

LAND AT STATION ROAD, LETTERSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Ateb Group



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020-14
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**LAND AT STATION ROAD, LETTERSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

By

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LAND AT STATION ROAD, LETTERSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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**LAND AT STATION ROAD, LETTERSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment (Archaeological) Desk-Based Assessment for proposed housing development on land at Station Road, Letterston, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 95021 29762).

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i baratoi Asesiad Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Archeolegol) ar gyfer y safle datblygu arfaethedig ar gyfer tai ar dir yn Heol Gorsaf, Treletert, Sir Benfro (wedi'i ganoli'n fras ar SM 95021 29762).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Ateb Group to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed construction of residential development in the Local Plan process.
- 1.1.2 The development area is located in the eastern part of Letterston village in northern Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on NGR SM 95021 29762). This area formerly formed part of Letterston Common. The land was used for agricultural purposes from the medieval period until recent times.
- 1.1.3 This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 The development site lies in an area of archaeological significance with the site of a possible Neolithic henge (PRN 2393) and at least three Bronze Age burial mounds to the northwest (PRNs 2379, 2380, 2381), one of which is a Scheduled Monument (PE 062), and a prehistoric standing stone situated to the east (PRN 2398).
- 1.1.5 There are two scheduled monuments in the surrounding area; the previously mentioned Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) a Bronze Age burial mound located 0.3km to the west, and Bucket Camp (PE 231) an Iron Age defended enclosure located 1.3km to the north.
- 1.1.6 One Grade II listed building, Saron Baptist Chapel (LB 22761), is located 0.8km to the west.
- 1.1.7 The assessment shows a multitude of non-designated heritage assets in the surrounding area including known archaeological sites of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 1.1.8 There is considered to be high potential for archaeological remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date to survive within the development area. There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of other periods to survive within the development area.
- 1.1.9 In the western part of the development area there have been several phases of archaeological investigations in association with a previous planning application (07/1287/PA). This included a phase of geophysical survey, followed by archaeological trial trench evaluation. This revealed a field boundary running northwest/south east through the area. No other significant archaeological remains were recorded.
- 1.1.10 The eastern part of the development area has not been subjected to archaeological investigation.
- 1.1.11 There are no known historic assets recorded in the eastern part of the development area.
- 1.1.12 The archaeological potential of the western part of the development area is considered negligible. No further archaeological work is considered necessary in this part of the development area.
- 1.1.13 Further archaeological investigation may be required in the eastern part of the development area to assess the survival of any below ground archaeology and determine whether further archaeological mitigation is required.

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). It should be noted that a Historic Environment Appraisal is a more rapid exercise than a full desk-based assessment as defined by CIfA, but the basic principles are the same. The standard is stated by CIfA as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed school development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
 - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
 - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW);

- Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Rapid assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - Rapid assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 The report uses a 2km radius search area centred on the middle of the development area to identify known designated heritage assets and a 1km radius search area for non-designated heritage assets in order to provide a sufficient overview of the nature of the area's heritage.
- 1.2.7 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).

A historic asset is:

An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).

- 1.2.8 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

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 a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). 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. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

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

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. NATIONAL POLICIES AND GUIDANCE

2.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act

2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Monuments. This has recently been superseded by the The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- to give more effective protection to Listed Buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.1.2 The New Act amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on place names.

2.2 Planning Policy Wales

2.2.1 Planning Policy Wales sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.

2.1.2 Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets.

2.3 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

2.3.1 This technical advice note provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building consent applications. It also provides specific guidance on how the following historic assets should be considered:

- scheduled monuments
- archaeological remains
- listed buildings
- conservation areas
- historic parks and gardens
- historic landscapes
- historic assets of special local interest
- World Heritage Sites

2.3.2 The technical advice note usefully gathers together the selection criteria employed in the designation of scheduled monuments and listed buildings and the registration of historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.

- 2.3.3. Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.
- 2.3.4 This report will also make reference to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely: Conservation Principles (March 2011); Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017); Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017); and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017).

3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

3.1 Pembrokeshire County Council Policies

- 3.1.1 The Historic Environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) Local Development Plan (LDP) (up to 2021) (adopted February 2013). The PCC LDP is also presently under review.
- 3.1.2 The historic environment is referenced throughout the document in numerous policies, emphasising its significance to the county. The main policy references to the Historic Environment are outlined in policy GN.38:

GN.38 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment:

Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity

6.154 *Pembrokeshire has a rich and varied historic environment made up of architectural, historical and archaeological features that are integral to its quality and distinctiveness. The historic environment enhances quality of life, forging cultural identity and community cohesion and is a major asset to Pembrokeshire's visitor economy. This policy builds on national policy, to draw attention to the scale and significance of these assets within Pembrokeshire and to protect, preserve and enhance these features and designations. It ensures that Pembrokeshire's historic environment including formally designated sites together with buildings and features of local importance and interest, and their setting, are appropriately protected and enhanced. Development that may detrimentally affect the character or integrity of such areas will not be permitted.*

6.155 *The special qualities of the historic environment can be derived from numerous other factors, in addition to those listed in formal designations, such as the form, scale or grouping of buildings; vistas and visual composition of the townscape/landscape; architectural detailing; building materials; trees and other landscape features. Many of these features make an important contribution to the character and appearance of local communities.*

Pembrokeshire's towns and villages contain many buildings that are of local importance and which make a significant contribution to the character and quality of the local area.

The Council will seek to ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity, coherence and character of the landscape and will have particular regard to potential developments that, alone or in combination, would have a

significant impact on landscapes included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales:

6.156 *In assessing development that may affect archaeological remains the Council will take into account:*

1. *Information (including from the Historic Environment Record (HER), held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust) on the character, extent and importance of the remains,*
2. *The extent to which the proposed development is likely to impact upon them,*
3. *The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development by redesign to achieve physical preservation in situ.*

6.157 *Areas and sites of national significance are protected by national policy including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Landscapes of Historic Interest and Historic Parks and Gardens. In addition to national policy adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals will also be a material consideration when determining planning applications.*

3.1.4 The PCC LDP defines cultural heritage (within which it defines the historic environment) as follows:

This encompasses the historic environment, cultural legacy and linguistic heritage. The historic environment includes archaeology, ancient monuments, Listed Buildings, conservation areas, historic parks, gardens and landscapes and the broad social history that has helped to shape local distinctiveness. Linguistic heritage includes the Welsh language and different dialects, recognising that the linguistic heritage of Pembrokeshire includes both Welsh and English languages, with the Landsker line representing the broad divide between these two traditions. Together the historic, cultural and linguistic heritage form cultural heritage which contributes towards a sense of cultural identity

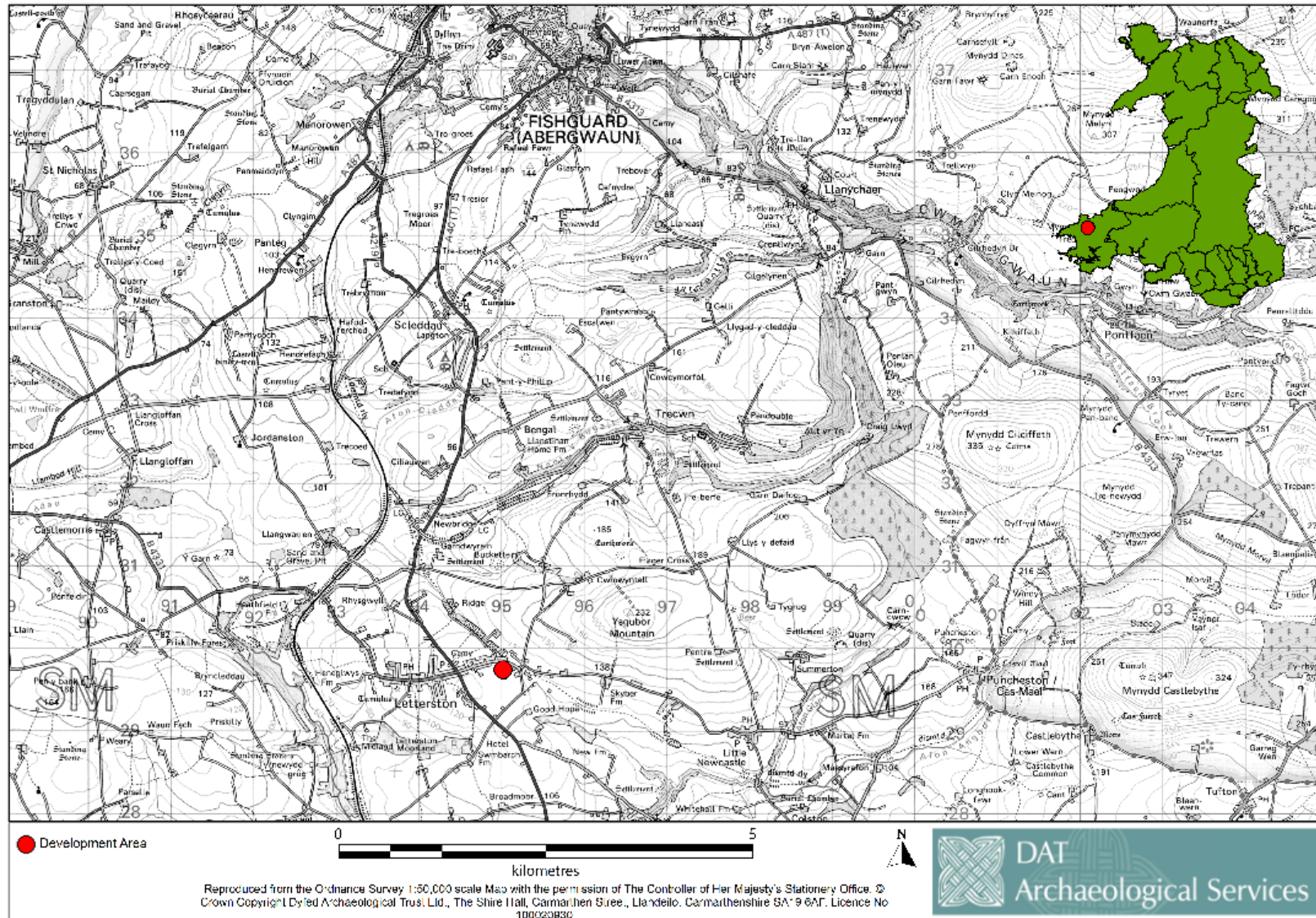


Figure 1: Location of development area.

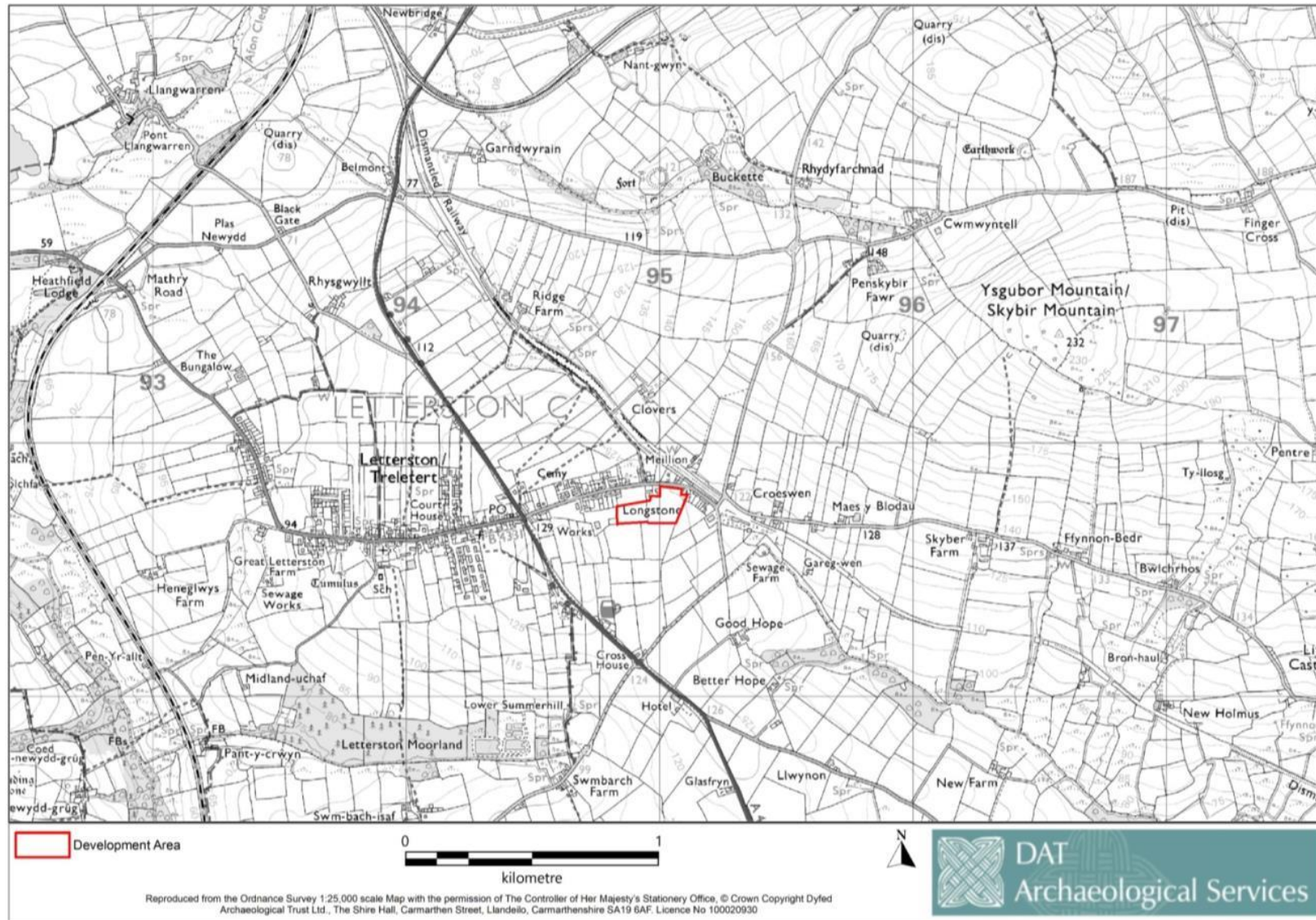


Figure 2: Location of development area in Letterston village.



Figure 3: Aerial photograph showing boundaries of the western part (A) of the development area (outlined with a red dashed line) and the eastern part (B) outlined with a continuous red line (supplied by client).

4 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 4.1 The development area is located in the north Pembrokeshire centred roughly on NGR SM 95029 29759 (Figure 1). It is located on Station Road in the eastern part of the village of Letterston (Figure 2). The nearest Town is Fishguard located 7.3km to the north (Figure 1).
- 4.2 The development area lies on the 125m contour on ground that slopes gently down from the southwest to the northeast. Ysgubor Mountain, a 232m high western outlier of the Preseli hills, overlooks the site from the northeast.
- 4.3 The development area is situated in the Parish of Dewisland and at local level jurisdiction lies with Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 4.4 The site occupies c.2.6ha of land to the south of Station Road which forms a backwards L shape (Figure 3). At its eastern end the development area is immediately adjacent to the road whilst its western end lies to the south of a modern residential development situated on Parc Maen Hir Road and Longstone Court (Figure 3).
- 4.5 The development area appears until recently to have been utilized as farmland. The western part of the development has been used for the storage of spoil from the construction of the modern residential development.
- 4.6 The bedrock geology of the study area is represented by Ordovician grey mudstone sediments of the Llanvirn Series which are occasionally interrupted by fine-grained dolerite igneous intrusions. The geology becomes even more complex because Station Road follows exactly an underlying interface between older Arenig Series mudstone sediments and the younger sediments of the Llanvirn Series (British Geological Survey 1994). Deposits of sand, clay, gravel and erratic boulders characterise the glacial drift geology of the area where these deposits have survived the ravages of erosion and quarrying: however, no detailed geological drift maps of the area are available to be more specific about their locations. The only available soil survey maps of the area indicate that generally the soils in the Letterston area are typical acidic brown earths.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets within 2km of the development area.

Reference Number	Type	Period	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference
PE 062	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	Pen Dre Round Barrow	The monument comprises the remains of an earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow consists of traces of a low mound and buried archaeology within the rear gardens of two houses. The kerbed barrow that originally measured c 33m in diameter and was 1.5m high was excavated in 1961. This had been raised over an embanked stone circle 12m in diameter which remains in situ. An early Bronze Age urn and cremation and a shallow pit containing charcoal were associated with the embanked circle.	SM9482996 0.3km west
PE 231	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	Castle Bucket; Bucket Camp	Castle Bucket is a sub-circular embanked and possibly ditched enclosure, 68-72m in diameter. There are entrances to the west and east, the former having an annex, c.26m by 32m, before it; a possible outer circuit, taking advantage of steep natural scarps, springs from the south of this.	SM94983104 1.3km north
LB 22761	Listed Building (Grade II)	19th Century	Saron Baptist Chapel	Baptist chapel of 1869, one of a group of similar chapels in North Pembrokeshire distinguished by such features as open pediment gables and slightly Gothic tracery to the arched windows. Included for its architectural interest as a small mid-Victorian chapel with good interior woodwork, including timber columns to gallery.	SM9428129635 0.8km west

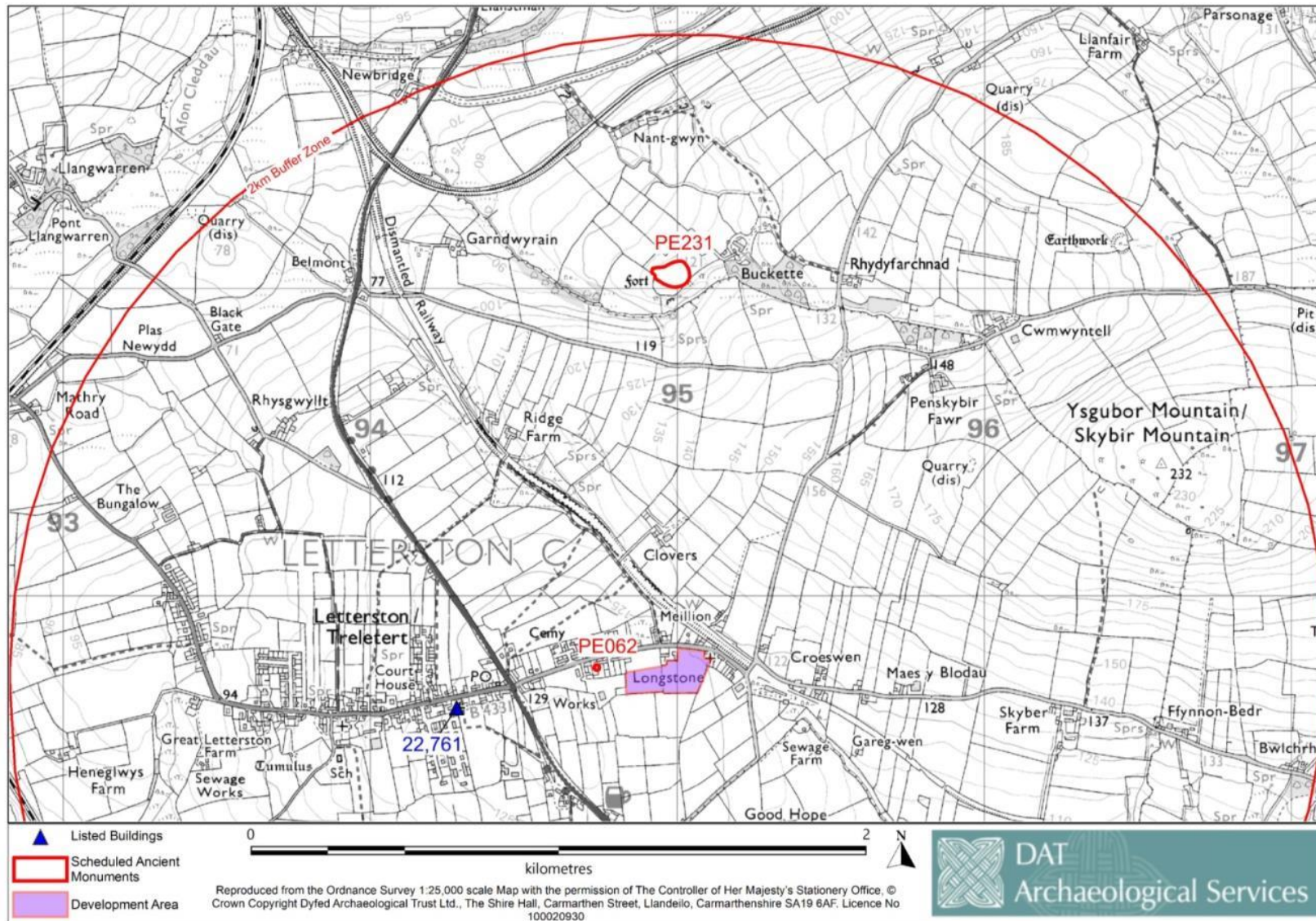


Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets within 2km of the development area.



Photo 1: Bucket Camp (PE 062). Looking south (DAT Images/AP93-13.51.jpg).



Photo 2: View from Saron Baptist Chapel (LB 22761) towards development area.
Looking east.

5 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Table 2 and Figure 4)

5.1 Scheduled Monuments

- 5.1.1 There are two scheduled monuments within 2km of the development area, including Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) and Bucket Camp (PE 231). The locations of these monuments are shown in Figure 4 with brief descriptions in Table 2.

Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062)

- 5.1.2 Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) is located 0.3km west of the development area. It is one of three round barrows located in a possible linear cemetery orientated north east/south west.
- 5.1.3 Pen Dre Round Barrow was excavated in 1961 (Savoury 1963) which revealed a monument 33m in diameter and 1.5m high which appeared to have several phases. Originally it is thought that this monument was a stone circle/henge before being reused as a barrow site. Finds included an early Bronze Age Urn, a cremation and a small pit containing charcoal. The construction was of stone and earth with a slight kerb around the outer edge.

- 5.1.4 Henges are simply defined as:

"A distinctive class of late Neolithic ceremonial enclosure found throughout the British Isles, dating mainly to the middle and later 3rd millennium (Darvill 2008)"

Round barrows are defined as:

"simply a roughly hemispherical mound of soil, stone, and re deposited bedrock heaped over a central burial (Darvill 2008)". They are amongst the most common monuments in Britain and are typically attributed to the Bronze Age (2300 – 700 BC) (Darvill 2008).

- 5.1.5 In 1966 the RCHMW reported that the monument was "so mutilated that it is virtually destroyed (RCAHMW 1966)" and at a later date that "No trace of the monument was seen during aerial photography in 2003" (RCAHMW AP965043/51).

- 5.1.6 A site visit 2019 (Meek 2019) to the part of the development area closest to the Pendre Dre Round Barrow concluded that:

"there is limited inter-visibility between the scheduled barrow site and the development area, with vegetation, built environment, fences etc blocking any clear views. Additional screening through vegetation planting and appropriate fencing boundaries would mitigate for any further negative impacts on the setting of the monument" (Meek 2019).

- 5.1.7 Overgrowth prevented a site visit as part of this assessment however, its limited indivisibility is considered to remain.

Bucket Camp (PE 231)

- 5.1.8 Bucket Camp (PE 231) is located 1.3km to north of the development area on a nearby ridge (Photo 1).
- 5.1.9 It is a sub circular defended enclosure thought to be Iron Age in date that measures approximately 70m in diameter. It has entrances to the north and west and unusually it has a small annex attached to the western entrance. The enclosure may have an outer circuit of defences which take

advantage of a natural scarp which wraps around the southern and eastern flanks of the site.

- 5.1.10 Sitting on a ridge this monument is inter-visible with the development area. However, it is located considerably further away than Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) and its views towards the development area are already compromised by the existing residential housing that lies between them.

5.2 Listed Buildings

- 5.2.1 There is one listed building within 2km of the development area; Grade II Listed Building of Saron Baptist Chapel (LB 22761). It is located 0.8km west of the development area on the western side of the A40 (Figure 4).

- 5.2.2 Saron Baptist Chapel is a Grade II listed building which dates to 1869 and still functions as an active Chapel.

It is listed as a good example of a:

"small mid-Victorian chapel with good interior woodwork, including timber columns to gallery."

- 5.2.3 There is no intervisibility between the listed building and the development site as demonstrated in Photo 2.

5.3 Historic Landscape Areas

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 5.3.1 The development area does not lie within the boundary of any Registered Historic Landscape.

Conservation Areas

- 5.3.2 There are no conservation areas within 2km of the centre point of the development area.

5.4 Historic Parks and Gardens

- 5.4.1 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the centre point of the development area.

Table 3: HER and NMR Entries within 1km of the development area.

PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference
2379 / 305219	Letterston I; Pendre Tumuli round barrow	Bronze Age	<p>One of three tumuli, the central tumulus appears to have been dug into. (See also PRNs 2380 and 2381).</p> <p>The middle mound of three round barrows arranged in a NE-SW linear fashion on what was once a common on the eastern outskirts of Letterston village, but which has now given way to housing. This barrow was excavated by Savory in 1946 but had previously been investigated by Fenton in 1806, who had found nothing but did note that an urn had been discovered in the mound in the latter part of the 18th century by a villager paring turf from the top of the barrow. Prior to excavation the barrow was c.23m in diameter and stood c.1.2m high. During excavations Savory discovered the post-holes of a palisade c.18m in diameter: interestingly, a similar feature was found beneath adjacent barrow PRN 2380. There is now no trace of the site.</p>	SM 9476 2981
2380	Letterston II; Pendre Tumuli round barrow	Bronze Age	<p>One of three barrows near Letterston, (See 2379 & 2381) excavated by Savory in 1946 and now destroyed by the building of houses on Station Road.</p> <p>The most northerly mound of three barrows arranged in a linear fashion on the eastern outskirts of Letterston village. Originally the three barrows were located on common land but have since been excavated and destroyed by the construction of housing along Station Road. This barrow, originally 20m in diameter and 1.8m high, was excavated by Savory in 1946. There was a central summit depression, c.5m in diameter, whilst underneath the mound was found a palisade 16m in diameter and a primary cist burial sunk below ground level. There is now no trace of this site.</p>	SM 9479 2987
2381 / 300421	Letterston III; Pendre Tumuli round barrow	Bronze Age	<p>A round barrow excavated by HN Savory in 1961 and now under lawns and boundary wall of two adjoining gardens. JH based on Cadw 1997. One of three barrows see also PRNs 2380 & 2379. Scheduled Monument PE062</p> <p>his barrow was the most southerly of the three barrows here at Letterston, which were arranged in a NE-SW linear fashion, and is the only one of the three with any surviving remains, the others having been destroyed by the houses built on Station Road. This barrow was excavated by Savory in 1961, at which time it measured c.35m in diameter and 1.5m in height. The mound was found to have a drystone kerb 32m in diameter and an inner cairn ring, within which there was a circle of stone slabs 12m in diameter. The site was considered to consist of two main structural elements: "a stone circle of definite Irish Channel type, embanked, with a single entrance and an external ritual pit on the east side,</p>	SM 9473 2976

			<p>over which....a turf mound with a kerb but without a ditch was erected to cover a cremated burial which had been deposited in the entrance" (Savory 1963 BBCS 20). The primary embanked stone circle phase of the monument has a separate PRN as 9036. Today there are some surviving vestiges of the round barrow, which lies within the gardens of 18 and 20 Station Road and is overlain by a concrete wall. The western side of the barrow appears to have been landscaped beneath the lawn of no.18, with the eastern side also beneath a lawn but with its curvature and slope more apparent.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument (PE062)</p>	
2393 / 413086	Gwaun Terrace Henge	Neolithic, Bronze Age	<p>Cropmark of unknown significance. RPS August 2001. Crop mark visited by CAP in 1999. It is described as a low circular earthwork some 60m in diameter. The eastern side comprise a grassed bank c. 0.5m high, and there is possibly an external ditch. Potentially, this may be a Neolithic henge site. Reference in Fenton to three stones which may have been associated with this feature</p> <p>A possible Neolithic henge monument. Noted in the SMR and by the Ordnance Survey as a circular cropmark with a dark patch at its centre. The site is located c.100m to the NNE of round barrow PRN 2381, the most northerly barrow of a linear arrangement of three barrows forming barrow cemetery PRN 48335. This site was briefly looked at by CAP in 1999 as part of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation of a proposed development at 47 Station Road, Letterston located just to the south of the site. Within their report (37104) CAP noted that the site survives as a standing earthwork in recently improved pasture land. It appears that the site was viewed from the lane to the east, and therefore was not fully assessed, but the eastern side of the monument was described as comprising a grassed bank, 0.5m high, with the monument itself predicted to have a diameter of c.60m (CAP report 1999: 14). Interesting re-interpretations of Fenton's original description of the location suggest that Fenton's 'trilithon' (PRN 2414), which the RCAHM suggested to be 600 yards east of the three round barrows on Letterston common, might actually be in the same field as this earthwork enclosure (ibid: 15), and thus it is possible that this trilithon, described by Fenton as 'three upright stones, placed triangularly, and bedded in a pavement' might have been a feature at the centre of this circular bank, thus rendering this site a possible henge. The paving mentioned by Fenton has parallels with the paving found beneath barrow PRN 2381, which constituted part of an earlier phase of the monument as an embanked stone circle (PRN 9036) prior to the round barrow being erected over the top of it. This suggests that this area of Letterston Common was a long-used ritual landscape and monument complex, perhaps beginning with the henge and embanked stone circle in the late Neolithic, to which were added two barrows (PRNs 2379 and 2780) in between the two earlier monuments followed by the 'closure' of PRN 9036 by the addition of the mound forming barrow PRN 2381 at some point in the early Bronze Age. The fact that all four of these monuments are aligned in a NE-SW linear</p>	SM 9482 2996

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			arrangement is also interesting. To the SW the high ground on which these monuments are located runs down to the Western Cleddau, whilst the alignment of these monuments is also on a direct line of intervisibility with Plumstone and Dudwell Mountains where there are also a further concentration of Bronze Age round barrows.	
2396	Ffynnon Shan Shilin Holy Well	Medieval	<p>A well possibly dedicated to Saint Silin and located near to Letterston Church. It was originally roofed but this had been removed by the time of the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map and the well covered over, with a pump erected on the site. The pump has now gone and the site is a shop forecourt.</p> <p>A well near St. Giles's Church (PRN 4552) in Letterston was identified by J. Trier and J. Bord (2010) and suggested as the possible site of Ffynnon Shan Shilin. The site was visited during the Holy Wells 2012: additional sites project. It was heavily overgrown and the owners were away so clearance wasn't an option. Water appeared to rise in a chamber adjacent to the northeastern property wall (adjoining a depot) and the overflow forms a stream through the front garden and across the churchyard. The site of another spring across the road from the church, marked on the historical and modern maps at NGR SM93852962, was seen to now be concreted over. No evidence was found for the site of the well, and later pump, shown on the historical Ordnance Survey maps.</p>	SM 9384 2961
2398	Letterston Common Standing Stone	Bronze Age	<p>Standing Stone currently at present NGR. Possibly in wrong position as the description to locate it was based on Fenton, and actually lay where the station is now.</p> <p>Fenton (1811) noted the existence of a large upright stone on the southeast extremity of Letterston Common, which gave the name 'Longstone' to the adjoining farm. He records this separately from the three standing stones or 'trilithon' (PRN 2414) supposedly associated with the nearby Letterston barrows (PRNs 2379-81). On the basis of the given grid reference this stone was located c.125m to the east of barrow PRN 2380. The stone fell within the area of a proposed land development at 47 Station Road, and a desk-based assessment and field evaluation was carried out in 1999 by CAP. No stone was found at the above location, but there was a spread of quartz laying on the subsoil, which might have been the result of human agency (see CAP report 37104, p.6) in the eastern part of the proposed development area where the standing stone possibly once stood. There is no doubt that this stone was associated with the barrow complex at Letterston, and there is no doubt as to its authenticity, despite the arguments of CAP to the contrary. They suggested that this stone was fictitious and had been confused with another standing stone, PRN 2414 (ibid., p.5). However, PRN 2414 is the record for the trilithon which the RCAHM suggested to be 600 yards east of the Letterston barrows (PRNs 2379-81), but which may instead have been part of earthwork PRN 2393 to the NE of PRN 2380.</p>	SM 9493 2985

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2414	The Ketch Stone Row	Bronze Age	<p>The site was described by Fenton in 1811 as 'on the left [i.e. N] side of [Letterston] common there were, till within these few years, in an enclosed field, three upright stones (meini hirion) placed triangularly, and bedded in a pavement, perhaps with reference to the three neighbouring tumuli [2379-81]....One of the stones has been removed as a gatepost, and the other two overturned, the largest about 10 feet [3m] long' (Fenton, 1811, p.187). The RCAHM thought that this triple stone feature was about 600 yards east of the Letterston barrows, which puts the stones at SM95232975. However, Fenton's description clearly puts the stones within an enclosed field on the left hand side of the Common, i.e. to the N of the tumuli, not to the east. The enclosed field to which Fenton refers also contains the circular 60m diameter bank (PRN 2393), and it is possible that these stones stood bedded in their pavement, and enclosed within this earthwork henge. As a result, their true grid reference should probably be SM94812996 and thus the RCAHM may have recorded them in the wrong location.</p> <p>Possible funerary or ritual monument site.</p>	SM 9481 2996
4550	Dinas (place name)	Unknown	Dinas place-name.	SM 942 290
4560	Parc Longstone Standing stone	Bronze Age	<p>Parc Longstone, a field name which is recorded on St Dogwells tithe award, (p. 5, no.203.) part of Good Hope Farm. A place name which suggests the former existence of a Bronze Age standing stone site, or possibly a boundary feature, (being situated adjacent to the parish boundary between Letterston and St. Dogwell's parishes).</p> <p>A "stone" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated the former presence of a standing stone. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.</p>	SM 9507 2910
4552 / 421023	Letterston Parish Church; St Giles' Church	Post Medieval, Medieval	<p>Parish church, mentioned in c.1130 when granted to Slebech Commandery (Davies 1946, 362-4). Square churchyard, nuclear to early 12th century 'toft-&-croft' settlement and green. Probable chronological association with an earlier church at 'Heneglwys' (PRN 2395), c.800m to the WSW, which was replaced by the present church in the early 12th century (Kissock 1997, 127-8). Associated with Ffynnon Shan Shilin curative well site (PRN 2396)?. 'St Giles' is a corruption of 'Celtic' dedication to St Sulien, possibly taken from the dedication of Heneglwys.</p>	SM 9391 2958
9036	Pen-Dre; Letterston III Henge	Neolithic, Bronze Age	<p>This PRN reflects the initial phase of what later became round barrow PRN 2381. Excavation of PRN 2381 by Savory in 1963 revealed an inner cairn ring within which there was a circle of stones 12m in diameter, with an entrance and external ritual pit on its east side. Savory interpreted this as an embanked stone circle over which a turf mound with a kerb 32m in diameter was erected to cover a cremated burial placed in the entrance, thus changing the site from a late Neolithic 'open' ritual site to a 'closed' early Bronze Age</p>	SM 9473 2976

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			funerary round barrow. The site now lies within the gardens of 18-20 Station Road, Letterston, with a garden wall running over the top of the mound. Nothing of the embanked stone circle can be seen. Scheduled Monument PE062	
10465	Garreg Wen standing stone	Bronze Age	A "Carreg" place-name on the 1964 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.	SM 956 294
10472	Good Hope boundary ditch	Medieval	Boundary Stone, Boundary Ditch. The water treatment plant now occupies the corner of the field called Parc Borandum - once the site of a farm called Belrandum. The parish boundary runs a right angle at this point. The boundary ditch runs for several hundred yards in each direction from the corner. A fairly large white Quartzite stone marks the angle? BOUNDARY MARKER. The ditch is about 12 ft wide with substantial walls either side.	SM 9541 2960
10473	Swmbarch boundary ditch	Medieval	Parish boundary feature separating St Dogwells and Letterston Parishes; probably dating from the Medieval period although the feature itself may have been in existence earlier, coterminous with an estate or property holding boundary. It consists of a substantial ditch about 12 feet wide. The parish boundary leaves the road at about this point and precedes westward for about a mile. The ditch is very overgrown but can be clearly seen - about 12' wide with substantial walls on either side.	SM 9465 2879
12377	Nant-Y-Gof	Medieval	Settlement	SM 95 30
17620	Letterston Old School	Post Medieval	School	SM 939 295
17622 / 11200	Saron Chapel	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed chapel	SM 9428 2965
17655 / 11199	Horeb Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SM 9510 2980
17656	Letterston Railway station	Post Medieval	Railway station	SM 9535 2965
45397	Swmbach Uchaf farmstead	Post Medieval	Farm and holding shown on 1806 estate map of the Lord Bishop of St Davids LRW October 2002	SM 9461 2886
46478	Deserted Rural	Post Medieval	A small settlement consisting of a single rectangular building in a rectangular enclosure on the 2nd edition 1:10560 map (Pembrokeshire sheet XVI.NE), but abandoned sometime	SM 94663

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	Settlement		during the first half of the 20th century and no longer marked on maps.	30538
46482	Milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone. Inscription reads, "Fishguard 5 miles 170 yards - Haverfordwest 9 miles".	SM 9432 2994
46484	Letterston cemetery	Post Medieval	Post-medieval cemetery	SM 9457 2979
48335	Pendre Tumuli / Round Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	Group PRN for the three round barrows at Letterston (PRNs 2379-81), excavated by Savory in 1946 and 1961. The initial phase of barrow PRNs 2381 was found through excavation to have been an embanked stone circle which was later covered with a round mound. This earlier phase has its own PRN, 9036.	SM 9475 2982
48336	Letterston Prehistoric Monument Complex	Neolithic, Bronze Age	Group PRN for the complex of monuments on Letterston common, which originally consisted of three round barrows (PRNs 2379-81), one of which was originally an embanked stone circle (PRN 9036), plus a standing stone (PRN 2398), a 'trilithon' triangular arrangement of stones (PRN 2414) and circular earthwork (PRN 2393). The circular earthwork and the three barrows were built on a northeast-southwest alignment. The three barrows were excavated by Savory in 1946 and 1961, and an archaeological evaluation made of the site of standing stone PRN 2398 in 1999 by CAP, during which time it was suggested that the trilithon of stones (PRN 2414) may have been part of a now-destroyed stone circle within circular earthwork PRN 2393.	SM 9483 2990
59723 / 11200	Saron Baptist Chapel	Post Medieval	Grade II listed chapel in Letterston (reference 22761)	SM 94281 29635
112754 / 419829	Letterston War Memorial	Modern	War memorial to the 12 men for Letterston who fell in the First World War. It is a grey granite pillar located outside the graveyard of the parish church. Names of six men who died have been added to the memorial. A marble tablet records the names of the four men from the parishes of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof and Llanstinan who died in the First World War. This war memorial consists of a grey granite pillar c.2m high located in a small quarter-circle paved area flanked by a white-washed wall, carved out of a corner of the graveyard of Letterston parish church. The names of 12 men from the parish who died in the First World War are inscribed on the front of the memorial and the names of six men who died in the Second World War have been added to one side. A white marble tablet mounted on the wall records the names of the four men from the parishes of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof and Llanstinan who died in the First World War. This was moved from Mamre Chapel, Trecwn	SM 93882 29605

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			in2009 when the chapel was closed.	
268012	Pendre	General	Civil village of Pendre on eastern side of A40	SM948299
404189	Letterston (Treletert) Field System	Medieval	Well preserved, fossilised, Medieval open-field strips to north, south and east of village. Recorded on RCAHMW aerial photographs.	SM 9400 2981
409457	Letterston or Treletert, Village	Multiperiod	ite Description Strip village, aligned generally east-west, home to a number of sites including Parc Moat barrow (NPRN 305216), Pen Dre barrow (NPRN 300421) and Saron Chapel (NPRN 11200). The village sits within an extensive surviving open field (strip) system with probable medieval origins (NPRN 404189).	SM 94464 29707

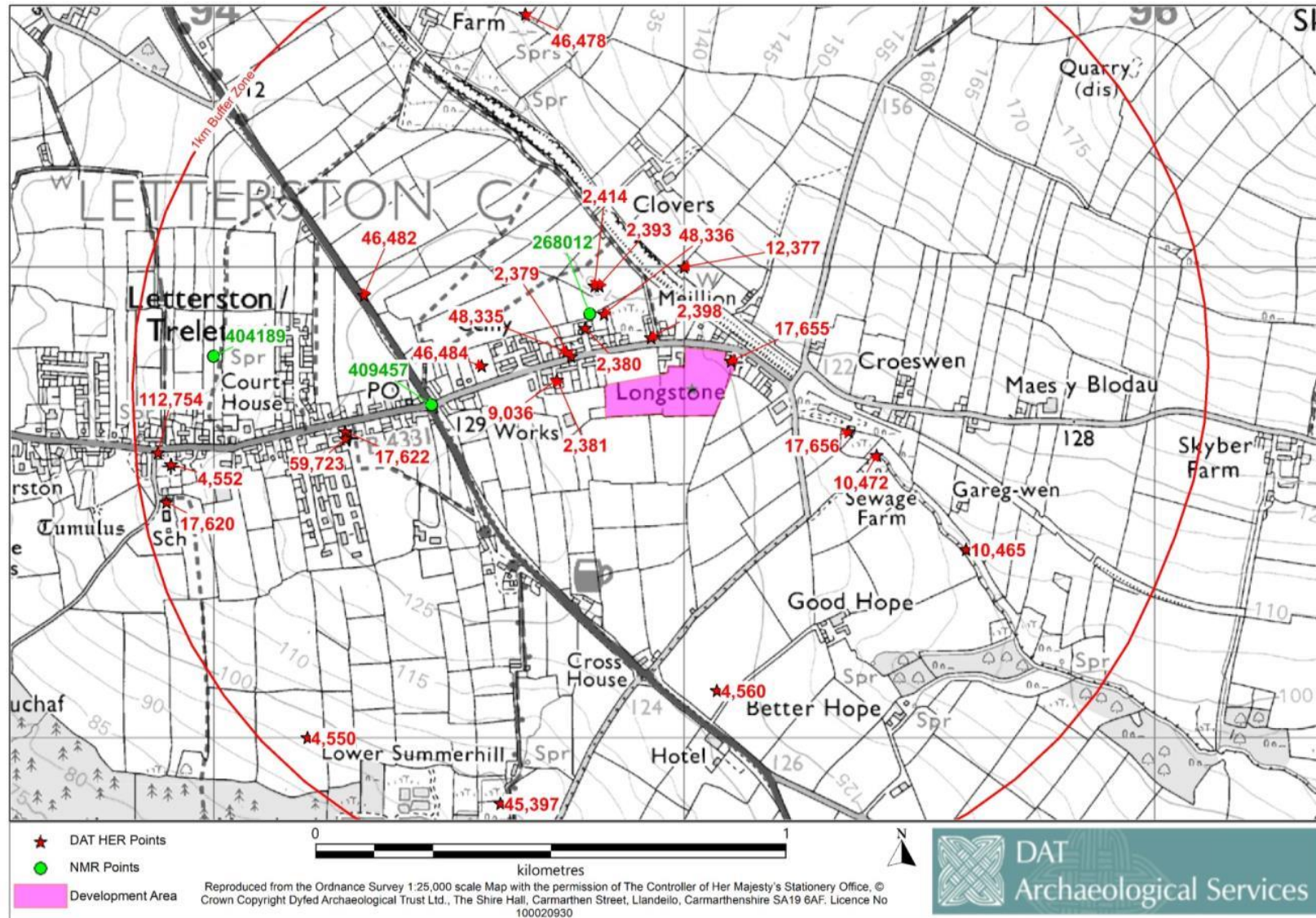


Figure 5: HER and NMR entries within 1km of the development area.

6 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Table 3 and Figure 5)

- 6.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER) was made within a 1km radius area around the development area. A search of the same area was made of the National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales and the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The locations of these entries are shown in Figure 5 with brief descriptions in Table 3.
- 6.2 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) records thirty one heritage assets within 1km of the development area, many of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A further three sites are recorded only in the NMR. There were no records recorded by the Portable Antiquities scheme within the 1km study area.
- 6.3 The information supplied by the DAT HER has been summarised for this report, full details can be obtained from the DAT HER or through the Archwilio website. A short description of NMR information is also given where needed. Any information included on multiple databases are only mentioned in their first instance and where a site is recorded on both the DAT HER and NMR, only the DAT HER reference is given in the text.
- 6.4 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the development area and its environs for each period, along with a list of the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period. A number of sites on the HER are ascribed an 'unknown' date (herewith named 'uncertain date'). Where possible, these 'uncertain date' sites have been listed within the probable period from which they are likely to date (as considered by the author of this report).

6.5 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 6.5.1 Northern Pembrokeshire is known to contain archaeological resources relating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, although these are mostly stray finds or finds located in cave sites, which were protected from the effects of glacier movements at the end of the last Ice Age.
- 6.5.2 Although no known sites from these periods are located within the search area, the potential remains for remains of Palaeolithic date to be present within the development area cannot be completely discounted.

6.6 Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 6.6.1 There are several Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within 1km of the site area. The earliest of these are a possible Neolithic henge monument (PRN 2393; NPRN 413086) at SM 9482 2998 and a late Neolithic embanked stone circle (PRN 9036) at SM 9473 2976. These monuments probably date from around 2500 BC, and suggest that this area, formerly Letterston Common, was seen as an important ritual landscape at that time.
- 6.6.2 A Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (PRN 48335) comprising three barrows arranged in a linear fashion lies to the northwest of the study area. These are a common type of prehistoric funerary monument and date to around 2000 BC. The most southerly of the barrows (PRN 2381; NPRN 305219) is a Scheduled Monument (PE062); discussed above. Excavations in 1961 (Savory 1963) showed that it was constructed directly over the embanked stone circle (PRN 9036). The re-use of this monument in the Bronze Age would appear to indicate that the area continued to be seen as an important ritual landscape at this later date.

- 6.6.3 Vestiges of the scheduled barrow still remain in the gardens of numbers 18 and 20 Station Road. The remaining two barrows (PRNs 2379 and 2380; NPRN 300421), now destroyed, lay on a fairly good alignment with the henge monument PRN 2393, again emphasising significance attached to this landscape during the Bronze Age (Cook 2004).
- 6.6.4 There is documentary evidence (Fenton 1811) for the presence of a Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 2398) at NGR SM 9493 2985, directly opposite the study area on the north side of Station Road. During an archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to building development in 1999 the site was excavated but no evidence of a stone was revealed. However, a spread of possibly intentionally laid quartz was found at the location, which may represent a pavement associated with the former standing stone (Tavener 1999).
- 6.6.5 It is possible that the Longstone farm place name is derived from the site of the former standing stone (PRN 4560). Fenton (1811) also records a further stone row called the Ketch Stone Row (PRN 2414), although this is located near henge monument PRN 2393 and thus may be a duplication of this site. The location of a further possible standing stone is recorded on the HER again based on place name evidence, with the name Garreg Wen (PRN 10465).
- 6.6.6 The Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments all form part of PRN 48336, the Letterston Prehistoric Monument Complex.

6.7 Iron Age

- 6.7.1 There are no known Iron Age or Romano British sites listed in the HER within 1km of the development area. The nearest recorded site being Bucket Camp defended enclosure (PE 231); discussed above. This is not surprising given that Iron Age occupation sites are typically associated with highland the closest upon which Bucket Camp is situated.

6.8 Roman Period

- 6.8.1 There are no Roman/Romano British sites listed in the HER as being within 1km of the development area. Although no known sites from this period are located within the search area, the potential remains for remains of Roman date to be present within the development area cannot be completely discounted.

6.9 Medieval Period

- 6.9.1 Generally, the typical early medieval land settlement pattern in north Pembrokeshire tended to consist of small dispersed farmsteads. No sites of this type are recorded in the HER as being in or close to the study area although a study on village origins (Kissock 1997) argues that the area at the western edge of Letterston village, close to Great Letterston Farm, could be part of an original Celtic settlement pattern (NGR SM 9365 2960).
- 6.9.2 The village of Letterston itself has its origins in the early 12th century when the area to the west of Pendre crossroads was taken over by immigrant Flemings who were granted west Pembrokeshire by Henry II, forcing the local population out. The strip field system (NPRN 404189) and formal village layout from that time (NPRN 409457) are readily detectable in the landscape to this day. It seems that the carefully planned and laid out settlement, consisting of two rows of properties facing each other, was made possible via the agency of facilitators known as 'locatores' (Kissock 1997) who were employed by the conquering Normans to establish settlements in order to colonise their newly acquired Welsh territory. The

facilitator for Letterston was a Fleming named Letard from whom the village took its name. Other '*locatores*' active in Pembrokeshire at this time were Wizo and Tancred who set up the villages of Wiston and Tancredston, respectively. Normally in such a settlement the Normans would initially build a motte and bailey castle as a defence against Welsh incursions, but in the case of Letterston there is some doubt as to whether the earthwork on the village green (PRN 2394, SM 9375 2948 – not illustrated) represents such a monument.

- 6.9.3 The parish church of St Giles (PRN 4552; NPRN 421023) is first mentioned in c.1130 although potentially may have earlier origins. The site of the former Fynnon Shan Shilin Holy Well lies within the search area (PRN 2396) which may also suggest an earlier medieval date for the church.
- 6.9.4 There is no evidence of medieval settlement within the study area itself but cartographic evidence appears to indicate a relict medieval strip field system (PRN 6421) some 400m to 600m east and northeast of Longstone farm centred on SM 9570 3010. A boundary ditch and boundary stone (PRN 10472) discovered at SM 9541 2960, some 500m southeast of the study area and a further parish boundary ditch known as Swmbarch (PRN 10473) located at SM 9465 2879) may both be of medieval date. The possible site of the former medieval settlement of Nant-Y-Gof is likely to lie to the northeast of the development area, outside of the centre of Letterston, although its location is only approximated (PRN 12377).

6.10 Post Medieval Period

- 6.10.1 The HER and NMR record numerous sites of post-medieval date within 1km of the site area, mostly associated with the development of the village during this later period. The sites recorded include the school (PRN 17620), Saron Chapel (PRNs 17622 & 59723; NPRN 11200); Swmbach Isaf farmstead (PRN 45397); a milestone (PRN 46482); and Letterston cemetery (PRN 46484). A former farmstead shown on early 20th century ordnance survey maps is recorded within the study area (PRN 46478).
- 6.10.2 The expansion of Letterston eastwards across the A40 trunk road from Pendre crossroads along Station Road occurred largely in the 20th century. However, map evidence from 1814 (Ordnance Survey original surveyor's drawings) shows that there was an enclosed field, at least, marked in the position of the study area. The map does not show clearly that there are any buildings in the study area but the name Longstone does appear below the enclosure. The Letterston parish tithe map of 1844 shows quite clearly the study area with the same enclosed fields, complete with buildings, more or less as they appeared prior to the modern residential development. The area across the road from the site is still unenclosed common land on the tithe map, but an Enclosure Act award map of 1865 shows further enclosure of Letterston Common at that time. The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1890 shows Longstone named and enclosed as it was before development. By the time of publication of the second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map in 1906 the railway station, and a whole new community, had been built some 300m from the site area. The Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire railway was opened in 1895 and with it Letterston Station (PRN 17656), Coronation Terrace, Station Terrace and eventually the building of Horeb Chapel in 1901 (PRN 17655).

6.11 Modern

- 6.11.1 A single site of modern date is recorded on the HER, that of the Letterston War Memorial (PRN 112754) commemorating the 12 men of the parish who fell in the First World War and the six from the Second World War.

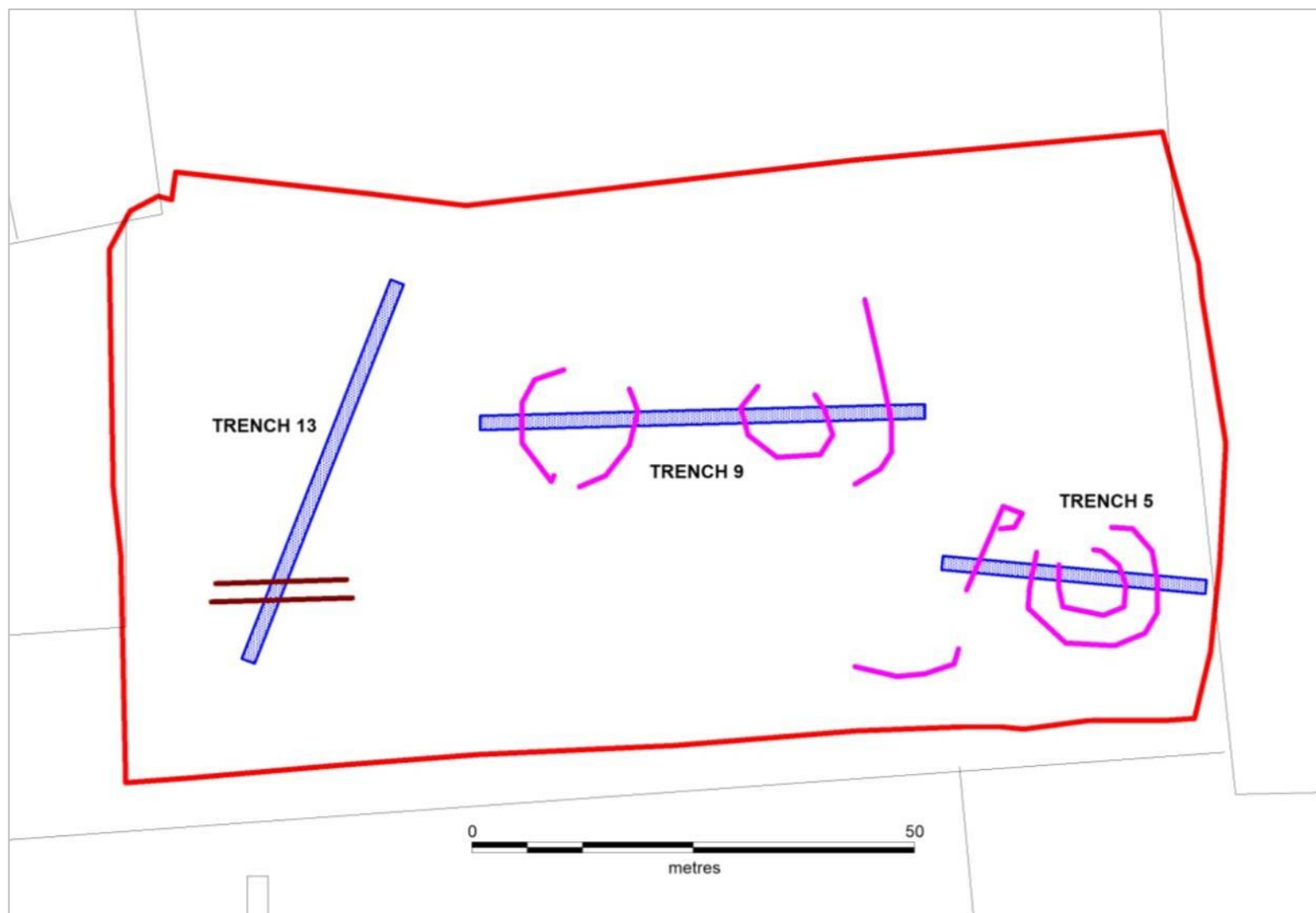


Figure 6: Approximation of the trenches opened by BARAS in 2009 evaluation within western end of development area (after Meek 2019).

7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 7.1 There have been 6 phases of archaeological work undertaken within the development area and surrounding area.
- 7.2 There have been four phases of work within the development area itself. These have all focussed on the western part of the development area (Figure 3).
- 7.3 There have been two previous phases of work adjacent to the development area. These were in areas to the north and west of the development area.
- 7.4 This section represents a brief summary of each phase of archaeological investigation presented chronologically. In some cases sources of previous investigations were not available for consultation. In these cases all known information about the work has been included.

7.5. Previous Archaeological Works within Development Area

Longstone Farm Archaeological Appraisal

- 7.5.1 The first piece of archaeological work was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) in 2007 (ERN 63195). This report was an archaeological appraisal on behalf of Eatonfield Developments Limited.
- 7.5.2 This report focused on what is now the western portion of the development area as well as the area to the north which has now subsequently been built upon.
- 7.5.3 An archaeological appraisal is designed to assess the likelihood of the potential for archaeological remains to survive below ground within the study area, and whether archaeological mitigation works are required.
- 7.5.4 The appraisal advised that there were no known sites within the study area but that within the surrounding area were known important prehistoric remain (mainly of Bronze Age date) and suggested that further archaeological mitigation works be undertaken.

Longstone Farm Geophysical Surveys

- 7.5.5 Following the appraisal by Cambria Archaeology a geophysical survey was carried out of the area to the west of Longstone Farm by Stratascan Limited in 2008.
- 7.5.6 The purpose of a geophysical survey is to provide a better indication of the archaeological potential of the site through the identification of subsurface features which could be indicative of archaeology. This allows for an informed decision on whether any further archaeological mitigation is required or not before or during the development programme.
- 7.5.7 Two stages of geophysical were undertaken, the first using gradiometry and the second soil resistivity (Stratscan 2008 and 2009). The Historic Environment Record has a single Event Record Number for the surveys (ERN 62976).
- 7.5.8 No copy of the geophysical report was submitted to the HER or NMR and the results and interpretation are not available for inspection. However, as Dyfed Archaeological Trust (previously Cambria Archaeology) within their role as planning advisors to the council suggested further archaeological works should be undertaken to assess anomalies detected during the geophysical survey we can be sure that the geophysical survey revealed possible archaeological remains.

Longstone Farm Trial Trench Evaluation

- 7.5.9 As a result of the geophysical survey an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services in 2009.
- 7.5.10 The purpose of a trial trench evaluation is to provide information on the character and significance of the potential below ground archaeological remains identified through geophysical survey. Using this information an informed decision can be made regarding any further required mitigation and the nature and importance of any archaeological remains.
- 7.5.11 A copy of this possibly unfinished report was deposited in the NMR but not in the DAT HER. The report was viewed during a visit to the NMR during the preparation of the Desk-Based Assessment for Parc Maen Hir by DAT Archaeological Services (Meek 2019) and the findings of the report are summarised below:
- 7.5.12 The summary of the report reads:

The geophysical survey anomalies, which were considered as potentially representing the remains of round barrow ring ditches, were not visible in the trenches.

- 7.5.13 Trenches 5, 9 and 13 were positioned within the western part of the current development area (Figure 6). Trenches 6 and 8 were located immediately to the north of this western part.
- 7.5.14 There is no record of where trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 12 were to be located or even if they were ever actually opened. A trench plan is included in the report which is roughly sketched in Figure 6; showing the trench locations and possible geophysical survey anomalies. The circular anomalies were presumably considered to be possible Bronze Age round barrows.

Trench 5

- 7.5.15 Trench 5 (Figure 6) was oriented east/west and was approximately 30m long 1.8m wide and targeted a possible double concentric ringed feature and a further linear anomaly (Figure 6). No sign of the geophysical anomalies were noted in the trench.

Trench 9

- 7.5.16 Trench 9 was aligned east to west 50m long and 1.8m in width. It targeted two possible circular anomalies and a further linear feature seen on the geophysical survey (Figure 6). One of the possible curvilinear features was observed as a change in the natural geology which was confirmed on excavation.

Trench 13

- 7.5.17 Trench 13 ran roughly north east by south west and measured 46m long by 1.8m wide. Two parallel linear features were observed, roughly orientated east to west crossing the trench. The first was 1.23m wide, 2.15m length visible and 0.12m deep and the second 1m wide, 2.2m long and 0.08m deep. They were positioned 1.9m apart separated by bare clay subsoil and were thought to represent a former hedge boundary. These were the only features confirmed within the evaluation.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment-Parc Maen Hir

- 7.5.18 In 2019 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Ateb Group to provide an update to the Archaeological Appraisal undertaken by Cambria

Archaeology (now DAT) in 2009. This report focussed exclusively on the western part of the current development area.

7.5.19 The findings can be summarized as:

The development site lies in an area of archaeological significance with the site of a possible Neolithic Henge to the northwest, which was incorporated into a burial mound in the Bronze Age period. Two further round barrows are present to the northwest and the former sites of standing stones exist to the east. This area formerly formed part of Letterston Common. The land was used for agricultural purposes from the medieval period until the development of Parc Maen Hir.

During development of the Parc Maen Hir site area was used for spoil storage and also for vehicle movement. This has resulted in spoil heaps still being present, wheel ruts still being visible and a number of other trenches cut into the ground causing significant disturbance to any underlying archaeology that may have been present.

The negative results of the previous archaeological evaluation, tied in with the disturbance caused by the previous development, the archaeological potential of the site area is considered negligible. No further archaeological work is considered necessary at the site.

The previous appraisal indicated the archaeological potential of the site and subsequently two phases of geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation were carried at the site, including the Phase. Possible ring ditches were identified on the geophysical survey possibly representing more Bronze Age barrows. The trial trench evaluation determined that these were in fact changes in the natural geology.

7.6 Previous Archaeological Works Adjacent to the Development Area

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 47 Station Road

7.6.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1998 of a site directly to the north of the current development area. A subsequent trial trench evaluation by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (ERN 37104) was undertaken in 1999 (Taverner, 1999).

7.6.2 The report on the archaeological works is summarised on the Dyfed HER as follows:

....Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Planning Section) issued a detailed project brief for the proposed archaeological works. The project brief called for an initial phase of research followed by field evaluation excavation. The development area lies close to the (original) sites of three round barrows of Bronze Age date (PRN'S 2379, 2380, 2381). It is the proximity of the proposed development to these barrows that necessitated this archaeological evaluation. In general, the desk-based assessment turned up no new information regarding the three barrows. A provisional agreement was reached that 6 trenches, each measuring 2m by 20m, would be excavated, representing approximately 5% of the total development area. The excavation indicated that the only area of any possible archaeological interest in the study area lies around trench 9 where a spread of quartz, lying on the subsoil,

could either have resulted from human activity or have been of entirely natural origin.

Archaeological Watching Brief: Windy Ridge, 7 Station Road

7.6.3 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Trysor 2012 on Land Adjacent to Windy Ridge, 7 Station Road, Letterston 0.5km west of the development area (ERN 111451).

7.6.4 The report is summarised on the HER as follows:

In 2012, Trysor undertook a watching brief for a single dwelling in the garden behind Windy Ridge, 7 Station Road, Letterston, Pembrokeshire. The features that were identified were all believed to be recent relating to the plot being used as a garden in the 20th Century. The development has no impact on the archaeological resource.

7.7 Other Archaeological Finds

National Monuments Record

7.7.1 A number of archaeological finds are recorded in the search area by the National Museum of Wales, of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, mostly fragments of pottery with a flint knife and cremated bone also recorded. These all relate to the excavations of the scheduled Pen Dre Round Barrow site (PE062).

Portable Antiquities Scheme

7.7.2 No finds are recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the search area.



Figure 7: Extract of the 1811 original survey drawing (Fishguard) of Letterston, with the approximate position of development area circled in red.

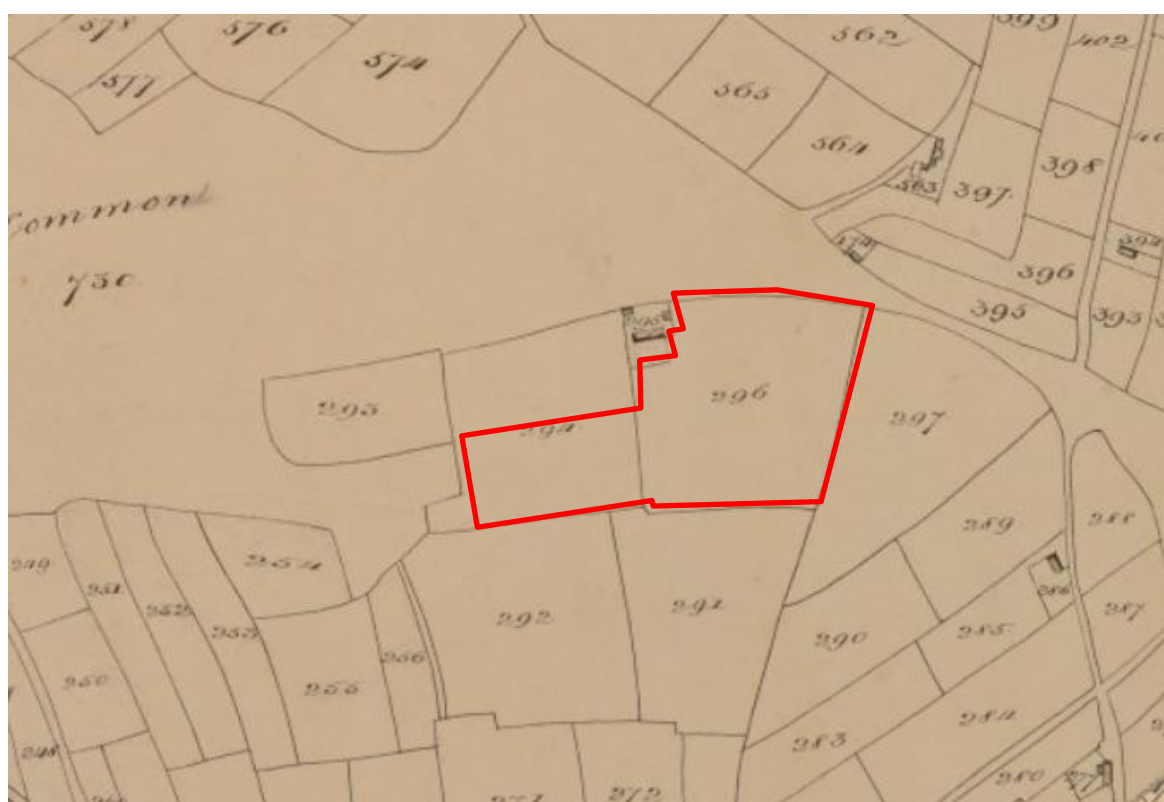


Figure 8: Extract of the 1841 Letterston Tithe Map, with the approximate position of the proposed development site outlined in red.

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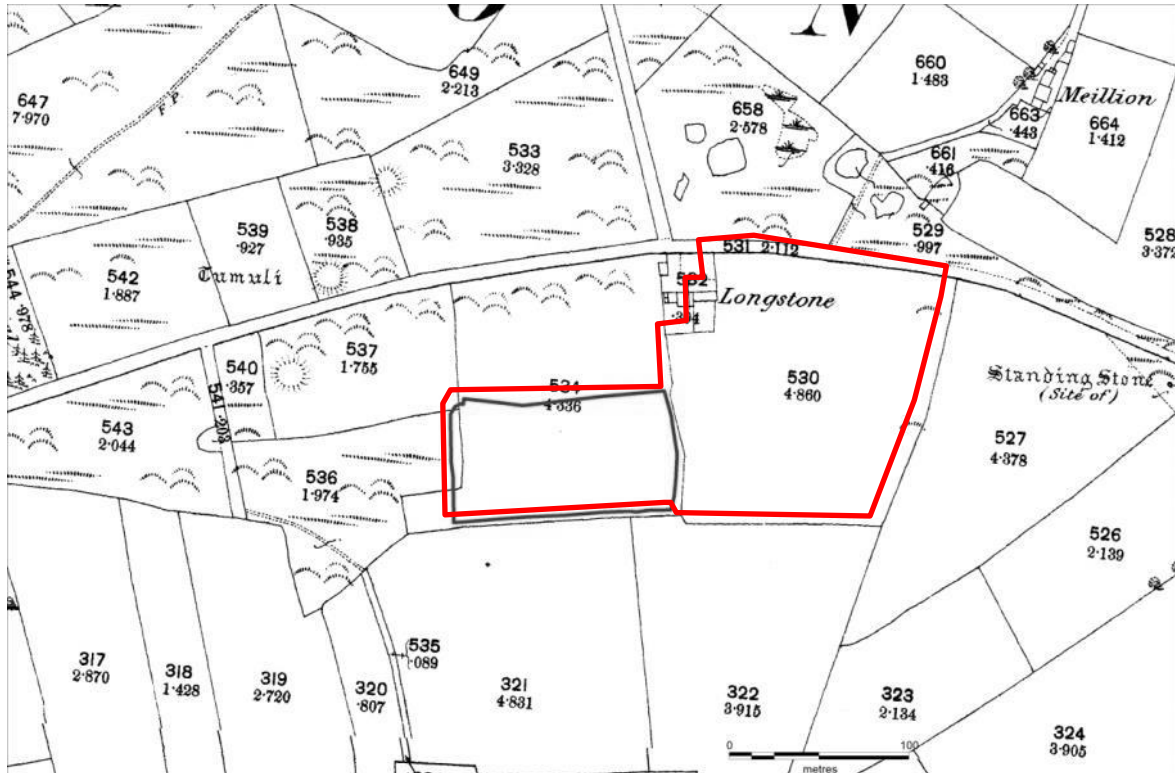


Figure 9: Extract of the 1889 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile map, with the proposed development site outlined in red.

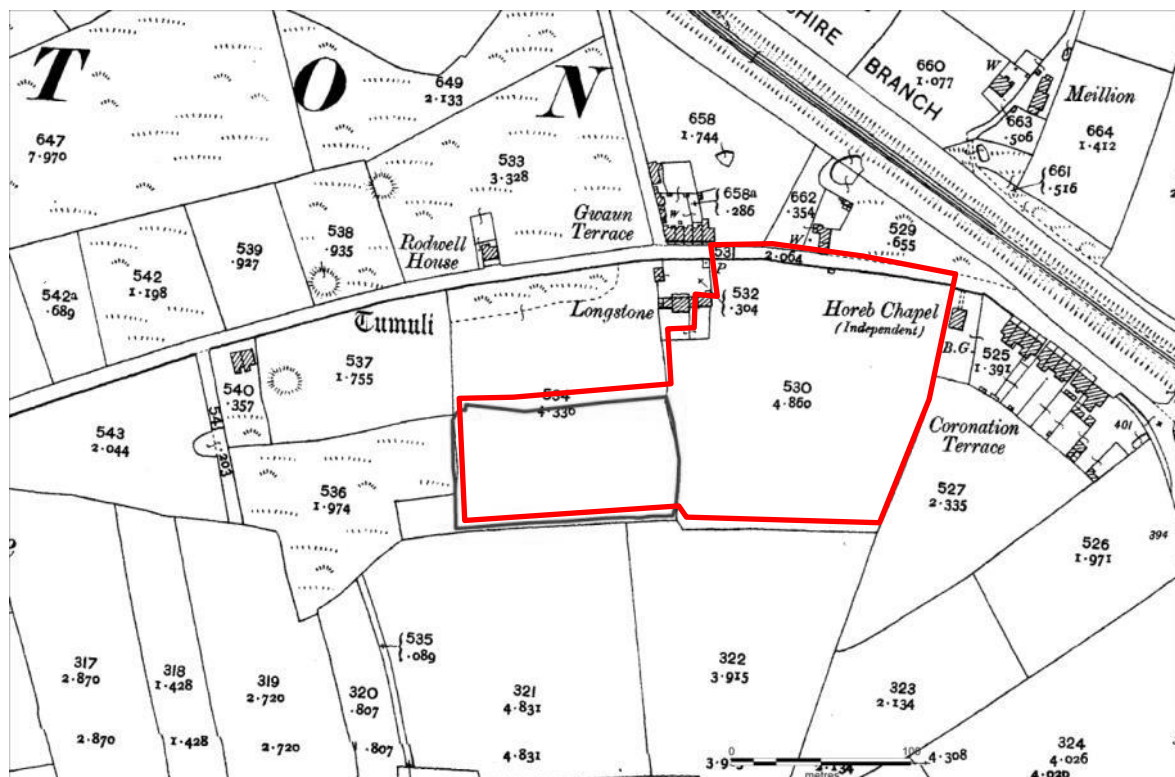


Figure 10: Extract of the 1907 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile map, with the proposed development site outlined in red.

8 HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY and LiDAR

8.1 Historic Mapping

- 8.1.1 The original Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing of 1811 of the Fishguard area is the earliest available map for Letterston to show any great detail of the village and its surroundings (Figure 7). The proposed development site is shown simply as farmland on the eastern side of the main road through the village. It is labelled as Longstone but no further detail is visible. Station road at this time is indicated as a track.
- 8.1.2 The Letterston Tithe Map of 1841 (Figure 8) shows more detail than the 1811 OS map, and includes the former Longstone Farm house and outbuildings immediately adjacent to Letterston Common. To the south of the farm buildings are two enclosed fields. The eastern field and the southern part of the western field now form the development area. The western fields name is recorded as Parc y Ffynt (possibly translated as Stream Park). The eastern field is recorded as Park yr Ydlan (possible translated stackyard park). The centre of Letterston lies to the west of the main north south road. Station Road is not shown.
- 8.1.3 Detailed maps of the site were surveyed by the OS in around 1889, and published in 6 inch to 1 mile form. The map (Figure 9) shows little change to that of the Tithe Map, although more detail is provided and by this time Station Road has been clearly laid out. Longstone Farm is clearly shown. The three round barrows are shown on the map to the west/northwest of the site area, labelled as Tumuli and in a linear arrangement. No other properties are present along Station Road.
- 8.1.4 The 1907 1: 2500 scale map of Letterston (Figure 10) shows the start of development on the northern side of the road, but otherwise is almost identical to that of the 1889 map.
- 8.1.5 Later OS maps show no change in the development area, although more and more buildings are constructed along both sides of Station Road around the site area.

8.2 Aerial Photography

- 8.2.1 Modern aerial photography was looked at as part of this appraisal. No photographs indicated any archaeological remains within the area, but they did show disturbance in the western part of the development area. It appeared as if some spoil storage had occurred in the area as suggested by Meek in 2019.

8.3 LiDAR

- 8.3.1 Online LiDAR mapping was examined via the Lle website which predates the adjacent development. The resolution is quite poor, but there do appear to be east to west aligned low ridges across the fields. These most likely relate to medieval strip fields and potentially the east to west field boundary seen in Trench 13 of the 2009 evaluation.

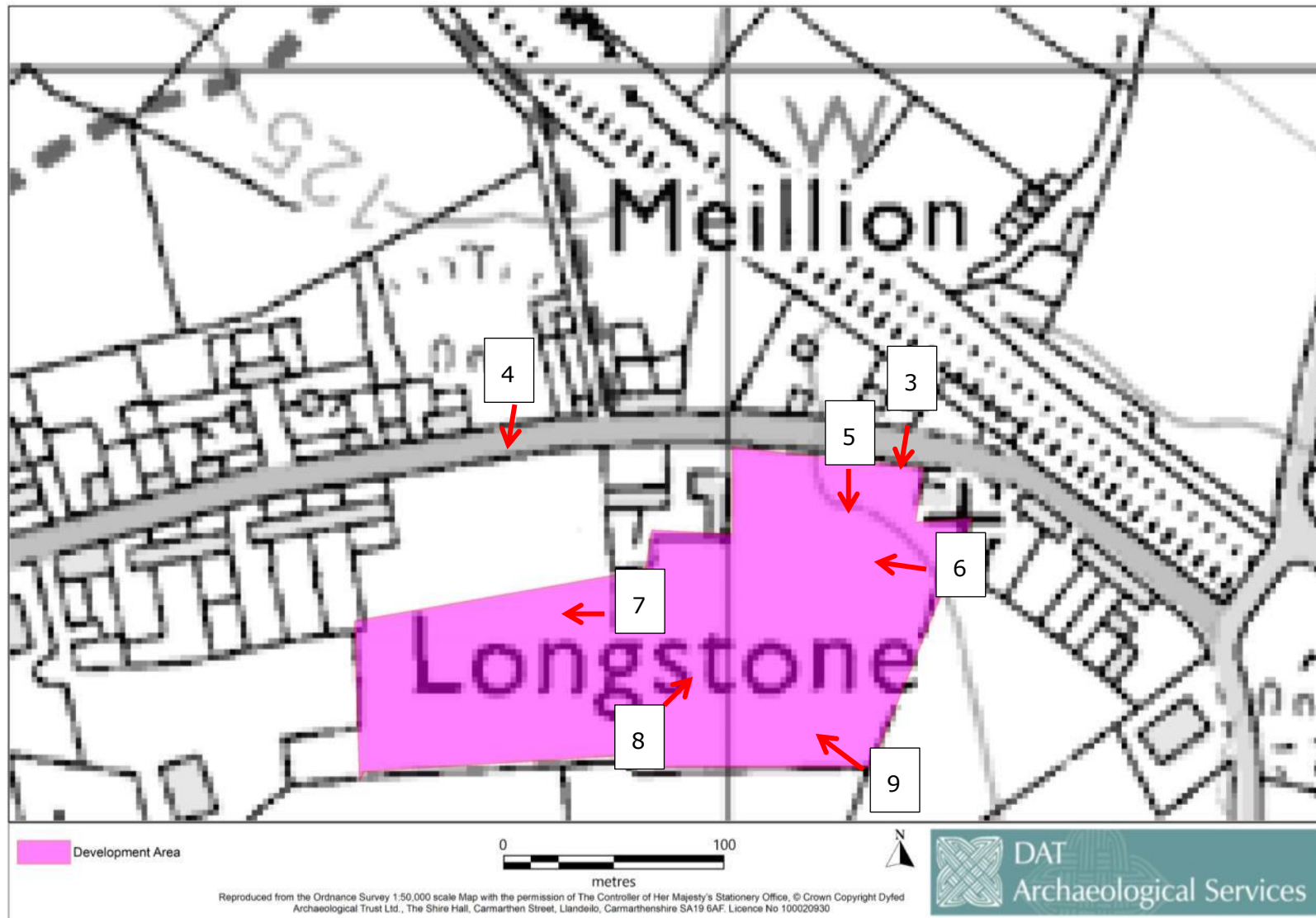


Figure 11: Locations of Photographs 3-8 taken during site walkover.

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Photo 3: Entrance to development area from Station Road. Looking south.



Photo 4: Western part of development area beyond Park Maen Hir housing.
Looking south.



Photo 5: Eastern end of the development area showing ground gently sloping to south. Looking south



Photo 6: Western end of the development area. Looking west. Parc Maen Hir housing to right of photograph.

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Photo 7: Eastern end of the development. Looking north east towards the Scheduled Monument of Bucket Camp (PE231).



Photo 8: North west corner of development with Longstone Court and Parc Maen Hir housing beyond. Looking north west in direction of Scheduled Monument Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE062).

9 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

- 9.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 3rd of March 2020. The visit comprised a walkover of the development area and the surrounding neighbourhood.
- 9.2 The aim of this visit was to assess the character of any known and previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential within the development area and to evaluate the inter-visibility (or lack thereof) between surrounding historic assets and the development area.
- 9.3 Photographs were taken using a DSLR camera and field observations were recorded in note form. Currently the development area is scrubland with more dense foliage around the perimeter of the site. The locations from which each photograph was taken are shown in Figure 11.
- 9.4 The most westerly corner of the development area was not accessed due to the extent of the overgrowth.
- 9.5 The site is a backwards L shape with a larger expanse of ground to the east and a narrower corridor of ground to the west (Figure 11). The western part of the development area was previously assessed by DAT Archaeological Services in 2019 (Meek 2019).
- 9.6 The site is accessible from the eastern end of the development area which lies immediately adjacent to Station Road running east/west along the northern boundary of the site (Photo 3). The western end of the development can also be accessed through the housing of Park Maen Hir (Photo 4). The site is surrounded by what appears to be the original field boundaries. However, the central division between the two fields (see historic mapping) has been removed.
- 9.7 The whole development slopes gently to the south obscuring any of the land to the south of the development area (Photo 5). The western part of the development area is used for spoil storage (Photo 6) and was for the most part inaccessible due to overgrowth.
- 9.8 Bucket Camp Scheduled Monument (PE231) is inter-visible with the development area, although views are compromised by existing housing lying between them (Photo 7). Existing housing development near completely obscures views between the development area and the scheduled site of Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) (Photo 8). The Saron Baptist Chapel (LB 22761) is not inter-visible with the development area.
- 9.9 No previously unrecorded earthwork features or other indications of archaeological remains within or in near vicinity of the development area were identified during the walkover survey.

Table 4: Site potential definitions

Archaeological Potential	Definition
High	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
Medium	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
Low	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
Negligible	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

Table 5: Site importance definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
High	Features of national importance - Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
Medium	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Medium / Low	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
Low	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
Uncertain	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
Negligible	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

10 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

10.1 Overview

- 10.1.1 The site walkover did not identify any unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the boundary of the development area.
- 10.1.2 The site walkover did identify that the western part of the development area has been previously disturbed. It had a number of spoil heaps still present upon it and evidence of wheel rutting and excavated channels (possibly drainage) within it.
- 10.1.3 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has shown that there are no recorded historic assets within the development area.
- 10.1.4 The western part of the development area has been subject to two phases of geophysical survey, which indicated possible archaeological anomalies. Subsequent archaeological trial trenching of the area indicated that the anomalies seen in the geophysical survey results were associated with changes in the natural geology. The trial trenching did record evidence of a former single hedgerow boundary running northeast-southwest across the area.
- 10.1.5 There are no known archaeological remains of national significance within the development area. However, there is one Scheduled Monument in close proximity to the development area; Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) lying 0.3km to the west. Two monuments of national significance lie within 2km of the development area; Bucket Camp Iron Age defended enclosure (PE 231) lies 1.3km to the north and the Grade II Listed Building Saron Chapel (LB 22761) lies 0.8km to the west.
- 10.1.6 There are no known Registered Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the development area.
- 10.1.7 The upstanding remains of Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) are described as severely degraded. Views from the barrow into the development area are obstructed by existing housing development.
- 10.1.8 Saron Chapel Listed Building (LB 22761) is not inter-visible with the development area.
- 10.1.9 Bucket Camp Scheduled Monument (PE 231) is inter-visible with the development area but is located at a considerable distance from the development area.
- 10.1.10 This assessment considers there is very little potential for archaeological remains of any period to survive within the western part of the development area.
- 10.1.11 The potential for archaeological remains to survive within the eastern part of the development area is discussed below in chronological order of period.
- 10.1.12 Archaeological potential is defined in Table 4. Archaeological and Historical Importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 5

10.2 Period Summaries

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 10.2.1 No sites of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date are recorded within 1km of the proposed development area. It is difficult to be certain of the archaeological potential for these periods as such remains can be difficult

to identify, but it is considered **low** due to the absence of known sites in the vicinity, although topographically the site could be suitable for remains of these periods to be present. Such remains are quite rare so if present would be considered to be of **medium importance**.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

10.2.2 This report has shown that the eastern development area lies within an area containing significant archaeological remains dating back to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. These include the possible henge site (PRN 2393) and the Scheduled Monument of Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 069), one of at least 3 round barrows running north-east by south west to the west of the development area. Additionally there is a possible standing stone within the 'Longstone farm' area. Combined these monuments suggest that this area, formerly Letterston Common, was seen as an important ritual landscape at that time.

10.2.3 The potential for remains of Neolithic or Bronze Age to be present in the eastern part of the development is considered **high** due to the proximity of known archaeological remains dating to this period in close proximity. If remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date are present these remains are considered to be of **medium** importance due to their rarity and possible association with a ritual landscape.

Iron Age

10.2.4 There is no known Iron Age activity within the eastern development area however there is Iron Age activity known in the wider area of the proposed development. Both sites lie within 1.5km of the development area and one is a Scheduled Monument; Bucket Camp (PE069). Both sites are defended enclosures located on high points of land and comprise large monuments which are highly visible in the surrounding area.

10.2.5 The archaeological potential is thus considered **low** for archaeology of the Iron Age to be present, but if it were it would likely be **medium** importance.

Roman Period

10.2.6 The potential for Roman remains to be present is considered **low**, as there are no known remains within 1km of the site area and very few within northern Pembrokeshire. If present such remains would be considered of **high/medium** importance.

Medieval Period

10.2.7 There is no known archaeological evidence of medieval activity within the development area itself. However, there are multiple recorded medieval sites within 1km of the eastern development area. These include remnants of agricultural field systems, as well as ecclesiastical and cartographic evidence of early occupation. The settlement pattern of scattered hamlets and farmsteads seen in northern Pembrokeshire today may have their origins in this period.

10.2.8 If utilized at all, the location of the development area was likely used as agricultural land during the medieval period which indicates a **low** archaeological potential for archaeological remains of this period to survive. The significance of the archaeological evidence would also be **low** if associated with agricultural practices.

Post-Medieval Period

10.2.9 The trial trench evaluation in the western part of the development area detected ditches which are thought to represent a post-medieval field boundary. These are thought to be of low archaeological significance. There is no known post-medieval activity within the eastern development area except that in relatively recent times the area has been used as agricultural land. Most other surrounding post-medieval activity has been associated with the development of the town.

10.2.10 The archaeological potential of post-medieval remains to survive in the development area is considered to be **low** and the significance of any archaeological remains would also be **low**.

Modern Period

10.2.11 The site area and its vicinity shows no significant activity during the modern period and so its archaeological potential can be considered **low** and the archaeological importance of such remains would be considered **low or uncertain**.

Table 6: Visual /Setting Impact Scale of Impact (based on TAG 3.3.9).

Significance	Criteria
Major Beneficial	The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing visual intrusion, such that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a highly valued area, a group of sites, structures or features of national or regional significance is re-established
Moderate Beneficial	The proposals would enhance existing historic landscape / townscape character through beneficial landscaping/mitigation and good design <i>or</i> remove discordant elements of the landscape to enhance the setting of national or regional significant buildings or monuments
Minor Beneficial	The proposals restore or enhance the form, scale, pattern or sense of place of the heritage resource through good design and mitigation <i>or</i> remove or mitigate visual intrusion (or other indirect impacts) into the context of locally or regionally significant heritage features, such that appreciation and understanding of them is improved
Negligible	The proposals do not result in severance or loss of integrity, context or understanding within a Historic landscape <i>or</i> maintain existing historic character in a landscape/townscape
Minor Adverse	The proposals have a detrimental impact on the context of regionally or locally significant assets, such that their integrity is compromised and appreciation and understanding of them is diminished <i>or</i> would not fit well with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape/area
Moderate Adverse	The proposals would be out of scale with, or at odds with the scale, pattern or form of the heritage resource <i>or</i> be intrusive in the setting (context), and will adversely affect the appreciation and understanding of the characteristic heritage resource
Major Adverse	The proposals would compromise the wider setting of multiple nationally or regionally significant heritage assets, such that the cumulative impact would seriously compromise the integrity of a related group or historic landscape/townscape <i>or</i> be highly intrusive and would seriously damage the setting of the heritage resource, such that its context is seriously compromised and can no longer be appreciated or understood <i>or</i> be strongly at variance with the form, scale and pattern of a historic landscape/townscape

11 PREVIOUS IMPACTS TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA AND FURTHER PREDICTED IMPACTS ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

11.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area

- 11.1.1 It is clear that the western part of the development area has been highly disturbed. It appears to have been used for spoil storage, possibly materials storage and also for vehicle movement during the development of Park Maen Hir housing directly to the north. The western area was further disturbed by the evaluation by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services in 2009 (Longman in 2009).
- 11.1.2 The development area would appear to have been used as agricultural land in the past and will certainly have been ploughed to some extent, as indicated by the possible medieval strip fields seen on Lidar and by the enclosed fields on the tithe map.
- 11.1.3 The former field boundary recorded during the previous trial trench evaluation (Longman 2009) also points to agricultural activity. This activity may have levelled any earthworks that may have been present in the area and disturbed the top of any buried archaeological features if present.

11.2 Potential Direct Impacts from the Proposed Development

- 11.2.1 Full details of the construction design for the development have not yet been produced. The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. These activities include:

- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits or retention ponds if required;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Foundation excavation;
- Construction of roads, parking areas and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

11.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

- 11.3.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

- 11.3.2 Table 6 outlines the criteria for the assessment of impacts to the settings of heritage assets. It is based on The Department for Transport 'Transport Analysis Guidance' (TAG) section 3.3.9 'The Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective' of June 2003 (Updated 2009) with additional information based on professional judgement.

Scheduled Monuments

- 11.3.3 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the search area; Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062) and Bucket Camp (PE 231).
- 11.3.4 Pen Dre Round Barrow is located 0.3km to the west of the development area. The remains of this monument are thought to be heavily degraded and existing development obscures views between the monument and the development area. Due to this the impact that the proposed development will have on the setting of this monument is considered to be **negligible**.
- 11.3.5 Bucket Camp (PE 231) is located 1.3km to the north of the development area. This monument is considerably further away than the previous monument. It is situated on a ridge well above the proposed development and views between it and the development area are already compromised by existing housing development lying between them. The impact upon the setting of this monument is therefore considered **slight/negligible**.

Listed Buildings

- 11.3.6 There is a single Listed Building within 2km of the development area; Saron Baptist Chapel Grade II Listed Building (LB 22761) that lies 0.8km to the west. This building is not inter-visible with the development area. Therefore the impact upon the setting of this monument is considered **negligible**.

12 CONCLUSIONS

- 12.1 This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance and potential, with significant archaeological remains to the west dating back to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. This is clearly of significance with the possible henge site, the three round barrow sites to the west/northwest, and sites of possible standing stones to the east and within the 'Longstone farm' area.
- 12.2 Mapping from 1811 shows that from at least this date the development area has been used exclusively as agricultural land. It may have been farmed in the medieval period, forming part of the open field system surrounding the medieval village of Letterston.
- 12.3 There are several designated heritage assets surrounding the development area. These include the Listed Building of Saron Baptist Chapel (LB 22761), the scheduled monument of Bucket Camp (PE 231) and Pen Dre Round Barrow (PE 062).
- 12.4 There have been several archaeological investigations in the western part of the development area including two archaeological appraisals; by Cambria Archaeology (now DAT Archaeological Services) in 2007 and 2019. Two phases of geophysical survey (Stratscan 2008 & 2009) and a trial trench evaluation (Longman 2009) to test the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.
- 12.5 The geophysical survey suggested that a number of further ring ditches, possibly representing more Bronze Age barrows, lay in the western part of the development area (the Phase 2 part). The trial trench evaluation determined that these were in fact due to changes in the natural geology and not archaeological features. The only significant archaeological feature was a former probably double ditched field boundary crossing the site from east to west.
- 12.6 Based on the almost entirely negative results of the previous archaeological geophysical survey and evaluation, along with the disturbance caused by the development to the north, the archaeological potential of the western part of the development area is considered **negligible**.
- 12.7 This report has highlighted that the reports on the two phases of geophysical survey and the trial trench valuation were not submitted to the Dyfed Historic Environment Record. Only the evaluation was submitted to the National Monuments Record. It would be most useful to try and track down copies of these reports to place on the historic Environment Record.
- 12.8 There has been no archaeological investigation within the eastern part of the development area, nor are there any known archaeological remains. In the eastern part of the development area there is a **high potential** for Neolithic and Bronze Age remains due to the development area's proximity to known important archaeological remains of this date. If Neolithic or Bronze Age remains were present they would be highly significant. The potential for other archaeological remains of other periods to survive in the development area is considered to be **low**.
- 12.9 Saron Baptist chapel is not intervisible with the development area and therefore the development area has a **negligible** impact upon its setting.
- 12.10 The Pen Dre Round Barrow is now heavily degraded and is partially obscured by earlier housing developments. Therefore the impact upon the

monument can also be thought to be **negligible**. Bucket Camp (PE 062) is located considerably further away and is also located behind a previous development and therefore the impact on its setting can be thought to be **slight/negligible**.

- 12.11 No further archaeological work is considered necessary in the western part of the development area due the archaeological geophysical survey and evaluation, and later disturbance making the archaeological potential of the area **low/negligible**.
- 12.12 From the results of this assessment it is considered likely that some form of archaeological investigation should be carried out within the eastern part of the development area. This would ideally be in the form of a archaeological geophysical survey to inform whether any further archaeological mitigation may be required.
- 12.13 The scope of any further mitigation in terms of the historic environment either prior to a decision being made on the planning application, or as a condition imposed on any future planning application, will be determined by the Planning Services section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. Such archaeological conditions do not generally preclude future development at the site.

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