

PANTMAENOG FOREST, ROSEBUSH, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Waldon Telecom



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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**PANTMAENOG FOREST, ROSEBUSH,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

By

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PANTMAENOG FOREST, ROSEBUSH, PEMBROKESHIRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of on the proposed installation of a telecommunications tower within Pantmaenog Forest, near Rosebush, Pembrokeshire (SN 0833 2998), including an assessment of the impact upon the setting of Scheduled Monument PE343, Cnwc Round Cairns.

A slight adverse impact upon a former quarry site, a field boundary and the prehistoric archaeological potential of the development area was highlighted, along with a slight adverse impact on the setting of PE343 and the registered Historic Landscape within which it lies.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i baratoi Asesiad ar Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol o'r bwriad i osod tŵr telathrebu yn Goedwig Pantmaenog, Rhos-y-bwlch, Sir Benfro (SN 0833 2998), yn cynnwys asesiad o'r effaith ar osod Cofeb Rhestredig PE343, Cnwc Carnedd Crwn.

Amlygwyd ychydig o effaith andwyol ar hen chwarel, ffin cae a botensial archeolegol cynhanesyddol y safle, ynghyd ag ynghyd ag ychydig o effaith andwyol ar osodiad PE343 a'r Dirwedd Hanesyddol gofrestredig y mae'n gorwedd ynddi.

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Waldon Telecom, on behalf of their clients, to prepare an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment on the proposed installation of a telecommunications tower within Pantmaenog Forest, near Rosebush, Pembrokeshire (SN 0833 2998, Figures 1 and 2). The assessment was also intended to address the potential impact of the development on the setting of surrounding designated archaeological assets; in particular the Scheduled Monument of Cnwc Round Cairns (PE343).
- 1.1.2 The development area lies approximately 350m to the southwest of the Scheduled Monument of Cnwc Round Cairns (PE343, PRN 1583), with a number of other historic assets in the vicinity, as well as lying within a Registered Historic Landscape. As a result, in a letter dated 2nd March 2022, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Pembrokeshire Coastal National Park Authority), requested that a desk-based assessment be carried out to determine the impact of the development and what potential mitigation may be required.
- 1.1.3 Cadw were also consulted due to the presence of the Scheduled Monument in the vicinity of the development. They responded via email dated 28th February 2022 requesting that the impact upon the setting of this monument (PE343) be assessed by heritage professionals, utilising the guidance within the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017).
- 1.1.4 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 PE343 into special consideration.
- 1.1.5 The assessment has been primarily a desk-based study of the development area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within its boundaries 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.

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 development area identifies known archaeological sites within the area 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 historic 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 (RCAHMW);
- 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 area (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced, and submitted to DAT-DM for comment, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. It was agreed that a search area of 1km from the proposed development site would be used to examine all historic assets. Given the height of the development a wider area is considered, up to 5km, to examine designated historic assets in order to encompass the potential visual impact of the development, 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 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 area, 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). 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 (Ed.11, 2021) 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).

2.4 Local Development Plan

- 2.4.1 The site lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP). The PCNP Authority Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in September 2020 (end date 2031), 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 set out policies and proposals to meet the long term vision for the Park.
- 2.4.2 The historic environment is seen as a special quality of the National Park, and the LDP states one of its aims is:

To conserve, enhance and promote the historic environment of the National Park, its archaeological resource, historic buildings and landscapes, parks and gardens (Policy 8).

3. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The proposed development site is located on the southwest facing hillslopes of Cnwc, a hill at the western end of the Preseli Mountains in northern Pembrokeshire, located at SN 0833 2998.
- 3.2 The Preseli Mountains form a roughly east –west ridge with several high hills and rocky outcrops protruding along the ridge. Cnwc rises to a height of 427mOD, forming one of the last hills before the ridge descends into the wide undulating plateau of central and southern Pembrokeshire. Steep slopes lie on the south side of the hill descending down around 150m onto this plateau. Steep slopes also lie on the north side of the hill, down in to the head of the Afon Syfni and its tributary streams, before ground rises again north of this onto the prominent hills of Pen Palis (372mOD) and Foel Eryr (468mOD) and other hills at the western end of the Preseli Mountains. To the northeast lies the prominent hill of Foel Cwm Cerwyn (536mOD) overlooking Cnwc. To the southwest the ridgeline falls rather more gradually towards the start of the Afon Syfynwy valley.
- 3.3 The site lies in a small clearing within the privately managed coniferous woodland of Pantmaenog Forest. This woodland covers Cnwc, and extends along the sloping ground to the west and northwest. To the east enclosed farmland, largely pastoral, lies towards the base of the steep slopes, with a scattering of small

farmsteads and cottages along small streams and springs. To the west the extensive Rosebush and Bellstone Quarries (400m from the site) have cut into the western slopes of the hill, now disused. To the southwest lies the village of Rosebush against the base of the western slopes of the hill (800m from the site), with enclosed farmland surrounding the village, extending across the southwest end of the ridge. The village of Maenclochog lies 2.5km to the south of the site. A trackway, marked on Ordnance Survey mapping as a bridle path, runs along the hill a short distance east of the site, extending along the eastern hillslopes of Cnwc and the hills beyond. Modern forestry tracks access the site through the woodland to the west and north.

- 3.4 The underlying geology comprises mudstone of the Aber Mawr Shale Formation, which can be found across much of the Preseli Hills, interspersed with bands of igneous bedrock. Andesitic lava of the Sealyham Volcanic Formation lies slightly further down the hill to the southwest, and in the steeper hill slopes to the east (BGS viewer).

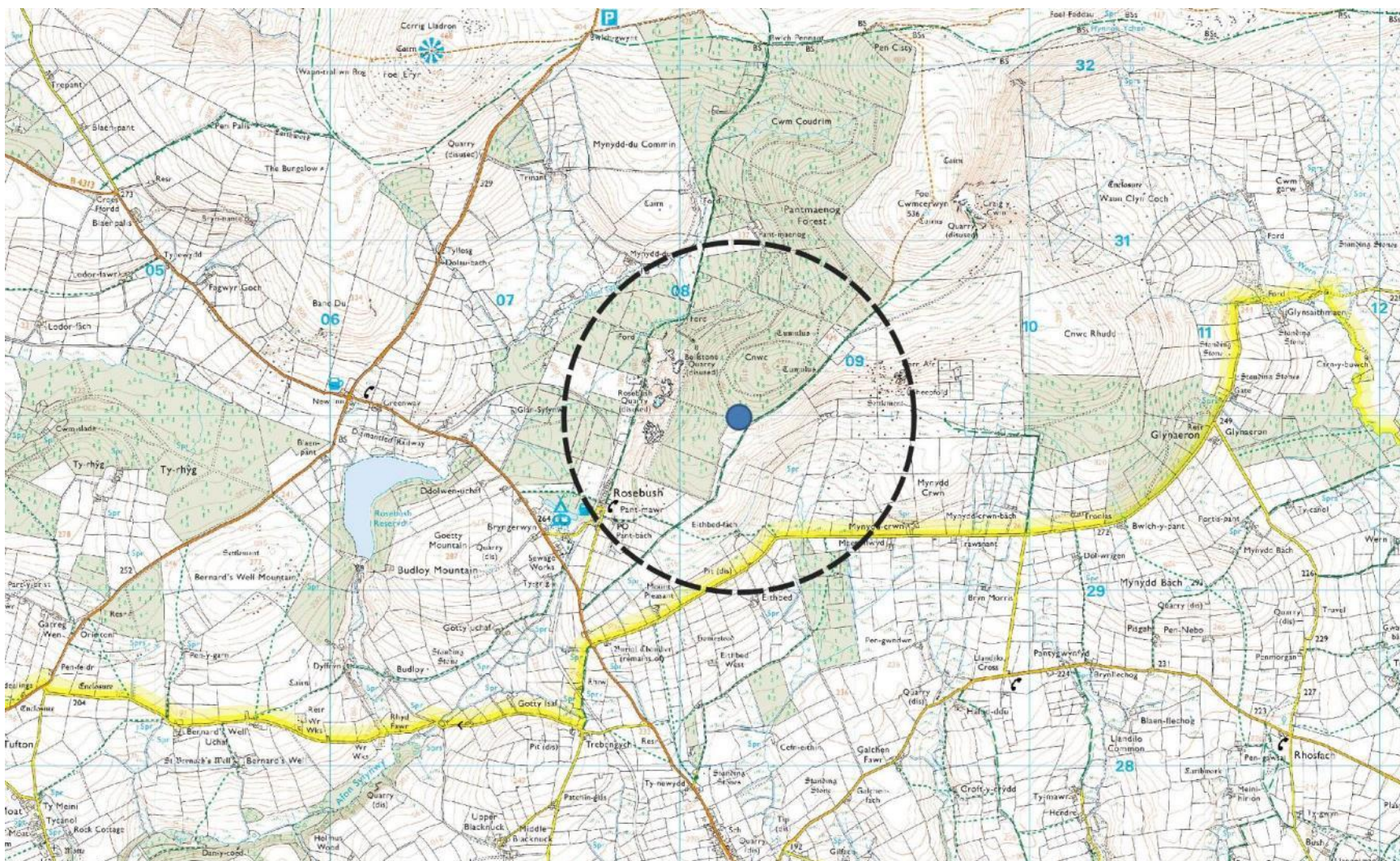


Figure 1: Proposed development site in blue, with a 1km buffer zone illustrated by the black dotted line.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

Pantmaenog Forest, Rosebush, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

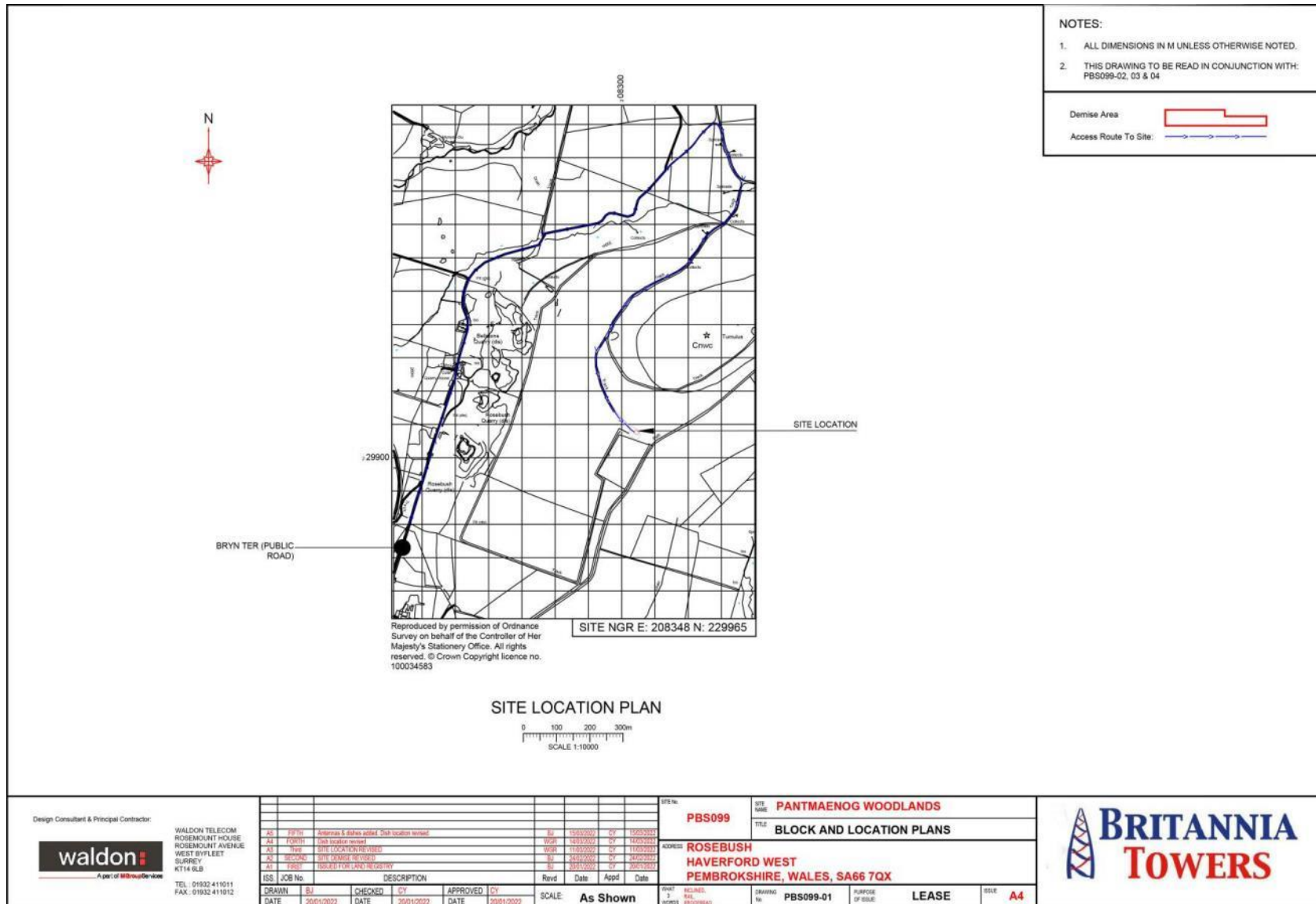


Figure 2: Detailed site location plan, as provided by the client. Not reproduced to scale.

4 DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS (Table 2 and Figure 3 & 4)

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 A search of data held on several databases was made of historic assets within the 1km radius search area. This included both designated and non-designated assets. Designated assets from a wider area up to 5km from the proposed development were also examined to analyse the potential setting of PE343, detailed below. These designated assets are described first, as they largely comprise assets with some form of statutory protection.

4.2 Scheduled Monuments

- 4.2.1 Scheduled Monuments are historic and archaeological sites considered to be of national importance. These sites are given legal protection, and consideration of the impact of development upon these sites and their settings are considerations of the planning process.
- 4.2.2 There are two Scheduled Monument (SM) within the 1km radius study area: **PE343 Cnwc Round Cairns** and **PE500 Mynydd Crwn standing stone**.
- 4.2.3 **PE343 Cnwc Round Cairns** comprises two cairns, the closest sits on the hilltop 360m to the northeast of the proposed development site. The second cairns lies 630m to the northeast of the site. The site is recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record as PRNs 1583 & 1584. The following is the SM description:

The monument comprises the remains of two burial cairns that probably date to the Bronze Age (c.2300 – 800 BC). The northern cairn measures c 28m in diameter and is 1.8m high. The southern cairn which measures c 25m in diameter and is 0.2m high has signs of an external ditch.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The well-preserved monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface.

- 4.2.4 **PE500 Mynydd Crwn standing stone** lies on southwest facing sloping ground 830m to the east of the proposed development site, on the lower slopes of the hills before the ground begins to plateau. This site is recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record as PRNs 48343. The following is the SM description:

The monument comprises a fine standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed rough pasture on the rounded SW-facing slopes of Mynydd Crwn, on the S flanks of Mynydd Preseli. The standing stone measures 1.8m in height, 0.9m in thickness from NNE to SSW by 0.5m in width.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape. Such standing stones are assumed to have had some form of religious or ceremonial function - they may have formed a link to

the celestial landscape that ruled the days, seasons and weather so important in the lives of their builders. What is not in doubt is that their positions within the physical landscape were deliberately chosen and these settings form an integral element of the importance of the individual monuments. For example, standing stones and stone rows may have acted as markers within the landscape, guiding the eye, the traveller or the ceremonial procession. The monument retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.

- 4.2.5 Beyond the 1km search area a further 34 Scheduled Monuments lie within 5km of the proposed development site. These are listed in Table 2. These sites are not described in detail here, but they include a variety of features spread across several different time periods, but with a clear cluster of Bronze Age monuments highlighting the archaeological importance of the Preseli area during this period.
- 4.2.6 The Bronze Age, or potential Bronze Age features may be broadly contemporary in date to both PE343 and PE500 described in detail above. In brief summary these sites include the round cairns sites of PE298, PE300 and PE301, the cairn and stone circle site of PE120, the stone row of PE496, the numerous individual standing stones of PE118, PE121, PE124, PE286, PE287, PE288, PE342, PE352, PE406, PE409, PE502, PE521 and PE522, and the hut circle settlement sites of PE368, PE370 and PE399.
- 4.2.7 Alongside these there is the potentially earlier (Neolithic) enclosure site of PE532, and other undated enclosures of PE119, PE397 and PE369. The defended enclosure sites of PE284 and PE557 are likely to be Iron Age in date, and therefore later features.
- 4.2.8 The remaining Scheduled Monuments within 5km include two early medieval inscribed stones or crosses PE146 and PE235, a medieval church PE165, a medieval castle motte PE240, a further medieval defensive site PE289, a medieval deserted rural settlement PE402, and a similar but later rural settlement site PE490.

4.3 Registered Historic Landscapes

- 4.3.1 Registered Historic Landscapes are landscapes of historic interest included on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The landscape boundaries and associated details have been created as non-statutory advice to assist decision makers and landscape managers to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated, it is well-informed.
- 4.3.2 The proposed development area lies within the **Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 7)**. This area includes the largely open, upland landscape of the main Preseli ridge, with the foothills and slopes on either side and the deeply incised narrow valleys between Maenclochog and Llangolman to the south. The area contains a rich legacy of upstanding prehistoric and later remains, with important historic associations, and well-preserved prehistoric landscapes. The sequence of enclosures and chronology of dispersed settlements requires further study but shows a range from potential medieval layouts to more regular 19th-century parliamentary enclosure. In the post-Roman period there may have been a decline in populations and a contraction of settlements into the deep, narrow

river valleys, which house some early medieval ecclesiastical sites. Despite this, many of the important cross and lateral routeways through the area persisted.

- 4.3.3 To better characterise the historic environment of the Historic Landscape it has been sub-divided into several Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA). The proposed development area lies in one such area - HLCA 270 Pant Maenog. This area is largely drawn around the 20th century coniferous plantation.
- 4.3.4 Historically this area lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes, brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins and held as the Barony of Cemaes. This area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, but was held under Welsh systems of tenure. During the medieval period this area was unenclosed moorland, potentially part of a grant of grazing rights to Whitland Abbey in 1301. It appears to have remained unenclosed and largely unsettled until the 19th century, with some squatting suggested along the northern edge of the area. Much of the area was enclosed in regular fields in 1815 following a Parliamentary Enclosure Award, but many of the fields and farms established at this time were subsequently abandoned in the later 20th century with the establishment of the forestry. Slate quarrying is noted in the area, which peaked between 1870-1900 before closing in the early 20th century.
- 4.3.5 The main landscape components of this area comprises the current coniferous forestry plantation and associated elements such as extraction roads and tracks. It is unclear how well pre-existing enclosure and settlement features survive, but there are no current inhabited settlements in the area, and recorded archaeology comprises two Bronze Age round barrows and 19th century windmill and quarry features. The area is bounded by open moorland or lower-lying enclosed farmland, presenting a characteristically distinct and well-defined area.

4.4 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens

- 4.4.1 Parks and gardens of special historic interest in Wales are included on a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, designed to provide comprehensive information to assist decision makers to help protect and preserve essential features of these parks and gardens, and enable their significance and character to be protected through the planning system.
- 4.4.2 There are no registered historic parks and gardens within 5km of the proposed development site.

4.5 Listed Buildings

- 4.5.1 Listed Buildings are buildings and structures of national importance given legal protection by being placed on a 'List' of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Buildings on the List are given one of three grades which denote their level of importance (Grade I, II* & II), Grade I being the highest. A listed building may not be demolished, extended, or altered without special permission from the local planning authority.

4.5.2 There are two Listed Buildings within 1km of the site. These include Rosebush House 83191 and the Telephone Call Box at the Old Post Office 83189. Both sites lie within Rosebush, approximately 900m to the southwest of the proposed development site.

4.5.3 Further afield a further 12 Listed Buildings lie within 5km of the site. These include the Grade II* Farm Buildings west of Temple Druid 13054 3.1km to the southeast of the site. The remaining buildings are all Grade II listed.

4.6 Conservation Areas

4.6.1 Conservation Areas are designated to preserve and enhance the special character of areas of architectural or historic interest. The purpose of designating a Conservation Area is to provide the Planning Authority with an additional measure of control over an area that they consider to be of special historic and/or architectural value.

4.6.2 There are no conservation areas within 5km of the proposed development site.

Table 2: All designated historic assets within 5km of the proposed development site (SM – Scheduled Monuments, LB – Listed Buildings, HLW – Historic Landscape)

Name	Ref.No.	Site Type	Grid Ref.	Des.
Standing Stone near Prysgr Farm	PE118	Prehistoric Standing stone	209682 227102	SM
Eithbed Enclosure	PE119	Prehistoric Enclosure	208044 228715	SM
Dyffryn Stone Circle	PE120	Prehistoric Stone circle	205921 228452	SM
Ty-Newydd Standing Stones	PE121	Prehistoric Standing stone	211819 231022	SM
Waun Mawn Standing Stones	PE124	Prehistoric Standing stone	208250 234000	SM
Inscribed Stones outside Ruined Church of St Teilo (now in Maenclochog Church).	PE146	Early Medieval Cross-marked stone	208318 227387	SM
St Teilo's Church & Churchyard	PE165	Medieval Church	209944 226914	SM
Two Early Christian Crosses in Morvil Churchyard	PE235	Early Medieval Cross	203689 230713	SM
Castell Hendre	PE240	Medieval Motte	204456 227561	SM
Castell Vorlan	PE284	Prehistoric Promontory Fort - inland	209196 226581	SM
Cornel-Bach Standing Stones	PE286	Prehistoric Standing stone	208157 227975	SM
Galchen-Fach Stone	PE287	Prehistoric Standing stone	208746 227796	SM
Gate Standing Stone	PE288	Prehistoric Standing stone	211138 230331	SM
Castell Pen-Gawsai	PE289	Medieval Earthwork (unclassified)	211027 228050	SM
Foel Eryr Round Cairn	PE298	Prehistoric Round cairn	206582 232077	SM

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Foel Cwm-Cerwyn Round Cairns	PE300	Prehistoric Round cairn	209439 231243	SM
Foel Feddau Round Cairn	PE301	Prehistoric Round cairn	210224 232364	SM
Budloy Standing Stone	PE342	Prehistoric Standing stone	206567 228540	SM
Cnwc Round Cairns	PE343	Prehistoric Round cairn	208664 230370	SM
Tafarn-y-Bwlch Standing Stones	PE352	Prehistoric Standing stone	208136 233695	SM
Foel Eryr Hut Group	PE368	Prehistoric Enclosed hut circle	206922 231918	SM
Waun Clyn-Coch Hut Group	PE369	Prehistoric Enclosure	210686 231333	SM
Banc Llwydlos Hut Group	PE370	Prehistoric Enclosed hut circle	209295 233092	SM
Hill Slope Enclosure, 400m WNW of Parc Robert	PE397	Prehistoric Enclosure	206599 226191	SM
Huts, Enclosures & Field Systems, Bernards Well Mountain	PE399	Prehistoric Hut circle settlement	205593 229192	SM
Deserted Medieval Site at New Inn	PE402	Medieval Deserted Rural Settlement	205720 230370	SM
Standing Stone 110m NW of Spring Gardens	PE406	Prehistoric Standing stone	211386 228339	SM
Standing Stone S of Prysog Farm	PE409	Prehistoric Standing stone	209554 227016	SM
Tafarn-y-bwlch Deserted Rural Settlement	PE490	Post Medieval/Modern Rectangular hut	207950 233821	SM
Cerrig Lladron stone row	PE496	Prehistoric Stone Row	206648 232274	SM
Mynydd Crwn standing stone	PE500	Prehistoric Standing stone	209156 229788	SM
Gellifawr, Standing Stone 70m SW of	PE502	Prehistoric Standing stone	206158 234444	SM
Standing Stone 300m WNW of Cilmoor	PE521	Prehistoric Standing stone	208004 226878	SM
Temple Druid Standing Stone	PE522	Prehistoric Standing stone	209664 227143	SM
Banc Du Neolithic Enclosure	PE532	Prehistoric Enclosure	206057 230686	SM
Defended Enclosure 400m ESE of Pen-Feidr	PE557	Prehistoric Enclosure - Defensive	204749 228575	SM
Church of Saint Mary	6078	Medieval Parish Church	208312 227389	LB II
Temple Druid	6079	18 th /19 th cent. Country House	209625 227206	LB II
Farm buildings W of Temple Druid	13054	Late 18 th cent. farm buildings	209598 227206	LB II*

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Rhosfach House	13075	19 th – 20 th cent. House, Post Office & Shop	211430 228184	LB II
Farthings Hook Bridge	25869 & 83172	18 th cent. road bridge	204703 226948	LB II
Budloy	83183	Late 18 th / early 19 th cent. Farmhouse	206339 228513	LB II
No 1 Temple Druid Cottages	83184	Late 18 th / early 19 th cent. Cottage	209590 27197	LB II
No 2 Temple Druid Cottages	83185	Late 18 th / early 19 th cent. Cottage	209595 227190	LB II
No 3 Temple Druid Cottages	83186	Late 18 th / early 19 th cent. Cottage	209601 227183	LB II
Penrhos Cottage	83187	Early 19 th cent. Cottage	210152 225773	LB II
Telephone call box at Old Post Office (01437) 532285	83189	1930s GPO Telephone call box	207577 229510	LB II
The Castle Hotel	83190	Mid-19 th cent. Inn	208354 227317	LB II
Rosebush House	83191	1870s Quarry Managers House and Shop	207566 229512	LB II
Pant Maenog	HLCA 270	Part of Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 7)	-	HLW

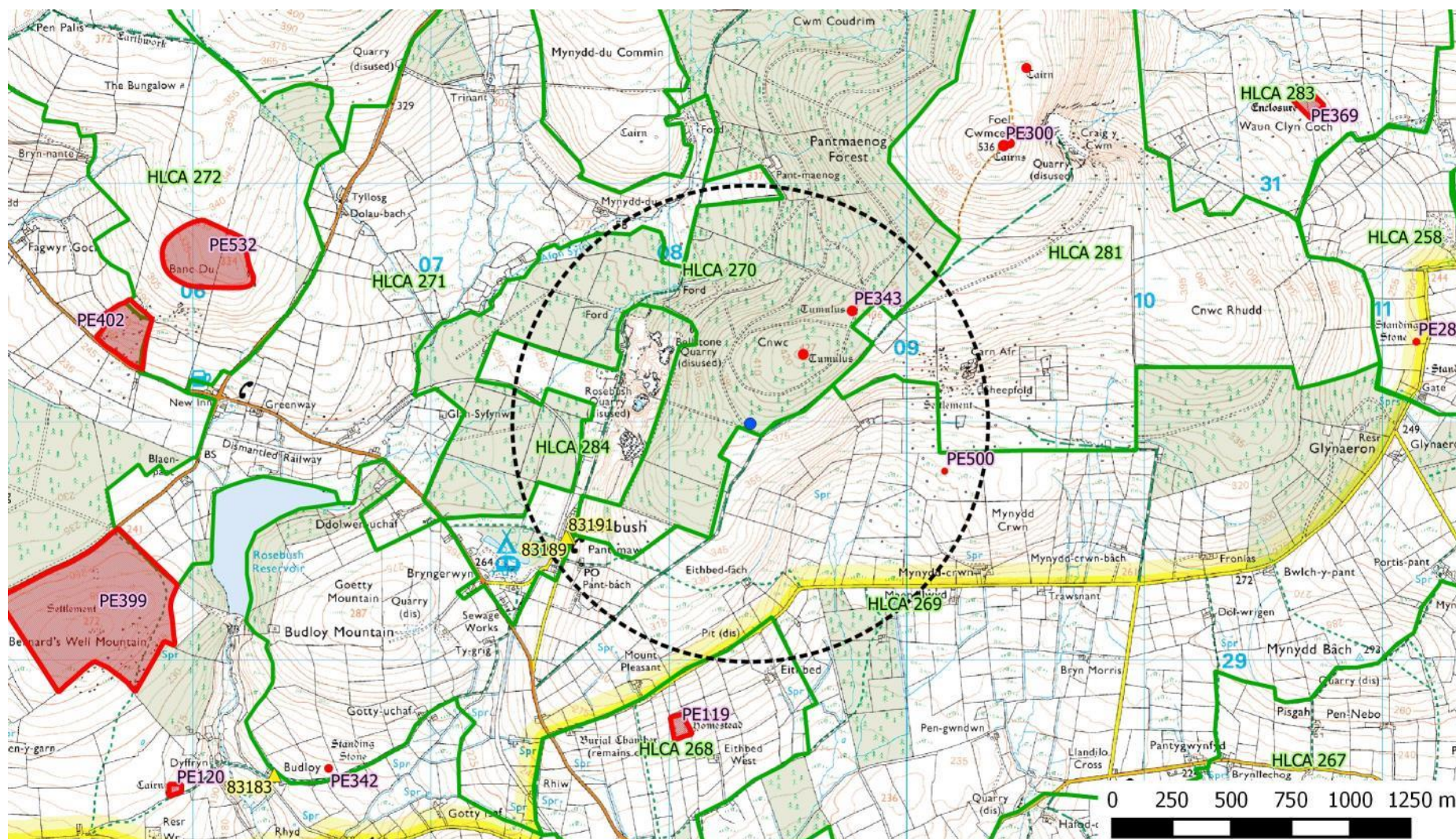


Figure 4: Map showing the designated assets in the locality. The 1km radius study area is marked (dotted line), with scheduled monuments (red), listed buildings (yellow) and historic landscape character areas (green outline).

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5 NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS (Table 3 and Figure 5)

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) and other available databases was made within a study area that comprised the development area plus a 1km radius search area around the proposed development.
- 5.1.2 The HER records thirty assets within the search area. Thirteen assets are recorded on the NMR record, held and maintained by the RCAHMS, but these sites are also recorded in the HER. There are no sites or artefacts recorded within the search area on the National Museum of Wales database or the Portable Antiquities Scheme database.
- 5.1.3 There are no historic assets recorded within the development area itself, although a possible medieval quarry site PRN 1557 lies within 25m of the site and may extend to within the proposed development area.
- 5.1.4 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 the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period.

5.2 Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 5.2.1 There are no sites of these periods recorded within the study area. Evidence of such activity in the wider landscape also appears relatively sparse.

5.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 5.3.1 There are no Neolithic sites recorded within the study area. However, within the wider landscape there are some important Neolithic monuments, the closest being a cluster of burial monuments near Eithbed West, approximately 1.3km to the south of the site, and a stone circle recorded at Maen-llŵyd 1.2km to the southeast. Both these sites lie on lower ground at the foot of the hills, but 2.2km to the northwest a Neolithic enclosure is recorded on similar elevated ground on a projecting promontory of Foel Eryr.
- 5.3.2 There are several sites of Bronze Age date within the search area, and within the wider landscape the upland areas of the Preseli Mountains and surrounding areas are known to contain some significant Bronze Age archaeological sites and remains.
- 5.3.3 As noted in section 4.2 there are significant Bronze Age burial cairns and standing stones in the area. The Cnwc Cairns comprise two burial mounds. One surmounts the high point of Cnwc (PRN 1583), now surrounded by forestry plantation but likely originally to have extensive surrounding views. The second cairn (PRN 1584) lies to the northeast and sits in the saddle between Cnwc and Feol Cwm Cerwyn. Both sites appear to have been victims to previous unrecorded investigations (likely the result of 18th/19th century investigations), with rectangular hollows cut into the centre of each, and both have also suffered from forestry damage in more recent years, but they are also now protected as Scheduled Monuments. It would appear that many of the prominent upland locations in this landscape have Bronze Age burial mounds associated with them, with nearby examples visible on Cerrig Lladron to the northwest, Mynydd Du to the north, and

Foel Cwm Cerwyn to the northeast. These burial mounds are characteristic features of the Bronze Age, typically dating to around 3500 to 5500 years ago. Such sites are often raised above burials, and contain later burials inserted into them, but other features and structures may also lie underneath and within suggesting a wider variety of ritual activity associated with them.

- 5.3.4 Standing stones are somewhat more enigmatic features, but some have been shown to form part of a complex funerary and ritual landscape, with further buried archaeological remains associated with them. They may have had some form of religious or ceremonial function, with their locations deliberately chosen as part of this function. Their use may also have evolved through time, to be used as important markers and boundary features, as well as more mundane cattle rubbing stones and gateposts. These sites tend to be features of slightly lower-lying ground in the immediate area. Towards the base of the sloping ground to the east lies the Mynydd Crwn standing stone (PRN 48343), with a second possible stone formerly standing nearby (PRN 11560). A relatively large number of such standing stones run along the lower slopes of Foel Cwm Cerwyn to the east, as well as the lower slopes of Budloy Mountain to the west, and around Maenclochog to the south.
- 5.3.5 The remains of enclosures in the area may also be associated with Bronze Age activity, potentially even representing settlement activity. Around the rocky outcrop of Carn Afr to the east lies a possible hut platform (PRN 35618) and a series of enclosures with possible hut platforms present (PRNs 35619 & 96866). A series of enclosures have also been identified from aerial surveys near Eithbed Fach to the south (PRNs 11332 & 11576). None of these enclosures have been precisely dated however, and a Bronze Age date is only suggested due to the proliferation of Bronze Age sites in the general area.

5.4 Iron Age

- 5.4.1 The Preseli area remained an important focal point during the Iron Age period, and many of the enclosures and hut circles noted above could equally be Iron Age in date, and indeed an Iron Age date has previously been ascribed to the enclosures around Carn Afr (PRN 1582). This is the only Iron Age site recorded within the study area, although in the wider landscape settlement sites are more common, such as at Bernards Well to the west, Banc Llwydlos and Carn Goedog to the north and Craig Talfyny to the east. Alongside these a number of defended settlement sites or enclosures are also noted on higher ground, although again not within the study area. The proliferation of such sites across the wider landscape does however suggest that the local area would have formed part of active landscape during this period.

5.5 Roman Period

- 5.5.1 There are no sites of this period recorded within the study area. Within Pembrokeshire many late Iron Age sites appear to continue to be occupied into the Roman period, as often indicated by the presence of Roman pottery within traditional Iron Age enclosures. This pattern is likely to be repeated in this area, but no specifically 'Roman' features are noted in close proximity. A variety of routeways across the Preseli Mountains are also thought to have their origins in the Roman period, although again no such route is identified in the locality.

5.6 Early Medieval & Medieval Period

- 5.6.1 There are no Early Medieval sites recorded in the study area. Maenclochog to the south potentially has early medieval origins, although it has the appearance of an Anglo-Norman planted settlement of the 12th century. There is currently no evidence of early medieval activity in the study area.
- 5.6.2 During the medieval period this area lay with Cantref Cemaes, later the Barony of Cemaes, held by the Fitzmartins from the period of Anglo-Norman conquest in *circa* 1100 until the early 14th century, when it passed to the Audleys. The immediate area formed part of the Manor of Maenclochog, which was held from the Barony by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th and 14th centuries. The manor was assessed at one knight's fee during this period. The hill and ridge of Cnwc is likely to have been part of an extensive area of unenclosed common land during this period (PRNs 13955 – 8). It may have formed part of a grant in 1301 by David de la Roche, lord of Llangwm and Maenclochog, to Whitland Abbey for the grazing of horses.
- 5.6.3 A small quarry (PRN 1557) lies just to the northwest, potentially on the edge of the development site. This is described as originally comprising a bell pit, used during the medieval period to mine coal. A shaft would be sunk, and then the coal excavated around it, leaving a bell-shaped void. It would seem unlikely however that coal was mined at this location, and physical descriptions of the site do not appear to correspond to a bell pit, it is possible therefore that this represents a more typical stone quarry, and therefore the date is uncertain.
- 5.6.4 The main archaeological features of this period appear to be scattered small animal enclosures (PRNs 11572 & 45962). As unenclosed agricultural land settlement sites are rare. Some of the farmsteads on the lower slopes may have medieval origins, such as Carn Afr (PRN 45960), but the closest settlement is likely to have been Maenclochog 2.5km to the south. The current B4313 that runs through Maenclochog and to the west of Cnwc may have its origins in the medieval period.

5.7 Post Medieval & Modern Period

- 5.7.1 Throughout much of the post-medieval period this area remained a relatively rural landscape of unenclosed upland. Some potential early agricultural settlements and farmsteads are identified in the area, such as PRNs 6668, 24664, 62616 and 62633 along with dispersed animal enclosures PRN 35616, 54403 & 62630, which may be the result of encroachment and squatting along the fringes of this open landscape. In 1815 a Parliamentary Enclosure Award led to the subdivision of large parts of this area into field enclosures, resulting in the current pattern of large regular fields that can still be seen throughout the study area, with the exception of the peak of Cnwc itself, and some of the steeper, stonier southern slopes.
- 5.7.2 It was the advent of slate quarrying in the 19th century that dramatically changed the appearance of the local landscape. Dates appear to vary, but slate quarrying may have commenced at the Prescelly (later Bellstone) Quarry (PRN 18431) as early as the 18th century (Richards 1998), although the first owner is not recorded until 1825 (Tucker 1983). Quarrying at the adjacent Rosebush Quarry (PRN 20847) may have started in the 1830s (DAT 1997) or 1840s (Tucker 1983). The two quarries operated at the same time at the same time, Prescelly operating intermittently until the late 1880s, changing its name to Bellstone in 1860s, with Rosebush exploited

more systematically. In 1869 Edward Cropper took over management of the Rosebush Quarry and in the 1870s quarrying activity expanded rapidly, employing over 100 people at their peak, with an output of over 5000 tons, some of the slate being used to roof Westminster Palace. In 1876 the Maenclochog Railway (train station PRN 20848) opened to serve the quarries (part-funded by Cropper), later extended as far as Fishguard. Quarrying activity had peaked by the end of the 19th century however. Bellstone Quarry appears to have stopped operating in the 1880s, and activity at Rosebush Quarry began to decline during the early 20th century, eventually closing in 1908. Many sites in the area are related to this quarrying activity (PRNs 35603, 62617, 62618, 62621, 62629 & 103050), including an associated windmill, quarry buildings, workers cottages and outlying quarrying.

- 5.7.3 The settlement of Rosebush developed as a result of this activity, housing the many quarry workers and their families, and indeed the quarry company itself built a row of family homes, presumably Rosebush Terrace, and a quarry managers house Rosebush House (PRN 60548) in 1872. In the 1870s the owner of Rosebush Quarry, Edward Cropper, attempted to turn Rosebush into a tourist destination, and open the site up as a spa resort. As part of this he established the Prescelly Hotel (PRN 25544) in 1876, made of corrugated galvanised iron. This ultimately proved unsuccessful however, and with the decline of quarrying in the early years of the 20th century Rosebush did not expand beyond a rural hamlet. With the decline of industrial activity, and associated work to maintain a sufficient local population, the use of the local railway also declined. As a result the passenger service on the railway ceased in 1937, with goods trains continuing until it's eventual closure in 1949.
- 5.7.4 During the 2nd World War the local population no doubt expanded as British and American troops were stationed in the area, and the area was used extensively as a training ground. An attempt was made to turn the area into a permanent military training ground, but this was locally opposed. American tank battalions occupied the former Rosebush quarry to use as a motor park (PRN 109338), using the engine sheds as workshops. Whilst there, they experimented with the 'Canal Defence Lights', using bright lights in an attempt to dazzle and conceal assaults. The British and American air forces were also stationed in the area, and they used the railway line around Glan-Syfynwy for target practice (PRN 110404), for both bombing and air to ground gunnery. The area is still apparently dotted with bomb craters.
- 5.7.5 By the 2nd half of the 20th century many of the smaller farmsteads that had been established after the enclosures of the early 19th century were abandoned, and much of this area was given over to coniferous plantation. Pantmaenog Forest now covers the site area, and is a private woodland managed for timber production. The area is now crossed by a number of forestry tracks, footpaths and bridleways, used recreationally.

Table 3: All sites recorded on the HER

Prn	Site_name	Period	Type	Ngr
1557	Bellstone	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Bell-Pit / Quarry	SN08323001
1582	Maenclochog; Carn Afr	Iron Age	Unenclosed Settlement (hut)	SN0920030100

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			circles)	
1583	Cnwc II (PE343)	Bronze Age	Round Barrow	SN0856930288
1584	Cnwc III (PE343)	Bronze Age	Round Barrow	SN0876730471
6668	Iet-newydd	Post Medieval (18 th -19 th cent.)	Cottage	SN08552916
11332	Eithbed-fach	Prehistoric	Enclosure	SN08302945
11560	Mynydd Crwn I	Bronze Age	Standing Stone	SN08862977
11572	Penfelin Wynt	Medieval; Post Medieval	Animal Enclosure	SN0817929273
11576	Mynydd Crwn II	Unknown	Enclosure	SN08762951
13955	Comins Bach	Medieval; Post Medieval	Common Land	SN084298
13956	Part of Mynydd Crwn	Medieval; Post Medieval	Common Land	SN087295
13957	Rosebush Common	Medieval; Post Medieval	Common Land	SN074296
13958	Comins Mynydd Du	Medieval; Post Medieval	Common Land	SN080307
18431	Bellstone	Post Medieval (19 th cent.)	Quarry	SN079303
20847	Rosebush	Post Medieval (18 th - early 20 th cent.)	Quarry	SN07852990
20848		Post Medieval	Railway Station	SN076295
24664	Carn Afr II	Post Medieval	Deserted Rural Settlement; Farmstead	SN0883429990
25544	Preseli Hotel	Post Medieval	Hotel (later 19 th cent.)	SN07552947
35603	Pen Felin-wynt	Post Medieval (19 th cent.)	Windmill (water pump for quarry)	SN07982976
35616	Carn Afr	Post Medieval	Sheep Fold	SN09323013
35618	Carn Afr	Bronze Age; Iron Age; Medieval	Hut Circle; Long Hut	SN09293013
35619	Carn Afr	Bronze Age; Iron Age; Medieval	Enclosure Complex	SN0926330134
42252	Rosebush	Not Applicable	Historic Landscape Area	SN077298
42253	Pant Maenog	Not Applicable	Historic Landscape Area	SN081308

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45960	Carn Afr II	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Dwelling; Farmhouse	SN0881829997
45961	Carn Afr II	Post Medieval	Dwelling; Farmhouse	SN0884830006
45962	Carn Afr II	Medieval; Post Medieval	Shelter	SN0883030005
45963	Carn Afr II	Post Medieval	Lazy Beds	SN0885530012
48343	Mynydd Crwn (PE500)	Bronze Age	Standing Stone	SN0916329794
54400		Post Medieval	Enclosure (for quarrying?)	SN0803230930
54401		Post Medieval	Weir	SN0804630935
54403		Post Medieval	Animal Enclosure	SN0777030817
54407		Post Medieval	Well	SN0805530650
60546	Telephone Call Box at Old Post Office (LB 83189)	Modern	Telephone Call-box	SN0757729510
60548	Rosebush House (LB 83191)	Post Medieval (later 19 th cent.)	House & Post Office	SN0756629512
62616		Post Medieval	Long Hut	SN07482997
62617	Bellstone Quarry	Post Medieval (19 th cent.)	Quarry Buildings	SN07803030
62618	Bellstone Quarry	Post Medieval (19 th cent.)	Quarry Building	SN07933045
62621		Post Medieval (19 th cent.)	Quarry	SN08112958
62629		Post Medieval	Cottage	SN08073062
62630		Post Medieval	Enclosure (sheepfold?)	SN08333064
62633		Post Medieval	Long Hut	SN07392979
96866	Carn Afr	Bronze Age; Iron Age	Enclosure	SN0916130134
103050		Post Medieval	Building	SN07803030
109338	Goetty Mountain Rosebush	Modern	Military Transport Site (US Army tank unit)	SN07783011
110404	Glan Syfynwy	Modern	Bombing Range	SN072302

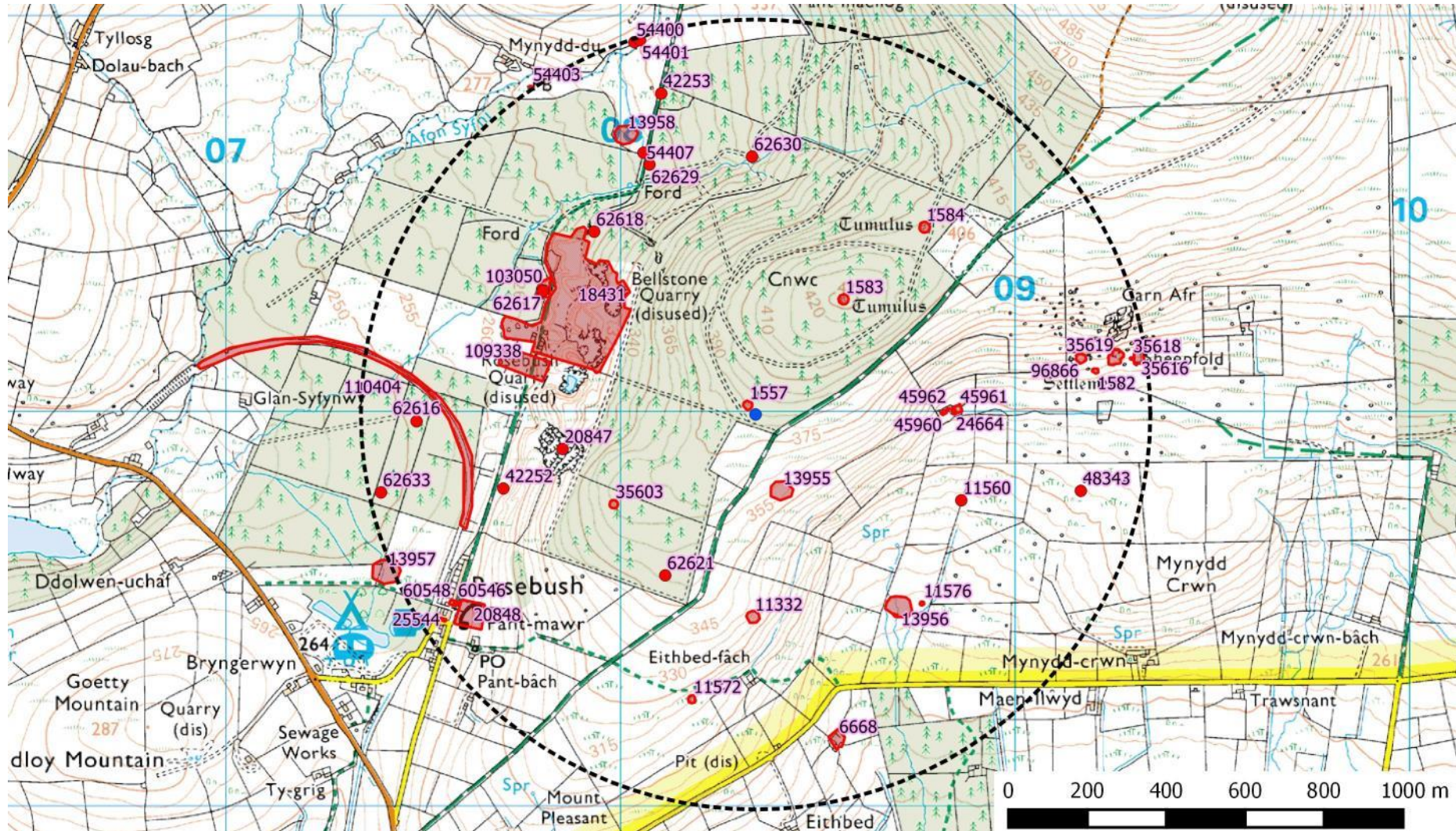


Figure 5: Map showing the proposed development area (blue dot) and the 1km radius study area (dotted line), showing historic assets recorded on the regional HER (in red), labelled by PRN.

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6 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 Sections 4 and 5 have laid out the known archaeological resource for the area, recorded on the regional databases of historic assets. The following section examines some of the main sources of information that could expand the current understanding of the archaeological resource and highlight previously unrecorded historic assets.

6.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 6.2.1 No recorded intrusive archaeological investigations (excavations, evaluations or watching briefs) have previously been undertaken within the study area. It is clear that both Cnwc Cairns (PRNs 1583 & 1584) have been excavated in the past with rectangular holes dug into the centre of each monument, but this work has never been recorded and is likely the result of 18th/19th century treasure hunting.
- 6.2.2 As Scheduled Monuments the Cnwc cairns have been subject to the occasional recorded monitoring visit by Cadw inspectors, and they were also examined as part of a regional study of Prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments (Cook 2004). The poor state of the monuments was recorded at that time, both badly affected by forestry activity. The most recent recorded site visit was part of a 'Better Woodlands for Wales Management Plan' in 2007 (Steele 2007). This latter visit also included a visit to the nearby quarry site (PRN 1557), and provides some of the most recent descriptions of nearby archaeological sites recorded in the HER. These reports do not however record any additional information to that presented in section 5.

6.3 Historic Mapping

Ordnance Survey original surveyors map (T.Budgen) – Cardigan 1810

- 6.3.1 The Ordnance Survey maps from the early 19th century provide some of the earliest informative mapped evidence of the area. Little detail is shown in this area however, which is depicted as an open upland landscape. Two routes are shown, both at the base of the hillside, one being the local road that runs east - west to the south, the other being the road that runs north through Rosebush (the village itself is not shown), past the farmstead of Mynydd-du.

Maenclochog Parish tithe map 1841 (Fig. 6)

- 6.3.2 The 1841 tithe map shows a field-scape of regular straight-sided fields, typical of Parliamentary enclosures of the early 19th century. These fields continue up the ridgeline, the southwest end of which is divided into larger fields farmed by John Davies, owned by William Young. The proposed development site lies on the edge of a large area of pasture that encloses the summit of Cnwc. This area is called 'Mountain' (Field No.207), owned and farmed by Hugh Owen. Nothing of note is marked within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site, other than the early 19th century field boundary adjacent to the site. The bridleway to the east is shown as a trackway, and an area of 'turbary' (peat cuttings, Field No.208) lies on the northeast side of Cnwc.

- 6.3.3 Further afield no quarrying is marked, but a series of houses sporadically line the road through Rosebush (no nucleated settlement is shown), including within the areas of the current quarry limits. Such an arrangement of houses is unusual for a rural landscape, and it is likely they have been attracted to the area for a specific reason, given the known context of the area it seems likely these are quarry workers dwellings and quarry buildings.

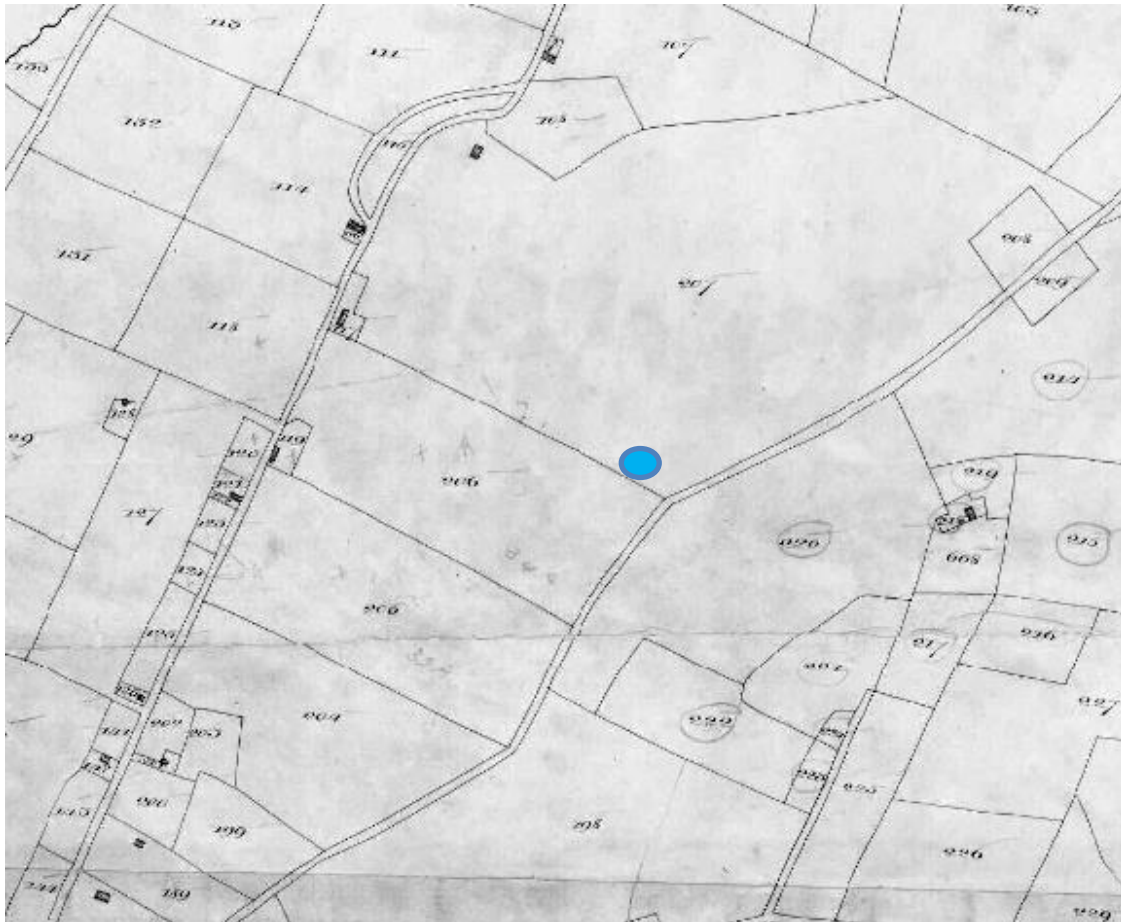


Figure 6: Extract of the 1841 parish tithe map. Approximate location of development area in blue.

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 map published in 1889 (Fig 7).

- 6.3.4 The detailed Ordnance Survey map of 1889 captures the area at the height of quarrying activity at nearby Rosebush. The proposed development site lies close to the edge of the field, which much of the enclosed ground across the ridge and hill, including the site, marked as rough ground. Additional smaller field enclosures have been added to the field immediately to the south, and to the northwest a triangular earthwork marks the location of PRN 1557 (bell pit/quarry). This feature is not labelled, and appears somewhat isolated, but it is similar in size and appearance to various small quarries and gravel pits that dot the area. Nearby sites are often labelled as such on the map, however a series of presumably small local quarries lie around the farmstead of Pant-Maenog and Pistyll-mŵg to the north, that are both similar in appearance and unlabelled.
- 6.3.5 Further afield the Cnwc cairns (PRNs 1583 & 1584) are marked (also unlabelled). The extensive Bellstone and Rosebush quarries are shown to

the west (the former marked as disused), complete with a series of quarry buildings and trackways. The windmill PRN 35603 is shown to the south, apparently associated with the quarry workings (acting as a water pump). The settlement at Rosebush is established, focused on a terraced row of houses, with the train station (PRN 20848) and Prescelly Hotel (PRN 25544) at the southern end. Both of these sites are however slightly mis-located in the HER records, with the train station actually lying a further 90m to the southwest, and the Prescelly Hotel being in the building immediately to the north (the current Tafarn Sinc). To the east of the proposed development site stony ground is marked on the steep slopes and lower ground, with some of the standing stones also labelled, such as PRN 48343, but also other 'stones' around that standing stone that have not been recorded, including one to its west at SN 09062 22976, and one to its north at SN 09196 29940.

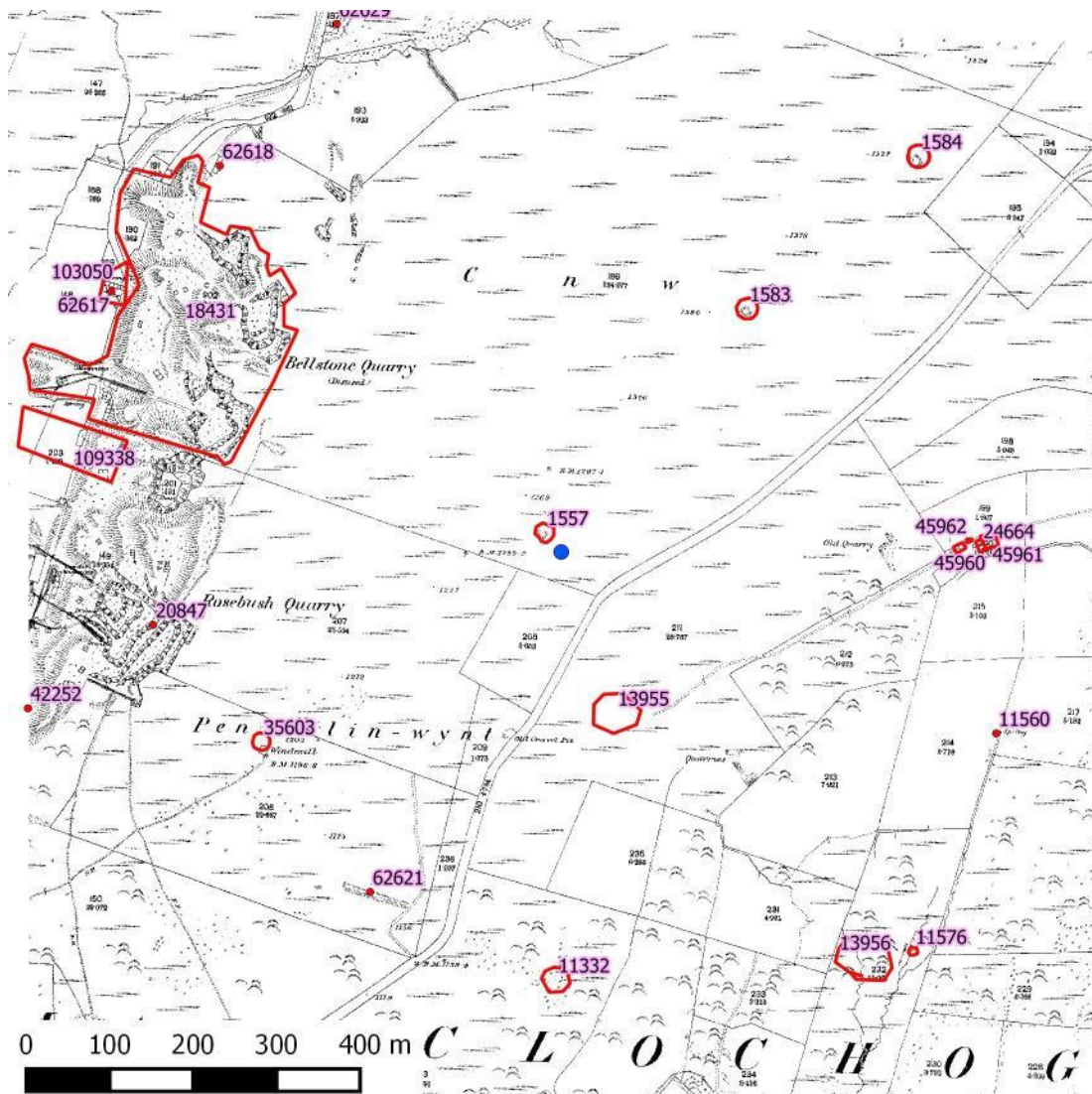


Figure 7: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published in 1889. Development area shown in blue, HER records in red labelled by PRN.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1907.

- 6.3.6 No significant change is noted, although Rosebush Quarry to the west is also now marked as disused.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1948.

- 6.3.7 No significant change is noted.

6.4 Aerial & Historic Photography (Photos 1 – 4)

- 6.4.1 A search was made of available historic aerial photographs and modern aerial photographs. Historic aerial photographs of this area are limited, although images taken by the RAF in 1946 are available (Photo 1). These images show the landscape prior to afforestation, and the nearby quarry PRN 1557 is visible as an isolated feature, but no features of archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area.
- 6.4.2 There are a variety of more recent aerial photographs and satellite images. These include some aerial images taken by Chris Musson in 1991, but the site is shrouded in forestry (Photo 2). Of particular relevance however is a regular series of aerial images taken by Toby Driver of RCAHMW between 2001 and 2012. These images generally focus on Bellstone and Rosebush quarries, but the development site is visible in the background of many of these shots. The area is clearly subject to regular and extensive timber harvesting activities. It would also appear that at some point between 2007 when the nearby quarry PRN 1557 was described during a site visit (Steele 2007) and May 2008, the area around the quarry was cleared and a larger area of flat ground was established for the storage of cut timber. It would appear from the images that this activity likely impacted upon any remains of PRN 1557, either incorporating it into this storage area, or potentially even removing it (see images associated with NMR NPRN 309255, available online via Coflein). This would also appear evident in comparisons between the 2006 and 2009 satellite images of the site (Photos 3 & 4).



Photo 1: Aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946. Development area (approximate) is identified by the red arrow, the nearby quarry PRN 1557 by the blue arrow.



Photo 2: Aerial photograph taken in 1991, showing the site of Cnwc Round Cairn (PE343 / PRN 1583) in the clearing in the foreground, looking southwest along the ridge with the proposed development site highlight by the red arrow.



Photo 3: Satellite image in 2006, showing the development site highlighted by the red arrow. © Google Earth



Photo 4: Satellite image in 2009, showing the development site highlighted by the red arrow. © Google Earth.

6.5 LiDAR

6.5.1 Available Lidar data does not cover the proposed development site.

6.6 Site Visit (Photos 5-23)

- 6.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 14th July 2022, weather conditions were dry, sunny and clear, with excellent visibility. The proposed development area was accessible, although not all surrounding features were.
- 6.6.2 The proposed development area comprised an area of level ground, accessed via a forestry track from the northwest (Photos 5 – 7). The east-west forestry track visible on current 1:2500 scale mapping is no longer apparent. The northern edge of the area was defined by steep, near vertical ground topped by coniferous forestry. The steep ground appeared to have been excavated or quarried into the hillside (Photo 6). The eastern edge of the site was defined by coniferous woodland, the western edge by

young woodland and scrub. The southern edge of the site was open, with a field bank and post-and-wire fencing at a lower level providing a boundary to the area beyond (Photo 8). The field bank was linear, built of upright slates and earth, now largely overgrown. The modern post and wire fencing was placed along the southwest, downslope, side of the bank. The base of the site was level, formed from crushed slate stone.

- 6.6.3 From the site views west and east were limited by forestry, and views north by forestry and the rising topography. The area to the south was clear of forestry at the time of the visit, offering extensive views down the ridge beyond and across the mid Pembrokeshire plateau in this direction (Photos 9 & 10).
- 6.6.4 There were no clear traces of PRN 1557. It is possible remains could have been located within the dense forestry, but as it was described as a steep-sided, flat-bottomed quarry (Steele 2007), it may form part of the proposed development area, and is no longer recognisable as a distinct feature.



Photo 5: View southeast across the site area from the forestry access track.



Photo 6: View northeast of the northern boundary of the site, showing the excavated northern edge and rising ground beyond.



Photo 7: View northwest from the site along the forestry track access. This area may have incorporated the site of PRN 1557.



Photo 8: View east along the field boundary bank and post-and-wire fence beyond the southern boundary of the site.



Photo 9: View southeast from the southern edge of the site, looking out over the mid-Pembrokeshire plateau.



Photo 10: View SSW looking along the ridge from the southern edge of the site.

- 6.6.5 Dense woodland covered the hillside to the north and west of the site, traversed by machine-excavated forestry trackway cut into the sloping ground, with the occasional small slate quarry visible alongside the trackway (Photo 11), presumably used in the construction of the trackways. The dense woodland prevented access to the top of Cnwc and PE343 / PRN 1583, although it is also clear that even if accessible the forestry would have blocked any views from the site. The lower cairn to the northeast PE343 / PRN 1584 was visible (Photo 12), and lay in a clearing amongst the forestry, alongside one of the forestry tracks. The mound was visible, surrounded by undergrowth and remains of felled timber. No current erosion was noted, although a rectangular hollow in the centre of the mound indicated it had been excavated in antiquity.
- 6.6.6 To the southwest the falling ground was not currently covered in woodland, but was covered in dense undergrowth and meadow. No features of archaeological interest were noted in the vicinity of the proposed development site (other than the relatively well-preserved early -19th century field boundary, Photo 8), although vegetation and forestry were dense.



Photo 11: View northwest along a forestry trackway with an associated quarry alongside to the right.



Photo 12: View northwest at the site of Cnwc Round Cairn PRN 1584 within the saddle of land on the northeast side of Cnwc. The cairn is the raised area in the centre of the clearing.

6.6.7 Views from the proposed development site are extensive in a southerly direction, as illustrated in Photos 9 and 10. From ground level views from the site in other direction are limited by the surrounding forestry cover, with the summit of Cnwc and site of PRN 1583 not identifiable.

6.6.8 As mentioned, access to the site of PRN 1583 was not possible through the dense woodland, although clearly views from ground level would also have been blocked by woodland. Without the tree cover however such a location is however likely to have given good all-round views, and surrounding cairn sites such as PRN 1584 (Photo 13), PE300 (Photos 14 - 16) and PE298 (Photo 17) would have been visible.

6.6.9 Views from the northernmost cairn PRN 1584 were similarly limited by surrounding woodland, although it is clear views between the two cairns would have been possible (Photo 13).



Photo 13: View southwest with cairn PRN 1584 in the foreground (blue arrow) and the approximate location of cairn PRN 1583 on the summit in the background (red arrow).

6.6.10 Foel Cwm Cerwyn to the northeast of the site rises to a height of 536mOD and is surmounted by cairn sites (PE 300). From this summit there are excellent views in all directions, both along the Preseli Mountains, north towards the sea, and southward across Pembrokeshire with the south Pembrokeshire coast also visible. These views also take in both cairns PRNs1584 and 1584 (PE343). From this elevation it is also likely that the top of the proposed telecommunications would be visible.



Photo 14: View SW from the summit of Foel Cwm Cerwyn and within the cluster of cairns that form PE300. The woodland topped summit of Cnwc (and site of PRN 1583) is marked by the red arrow.



Photo 15: View SW from the western edge of cairns PE300 on the summit of Foel Cwm Cerwyn. The summit of Cnwc (and site of PRN 1583) is marked by the red arrow.



Photo 16: View SW from the hillside below the summit of Foel Cwm Cerwyn to illustrate the views over Cnwc in greater detail. The site of cairn PRN 1583 is marked by the red arrow, cairn PRN 1584 by the blue arrow, and the approximate location of the proposed telecommunications tower with the green arrow.



Photo 17: View NW from the northerly slopes of Cnwc to illustrate the views from the hill towards the summit of Foel Eryr and cairn site PE298.

- 6.6.11 The village of Rosebush lies within the valley to the southwest of the proposed development site, and the rising ground between the settlement and the site is likely to block most views of the development (Photo 18). The summit of Cnwc is not distinguishable from within the village, particularly with the surrounding woodland. There are however clear views of the proposed development from the main publically accessible bridleway that climbs the ridge to the east of Rosebush, which then runs along the south-eastern flanks of the hill and runs on into the Preseli Mountains beyond (Photos 19 & 20).



Photo 18: View NE from Rosebush, adjacent to Telephone Callbox PRN 60546 / LB 83189. Pantmaenog Forest is visible, but the proposed development site and summit of Cnwc lies beyond the visible ridgeline.



Photo 19: View NE from the public bridleway with the proposed development site marked by the red arrow, and the approximate location of cairn PRN 1583 / PE 343 by the blue arrow. The summit of Foel Cwm Cerwyn lies to the right.



Photo 20: View N, showing a closer view of the proposed development site (red arrow) from the public bridleway, with the summit of Cnwc to the rear.

6.6.12 Given the height of the proposed telecommunications tower and its position on the southwest side of Cnwc, the generally lower topography to the west and south offers further views of the proposed development site. Some of these views are illustrated below, including views from the edge of the possible Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement site on Bernard's Well Mountain PE399 (Photo 21), views from the northern edge of Maenclochog and in the vicinity of standing stones PE286 (Photo 22), and general views from the south (Photo 23).



Photo 21: View NE from the roadside adjacent to the settlement site on Bernard's Well Mountain PE399 with the proposed development site (red arrow) and site of PRN 1583 / PE343 (blue arrow) in the background.



Photo 22: View NNE towards the proposed development site (red arrow) and site of PRN 1583 / PE343 (blue arrow) in the vicinity of the Cornel-Bach standing stones PE286 (green arrow).



Photo 23: View N from the local road to the east of Maenclochog showing the proposed development site (red arrow) and site of PRN 1583 / PE343 (blue arrow). The summit of Foel Cwm Cerwyn lies to the right.

7 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, IMPORTANCE AND 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

7.1 Potential & Value

- 7.1.1 One previously recorded archaeological site lies in close proximity, and potentially on the edge of the proposed development area, that of bell pit / quarry PRN 1557. Although recorded as a potential medieval bell pit, the evidence for this is uncertain, with its location and previous descriptions suggesting it may represent a small stone quarry. Such small quarries, typically post-medieval in date, are a common feature of the local area. Aerial photography and the site visit suggest the feature is no longer clearly visible, and may have been subsumed into a larger cleared area on the edge of the woodland. Given the likely nature of the site, and the apparent current condition, this is considered a site of **Low archaeological importance**.
- 7.1.2 Research suggests that there is a relatively high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, with the Preseli Mountains and their environs being a focus of funerary, ritual and settlement activity from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age. There appears to be a particular focus in this area on the Bronze Age given the proximity of Bronze Age cairns in the locality. In more recent years however the site has been subject to regular forestry activity, with timber planted and harvested around the site, and the site area itself forming part of a forestry trackway and storage area, which is likely to have seen machine clearance and excavation, and the import and compaction of locally sourced hard-core. Such activity is likely to have greatly reduced the archaeological potential of the proposed development area, therefore the potential for remains of a Prehistoric date to survive within the proposed development area is considered to be **Low**. Should such remains exist their archaeological importance could vary greatly, dependent on the nature, extent and condition of the remains, therefore they are currently considered to be of **Uncertain archaeological importance**.
- 7.1.3 Throughout much of the medieval and post-medieval period the history of the area appears to have been one of unclosed upland pasture, until the Parliamentary enclosures of the early 19th century. The field boundary that lies to the south of the site likely dates to this period of early-19th century enclosure, the original boundary comprising a stone and earth bank. The field boundary therefore has an historic element to it, and is considered a feature of **Low archaeological importance**.
- 7.1.4 Research has not identified any other features of archaeological significance within the proposed development area.

7.2 Setting

- 7.2.1 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 Cnwc Round Cairns (PE343), should be defined and analysed to allow the impact of development to be appropriately assessed. A variety of other designated assets lie in the surrounding landscape, from which the proposed development site will be visible, including Mynydd Crwn Standing Stone (PE500) which lies within 1km to the east of the site. The analysis of settings however will focus on Cnwc Round Cairns PE343 due to its proximity, and the potential for the height and location of the proposed development to impact upon the setting.
- 7.2.2 The setting of a monument such as these 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.
- 7.2.3 In order to understand this setting, research has included an examination of the known archaeological record, based on data held in the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record, as well as reports on relevant archaeological investigations. Research has also included an examination of readily available historical data, including mapping and modern data including aerial photographs and lidar, and finally a walkover survey of the site itself. The following summarises the information gathered in the Desk-Based Assessment where it applies to each monument in question.

PE343 Cnwc Round Cairns

- 7.2.4 The Scheduled remains of PE343 includes two individual cairns. The closest to the site, located on the summit of Cnwc (PRN 1583) is described as a cairn 25m in diameter, and up to 1.8m high, with signs of an external ditch. The site has clearly been disturbed through forestry activity, and a hollow in the centre of the cairn is likely the result of a previous excavation into the monument. The NMR suggests the antiquity of the site has been questioned, although the reasoning behind this is not made clear. The descriptions and location of the site appear to correspond well to this being a genuine Bronze Age burial monument.
- 7.2.5 The second cairn (PRN 1584), located in the saddle between Cnwc and Foel Cwm Cerwyn to the northeast, is described as around 28m in diameter and 1.8m high, with traces of a ditch around the southern side. This too has been both affected by forestry activity, and has been excavated in the past with a central hollow. It has been described in the HER as in terrible condition when observed in 2004, but it has now been cleared of upstanding forestry and lies in a clearing adjacent to a forestry track.
- 7.2.6 The southern cairn (PRN 1583) occupies a prominent position, and although currently shrouded by woodland, this positioning would have had important visual elements. Generally such monuments are found in prominent upland locations, and whilst the lack of development in these areas may be a contributory factor to their survival it is also often thought

that visibility played an important role in their siting. Such monuments are not exclusively found in such locations, but where studied in this area (eg Cook 2004, Davy 2002) it is suggested that visibility to and from the monuments, and between similar monuments, are important factors in their positioning and setting. The use of chalk and quartz (where available) in many recorded examples of these stone mounds also suggests some monuments were meant to stand out, increasing their visibility.

- 7.2.7 Although the southern cairn could not be accessed, and tree cover prevented views being assessed, it is clear from its topographical location that extensive views would have been possible in all directions, and similarly significant focal points also occur in most directions. Similar funerary and ritual monuments, which may be broadly contemporary with this monument, occupy prominent hilltops to the north and east. Proximity may add particular significance between this monument and the northernmost cairn (PRN 1584) on lower ground 260m away, but the collection of cairns in Foel Cwm Cerwyn 1.2km to the northeast (PE300) are also visually dominant, being a particularly noticeable high point with clear inter-visibility between the two sites. There is also more distant inter-visibility with Foel Eryr (PE298) to the northwest, a cairn on the slopes of Mynydd Du to the north (PRN 1562). Inter-visibility with cairns further afield is difficult to establish.
- 7.2.8 Inter-visibility between the cairns and other known and potentially contemporary features appears more complex. Standing stones dot the landscape, particularly prevalent on the sloping ground to the south and southwest, no doubt due in part to the exposure of fallen rock and glacial erratics on these hillslopes. However, as noted in section 4.2, the locations of these monuments are likely to have been deliberately chosen for a variety of reasons. The inter-visibility between the standing stones and the cairn sites is very erratic however, which would suggest this was not a primary feature of their situations. That being said, Cnwc would have been a prominent landmark from a number of standing stones on the lower slopes to the south and around Maenclochog (including PE500, PE286 & PE287), as well as number of sites to the west, on the undulating ground south of Budloy Mountain.
- 7.2.9 There may also be a visual link with settlement sites in the area. A number of small enclosures and hut circles have been recorded in the landscape, but of particular significance to the Cnwc site PE343 is a hut circle settlement site at Bernard's Well Mountain (PE399), around 3km to the WSW. The date of the site is uncertain, an Iron Age date appears to be favoured in many sources, although it has the potential for at least elements of it to be Bronze Age in date. It is spread across an area of high ground, but the gentle upper eastern slopes of Bernard's Well Mountain share a view across the valley with the hilltop of Cnwc visible.
- 7.2.10 Aside from these visual links with contemporary features there may be more functional and physical links as well, in terms of access routes, processional routes, or an extended area around the cairns associated with ritual and burial activity. In some cases the visible mound represents one of the later periods of activity on the site, and may not even have been part of the original design or purpose. As such these sites may have been more extensive than is currently visible. There is currently however no recorded evidence of this. No recorded archaeological investigations have been carried out on either cairn (PRN 1583 or 1584), no associated features have been identified in proximity to them during the course of this assessment, and no routeways physically link the sites.

- 7.2.11 The cairns are likely to have remained prominent visual features in the landscape long after their original function had been forgotten. The area around both cairns PRN 1583 and 1584 remained relatively open unimproved pasture even after enclosure of the surrounding areas in the early 19th century. This use of the land however is more likely associated with the topographical location and soil condition than the presence of the monuments themselves. The excavation hollows in the centre of each cairn are testament to their known prominence, as these are likely the result of 18th or 19th century treasure hunting excavations, but the sites do not appear prominent in local literature or artistic depictions of the area. The monuments likely ceased to be prominent visual features with the advent of forestry plantation in the later 20th century, and associated forestry activity in the past is likely to have denuded and damaged these features. Their current setting therefore is different to their original and historic setting, with neither monument having any extensive visual links. Although public access runs past Cnwc the monuments themselves are not visible, and access is only currently possible to the northernmost cairn PRN 1584. Neither cairn is particularly recognisable as a site of Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity, particularly in comparisons to more prominent sites in the locality such as the cairns on Foel Cwm Cerwyn (PE300).

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 Development Proposals (Figures 8 & 9)

- 8.1.1 The proposed development comprises a 51m high telecommunication tower. The proposed attachments in the upper 11m of the tower include two dishes of 2.4m and 1.8m diameter, two dishes of 0.6m diameter and six mobile phone antennas. Between 15m and 20m the proposed attachments include four dishes of 0.6m diameter, and one of 1.8m diameter.
- 8.1.2 The tower will sit on a concrete base 12m by 10m, with a 3m by 3m equipment cabinet, and two smaller outdoor cabinets also sat on the concrete base, all surrounded by a 2m high palisade fence. A set down area will lie to the northwest, with access to the site via the existing forestry trackways.
- 8.1.3 Generally, any of the following activities typically associated with the establishment of the telecommunications tower could have a direct impact upon historic assets by potentially exposing, damaging or destroying archaeological remains:
- Landscaping and terracing works;
 - Enabling works, such as the construction of access roads, parking and storage areas, associated services;
 - Surface stripping and levelling;
 - Construction of infrastructure;
 - Foundation excavations;
 - Service installation;
 - Any other ground disturbing works
- 8.1.4 The chosen site comprises level ground, accessed by existing forestry trackways. The extent of required groundworks is not currently clear, but it is assumed that access tracks and the site area are of sufficient size and stability to allow development work to occur without the need for extensive construction activities beyond the establishment of the concrete base and installation of services.
- 8.1.5 Development in this area also has the potential to generate indirect impacts upon historic assets, by altering elements of the setting as discussed in section 7.2.

Pantmaenog Forest, Rosebush, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

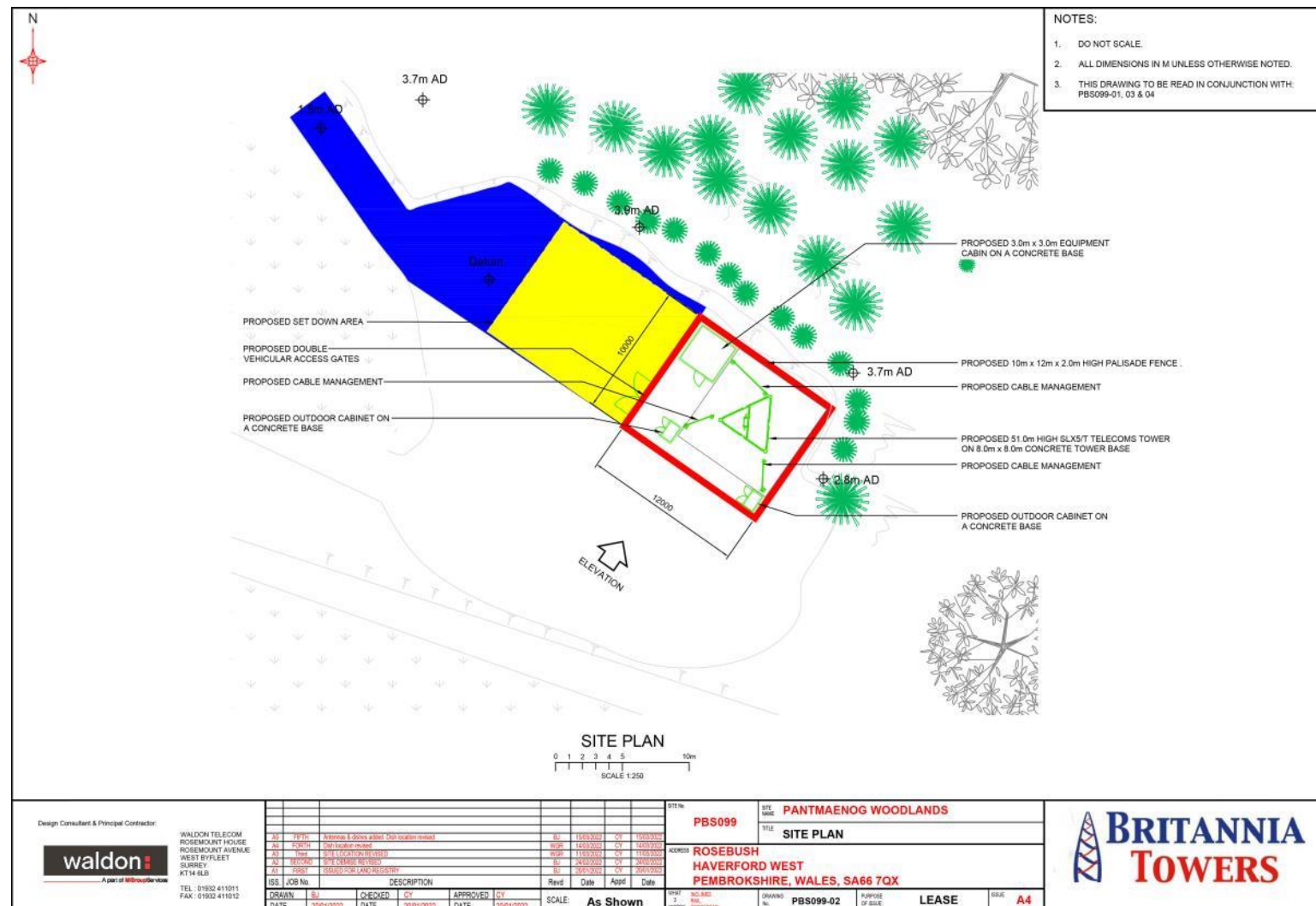


Figure 8: Proposed layout of development elements. Plan provided by the client, not reproduced to original scale.

Pantmaenog Forest, Rosebush, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

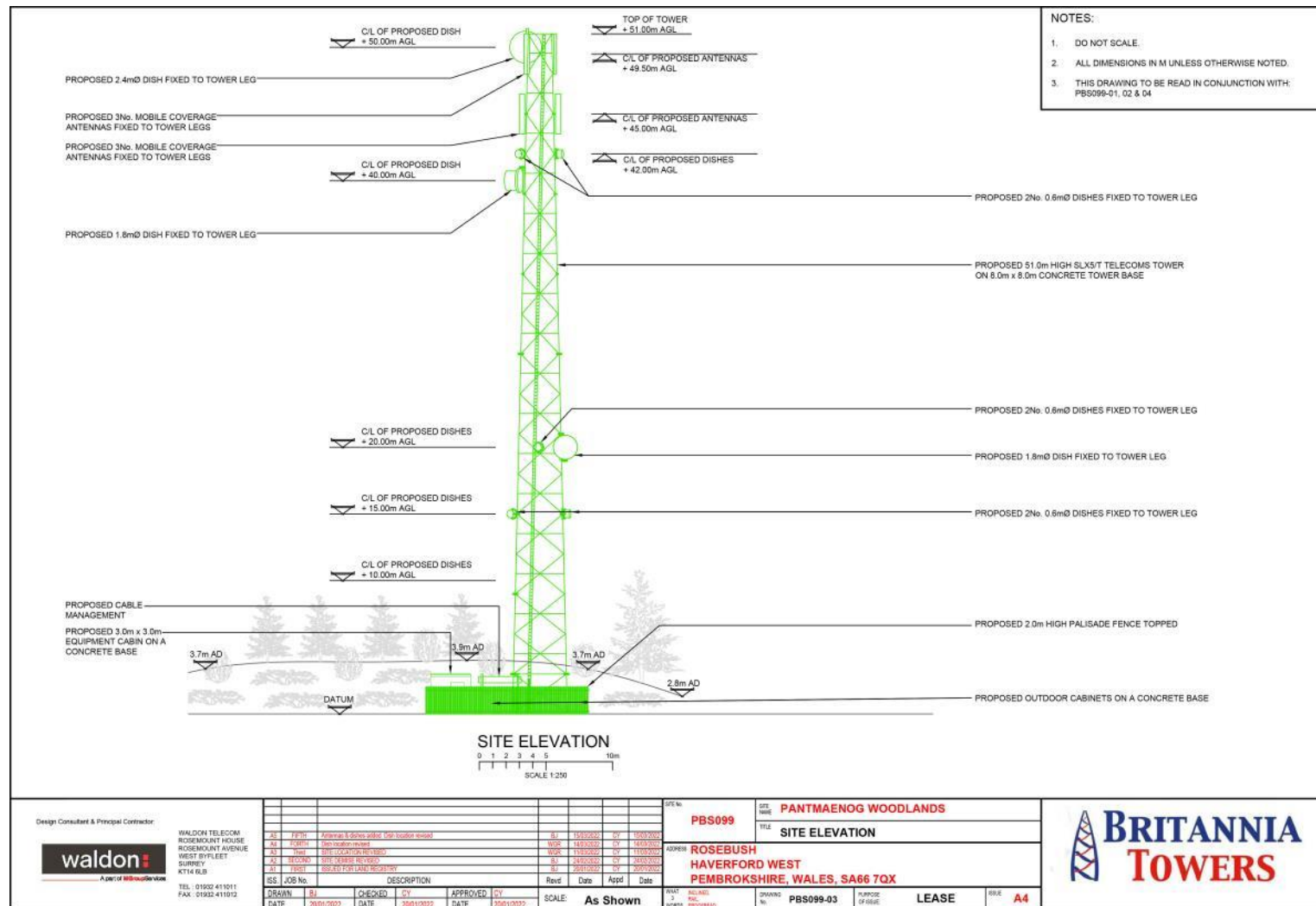


Figure 9: Proposed elevation of the telecommunications tower. Drawing provided by the client, not reproduced to original scale.

8.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 8.2.1 The criteria for the assessment of impacts, both direct and indirect, on historic 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 the guidance offered in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017) has been utilised.
- 8.2.2 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).

8.3 Physical Impacts upon the Historic Assets

- 8.3.1 One previously recorded archaeological site may potentially be impacted upon by proposed development works, bell pit / quarry PRN 1557. However, this feature could not be specifically identified during the site visit, and it is possible much of it may have been lost to previous works in the area. There remains a potential for below ground evidence, or less visible evidence on the periphery of the site area, but given the current condition of the site it is likely further development will only have a potential **Slight Adverse** impact.
- 8.3.2 There is considered to be a low potential for general prehistoric activity in the area, with a particular focus on the Bronze Age. This potential would be higher, but any potential remains in the development area are likely to have already been adversely affected by modern activity in the area. Should any remains survive below ground however, then proposed development works may have a **Slight Adverse** impact upon them.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological importance of the field boundary that defines the southern edge of the development area has been highlighted. Due to its proximity there is the potential for this to be affected by proposed development works, although it lies beyond the defined area of development and away from the access routes to the site, therefore there is considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse** impact upon it.

8.4 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

- 8.4.1 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) and have been detailed and analysed in section 7.2.
- 8.4.2 The proposed development will not have a physical impact upon the remains of PE343, and the potential for the site to contain archaeological evidence of a contemporary date or associated with the cairns is considered to be low, in part due to the topographic location, but also due to the physical impact of modern forestry activity and the lack of identified archaeological remains from research as part of this assessment. The development will not affect current access to the monuments.
- 8.4.3 The main impact therefore of the proposed development will be a visual one, and predominantly only on the southernmost (PRN 1583) of the two cairns that comprise PE343.

- 8.4.4 By its very nature the development will be a prominent feature, requiring a line of sight with similar telecommunications towers in the area, in many ways a characteristic similar to that of PE343. At a height of 51m the mast will reach an ultimate height of around 430-435mOD, on a par or slightly above that of the southern Cnwc cairn PRN 1583 at 427mOD. Although larger telecommunications masts are visible from the area, there is currently no modern built development on the hilltop of Cnwc or surrounding hilltops, such development will therefore have an impact on the visual appreciation and current setting of the area. The height of the development will detract from the visual dominance of the hill in the locality, largely in views from the west and south. The southernmost cairn PRN 1583 sits on top of the hill, therefore it will lose some of its visual dominance, however, this visibility has not been apparent since the establishment of surrounding woodland in the later 20th century.
- 8.4.5 Contemporary lines of sight between similar monuments from Cnwc cairn will not be affected, these being largely to the north and east. Equally views from these monuments to Cnwc will not be directly affected, although the telecommunications tower will become a visual element in views of Cnwc from Foel Cwm Cerwyn Round Cairn PE300 to the northeast, and Foel Eryr Round Cairn PE298 to the northwest, although surrounding topography, tree cover and distance will lessen this impact.
- 8.4.6 The tower will intrude on views to the south and west. Although several potentially contemporary archaeological features are identified in this area, no significant views from or to these monuments have been identified that could be blocked by the development. Huts, enclosures and field systems on Bernard's Well Mountain PE399 cover an extensive area to the southwest, with the possibility that some of this area may be broadly contemporary to the Cnwc round cairns. The hilltop of Cnwc is also visible from several standing stones in this area, including PE342, PE286, PE287 and PE500. It is in views between these sites where the telecommunications tower will feature more prominently and add a new modern element to the skyline, albeit at a distance that diminishes this impact.
- 8.4.7 Perhaps the most significant visual impact will be from the main public access up to Cnwc, which then continues beyond to Foel Cwm Cerwyn and the Preseli Mountains. As the bridleway begins to reach the ridge top on the southwest spur below Cnwc the telecommunications mast will be a visually dominant feature in views towards the summit of Cnwc and beyond for a stretch of around 500m or more. Direct lines of sight and access will not be blocked, and again the cairns themselves do not currently form an element of these views due to surrounding woodland, therefore impacts will be limited, but currently these views do not include any modern elements.
- 8.4.8 Overall, the proposed development will have a detrimental visual impact upon the setting of PE343, but as this does not physically affect the site or elements associated with it, does not impede important views between similar cairn sites and the cairns of PE343 themselves are not currently a visible element due to the current woodland setting, the proposed development is considered to have a **Slight Adverse** impact upon the setting of the scheduled monument.
- 8.4.9 The proposed development also lies within the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 7), specifically within HLCA 270 Pantmaenog. The current essential landscape components of this area, the coniferous woodland, will remain unaltered, and the boundaries of the area unchanged. Historical elements to the area should also remain unaffected

by proposed development with existing field boundaries retained and identified archaeological features unaffected (with the exception of PRN 1557, which may already have been lost). Similar to the impact on the setting of PE343 above however, the proposed development will introduce a new modern built element to the area that will be clearly visible from the west and south. However, the majority of the HLCA does spread north beyond Cnwc, and west beyond Rosebush, both areas where the visual impact will be minimal. The proposed development is therefore considered to have a **Slight Adverse** impact on HLCA 270 and the setting of the registered historic landscape as a whole.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

- 9.1.1 Two historic assets and a general archaeological potential have been identified that may be physically affected by the proposed development. A bell pit / quarry PRN 1557 may lie within the site, but potentially largely destroyed and therefore of Low archaeological importance. A potential for prehistoric archaeology, with a focus on the Bronze Age, has been identified, but given the current condition of the site this potential is considered to be low, and any remains would be of uncertain archaeological importance. Groundworks associated with the proposed development are considered to have a Slight Adverse impact upon these remains.
- 9.1.2 An early 19th field boundary runs adjacent to the site, a feature of low archaeological importance. This feature lies in close proximity, but should lie outside the areas of proposed development, which is therefore considered to have a Neutral to Slight Adverse impact upon it.
- 9.1.3 The proposed development is also considered to have an impact on the settings of Cnwc Round Cairns PE343, a Scheduled Monument, and Historic Landscape Character Area 270 Pantmaenog, part of the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 7). This impact will be a visual one, introducing a new modern built structure into the setting, affecting views from some directions, and reducing the visual dominance of the adjacent hill. Physical evidence and associated features will remain unaffected, significant viewpoints will not be impeded, and the visual setting of PE343 is already reduced by the current woodland setting, therefore the impact on the setting of both sites is considered to be Slight Adverse.

Table 6: Assessment of impacts

Site Name	Ref. No.	Potential	Value	Site status	Physical impact	Setting impact
Bell pit / Quarry	PRN 1557		Low	-	Slight Adverse	-
Prehistoric archaeological potential	-	Low	Uncertain	-	Slight Adverse	-
Early 19 th century field boundary	-		Low	-	Neutral – Slight Adverse	-
Cnwc Round Cairns	PE343		High	Scheduled Monument	Neutral	Slight Adverse
Preseli Registered Historic Landscape (HLCA 270 Pantmaenog)	(HLW (D) 7),		High	Registered Historic Landscape	Neutral	Slight Adverse

9.2 Mitigation

- 9.2.1 A physical impact upon the archaeological potential of the development area has been identified, which may require further archaeological mitigation. The potential, and direct impacts upon it, are however considered to be relatively low, therefore preservation of the archaeological resource could be achieved through an archaeological watching brief on elements of the development with the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits.
- 9.2.2 In terms of visual impacts upon the setting of Cnwc Round Cairns PE343 and the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 7) further mitigation may be limited by the requirements of a telecommunications tower. Only one potential location was assessed. Impacts may be reduced by a location further from PE343 and by keeping the height of the tower below that of PE343 on the summit of Cnwc, but this may impact upon the effectiveness of the tower. In the locality of Cnwc, the southwest side of the hill is favourable as this does not impact upon important views between PE343 and similar surrounding sites to the north and east. Generally any effort to reduce the visual impact of the tower would be beneficial, but no specific further mitigation measures are suggested.

10 SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

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