

NORTH FARM, WALTON EAST, CLARBESTON ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Image DAT89-P16



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Harries Planning Design Management



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020-34
PROJECT NO. 121884

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**NORTH FARM, WALTON EAST, CLARBESTON
ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

By

Philip Poucher



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NORTH FARM, WALTON EAST, CLARBESTON ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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**NORTH FARM, WALTON EAST, CLARBESTON ROAD,
PEMBROKESHIRE**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of development at North Farm, Walton East, Pembrokeshire (SN 02129 24305). The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted, and development was considered to have a slight adverse impact upon the setting of Scollock Rath (PE244).

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i baratoi Asesiad Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol ar datblygiad yn North Farm, Waltwn Dwyrain, Sir Benfro (SN 02129 24305). Amlygwyd potensial archeolegol y safle, ac ystyriwyd bod datblygiad yn cael ychydig o effaith andwyol ar osodiad Scollock Rath (PE244).

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Harries Planning Design Management, on behalf of their clients, to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment on the development of an above-ground nutrient storage tank at North Farm, Walton East, Clarboston Road, Pembrokeshire (SN 02129 24305).
- 1.1.2 The site lies within 150m to the east of the Scheduled Monument of Scollock Rath (PE244, PRN 1344). As a result Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Pembrokeshire County Council), have requested that a desk-based assessment be carried to determine the impact of the development and what potential mitigation may be required. Cadw was also consulted due to the presence of the Scheduled Monument, and they responded by requesting that the impact upon the setting of this monument be assessed by heritage professionals, utilising the guidance within the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017).
- 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, taking the impact upon the setting of PE244 into special consideration.
- 1.1.4 The assessment has been a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on designated archaeological assets in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the development area. Due to current restrictions related to the Covid-19 outbreak some archive sources have not been consulted, although sufficient information has been gained to provide a comprehensive assessment of the site.

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). 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. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigations strategies, including the potential for further archaeological works.
- 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. This utilises the best practice guidance in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). This guidance sets out a four stage approach. Stage 1 being the identification of the historic assets that may be affected by development. Stage 2 defines and analyses the setting of the assets. Stage 3 evaluates the potential impact of the development upon the setting. Stage 4 considered mitigation options.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
 - Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
 - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
 - Available and relevant reports on any archaeological work undertaken in the area that affects the site or its setting;
 - Archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMS);
 - Aerial photography, satellite imagery and Lidar data;
 - Relevant records held by the developer;
 - 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);
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - 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 Following consultation with Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, a search area of 700m from the boundary of the development area has been used to examine designated and non-designated heritage assets. Given the area and height of the development this is considered to encompass the potential visual impact of the development as well, as

suggested in the criteria for consulting Cadw within the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017).

- 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 heritage 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). Listed Buildings (LB). 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 more recently been amended by 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. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of scheduled monuments, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens. It also includes 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.

2.2.2 Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning systems 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 environment 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 environment 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 environment 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 Local Development Plan

- 3.1.1 The Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in February 2013, and sets out the planning development strategy for the area. The LDP policies are set out in line with national policy and guidance outlined above, but applies a rational and consistent basis for decision making at local level. Of particular relevance to the historic environment is policy **GN.38 – Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment**.

4 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 4.1 The development site lies adjacent to a complex of modern agricultural buildings used for dairy farming. The buildings are largely enclosed steel-framed sheds, of varying colours, with concrete-floored yards enclosed by metal fencing, approached by a modern trackway from a local road to the west. The complex of buildings is an outlying complex associated with North Farm. The site lies on gently rising ground at approximately 135m to 140mOD, which continues to rise to the east to 154mOD (165m to the east).
- 4.2 Scollock Rath (PE244, PRN 1344) is a sub-circular, univallate earthwork enclosure lying at 130m above sea level on a gentle southwest-facing slope. It is defined by an earth and stone bank standing 2m above the interior and 3m above an external ditch. The ditch is best preserved on the northeast, east and south sides. Elsewhere it has been reduced to a slight hollow. It is rock-cut. The bank has suffered damage on its east side by the construction of a now ruined agricultural building. There is a simple southwest-facing entrance through the bank. The interior area is approximately 105m diameter. The entrance leads into a sub-rectangular annexe or barbican, approximately 70m N-S and 30m E-W on the southwest side of the enclosure, defined by a bank. It is unclear whether a gap in the middle of the southwest side of the annexe bank is original or later. The interior, annexe and exterior is under improved pasture with the banks under gorse scrub.
- 4.3 The ground falls to the west to a small watercourse, running north – south before curving away to the west and eventually forming the Cartlett Brook. A local road runs alongside the watercourse to the west of the site, connecting Walton East to the south with the B4329 to the north. A smaller watercourse also lies to the south, running east – west to join the main stream.
- 4.4 The sites lies in an undulating landscape, largely cut by minor watercourses. The Afon Syfynwy to the east has been dammed to create the Llys-y-Fran reservoir. The landscape is a largely rural one, the land

divided into a semi-regular pattern of medium sized fields, largely of pasture, divided by hedgerows. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and collections of outlying agricultural buildings, with a number of small settlements dotted through the landscape. Walton East lies approximately 800m to the south, Llys-y-Fran 1.8km to the east, and Woodstock, Wallis and Ambleston lying between 1.4 to 2.4km to the north, surrounded by remnants of strip field enclosures.

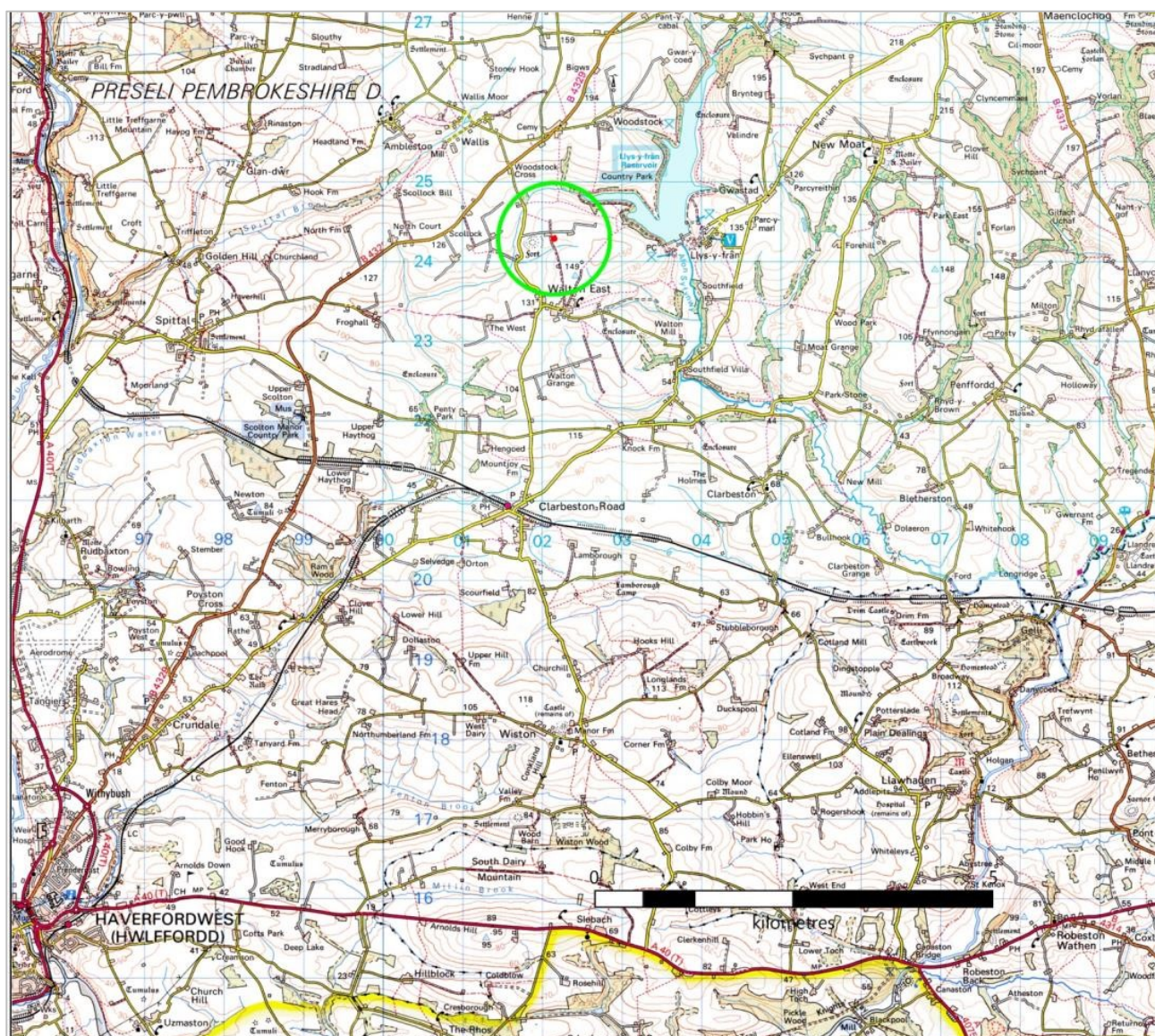


Figure 1: Location of development area, showing the proposed development site and the 700m radius study area.

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5 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Table 2 and Figure 2)

5.1 General

5.1.1 A search of data held on several databases was made of heritage assets within the 700m radius search area. This included both designated and non-designated assets. The development site covers an area of less than

0.2 hectares, and is 7.2m high, and therefore as stated within the criteria for Cadw consultation laid out in the Settings guidance (Cadw 2017) it is not considered likely to be visible from any designated asset beyond the limit of this search area.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments

- 5.2.1 There is one scheduled monument in the 700m radius study area: PE244 Scollock Rath. Recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record as PRN 1344. The following is the HER description made after a site visit 2006:

Scollock Rath is a sub-circular, univallate earthwork enclosure lying at 130m above sea level on a gentle southwest-facing slope. It is defined by an earth and stone bank standing 2m above the interior and 3m above an external ditch. The ditch is best preserved on the northeast, east and south sides. Elsewhere it has been reduced to a slight hollow. It is rock-cut. The bank has suffered damage on its east side by the construction of a now ruined agricultural building. There is a simple southwest-facing entrance through the bank. The interior area is approximately 105m diameter. The entrance leads into a sub-rectangular annexe or barbican, approximately 70m N-S and 30m E-W on the southwest side of the enclosure, defined by a bank. It is unclear whether a gap in the middle of the southwest side of the annexe bank is original or later. The interior, annexe and exterior is under improved pasture with the banks under gorse scrub.

- 5.2.2 Previous descriptions of the monument by Ordnance Survey inspectors from the 1960s and 1970s also note a ruined barn within the eastern ditch of the monument.

5.3 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens

- 5.3.1 There are no registered historic parks and gardens in the 700m radius study area, the closest being Scolton Manor some 4km to the southwest.

5.4 Listed Buildings

- 5.4.1 There are no listed buildings in the 700m radius study area.

5.5 Registered Historic Landscapes

- 5.5.1 The 700m radius study area does not lie in a registered historic landscape.

5.6 Conservation Areas

- 5.6.1 The 700m radius study area does not lie in a conservation area.

Table 2: Designated heritage assets within the study area

Site/Building Name	Cadw Ref.	NGR	Designation
Scollock Rath	PE244	SN01902426	Scheduled Monument

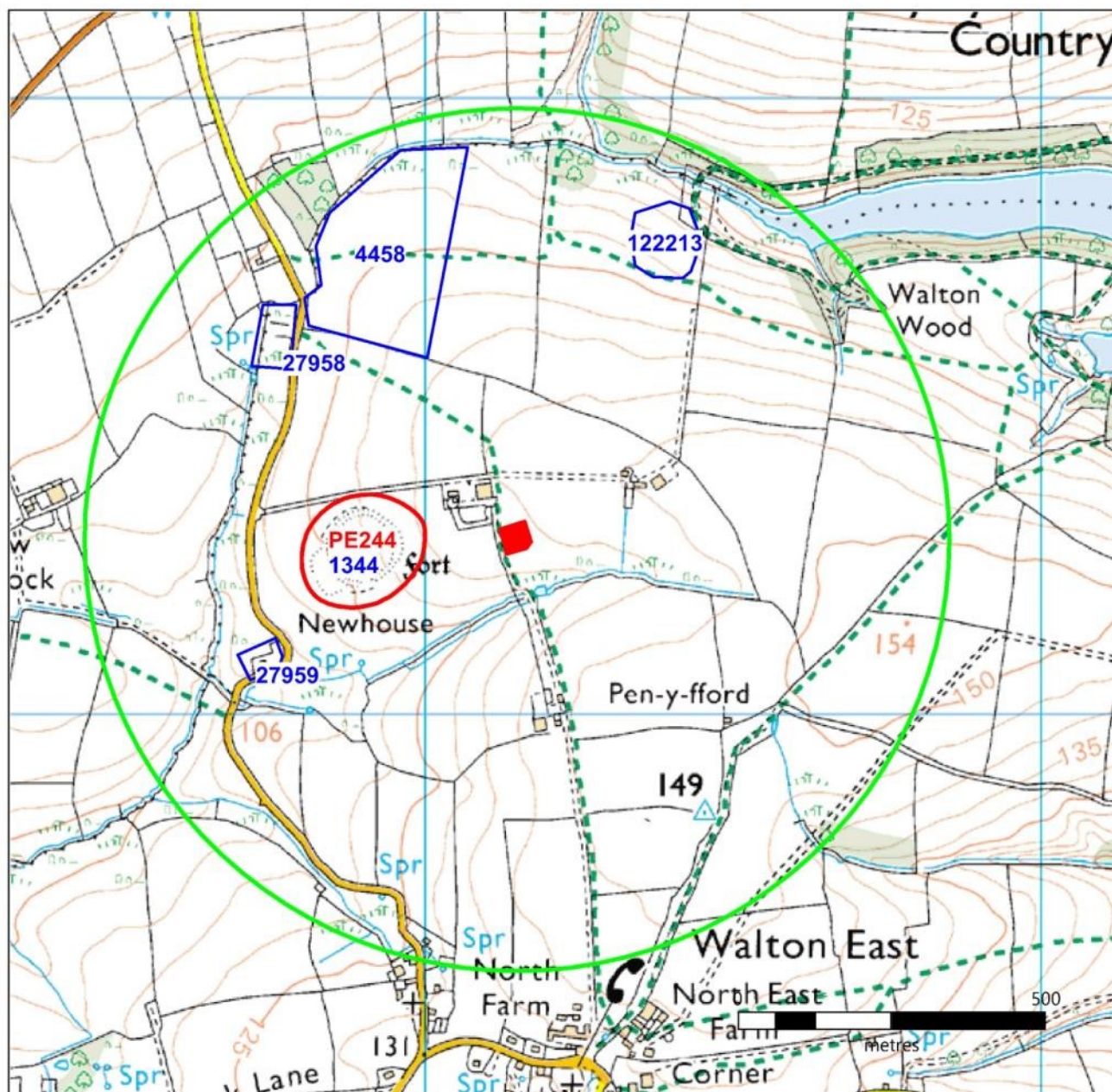


Figure 2: Map showing the proposed development site (red block), the 700m radius study area (green circle), scheduled monuments (red outline) and undesignated historic environment assets (blue outline).

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6 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Table 3 and Figure 2)

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) and other databases was made within a 700m radius area around the proposed development.
- 6.1.2 The HER records seven assets within the search area, although two of these sites have since been reinterpreted as potential natural features. No assets are recorded within the development site itself.
- 6.1.3 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 the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period.

6.2 Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 6.2.1 There are no sites of these periods recorded within the 700m radius study area. Evidence of such activity in the wider landscape also appears sparse.

6.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 6.3.1 There are no Neolithic sites recorded within the 700m radius study area. Outlying evidence of Neolithic burials are recorded at Maenclochog to the east and Rinaston/Colston to the west, but these are some distance from the site.
- 6.3.2 There is one Bronze Age site within the study area, Longstone Park PRN 4458. This relates to place-name evidence relating to the field suggesting a potential Bronze Age standing stone in the area, however no physical remains of this site have been identified. This field lies 300m to the north of the development site and Scollock Rath. There are however a relatively large number of standing stones recorded in the wider landscape, therefore there is a strong possibility that the name does in fact relate to the site of a former standing stone, but there is little evidence of Bronze Age activity within the development site itself.

6.4 Iron Age

- 6.4.1 There is one site of this period in the study area, the scheduled monument Scollock Rath PRN 1344. This defended enclosure is described in section 5.2. No further Iron Age sites lie within the study, although similar defended enclosures are a common feature of the wider landscape. The precise function of the feature is unclear, but there is the potential that associated activity may extend beyond the visible earthworks.

6.5 Roman Period

- 6.5.1 There are no sites of this period recorded within the 700m radius study area. Where archaeologically investigated some defended enclosures in Southwest Wales have been found to be occupied into the Roman period, and a potential Roman period field system has been identified to the south of Llys-y-Fran, but there is as yet no definitive evidence for Scollock Rath to have been occupied in this period.

6.6 Early Medieval & Medieval Period

6.6.1 There are no sites of this period recorded within the 700m radius study area. Evidence of early medieval activity is sparse in the wider landscape, although settlement is known in the landscape during the medieval period. Walton East has developed around a medieval church to the south, as has Llys-y-Fran to the east. To the north medieval settlements are recorded at Ambleston, Wallis and Woodstock, and remnants of medieval strip field agriculture extends as far as the northern edge of the study area. There is however no evidence of such field enclosures or settlement activity extending into the development area.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern Period

6.7.1 There are three sites of this period within the 700m radius study area: PRN 27958 a building labelled 'Longstone' is marked on 19th century maps; PRN 27959 is a cottage 'Ty Newydd' renovated in the 1980s; PRN 17185 is a former blacksmiths workshop on the northern edge of Walton East, visible on 19th century mapping, lying on the limit of the search area illustrated in Figure 2. These sites form part of the emerging agricultural landscape during the post-medieval period, and the emergence of dispersed farmsteads and small settlements. There is currently no evidence of post-medieval features within the development area however, the farm buildings adjacent to the site developing in the later 20th century.

6.8 Unclassified/Unknown

6.8.1 Two sites fall into this category within the 700m radius study area: PRN 12213 is a site identified on aerial photographs but which subsequent field work demonstrated is not an antiquity; PRN 43784 is a low mound, but potentially natural in origin.

Table 3: All sites recorded on the HER

PRN	Site Name	Period	NGR
1344	Scollock Rath, defended enclosure. Also scheduled monument PE244.	Iron Age	SN01902426
4458	Longstone Park, possible standing stone	Bronze Age	SN01962477
12213	Woodstock Wood, non-antiquity	-----	SN02412477
17185	Balcksmiths Workshop	Post-Medieval	SN02032357
27958	Longstone/East Scollock, farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SN0175224627
27959	Ty Newydd, cottage	Post-Medieval	SN01722408
43784	Middle Woodstock, mound	Unknown	SN01752490

7 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

7.1 Previous Archaeological Work

7.1.1 No archaeological excavations, surveys or watching briefs have been undertaken in the 700m radius search area.

7.2 Walton East tithe map 1839 (Fig. 3)

7.2.1 The 1839 tithe map shows a field-scape similar to that of today's apart for some amalgamation of some fields and division of others. The buildings immediately to the north of the proposed development did not exist; neither did the cottage Ty Newydd (PRN 27959). The building known as Longstone (PRN 27958) is depicted as is the farm, Longstone, immediately to the north. The field within which the development site lies is named 'Croft Newydd', which may suggest a later post-medieval enclosure of more open ground surrounding the early enclosed fields around the medieval settlement of Walton East. The field containing Scollock Rath is named 'Parc Castell', indicating the defended enclosure was a visible and known feature. The local road to the west had been established by this time, and the stream beyond was also the parish boundary.

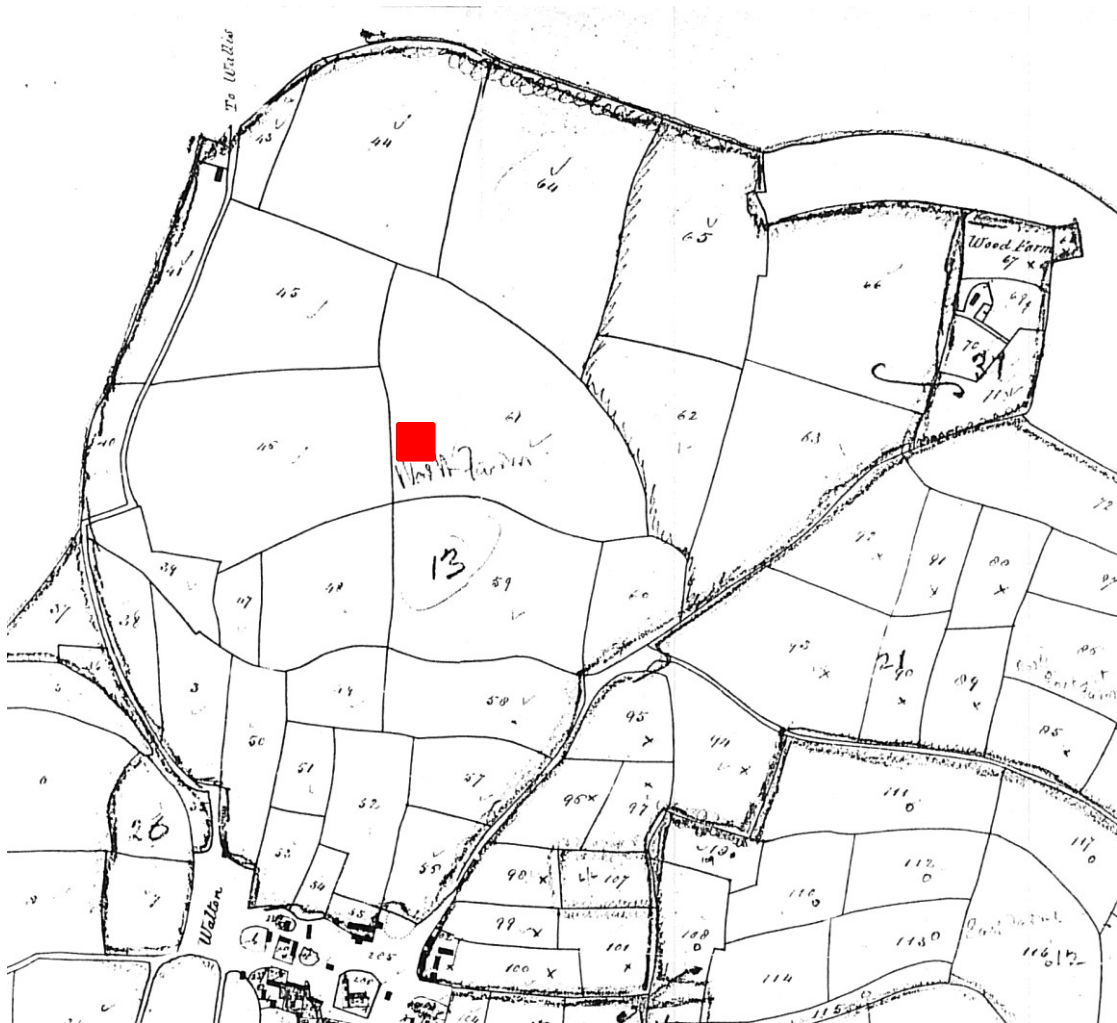


Figure 3: Extract of the 1839 tithe map. Approximate location of development site in red.

7.3 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1889 (Fig. 4)

7.3.1 The 1889 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows a similar landscape to that of the tithe map. Ty Newydd (PRN 27959) was now in existence as was Pen-y-Ffordd, a dwelling 450m the southwest of the proposed development. The outline of Scollock Rath is clearly visible. A footpath runs through the development site, accessing the agricultural land and outlying cottages to the southeast.

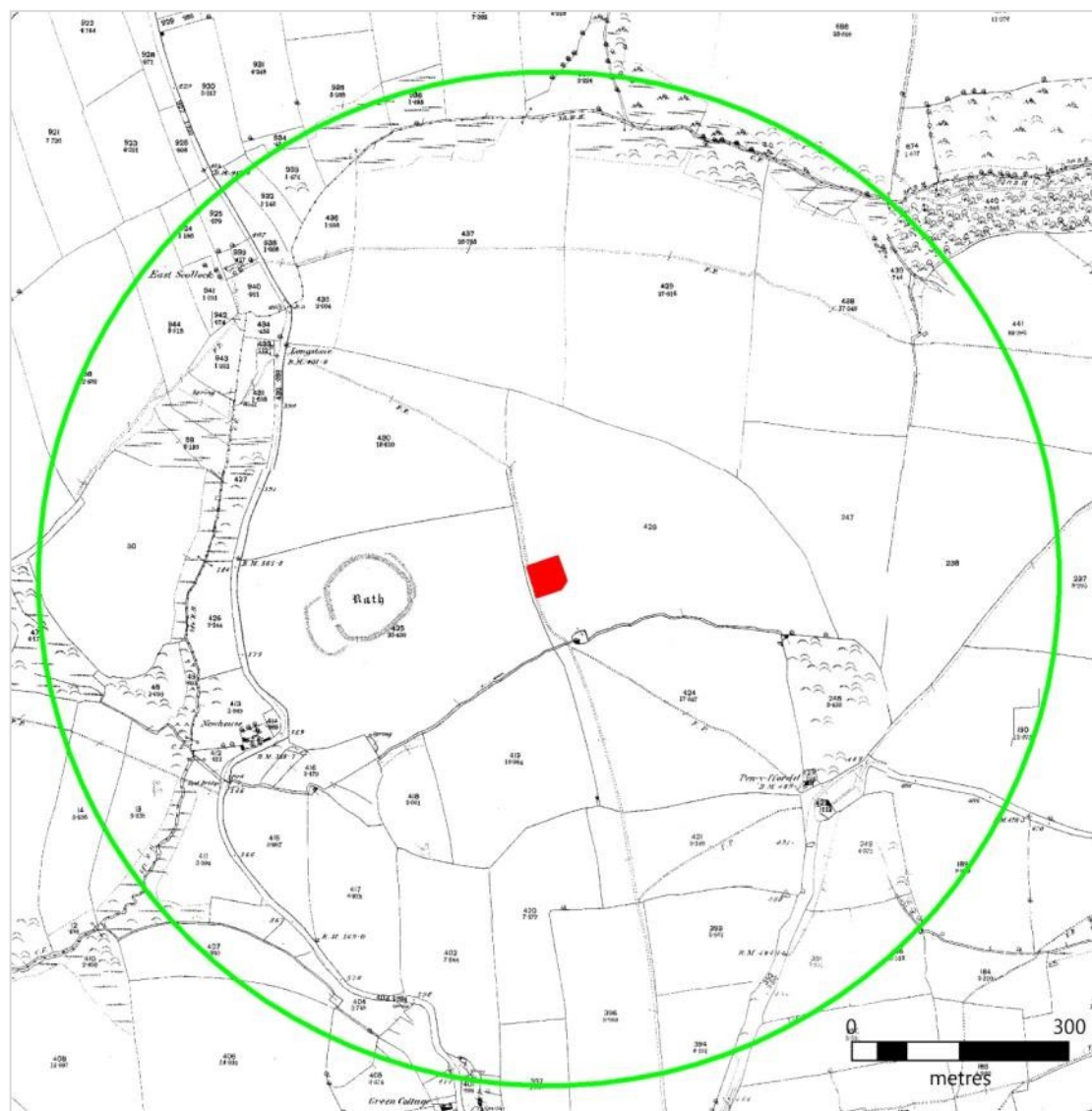


Figure 4: The 1889 Ordnance Survey map showing the proposed development site and the 700m radius study area.

7.4 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1907 (Fig. 5)

7.4.1 There were no significant changes to the landscape between the publication of the OS 1889 map and that of 1907.

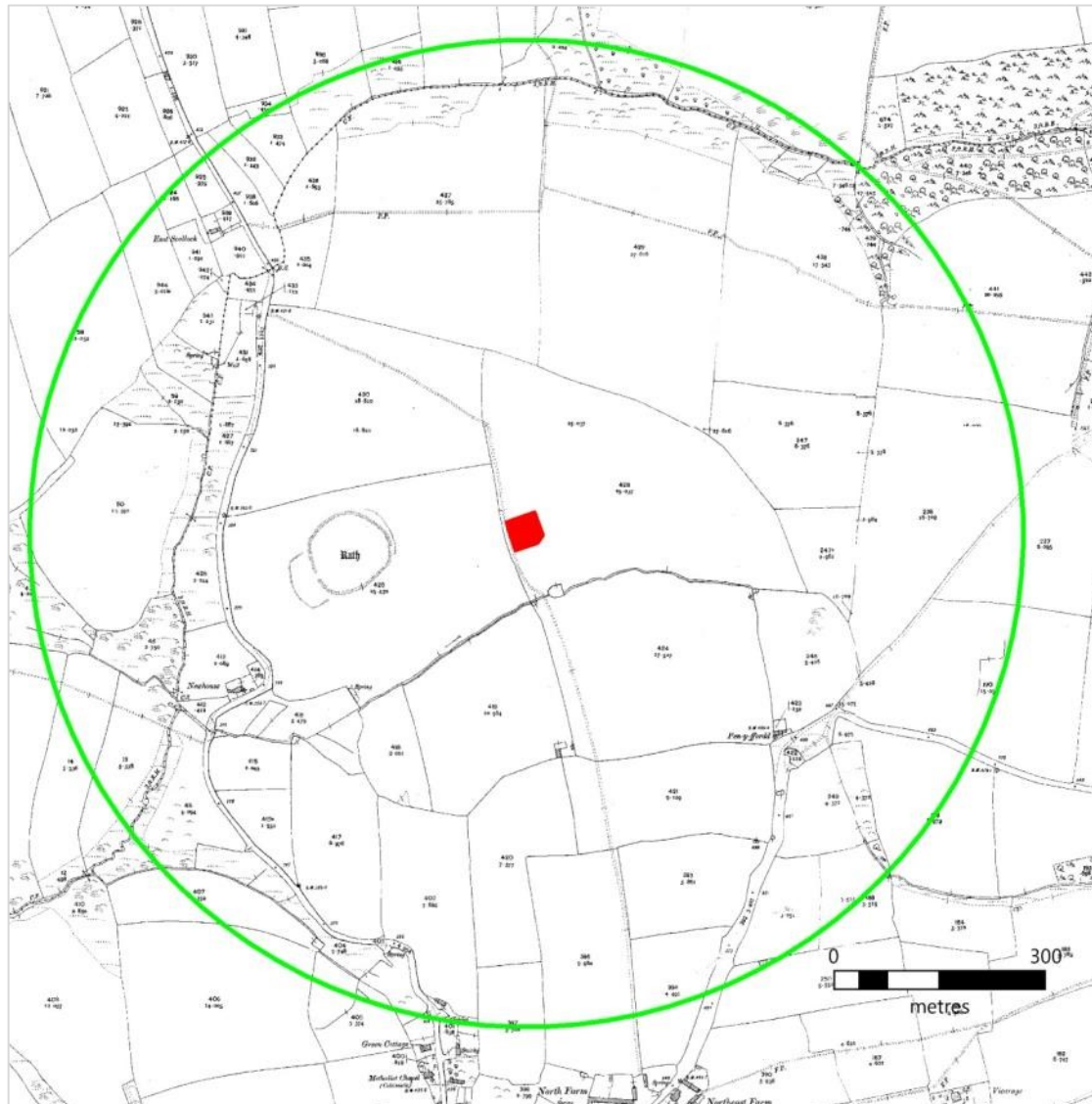


Figure 5: The 1907 Ordnance Survey map showing the proposed development site and the 700m radius study area.

7.5 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, 1953

7.5.1 There were no significant changes to the landscape between publication of the OS 1907 map and that of 1953. The buildings immediately to the north of the proposed development did not exist. This map is not illustrated.

7.6 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1976

7.6.1 This map is the first to depict the development of farm buildings adjacent to the development site. A small collection of agricultural buildings had been built in the northeast corner of the field containing Scollock Rath, with a silage storage tank to the south. The site is accessed via a new trackway along the northern edge of the field, which continues to the east to access a further collection of farm building on the edge of the adjacent field.

7.7 Aerial & Historic Photography

- 7.7.1 A search was made of available historic aerial photographs and modern aerial photographs. Scollock Rath shows very clearly on these photographs, but no previously unknown archaeological sites were noted. Oblique aerial photographs in the Dyfed HER and in the RCAHMW collections (Reference 304488) show Scollock Rath, with some taking in the wide landscape. Apart from the Rath nothing of archaeological interest is visible, although it is worth noting that DAT photograph DAT89-P16 (Photo 1) taken in 1989 shows what seems to be silage storage and other agricultural facilities on the site now occupied by the farm buildings to the north of the proposed development. These photos also appear to show a silage storage area built into the eastern edge of Scollock Rath, occupying an area of a former barn noted in the HER description of the Rath. By the 1990s visible evidence of this silage store appears to have been removed.



Photo 1: Aerial photograph of Scollock Rath looking north, taken in 1989.
DAT89-P16.

7.8 LiDAR

- 7.8.1 Nothing of archaeological significance was noted on LiDAR data apart from Scollock Rath. Only 2m datasets are available for the study area.

7.9 Site Visit (Photos 2 - 8)

- 7.9.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 20th June 2020. Weather conditions were dry and sunny, with clear visibility.
- 7.9.2 The development under assessment, the nutrient storage tank, had been constructed by this date (Photos 2 & 3). It lay to the south of the complex of farm buildings, in a pasture field on the east side of a modern trackway,

as indicated in the accompanying figures. The tank was as described in the development detail, a circular tank 7.2m high with a flat roof, steel construction in black. An embanked hedgerow ran along the south side of the adjacent trackway, between the development and the field containing Scollock Rath. The adjacent collection of farm buildings included large steel-framed sheds, of a similar height to the tank, with concrete-paved yards.

- 7.9.3 Scollock Rath is as previously described, with prominent banks and ditches, and areas of scrub developed on the bank and ditch slopes particularly on the upper east side. It lies within a pasture field, currently grazed by cattle, enclosed by hedgerows. No visible remains of associated archaeological features were identified between the Rath and the development site, or surrounding the development site itself.
- 7.9.4 The Rath is visible from the farm building complex (Photo 5), although the embanked hedgerow does limited visibility from the development site itself (Photo 4). Views continue across the Rath to the west, and include a similar development of modern farm sheds and storage tank lying 700m to the west.
- 7.9.5 From the eastern edge of the Rath, the highest ground associated with the feature, the development site is visible (Photo 6). The new tank forms a continual line of modern agricultural development, of a relatively standard height, in a mix of modern materials. The similar modern agricultural development to the west is also clearly visible from this point (Photo 7). From the western end of the Rath however the development site is hidden by the rising topography, hedgerow and banks of the Rath itself.
- 7.9.5 General views from the Rath do not extend beyond the development site to the east (Photo 6). Views northward are limited by rising ground and encompass only the neighbouring field. Views west are more extensive, particularly along the gentle valley of the Cartlett Brook, surrounding higher ground is interspersed with mature tree growth along hedgerows (Photos 5 & 8). Views south also take in some more extensive views of undulating agricultural landscape, interspersed with mature tree growth, but nearby settlements are not visible.

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Photo 2: East facing photo of the nutrient storage tank.



Photo 3: North facing photo of the storage tank with adjacent modern agricultural buildings.



Photo 4: West facing photo from the trackway adjacent to the storage tank, towards Scollock Rath.



Photo 5: West facing photo from the western edge of the area of modern farm buildings, looking down over Scollock Rath, the embanked feature in the middle distance.



Photo 6: East facing photo from the eastern edge of Scollock Rath looking up towards the modern farm buildings. The storage tank is the building on the right.



Photo 7: West facing photo looking across Scollock Rath, with a similar modern agricultural development visible in the background.



Photo 8: View southwest from Scollock Rath, with the gentle valley of the Cartlett Brook visible to the right of centre.

8 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE, AND ASSESSMENT OF SETTING

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

8.1 Potential

- 8.1.1 No previously recorded archaeological sites lie within the development area. An examination of various archive sources outlined within the assessment has not identified any specific archaeological site within the development area. The recent history of the area appears to have been one of enclosed farmland, with the development of agricultural buildings immediately adjacent to the site from the late 1960s/early 1970s onwards.

- 8.1.2 The site does however lie in relatively close proximity to Scollock Rath PRN 1344, believed to be a defended enclosure of Iron Age date. The presence of such a settlement site in close proximity may indicate a potential for associated activity within the vicinity, there is therefore considered to be a Medium potential for archaeological remains in the general area, but of Uncertain archaeological importance.

8.2 Setting

- 8.2.1 The guidance stated within the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017) requires that the setting of the monument(s) in question, in this case Scollock Rath (PE244) should be defined and analysed to allow the impact of development to be appropriately assessed.
- 8.2.2 The setting of a monument such as Scollock Rath 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’ (Cadw 2017). As such it often extends beyond the physical boundaries of the monument itself. This may include physical elements in its surroundings, such as boundaries and other monuments, relationships with other historic assets and natural features, or associated agricultural, industrial or other surroundings. Less tangible elements are also included, such as function, sensory perceptions, historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations.
- 8.2.3 The present setting of the monument is outlined in section 4 and 7.9. The site is a visible and distinct earthwork enclosure, lying within a field of stock-grazed pasture. It does not form part of the current field enclosures, despite being a visible earthwork feature. It has in the recent past been utilised as part of recent stock management, with a barn built into the ditch on the east side, subsequently utilised as silage storage, but is currently open grazing with the rest of the field. It lies on a gentle west-facing slope, with ground continuing to rise to the east to a point just beyond the development area. The current nearest access road lies on lower ground to the west, and watercourses also lie on the lower ground to the west and south.
- 8.2.4 In terms of its visual setting, due to the nature of the surrounding hedgerows and the relatively gentle undulating nature of the landscape, there are few identifiable significant viewpoints of this monument. Views from and to the monument generally extend to the west and south. Views north are blocked by hedgerows and topography, views east blocked by the rising ground, not extending beyond the development site. From the west the site is partially visible from the vicinity of New Scollock Farm, and potentially partially from a public footpath passing through the farm, and the monument lies between two collections of outlying agricultural complexes (one being the development area). There are intermittent views from the nearby local road, although all relatively close to the monument, with no views from more distant roads. To the south there are some more distant views from the monument, but the monument itself is not very discernible from views from this direction, due to the gentle undulations in the topography. The site is not visible from the nearest settlement of Walton East.
- 8.2.5 Elements of the original setting of the monument are difficult to determine, in part due to uncertainty over the function of such a monument, and the lack of any positively identified associated

archaeological features beyond the earthwork remains. The site was presumably part of a managed landscape, and potentially had associated agricultural land and enclosures surrounding it, but no trace of these are currently identifiable. The siting below the summit of rising ground may indicate that extensive views dominating the landscape may not have been a primary function of its setting, although views do take in the Cartlett Brook as it extends to the southwest. There is a lack of archaeological evidence in the immediate landscape to indicate what elements of the landscape it may have been associated with, no external settlement, area of activity or contemporary field system has been identified. The entrance to the site faces west, downslope, and towards the nearest known routeway which follows the nearby watercourse north-south, both road and watercourse may therefore be elements in the setting of this monument. In the wider landscape defended enclosures on sloping ground are relatively common features. Within a few kilometres of Scollock Rath lie several similar defended enclosures; to the south of Walton East lies the Walton Mill Rath (PRN 1351, SM PE460) and the Vicarage/Walton Rath (PRN 1345), around Cartlett Brook to the southwest lie a further collection (PRNs 1343, 1346, 14301), to the north lie sub-circular enclosures (PRNs 12214 & 12215) and defended enclosures at Woodstock (PRN 1284 & 12212), whilst to the east lie sites at Parc y Marl (PRN 1348) and Southfield (10498). There are however no clear visual links or routeways that link these sites.

- 8.2.6 Despite the obvious survival of the earthwork remains of this monument it does not appear to have impacted greatly on subsequent developments in the area. The tithe map of the mid-19th century notes the presence of the monument in the field names, but it does not appear to have influenced the layout of the surrounding field boundaries or settlement patterns, or indeed the traditional routeways through the countryside. As indicated above, more recently the bank and ditch were modified as part of the late 20th-century agricultural development of the area, with the construction of silage storage that has subsequently been removed. The development of the modern farm buildings, both to the east and west of the site, is perhaps the most prominent change to its setting.
- 8.2.7 No further historic, artistic, literary or scenic associations, intellectual relationships or non-visual factors forming part of the setting have been identified.
- 8.2.8 The main elements of its setting may, therefore, be summarised as its direct association with surrounding agricultural land, views to and from the west and south, and connections with routeway and watercourses to the west.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Impact assessment criteria

- 9.1.1 The criteria for the assessment of impacts, both direct and indirect, on heritage assets is based on The Department for Transport 'Transport Analysis Guidance' (TAG), Unit A3 'Environmental Impact Appraisal: Section 8 Impacts on the Historic Environment', of May 2019, with additional information based on professional judgement. In addition, however, the guidance offered in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017) has been utilised.
- 9.1.2 The TAG criteria divides the impacts into seven categories, ranging from Large Adverse (negative), Moderate Adverse (negative), Slight Adverse (negative), to Neutral, and then on to Slight Beneficial (positive), Moderate Beneficial (positive) and Large Beneficial (positive).

9.2 Development details

- 9.2.1 The development is for an above ground nutrient storage tank. The circular tank is 27.29m in diameter, 7.2m high, with a black steel-panel wall finish and a tensioned fabric roof covering. The tank sits upon a concrete plinth, located at the southern end of a collection of modern steel-framed farm buildings, built on undeveloped ground but replacing a pre-existing slurry store at the southern end of the farm complex. The development lies on higher ground, approximately 160m to the east of the upstanding remains of Scollock Rath.
- 9.2.2 This development has already been carried out and can be seen in Photos 2 and 3 above.

9.3 Direct impacts upon the heritage assets

- 9.3.1 No known archaeological remains will be directly impacted upon by the development. However, due to the proximity of Scollock Rath there is a considered to be Medium potential for associated archaeological remains in the general vicinity, and therefore there is a Slight to Moderate Adverse impact upon potential archaeological remains.

9.4 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Assets

- 9.4.1 As illustrated in the assessment, there is a potential impact to the setting of Scollock Rath, Scheduled Monument PE244. The extent of the setting of the monument is outlined in 8.2, the main elements are summarised as its direct association with surrounding agricultural land, views to and from the west and south, and connections with routeway and watercourses to the west
- 9.4.2 In terms of its visual impact the development will not interrupt existing views of the monument. The development does lie on raised ground, and therefore will feature in views towards the monument from the south and the west, although few significant viewpoints in these areas have been identified. The development should not detract from the ability to place the monument within its landscape and its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape. The nature of the topography also means that the development does not feature in the same views as the monument from the nearby road, which represents the most accessible local viewpoint.

- 9.4.3 The development will also not detract from the main views from the monument, which are to the west and south. It is visible from part of the monument itself, and sits prominently on the skyline in views eastward, although as ground falls to the west it becomes largely hidden by topographical features. The development forms part of a complex of modern agricultural buildings, similar in scale and modern steel appearance, and therefore does not significantly alter the view in this direction. However, there is a cumulative visual impact of modern buildings, beginning to dominate the views from the monument to the east, and forming a prominent feature of the surrounding landscape along with similar developments to the west.
- 9.4.4 The development does not, as far as is currently known, affect associated outlying archaeological remains, although as stated in section 9.3 this remains a possibility. The location of the development will not interrupt access to the monument, and it also does not incur any additional visual or sensory impacts in terms of increased vegetation shielding, lighting or noise.
- 9.4.5 There will, therefore, be an adverse impact on the visual setting of the monument, but this is limited and considered therefore to be Slight Adverse.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Archaeological potential and impact assessment

- 10.1.1 The assessment has identified a potential impact on two heritage assets: the archaeological potential of the site, of uncertain importance, inferred from its location near known monuments; and the setting of the Scheduled Monument of Scollock Rath PE244, of high importance.
- 10.1.2 There will be a direct impact upon the archaeological potential, considered to be a Slight to Moderate Adverse impact.
- 10.1.3 There will be an indirect impact upon the visual setting of Scollock Rath PE244, although this is considered to be a Slight Adverse impact.

10.2 Mitigation

- 10.2.1 Development has already taken place, therefore mitigation options are limited. The cumulative impact of the development has been highlighted, and this should be borne in mind for any future proposals extending the visual impact of the farm buildings when viewed from the monument, or as a backdrop to the monuments when seen from the west and southwest.
- 10.2.2 There is no opportunity to assess the archaeological potential of the development site. There may be, however, an opportunity to establish if potential archaeological features extend beyond the limits of the monument through rapid geophysical survey of the surrounding area. This may help assess the potential for direct impact upon archaeological features, as well as the potential indirect impact upon features that may be associated with Scollock Rath.

11 SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

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