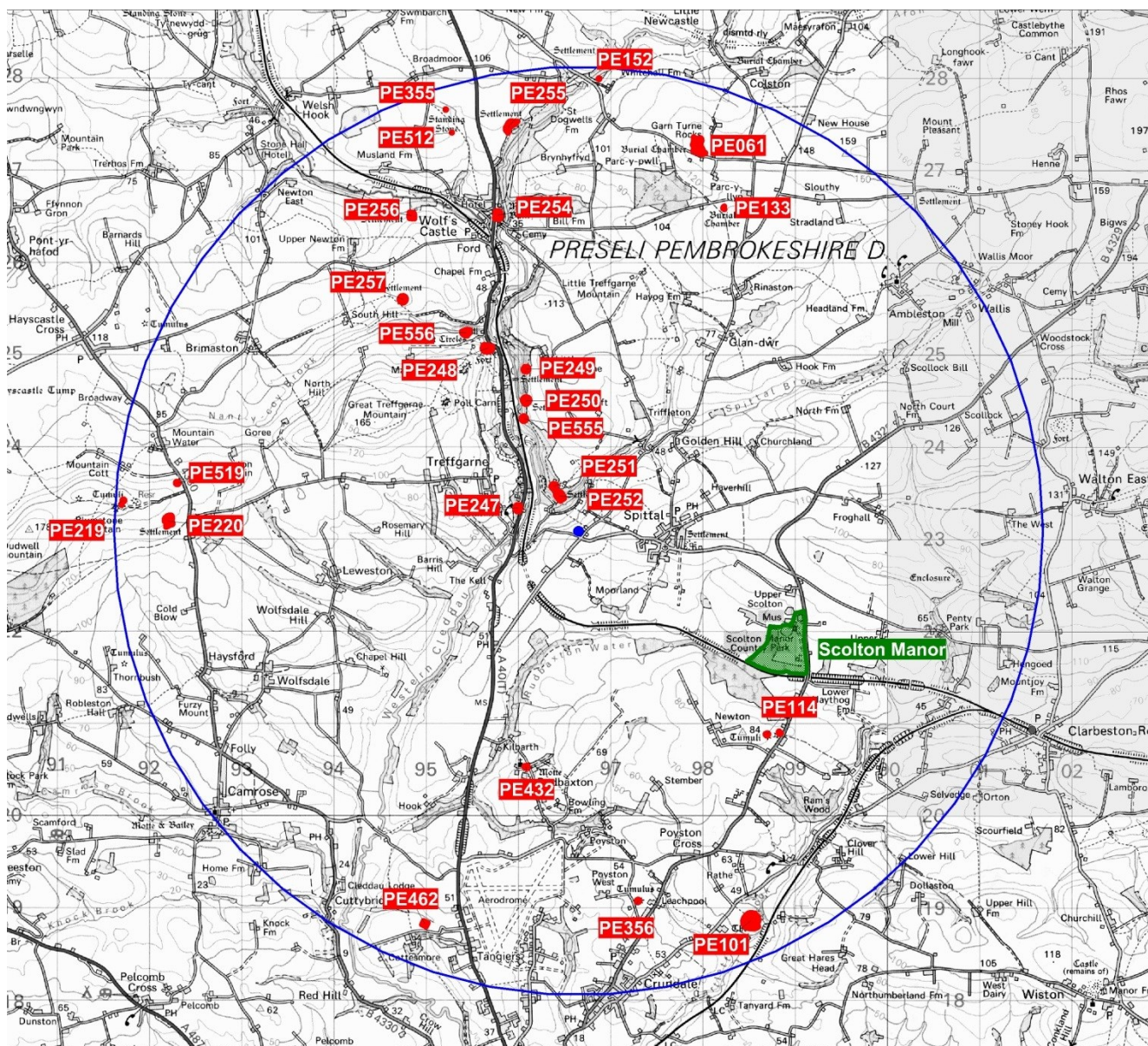


Figure 4: Scolton Manor Registered Park (green) and Scheduled Monuments (red) within 5km of the proposed development site (blue circle)

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4.5 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5km (Table 3; Figure 5)

- 4.5.1 There is one Grade I Listed Building within 5km of the Spittal Cross Farm development site, that of the Church of St. Michael in Rudbaxton, 2.5km south of Spittal Cross.
- 4.5.2 There are six Grade II* listed buildings within the 5km search area. Most of these are Post-Medieval in date and relate to grand houses, and three churches are of the medieval era.
- 4.5.3 It is considered that only the Grade I St Michaels Church and Scolton Manor may have any intervisibility with the Spittal Cross Farm development site.

LB No.	Grd	PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
12009	I	2455	Church of Saint Michael	Medieval parish church, comprising chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch and west tower. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It may have been in existence c.1110?, and granted to Gloucester Abbey?	Medieval	SM9602720561
11988	II*	2423	Church of St Ishmael	Medieval Camrose parish church.	Medieval	SM92712006
12011	II*	2406	Church of Saint Dogfael	Medieval parish church, comprising chancel, nave, south aisle, and a south porch added in c.1878. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It was a prebend of St Davids, granted in 1215-1229	Medieval	SM9689228005
11984	II*	58411	Scolton Manor	Built in 1840. It is a 2-storey country house in a restrained neo-classical style. It has slate hipped roofs, flat overhanging eaves and rendered chimney stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM9900022038
12002	II*	6399	Cottesmore including attached E conservatory and NW wing.	Country house of 1839-41, probably including part of an earlier house. A stucco, 3 storey building with a long 'Doric' portico or veranda with 8 columns. Used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War.	Post-Medieval	SM9484218604
12010	II*	7259	Poyston including attached service ranges to NW.	18th century mansion, 3 different sized blocks, 2 or 3 storeys, hipped slate roof, roughcast. Birthplace 1758, of General Sir Thomas Picton, died at Waterloo 1815.	Post-Medieval	SM9675119815
25159	II*	59747	Lofted outbuilding, wings and gin-house at Camrose Home Farm	Extensive early C19 estate farm buildings marked on the Camrose Tithe map of 1839. Part of 3-sided yard, built for Camrose estate. A lofted main building with added octagonal horse-engine house behind, L-plan single storey range attached to E, probably cow-houses.	Post-Medieval	SM9318919471

Table 3: Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 6km of the proposed development, in order of age (Figure 6)

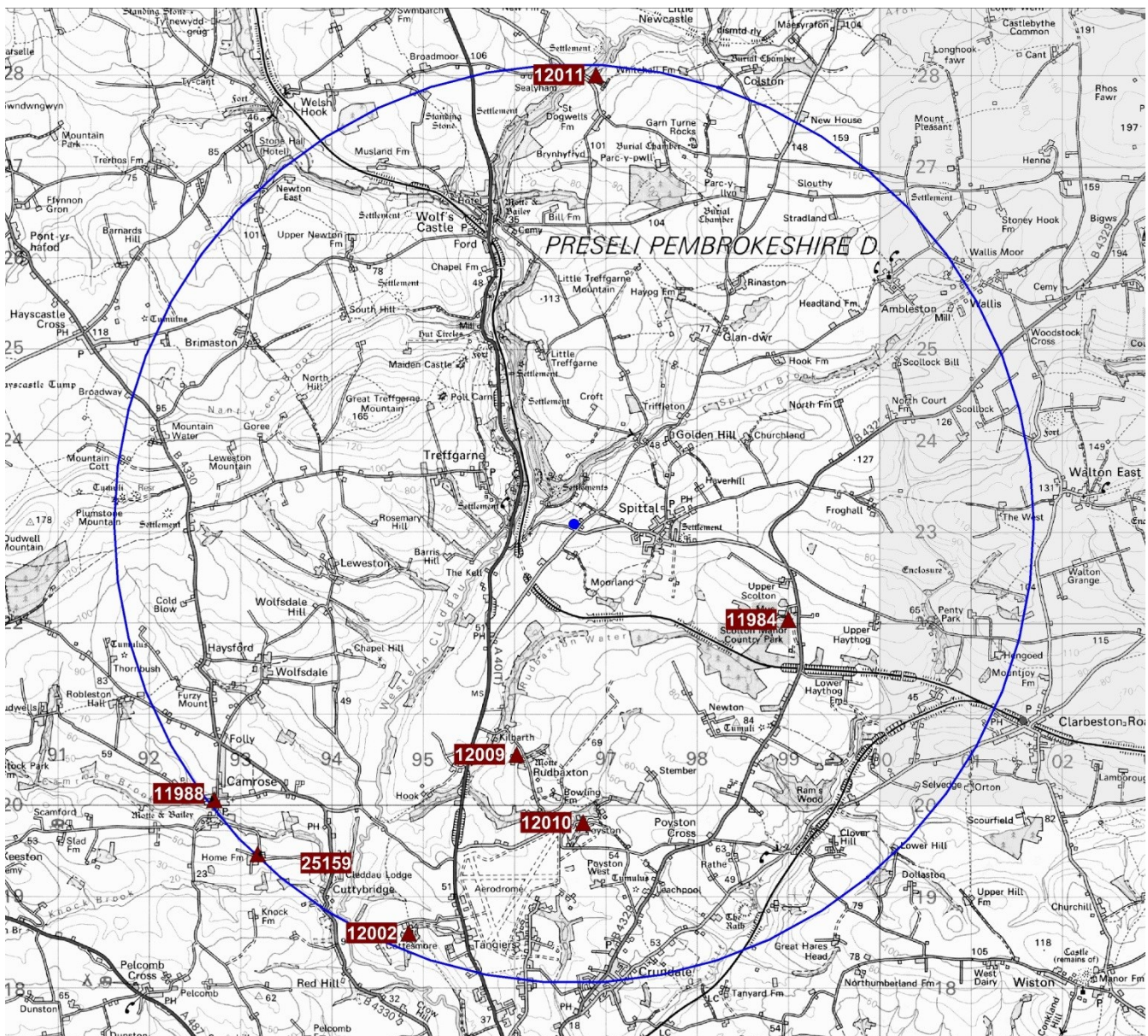


Figure 5: Map showing Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5km of the proposed development (red circle). No. 12009 is the only one that is Grade I listed.

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4.6 Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km (Table 4; Figure 6)

- 4.6.1 Table 4 lists the five Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Spittal Cross Farm development site.
- 4.6.2 The five Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development include Listed Building No. 25066 St Mary's Church in Spittal; the others are domestic dwellings. Maps indicate that none of the five are intervisible with Spittal Cross Farm.

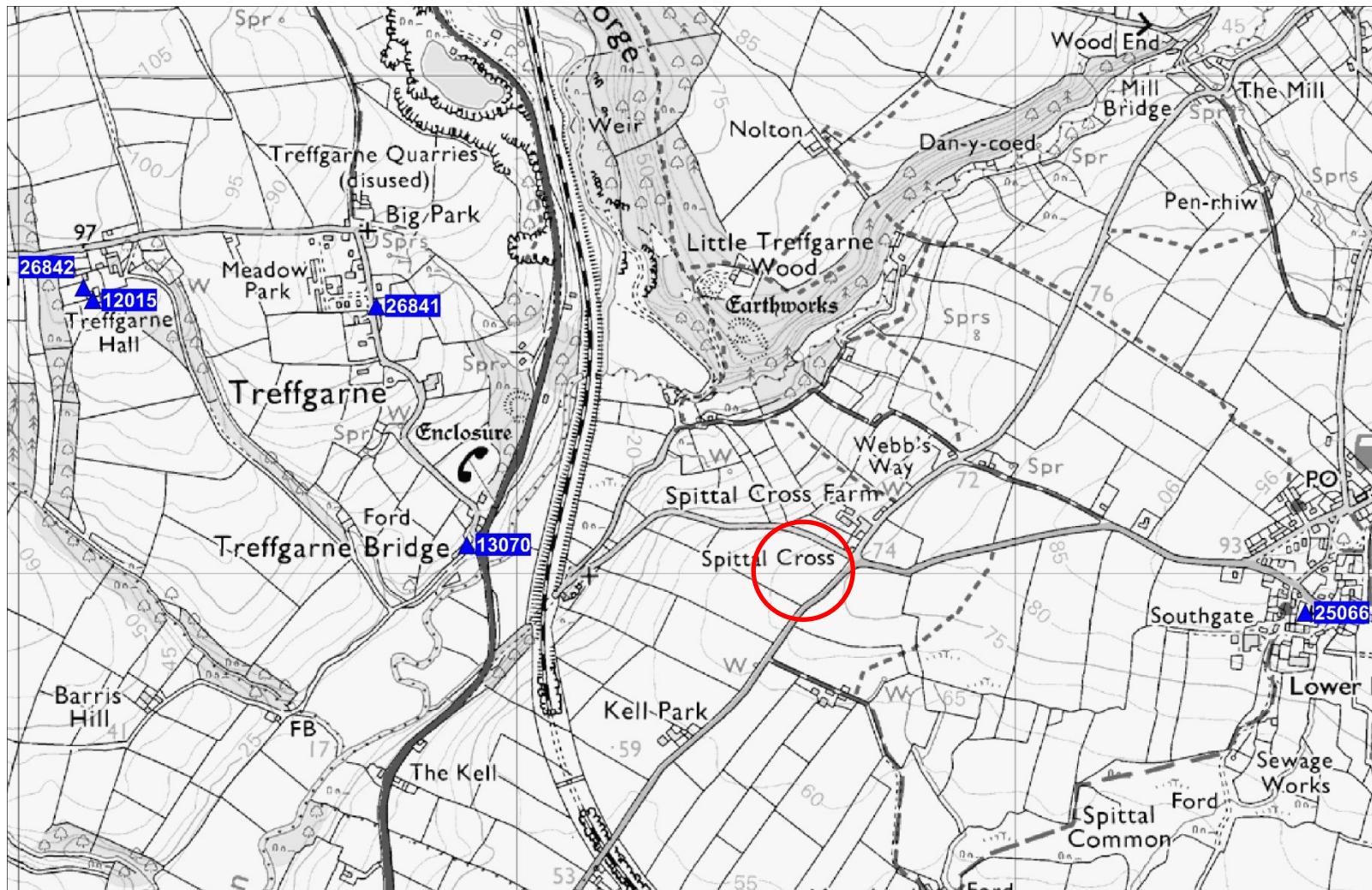


Figure 6: Map showing Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development (red circle)

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Listed Building Number	PRN / NPRN	Building Name	NGR
12015	7241	Treffgarne Hall	SM9515023549
13070	59195/ 30325	Treffgarne Lodge	SM9590123057
25066	2472/ 234	Church of Saint Mary	SM9758522921
26841	17713	Church Hill House	SM9571923537
26842	59989/ 22660	Outbuilding to N of Treffgarne Hall	SM9513123575

Table 4: Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of Spittal Cross Farm

4.7 Non-designated Archaeological Sites within 2km

(Table 5-12; Figures 7 and 8)

- 4.7.1 The Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) records eighty sites of archaeological interest, sixteen of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record. A further five other sites are recorded only in the NMR.
- 4.7.2 The five Grade II Listed Buildings within the 2km search area are also recorded on the HER (Table 4). Six of the records represent Scheduled Monuments discussed above (Table 2).

Neolithic / Bronze Age

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
4585	Big Clines	Sub-circular earthwork of minor character, probably an agricultural enclosures	Prehistoric?	SM95452315
47631	Little Treffgarne	Stone circle found in clearing within Little Treffgarne Wood. The circle of 10 stones has a diameter of approx 12m. Other stones lying nearby appear to be in a rectangular pattern.	Neolithic, Bronze Age	SM96492353
109193	Un-named	19 pieces of struck flint were recovered during a watching brief in 2010. A few pieces showed definite evidence of having been intentionally worked.	Bronze Age	SM9577622552
2469	Greystone	Standing stone	Bronze Age	SM95792150
4576	Upper Longstone	A "Longstone" place-name on the parish tithe map – possibly site of standing stone.	Bronze Age	SM97122283
4587	Big Park	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	SM959238

Table 5: Known heritage assets of Pre-Iron Age date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

- 4.7.3 The Bronze Age sites recorded on the HER are represented by a round barrow, standing stones, a possible stone circle, an enclosure and finds of struck flints (Table 5). The nearest record to Spittal Cross Farm is recorded 0.5km east-southeast, where it is believed a standing stone once stood (PRN 4576).

Iron Age

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
2460	Treffgarne Gorge	One of the best examples of a small defended enclosure in west Wales. It is located on the edge of a southwest-facing scarp slope, at 60m above sea level.	SM96122415
2461	Great Treffgarne Wood Camp	Was a well-preserved circular earthwork with a surrounding ditch 7 yards wide. The site has been destroyed by a large quarry.	SM95882399
2462/ 305224	Little Treffgarne Wood Camp	A circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at c.75m above sea level. Immediately to the west the slope steepens into a scarp and falls away. Scheduled Monument PE250	SM96072450
2463/ 305225	Little Treffgarne Camp	Small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle west-facing slope at 75m above sea level on edge of scarp slope that falls away to the valley floor. Scheduled Monument PE249	SM96082484
2465/ 305221	Pant Lladron; Great Treffgarne Wood Camp	Small, oval, earthwork defended enclosure lying on a terrace of fairly level ground at 35m above sea level at the foot of a steep east-facing valley side. Scheduled Monument PE247	SM96002334
2467/ 305223	Hazel Grove Camp (N)	Small, sub-circular, univallate, earthwork defended enclosure occupying a southwest-facing slope at 65m above sea level on the upper edge of a steep, west-facing valley side. Scheduled Monument PE251	SM96382357
2468/ 15534	Hazel Grove Camp (S)	Inland promontory fort lying at 50m above sea level and is naturally defended by steep slopes on the south and west sides which fall away to valley floors 30m below. Scheduled Monument PE252	SM96442346
2471/ 305227	Spittal Rath	Spittal Rath is an oval defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope at 95m above sea level on the edge of Spittal village. It measures c.75m E-W and 65m N-S internally. In 1925, the RCAHM described the bank as being up to 3ft high internally	SM97872294
4584	Upper Furzey	Small, univallate, rectangular earthwork defended enclosure occupying a gentle southeast-facing slope at 45m above sea level.	SM95822324
14240/ 91987	Spring Gardens	A small, circular defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope at 70m above sea level in a field of improved pasture.	SM97982265
35821/ 410606	Treffgarne Gorge	Substantial horse-shoe shaped bank and ditch, open side facing steep slope of gorge. Scheduled Monument PE555	SM96062431

Table 6: Known heritage assets of Iron Age date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

4.7.4 The Iron Age sites are all defended enclosures, six of which are Scheduled Monuments, and the nearest is only 0.4km north-northwest (PRN 2468; PE252). These are recorded both on the HER and NMR.

Early Medieval

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
2473	Evali Stone	Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone) of late 5th - early 6th century date, in Spittal parish church (PRN 2472). It was first recorded in 1861, when it was standing in the churchyard.	SM97582292

Table 7: Known heritage assets of Early Medieval date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

4.7.5 A single site of Early Medieval date is recorded within the 2km area, that of the inscribed Evali stone, also a Scheduled Monument (PE152).

Medieval

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
2474	St Mary's Hospice, Spittal	Remains of a late 13th century hospital, belonging to St Davids Cathedral, said to have been founded by Bishop Beck, situated 60-70m southeast of St Marys Church, Spittal.	SM97652288
12521	Treffgarne	Two water mills were recorded in the general area identified on Williams map of 1932.	SM9623
12522	Wood End	Site of a mill recorded by Rees (1932) on his map of Wales in the 14th century.	SM974241
12988	Ladywell	Site of a well recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, to the east of St. Mary's Church in Spittal.	SM97632290
13227	Spittal	Enclosed settlement known from documentary evidence.	SM9723

Table 8: Known heritage assets of Medieval date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

- 4.7.6 Five medieval records are listed on the HER: St Mary's Hospice, which gave Spittal its name; three mills; a well; and an enclosed settlement of Spittal recorded in documentary evidence. No more information could be traced about this enclosed settlement site, and its recorded location is imprecise, seeming to put it somewhere west or north of the village and within about 1km of it, so probably not near Spittal Cross.

Post-Medieval / Medieval

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
2472/ 234	Spittal Parish Church; St Mary's; Frowlyn Church	Grade II listed medieval parish church, comprising chancel, nave, south porch, former north transept and possible former south chapel.	SM97582292
4582	Treffgarne Parish Church; St Michael's	Medieval parish church, entirely rebuilt in the 19th century. It was listed the Taxatio of 1291. Subrectangular churchyard. No current evidence for an early medieval date.	SM95692369
13225	Westgate	Placename evidence.	SM974230
13226	Southgate	Placename evidence.	SM974228
13809	Spittal Common	Common land.	SM974225
13980	Jubilee	Common land.	SM976229

Table 9: Known heritage assets of Post-medieval / Medieval date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

- 4.7.7 The HER and NMR record 6 sites of Post-medieval/Medieval date, where they cannot be ascribed a more accurate date and probably span both periods. These sites include both the Parish Church of St Mary in Spittal and St Michael's in Treffgarne. Two place-names within Spittal suggest that the village was enclosed in some way, Westgate and Southgate. There is no evidence to suggest that the settlement actually ever enclosed and the origin of the place-names is uncertain.
- 4.7.8 PRNs 13809 and 13880 record Common Land south of the village, and the topography makes it probable that the Spittal Cross area lay within this area of Common Land. The size and shape of the field boundaries in the vicinity of Spittal Cross Farm do still suggest that they represent enclosure of medieval Common Land used for strip fields during the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods.

Post-Medieval

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
4581	Quakers Park	Cemetery	SM967217
7241	Treffgarne Hall	Grade II listed occupied and restored country house.	SM9515023549
10483	Kiln Park	Place name	SM95602363
17708	Leweston	Building	SM95532270
17709	Un-named	Stepping stones	SM95722265
17712	Treffgarne	Building	SM95902305
17713	Un-named	Grade II listed rectory	SM95702354
17714/ 413000	Un-named	Quarry, now a lake	SM95902398
17716	Un-named	Quarry	SM96072365
17717	Un-named	Quarry	SM96252363
17718	Pont Lladron	Bridge at Trefgarn Bridge, known as robbers bridge	SM95952302
17719/ 11174	Salem	Chapel	SM96142300
17721	Un-named	School	SM97752315
17722/ 11174	Un-named	Chapel	SM97832391
17723	Mill	Bridge	SM97422398
17724	Spittal Corn Mill	Spittal corn mill is recorded on the 1889 1st edition and 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, powered by a mill race. Now a renovated dwelling.	SM97402403
17725	Triffleton	Bridge	SM97812418
17726	Triffleton	Quarry	SM97742428
17727	Un-named	Stepping stones	SM97652462
17728	Treffgarne	Mill	SM97642464
24409	Old Manse, The; Zion House	Manse	SM97672326
24410	Lodge The	Lodge	SM97662291
42380	Treffgarne Bend	Weir, first recorded on 1st edition OS map of 1891.	SM95942469
42381	Treffgarne Bend	Weir, first recorded on 1st edition OS map of 1891.	SM96002474
42382	Treffgarne Bend	Footbridge, first recorded on 1st edition OS map of 1891.	SM95942475
42384	Treffgarne	Quarry, first recorded on 1st edition OS map of 1891.	SM95862483
42385	Treffgarne	Quarry, first recorded on 1st edition OS map of 1891.	SM95872487
44045	Un-named	Cottage identified form Tithe	SM9787224357
46887	Weir Castle	Quarry	SM95802454
46888	Un-named	Milestone. Inscription reads, "Fishguard 9 miles 170 yards - Haverfordwest 5 miles".	SM95842421
46889	Un-named	Milestone. Inscription reads, "Fishguard 10 miles 170 yards - Haverfordwest 4 miles".	SM95902275
46890	Spittall Woollen Factory	Mill race providing water to the Spittall Woollen Factory.	SM96762360
46891	Lands End	A small settlement; a single rectangular building within an enclosure shown on old map	SM95652263
46892	The Border	Small settlement; rectangular building within a roadside enclosure shown on old map	SM95722239
46893	Un-named	Quarry	SM95752218
46894	Un-named	Old gravel pit	SM96672200
59195/ 30325	Treffgarne Lodge	Grade II listed lodge to Treffgarne Hall, c 1840, simple Georgian Gothic style.	SM9590123057
59735	Church of Saint Mary	Anglican parish church, medieval origins, much restored in C19.	SM9758522921
59988	Church Hill House	Former rectory, built in 1832 for David Evans of Treffgarne Hall according to S. Lewis, apparently on an older site, as deeds are said to go back to 1780.	SM9571923537
59989/ 22660	Outbuilding to N of Treffgarne Hall	Grade II listed. Lofted earlier C19 outbuilding to Treffgarne Hall, the Hall rebuilt by David Evans in 1824.	SM9513123575
100533	Lanunwas	Former malthouse forming part of the 19th century farmstead of	SM97262442

		Llanunwas.	
11176	Spittalgreen Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Spittal Green	Built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1864.	SM9769823171
265261	Trefgarn Hall; Treffgarne Hall: Garden, Trefgarn; Treffgarne	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire (1907). Main elements include parterres, pond, well, walled garden, lawns.	SM95112356

Table 10: Known heritage assets of Post-medieval date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

4.7.9 The HER and NMR record 43 sites of post-medieval date within the 2km search area (Table 10). These mostly represent buildings or features recorded on earlier Ordnance Survey maps, including schools, quarries, cottages, farm buildings, weirs, chapels and churches. These are all very representative of post-medieval development and expansion.

Modern

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
101699	No.4 Satellite Landing Ground	A grass landing ground created during the Second World War	SM95822167
101700	No.4 Satellite Landing Ground	The watch office for the Rudbaxton Satellite Landing Ground.	SM95742183
101701	No.4 Satellite Landing Ground	Shed associated with Satellite Landing Ground, apparently combined ess/tractor/latrines.	SM9573021760
103727	De Havilland Mosquito DZ588	Crashed on 5 March 1945.	SM96452448
105200	Supermarine Spitfire XVI TE443	The aircraft crashed on a forced landing in Pembrokeshire on 29 May 1948.	SM9722
28673	RAF Haverfordwest	Outer navigational beacon; square brick walled enclosure, c 9m with walls 1.5m high.	SM98192246
401739	Morgan's Park Landfill	Rubbish disposal site	SM968216

Table 11: Known heritage assets of Modern date within 2km of the proposed development site, (Figures 7 and 8)

4.7.10 The six modern sites recorded on the HER are associated with the Second World War Satellite Landing Ground at Rudbaxton, including the landing ground itself, ancillary structures and two aircraft crash sites.

4.7.11 The NMR records the site of 'Morgan's Park Landfill' rubbish disposal site.

Unknown date

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
7954	Cross Meadow	Place-name only.	SM979228
12003	Weir Castle	Place-name of unknown significance.	SM958246
42811	Treffgarne	Earthwork of unknown significance, first recorded on 1st edition OS map of 1891.	SM96032478
308795	Poll Carn, Possible Enclosure	Subcircular enclosure measures about 60m in diameter. It is defined by segments of bank and ditch, possibly representing a bivallate circuit, resting against the eponymous outcrop, with what has been identified as a 'chevaux de frise' on its eastern side.	SM95232448
402791	Spittal Cross Farm and Fields	Farm	SM96652308

Table 12: Known heritage assets of unknown date within 2km of the proposed development site, in order of age (Figures 7 and 8)

- 4.7.12 Five sites ascribed unknown dates are recorded on the HER and NMR. Two of these are place names referring to 'Cross Meadow' and 'Weir Castle', but the significance of the names and their origin is not known.
- 4.7.13 Two of the sites of unknown date are earthworks. One is described merely as an earthwork, the second seems to be a larger double ditched enclosure with a possible 'Chevaux de Frise' on its eastern side (a defensive feature using stones placed upright so as to deter or slow an attack – typically against horse riders).
- 4.7.14 The NMR records Spittal Cross Farm and its surrounding fields (NPRN402791), although includes no further information regarding the farm is recorded.

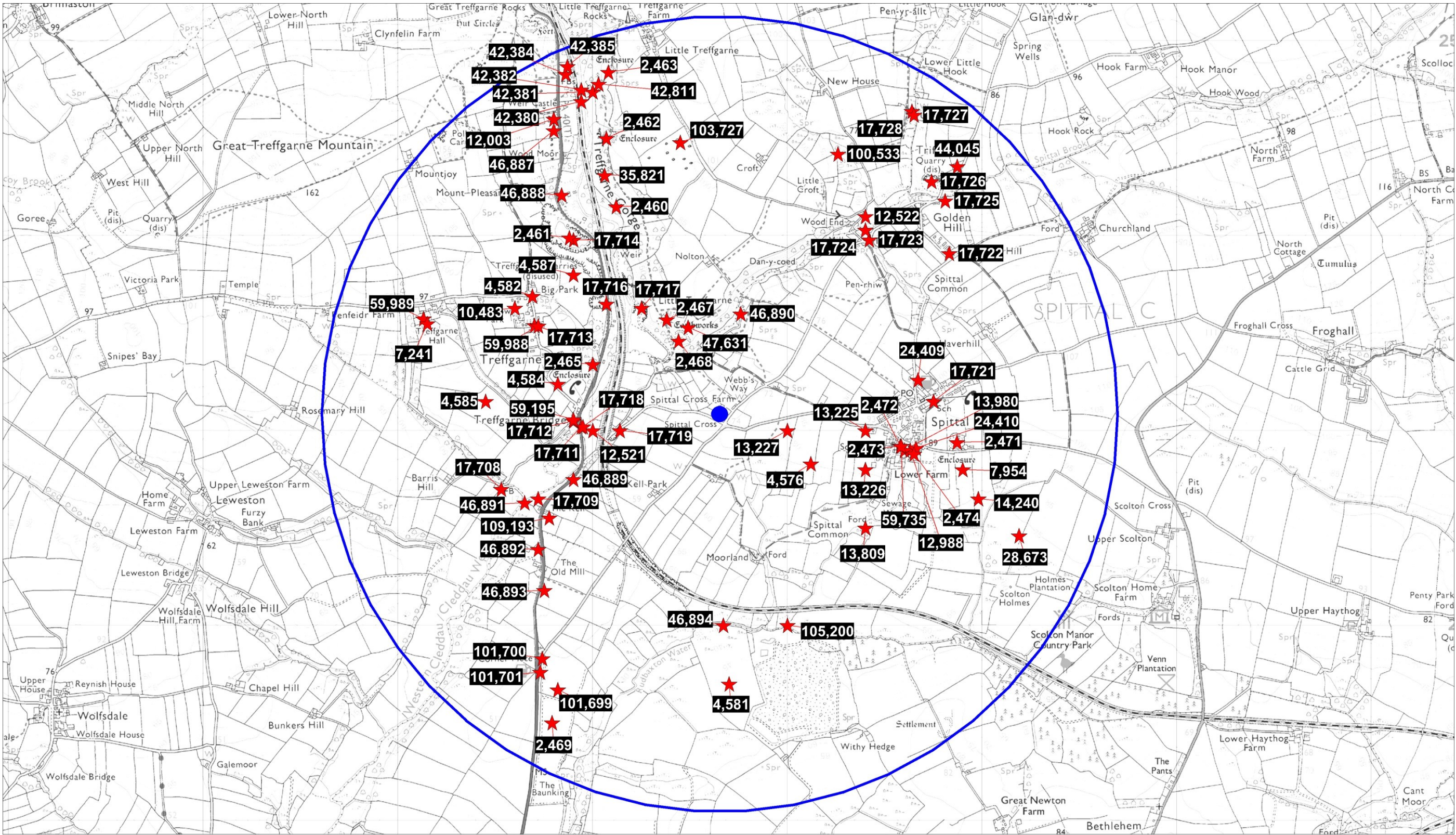


Figure 7: Sites recorded on the Regional HER within 2km (blue line) of Spittal Cross Farm (blue circle).

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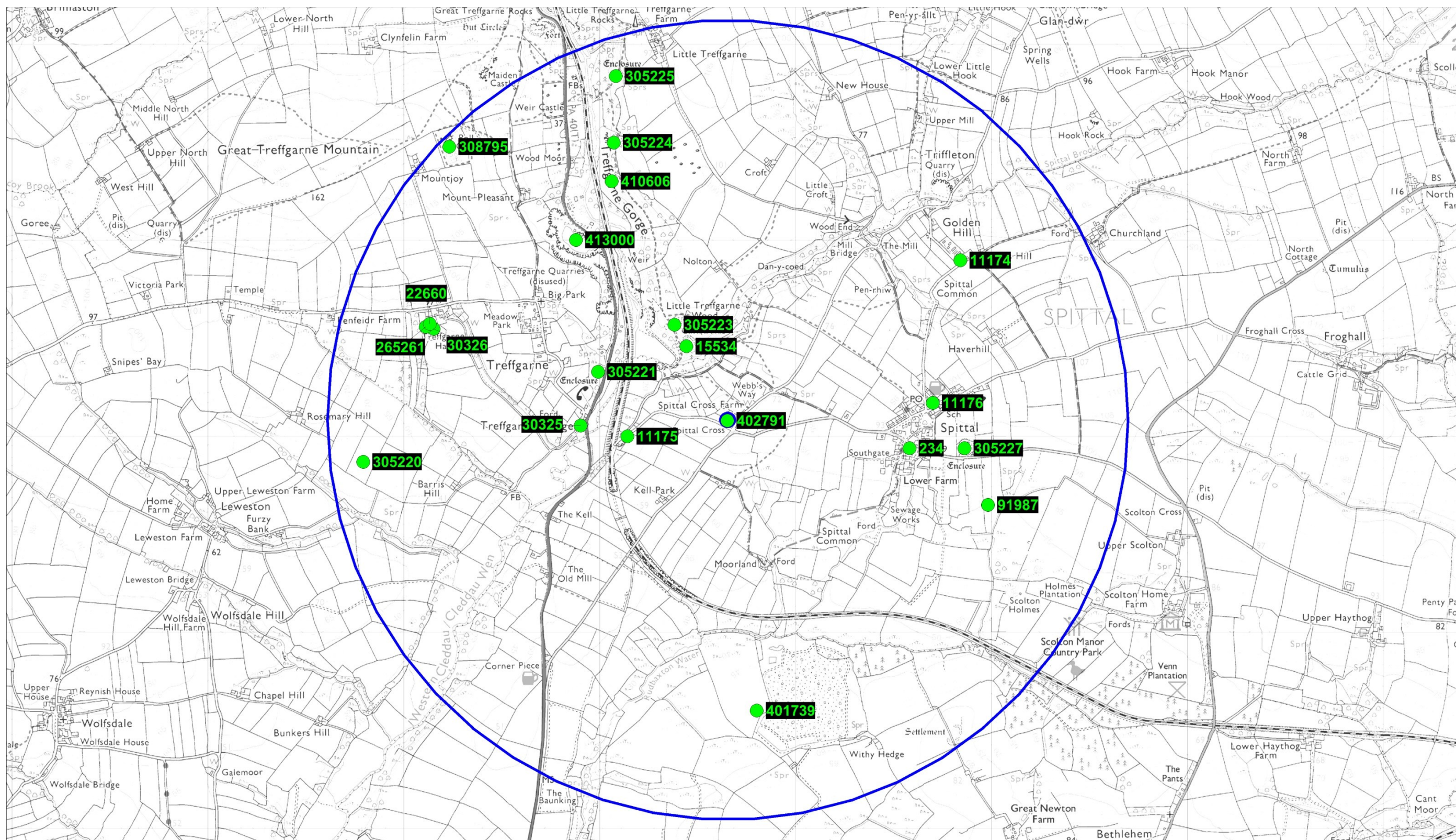


Figure 8: Sites recorded on the NMR (green) within 2km (blue line) of Spittal Cross Farm (blue circle).

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4.8 Other archaeological finds

- 4.8.1 No finds have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme within 2km of the proposed development site.

4.9 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 4.9.1 Meridian Airmap Aerial Photographs of the 1950s were examined and no features of an archaeological nature were observed.
- 4.9.2 LiDAR imagery was also viewed for the site area and its environs. These showed linear marks in many of the fields surrounding the site, which are likely to be the remnants of strip fields associated with medieval and early post-medieval agriculture.

4.10 Historic Mapping

- 4.10.1 The 1839 Parish Tithe Map for Spittal shows the crossroads surrounded by fields, and one building, possibly the one that still stands to the north of the main farmhouse (Figure 9). The 1840 apportionment to the tithe map names the building 'Cross Farm' and lists parcels 113, 114, 115 and 414 (and others) as belonging to it. 'House and Garden' is 115, 'Hay and Park' is 114, 'Shortland' is 414 and 113 is known as 'Piece between roads.' The field of the proposed development, 417, is named 'Bottom Hill,' with 418 below it called 'Little Bottom Hill.' Field 414 is also 'Shortland' and 419 is 'Chapel Park,' referring to the Post-Medieval Chapel (PRN 17719) at the bottom of it.



Figure 9: Extract of the 1840 Spittal Parish Tithe Map. The proposed development site is in the western half of field no. 417.

4.10.2 Figure 10 shows an extract of the next known map, the first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It can be seen that the layout of the roads and fields has not altered from the Tithe map, but there are cottages north of the crossroads, one of which may correspond to the building on the tithe map. Subsequent maps show no further change in field layout, but a gradual increase in the number of buildings behind the cottages. The northern-most of the cottages, Webb's Way Cottage, became derelict and was demolished in the second half of the twentieth century.

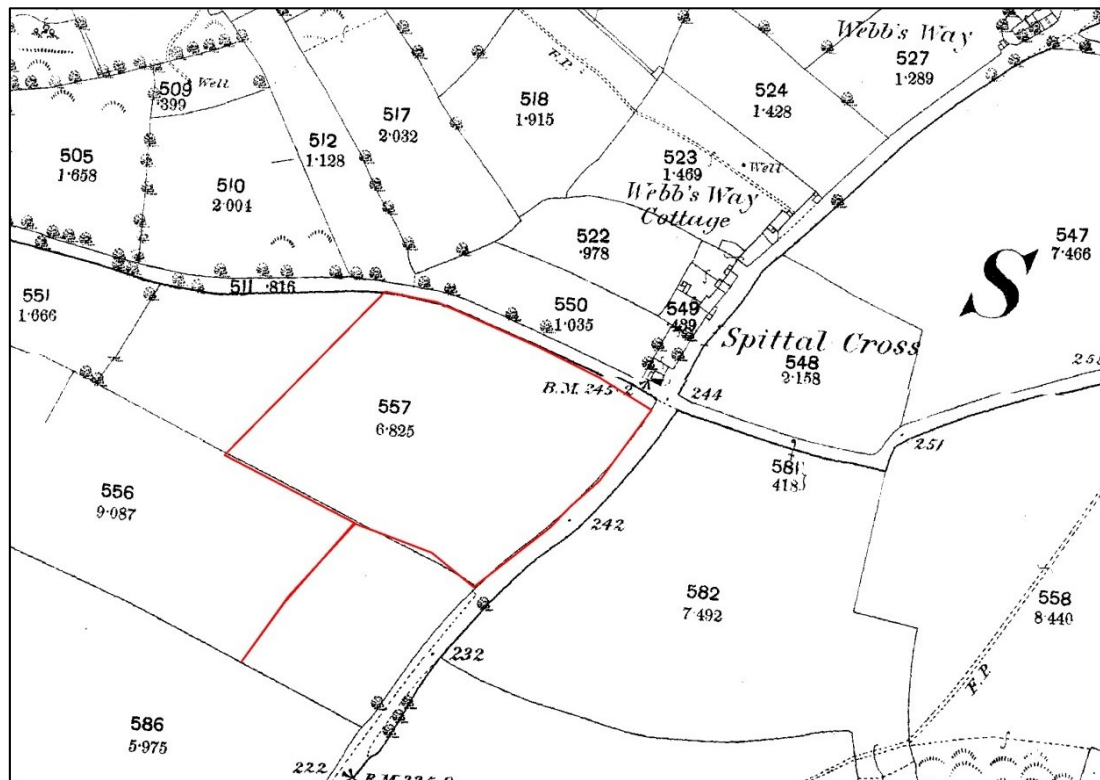


Figure 10: Extract of the 1889 OS 1st edition 1:2500 Map, with the proposed development site outlined in red

4.11 Site Walkover Survey

4.11.1 The site walkover survey was undertaken on the 25th of April 2017. Photos 1 – 10 show the proposed development site, the northern half of which is a farmyard containing farm machinery and a silage clamp, and the southern half of which is under pasture. No archaeological remains were observed at the site.

4.11.2 The site had good views to the west so that the Iron Age defended enclosure at Poll Carn (PRN 2466) was visible on the other side of the river valley. Another defended enclosure, on a completely wooded promontory on this side of the valley, (Scheduled Monument PE 252; PRN 2468) would have been visible but for the many trees (Photo 10).

4.11.3 The only other known archaeological sites that were found to be intervisible with the proposed development were the Scheduled Monuments on Plumstone Hill (barrows and a defended enclosure; Photos 8, 11 and 12). As can be seen in the photos, they are far enough away that the new buildings at Spittal Cross would have a negligible impact on their setting.



Photo 1: Looking southwest over the existing slurry pit at Spittal Cross Farm, at the south end of the proposed development site, furthest from the farmhouse



Photo 2: Looking southeast at the silage clamp in the south corner of the proposed development site at Spittal Cross Farm



Photo 3: Looking northeast along the hedgebank that runs along the north of the proposed site, with the farmhouse in the distance



Photo 4: Looking northwest from the road through the gate across the farmyard which forms the northern part of the proposed development site. The gate entranceway is made of concrete and beyond is bare earth.



Photo 5: Looking north. The old farmyard viewed from the newer one that is part of the proposed development site.



Photo 6: Looking North. The farmhouse viewed from the newer farmyard that is part of the proposed development site.



Photo 7: Looking southwest across the farmyard on the northern part of the proposed development site at Spittal Cross Farm



Photo 8: Looking west-southwest. The southern part of the proposed development site is under pasture. The summit on the right in the distance is Plumstone Hill.



Photo 9: Looking west along the track and hedgebank at the north edge of the proposed development site



Photo 10: Looking northwest over the southern part of the proposed development site, towards the natural rock outcrops of Poll Carn and Maiden Castle, and the wooded promontory fort (PRN 2468) on the right.



Photo 11: Looking east past one of a pair of barrows (PRN 48332) on Plumstone Hill, towards Spittal, centre in the middle distance



Photo 12: Looking west past one of a pair of barrows (PRN 48332) on Plumstone Hill, beyond which can be seen the natural rock outcrop on the hill and in the distance one of another pair of barrows (PRN 48331)

5. IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Development Proposals and Predicted Impacts

- 5.1.1 The development proposals, shown in Figures 2 and 3, are for a series of dairy farm buildings and associated works, including a new milking parlour, cow housing buildings and a silage pad. The largest and tallest building would be the cow shed, with a height of 8.6m. It is understood that in order to level the area, the ground will be taken down by up to approximately 2m in the northern part of the site and raised by the same amount in the southern part.
- 5.1.2 From an archaeological and historic environment perspective the potential impacts from the development proposals will come from:
- Any groundworks that could expose, damage or destroy any underlying archaeological remains such as topsoil stripping and landscaping; and
 - Service installation, access roads and other necessary infrastructure etc. that could also impact on buried archaeological remains.
- 5.1.3 The extent of ground reduction proposed at the site of 2m depth in places would totally remove any archaeological remains that may be present.

5.2 Buried Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 There are numerous archaeological sites known within the general area of the site, but none are recorded within the development area.
- 5.2.2 The archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be relatively low, but cannot be discounted.
- 5.2.3 The location and topography of the proposed site would have favoured it for human exploitation in the prehistoric period particularly, with its west-facing gentle slope and the occurrence of water nearby, so the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out entirely.
- 5.2.4 The site appears to have lain within the Common Land surrounding the medieval village of Spittal. It would thus have been used for agricultural purposes, being covered in strip fields or slangs. Such remains are of lower archaeological significance.
- 5.2.5 The site area will have been subject to ploughing since the medieval period. Therefore any archaeological remains which may be present at the site will have been truncated to some extent through the continual process of ploughing.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental Potential

- 5.3.1 It is unlikely that deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis could be recovered during groundworks.

5.4 Visual Impacts

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT DEFINITION	
High beneficial	The development considerably enhances the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Medium beneficial	The development enhances to a clearly discernable extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Low beneficial	The development enhances to a minor extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Imperceptible/None	The development does not affect the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Low adverse	The development erodes to a minor extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Medium adverse	The development erodes to a clearly discernable extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
High adverse	The development severely erodes the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.

Table 13: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Significance within a View (English Heritage 2011)

- 5.4.1 The setting of only two archaeological sites will be adversely impacted upon by the proposed development. Using the criteria for determining the magnitude of visual impact on a heritage asset as defined by English Heritage (2011) in Table 13; the proposed development will have a low adverse impact on the setting of Poll Carn Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2466), which is an undesignated asset situated 2km to the northwest. It will also have a low adverse impact on the setting of Hazel Grove Camp South (also an Iron Age defended enclosure; Scheduled Monument PE 252; PRN 2468), although the many trees covering the site currently shield it from view.
- 5.4.2 The nature of the impact would depend on the final appearance of the new buildings. The impact would be lowest if the design were to be sympathetic to the existing character of the surrounding countryside.

5.5 Summary of Impacts

- 5.5.1 It is concluded that there could be physical impacts to hitherto unknown archaeology within the development site from groundworks associated with landscaping, building works and the installation of services.
- 5.5.2 There is low potential for buried remains of any archaeological period to be discovered in any part of the site, but the potential cannot be discounted. Any remains which may have been present will have been adversely affected by ploughing since the medieval period.
- 5.5.3 It is concluded that the proposed development would have a low adverse visual impact on both the setting of Poll Carn Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2466), which is an undesignated asset situated 2km to the

northwest, and on Hazel Grove Camp South (also an Iron Age defended enclosure; Scheduled Monument PE 252; PRN 2468).

5.6 Recommendations for Further Archaeological Works

- 5.6.1 The potential for buried archaeological remains within the site area, although it is low, is such that further archaeological mitigation is likely to be required. It is likely that suitable mitigation would be in the form of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development, to identify and record any remains which may be present.
- 5.6.2 The decision for the scope of any further programme of archaeological works lies with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (Development Management – Dyfed Archaeological Trust).

6. SOURCES

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Cartographic

Parish Tithe Map. 1839. Spittal.

Ordnance Survey. 1889. 1st edition 1:2500

APPENDIX I:

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS AT SPITTAL CROSS FARM, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE: SPECIFICATION FOR A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation presents a proposed methodology for a historic environment appraisal of the proposed developments at Spittal Cross Farm, Spittal. The appraisal has been requested by Ian Bartlett Planning Design Architecture to support a planning application for the proposals being submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council Planning Authority.
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been previously prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Development Management - Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal and provide the information required in support of the planning application for the development.
- 1.3 The appraisal will be a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.5 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014).
- 1.6 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.8 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS² registered.***

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- 2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The preparation of a historic environment appraisal of proposed development at the Spittal Cross Farm, Spittal, Pembrokeshire. The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any known or potential underlying archaeological remains, and an assessment of the wider impact of the development on the wider historic environment. The appraisal shall be presented

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

within a report which will be submitted with the planning application for the development.

- 2.2 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake appraisal.
- 2.3 To identify any known archaeological remains and assess the potential of any hitherto unknown archaeological deposits within the location of the water treatment works and any associated infrastructure.
- 2.4 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works.

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The historic environment appraisal will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:
 - Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data – **2km search area**;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and CCW – **5km search area for everything except Grade II Listed Buildings (2km)**;
 - Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust;
 - A review of historic maps;
 - Relevant web-based information;
 - Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
 - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 3.2 The proposed site visit would be undertaken to provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains within the development area and its visibility from nearby cultural heritage features. Photographs will be taken of the site area and its environs and these will be used within the report. In addition observation of geotechnical test pitting was also undertaken at the site.
- 3.3 The search areas for both designated and undesignated sites will be used to determine the presence of historic environment features within the site location and vicinity of the proposed development – as agreed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority. This will identify HER sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings and Historic Landscape Characterisation areas etc.
- 3.4 The following will be considered when preparing the appraisal, although in some cases no such features may be present and will thus not be considered further:
 - a. Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and their settings;
 - b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings;

- c. Listed buildings and their settings;
 - d. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development;
 - e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings;
 - f. Registered Historic Landscapes;
 - g. Non-registered historic landscapes;
 - h. Buried archaeological potential;
 - i. Palaeo-environmental potential;
 - j. Hedgerows and field patterns;
 - k. Ancient woodland;
 - l. Place-name evidence;
 - m. Newly identified sites of historic importance;
 - n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity;
 - o. Any Tir Gofal / Glastir interests or requirements (where relevant); and
 - p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information.
- 3.5 A report will be prepared on the results of the assessment. This report will include information on known sites within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Maps of known archaeological and historical sites will be presented in the report. Photographs will be used where appropriate.
- 3.6 The report will be fully representative of the information gained from the above methodology, even if there should be negative evidence. The report will include the following:
- a) A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.
 - b) The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography.
 - c) The report should list all the sources consulted.
 - d) Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and maps (including historic maps) of significant archaeological features.
 - e) Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit.
 - f) Statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified. Consideration, where appropriate, of the national Research Agenda.
 - g) An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.
 - h) An impact assessment of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource.
- 3.7 Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report should be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.8 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery will be submitted for publication to a national

journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

- 3.9 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

4. STAFF

- 4.1 The project will be managed by James Meek, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 4.2 The report and site walkover survey will be undertaken by Alice Day of DAT Archaeological Services.

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 5.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed where advised by the client.
- 5.4 As the site visit will likely be undertaken by a single archaeologist, it may be necessary to implement lone working procedures and contacts.

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SPITTAL CROSS FARM, SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/27
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD / EVENT NO. 110451

Ebrill 2017
April 2017

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Alice Day

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

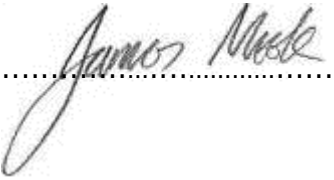
Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 27 April 2017

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

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 27 April 2017

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

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

