

# **TREBOVER FARM, FISHGUARD, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**



Prepared by: Dyfed Archaeological  
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For: Dulas Ltd



**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**  
**HENEB – THE TRUST FOR WELSH ARCHAEOLOGY**

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by

**Jessica Domiczew and Philip Poucher**



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**TREBOVER FARM, FISHGUARD, PEMBROKESHIRE:**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

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## **TREBOVER FARM, FISHGUARD, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Dyfed Archaeological Services (a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology) were commissioned by Dulas Ltd to provide an historic environment desk-based assessment on a proposed wind turbine development at Trebover Farm, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (SM 96452 36024).*

*The assessment has identified and mapped known and visible archaeological remains within the study areas, assessed their significance and highlighted the potential for further remains to exist.*

*Impacts to the setting of high status archaeological sites and historic landscapes in the surrounding area have also been assessed.*

*Outline mitigation measures to protect the historic environment are suggested.*

### **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

*Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol Dyfed (cangen gontractio Heneb – Ymddiriedolaeth Archeoleg Cymru) gan Dulas Ltd i ddarparu asesiad desg amgylchedd hanesyddol ar ddatblygiad tyrbîn gwynt arfaethedig yn Fferm Trebover, Abergwaun, Sir Benfro (SM 96452 36024).*

*Mae'r asesiad wedi nodi a mapio olion archeolegol hysbys a gweladwy o fewn ardaloedd yr astudiaeth, wedi asesu eu harwyddocâd ac wedi amlygu'r potensial am olion pellach.*

*Mae effeithiau ar leoliad safleoedd archeolegol o statws uchel a thirweddau hanesyddol yn yr ardal gyfagos hefyd wedi'u hasesu.*

*Awgrymir mesurau lliniaru amlinellol i warchod yr amgylchedd hanesyddol.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services (a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology) were commissioned by Dulas Ltd to prepare an historic environment desk-based assessment on a proposed wind turbine development which is to be located 1km southeast of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire and c.450m to the northwest of Trebover Farm (NGR SM 96452 36024, Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 The area is known for its attractive landscape, and historical and archaeological interest, with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval sites within the locality. As a result, Dulas Ltd have requested an historic environment desk-based assessment on the proposed development. The assessment will help inform the design scheme and accompany a subsequent planning application for development. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development includes replacing the current Abergwaun community wind turbine with a larger design. Currently, the wind turbine has a hub height of 30m and an overall tip height of 45m. The proposed turbine will have a hub height of 40m and an overall tip height of 67m.
- 1.1.4 In 2013 an Historic Environment Appraisal (Ratty 2013) for the current wind turbine was carried out as part of the planning application for development (Report No. 2013/47; Planning Ref. 13/0415/PA).
- 1.1.5 This latest assessment has primarily been a desk-based study of the development site area for the purposes of:
  - Identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs.
  - Identifying potential setting impacts on designated archaeological assets in the vicinity.
  - Identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals.
  - Assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the project area.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology**

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced, detailing the methodology by which this assessment would be carried out. The WSI was submitted to the archaeological planning officers at Heneb - The Trust for Welsh Archaeology for comment and approval in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.
- 1.2.2 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 updated October 2020). 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.*

- 1.2.3 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.*

- 1.2.4 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the development site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed project area. This helps inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies, including the potential for further archaeological works.
- 1.2.5 The report also includes a brief assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated and high status historic assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape areas and parklands. This utilises the best practice guidance in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017).
- 1.2.6 The report presents relevant information from several sources including:
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data from the regional Archaeological Trust.
  - 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 project team.
  - 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).
  - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area.
  - Assessment of potential impacts on any identified remains within the project site (or possible remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.7 Considering the size and nature of the proposed development, a 1km study area has been used to assess potential direct impacts on historic assets and establish the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. An initial 2km study area has been used to assess potential impacts on the setting of high status historic assets, subsequently adjusted to include high status assets within a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).
- 1.2.8 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:
- all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. It is central to Wales's culture and its character, whilst contributing to our sense of place and identity. It enhances our quality of life, adds to regional and local distinctiveness and is an important economic and social asset (Welsh Government 2024)*
- Examples of what can constitute an historic asset include (ibid):*
- Listed buildings;*

- *Conservation areas*
- *Historic assets of special local interest*
- *Historic parks and gardens*
- *Townscapes*
- *Historic landscapes*
- *World Heritage Sites*
- *Archaeological remains (including scheduled monuments)*

### **1.3 Abbreviations**

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) are identified by a Primary Reference Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Record (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).

A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is referenced throughout the report.

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 – 10,000BC	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 <sup>1</sup>	1536 – 1750	
Industrial period	1750 – 1899	
Modern	20th century onwards	

Note: <sup>1</sup>The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the regional HERs

## **2. 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.
- 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.12, 2024) 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.

2.4 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)
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017)

## **2.4 Local Development Plan**

2.4.1 The historic environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) Local Development Plan (LDP). A revised LDP is currently being prepared but the date when this will be published for public consultation is not currently available. Until the revised LDP is adopted, the LDP adopted on 28.02.2013 remains in place.

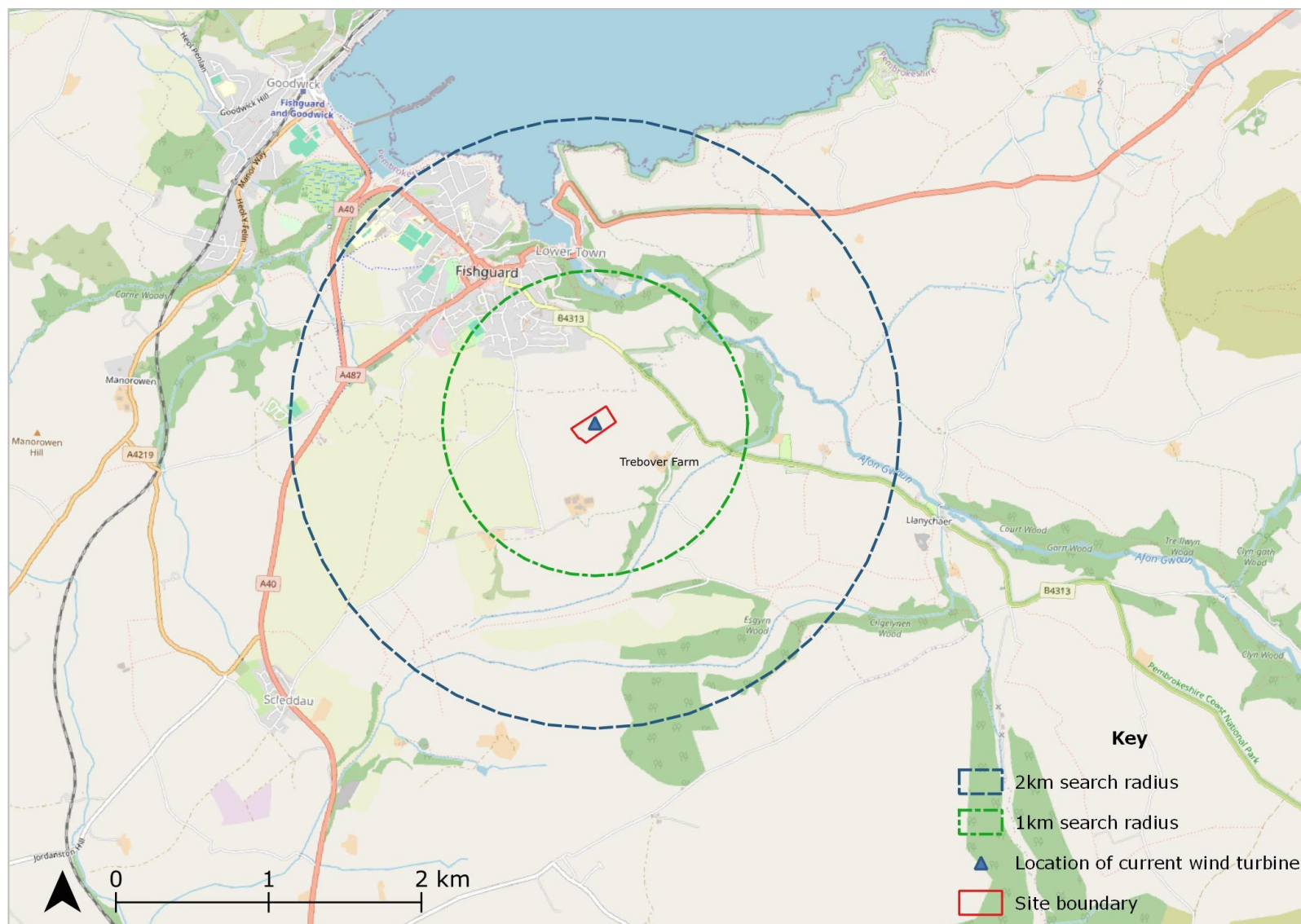
2.4.2 The historic environment is referenced throughout the document in numerous policies, emphasising its significance to the county. The main policy references to the historic environment are outlined in the general policy GN 38: Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment.

This states that:

*Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity (PCC 2013, 127).*

### **3 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

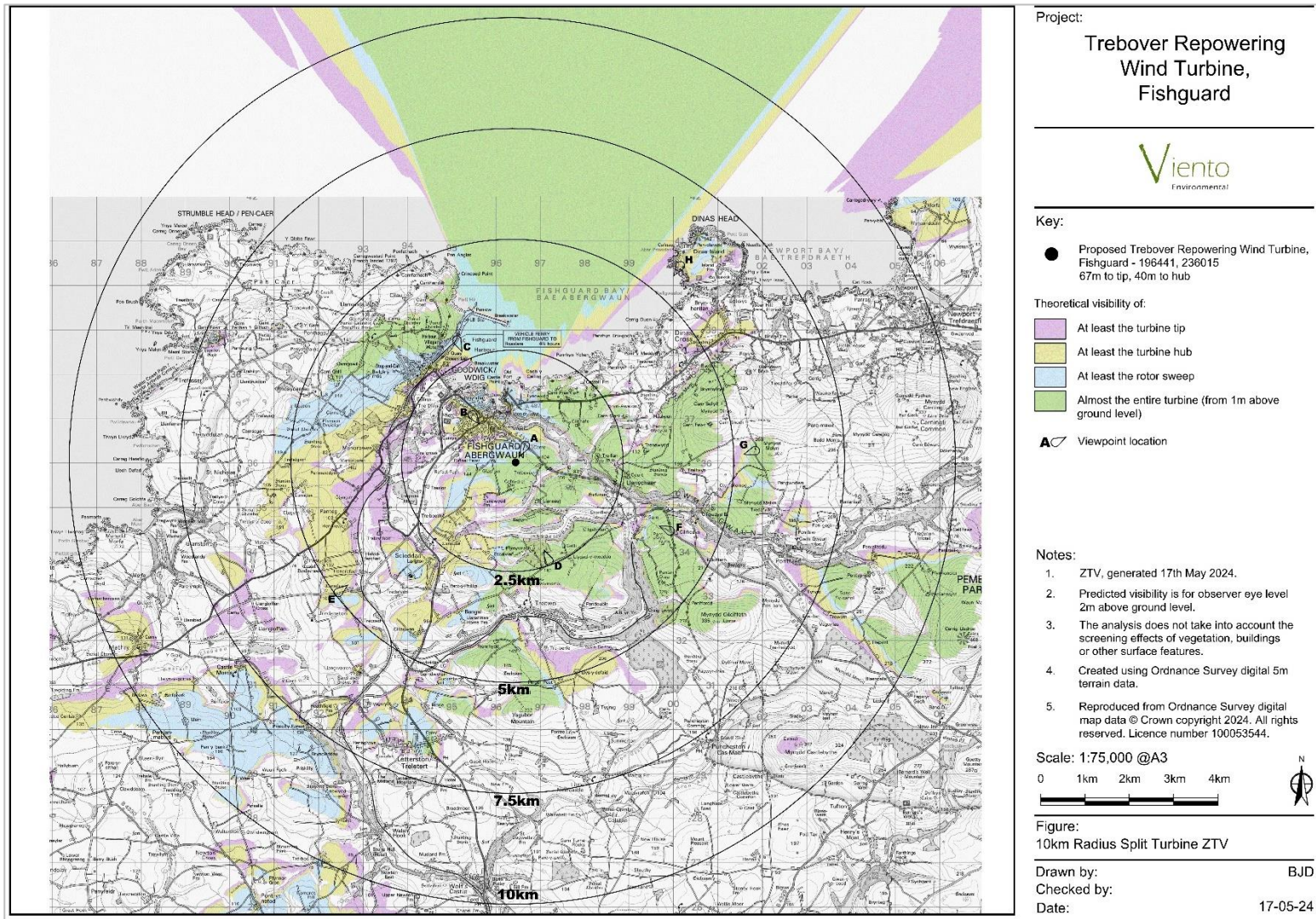
- 3.1 The proposed development area boundary covers an area c.270m by c.125m located 1km southeast of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire and roughly 450m to the northwest of Trebover Farm (NGR SM 196452 236024, Fig 1).
- 3.2 The development site is on a hillside at 120mOD, in a substantial field bounded by earthen banks. It is our understanding that the new wind turbine will be on, or close to, the footprint of the current wind turbine; therefore will be located on the southeast sloping area below the crest of the hill.
- 3.3 At the bottom of the hill, c.680m southeast of the development site, is a small stream named Crinei Brook. This feeds into the River Gwaun to the east.
- 3.4 The area is predominantly agricultural with enclosed fields and dispersed farmsteads which are located lower down the hill. The closest town is Fishguard and the nearest villages are Llanychaer, 2km to the southeast and Scloddau which is c.3km to the southwest.
- 3.5 The bedrock geology of this area comprises dark grey mudstones with interbedded tuffs of the Aber Mawr shale formation (BGS viewer 2024).



**Figure 1:** Location map of site and initial study area boundaries.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 19/03/24





**Figure 2:** Zone of Theoretical Visibility from the proposed turbine, up to 10km. ZTV produced by Viento Environmental.  
Not reproduced to scale.



## 4 DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS (Figs 3 to 4)

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 A search of data held on several databases was made of historic assets within the 1km and 2km radius search areas for assessing potential impacts upon them. Designated and other high status assets beyond these search areas and within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (Fig 2) were also considered for potential wide-ranging impacts, up to a limit of 5km, beyond which impacts were considered likely to be negligible. These designated and high status assets are described first, as they largely comprise assets with some form of statutory protection.

### 4.2 Scheduled Monuments (Fig 3, Table 2)

- 4.2.1 Scheduled monuments are historic and archaeological sites considered to be of national importance. They are given legal protection, and implications of the impact of development upon these sites and their settings are considerations of the planning process.
- 4.2.2 Within the 2km radius search area around the proposed development site, there is only one scheduled monument; named Castle Point Old Fort (SM PE096) it lies 1.8km north of the development site on a headland overlooking Goodwick Bay.
- 4.2.3 **PE096 Castle Point Old Fort** is recorded on the regional HER as PRN 5015. On the site, there is an additional record for a searchlight battery, PRN 32156. The scheduled monument description is given below:

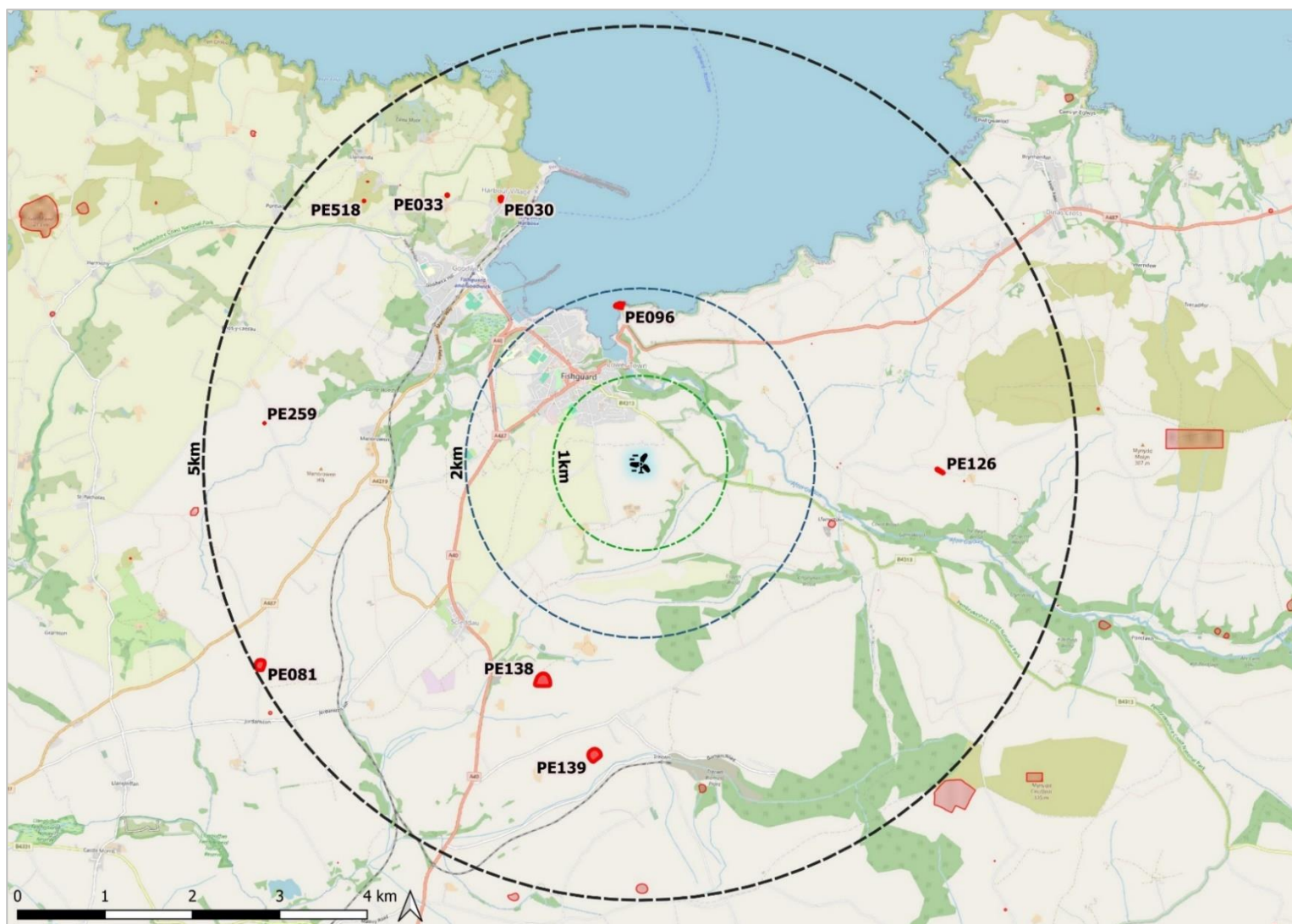
*Also known as Fishguard Fort, Castle Point Old Fort stands on a headland overlooking the bay at Goodwick. The monument comprises the stone and earth remains of a defensive fort which was constructed in the late 18th century in response to the town being bombarded by the privateer Black Prince. Famously, the only action it saw was the firing of its guns in an attempt to scare off the French during the invasion of 1797. A stone archway leads into the interior of the fort, where four cannon are mounted on wooden stands. A rectangular vaulted stone building to the west is still in reasonable repair. Seaward, a rock-cut ditch separates the fort from the steep coastal slope. It is a popular visitor attraction. The monument is of national importance for its potential to inform us about the construction, layout and use of Napoleonic forts. Its association with the 'Last Invasion' of 1797 adds to its significance. The Scheduled Area measures approximately 72m NW-SE and 70m NE-SW. It is an irregular shape, encompassing the whole of the headland.*

- 4.2.4 Between 2km and 5km from the proposed development site a further eight scheduled monuments lie within the ZTV (Figs 2 and 3). These include:
- Several Neolithic chambered tombs (PE030 and PE033)
  - Two Bronze Age standing stones (PE518 and PE259)
  - A Bronze Age stone row (PE126)
  - Three defended enclosures of likely Iron Age date (PE081, PE138 and PE139)

These scheduled sites are summarised in the table overleaf.

**Table 2:** Scheduled monuments included within the assessment area.

Ref. No.	Name	Period	Site Type	Summary	NGR
PE030	Garn Wen Burial Chambers	Prehistoric	Chambered Tomb	A Neolithic chambered tomb. Three chambers lie in a line, of varying preservation but including side stones and large capstones enclosing burial chambers.	194838 239032
PE033	Pen-Rhiw Burial Chamber	Prehistoric	Chambered Tomb	A Neolithic chambered tomb with three upright stones supporting a large capstone, enclosing a rectangular burial chamber.	194224 239075
PE081	Castell Hendre-Wen	Prehistoric	Enclosure	A circular enclosure, 90 yards in diameter, surrounded by an earth or stone bank. Likely Iron Age or medieval in date.	192082 233701
PE096	Castle Point Old Fort	Post Medieval/ Modern	Fort	A late 18 <sup>th</sup> century coastal fort.	196193 237813
PE126	Parc-y-Meirw Standing Stones	Prehistoric	Stone Row	A row of five large stones, probably Bronze Age in date.	199862 235920
PE138	Castell Pant-y-Phillip	Prehistoric	Enclosure	A small hilltop enclosure, defended by a stone or earthen bank and ditch. Likely Iron Age or potentially medieval in date.	195318 233523
PE139	Caer Penbicas	Prehistoric	Enclosure	An enclosure defended by a single rampart backed onto a steep valley slope. Likely Iron Age or potentially medieval in date.	195907 232672
PE259	Ffynnon-Druidion Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Standing Stone	A 2.25m high standing stone, likely Bronze Age in date.	192132 236467
PE518	Parc Hen Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Standing Stone	A 2.15m high standing stone, likely Bronze Age in date, and an important local landmark.	193271 239010



**Figure 3:** Location of scheduled monuments (red); those included within the assessment area are labelled by their SM reference, based on monuments within 2km and/or within the ZTV (see Fig 2).

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 16/07/24

### 4.3 Listed Buildings (Fig 4, Table 3)

- 4.3.1 Listed buildings are buildings and structures of national importance which are 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 (Grades I, II\* and II), Grade I being the highest. A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission from the local planning authority.
- 4.3.2 There are 149 listed buildings within the 2km search area around the development site, with the closest lying c.950m to the north. In addition, a further 34 listed buildings lie within the ZTV beyond 2km and up to 5km from the proposed development. The vast majority of these buildings lie within the urban developments of Fishguard, Lower Town and Goodwick, which accounts for the large number of listed buildings included within the search area.
- 4.3.3 The majority of the listed buildings are Grade II, with the exception of Plas Glyn-y-Mel (LB ref.12256), Hermon Baptist Church (LB ref.12273) and Court/Cwrt (LB ref. 13067), which are Grade II\*.

**Table 3:** Listed buildings included within the assessment area.

LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
12247	Training Ship Skirmisher	II	196221	237145
12248	Fishguard Bridge	II	196264	237104
12249	2 Bridge Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196294	237099
12250	6 Bridge Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196314	237104
12251	10 Bridge Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196325	237109
12252	1 Glyn-y-Mel Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196343	237118
12254	Glyn-y-Mel Cottage (Cwm Cwsgi)	II	196524	236963
12256	Plas Glyn-y-Mel, including quadrant wall and gatepier to W service court	II*	196612	236965
12257	20 Glyn-y-Mel Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196406	237033
12258	Cleals	II	196478	236963
12261	7 Hamilton Street, Fishguard	II	195876	237000
12262	11 Hamilton Street including area railings, Fishguard	II	195878	236988
12265	Sycamore Lodge	II	195861	237001
12266	Premises occupied by The Dragon House	II	195846	236949

LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
12267	Ffynnon Clun farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding	II	193736	238481
12269	5 High Street, Fishguard	II	195733	236965
12270	11 High Street, Fishguard	II	195720	236951
12271	Cartref Hotel	II	195701	236934
12272	2 High Street, Fishguard	II	195683	236924
12273	Hermon Baptist Church including forecourt walls and steps	II*	195674	236903
12274	Mileplate in forecourt wall of Hermon Chapel	II	195652	236912
12275	Cottage occupied by St John's Fishguard Nursing Division	II	195652	236906
12276	Bank House	II	195644	236900
12278	Mount Pleasant	II	195581	236849
12279	43 High Street, Fishguard	II	195570	236839
12280	Nevern House	II	195515	236800
12281	61 High Street, including forecourt railing, Fishguard	II	195510	236797
12283	12 High Street, Fishguard	II	195704	236958
12284	14 High Street, Fishguard	II	195701	236952
12287	Llys Mair	II	195442	236797
12288	1 Hill Terrace, Fishguard	II	195947	237063
12289	2 Hill Terrace, Fishguard	II	195951	237069
12290	4 Hill Terrace, Fishguard	II	195977	237070
12291	1 Hottipass Street, Fishguard	II	195965	236902
12292	Bodlondeb	II	195975	236888
12294	Kensington House	II	195964	236961
12295	17 Kensington Street, Fishguard	II	195959	236915
12296	12 Kensington Street, Fishguard	II	195943	236978

LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
12297	16/18 Kensington St, Fishguard	II	195944	236964
12298	Maesgwynne	II	195072	236626
12299	Parish Church of St Mary	II	195803	237042
12300	Inscribed stone in St Mary's Churchyard	II	195792	237069
12301	Railings to churchyard of Church of St Mary	II	195802	237028
12302	1 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195829	237042
12303	3 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195839	237043
12304	5 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195847	237044
12306	Sally Port	II	195869	237046
12307	Manor House Hotel	II	195876	237048
12308	Elim Lodge	II	195888	237048
12309	Ty Rhos	II	195931	237052
12310	Sail Cottage	II	195942	237055
12311	16 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195869	237027
12312	22 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195887	237029
12313	The Globe Inn	II	195908	237030
12314	Black Fox Bar	II	195922	237030
12315	Swansea House (Ty Abertawe)	II	194438	238247
12316	The Town Hall	II	195791	236997
12317	The Farmer's Arms	II	195781	236992
12318	Nos 15 and 16 Market Square, Fishguard	II	195768	236983
12319	Nos 17 and 18 Market Square, Fishguard	II	195760	236981
12320	20 Market Square, including Boots the Chemists, Fishguard	II	195751	236977
12321	The Royal Oak	II	195762	237032
12323	Berachah Cottage	II	194555	238347

LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
12324	1 Newport Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196338	237132
12325	15 Newport Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196333	237208
12328	The Dinas Arms	II	196319	237190
12329	Bodmor	II	196330	237274
12330	West wall and railings to garden at Bodmor	II	196322	237271
12331	Fishguard Fort	II	196167	237817
12332	Former store building	II	195812	236934
12333	Tabernacle Independent Chapel	II	195915	236891
12334	Walter Brearley House	II	195886	236929
12335	2 Park Street, Fishguard	II	195896	236925
12336	4 Park Street, Fishguard	II	195903	236924
12337	Greenwood House	II	195913	236922
12338	Park House	II	195939	236920
12341	Church of St Peter	II	194242	237989
12345	Fishguard Bay Hotel	II	194881	238687
12347	19 Quay Street, Lower Town	II	196287	237311
12348	21 Quay Street, incl decorative cobbled forecourt, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196280	237321
12349	33 Quay Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196223	237357
12350	37 Quay Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196203	237367
12352	The Quay, including slipway, bollard and flights of steps	II	196137	237413
12353	Dyffryn House	II	194189	237770
12354	1 The Slade, including front garden walls and gates, Fishguard, DYFED, SA65 9PE	II	195654	237113
12356	The Monthly Tutor's Cottage	II	195832	237159
12357	Rossllyn	II	194540	238259

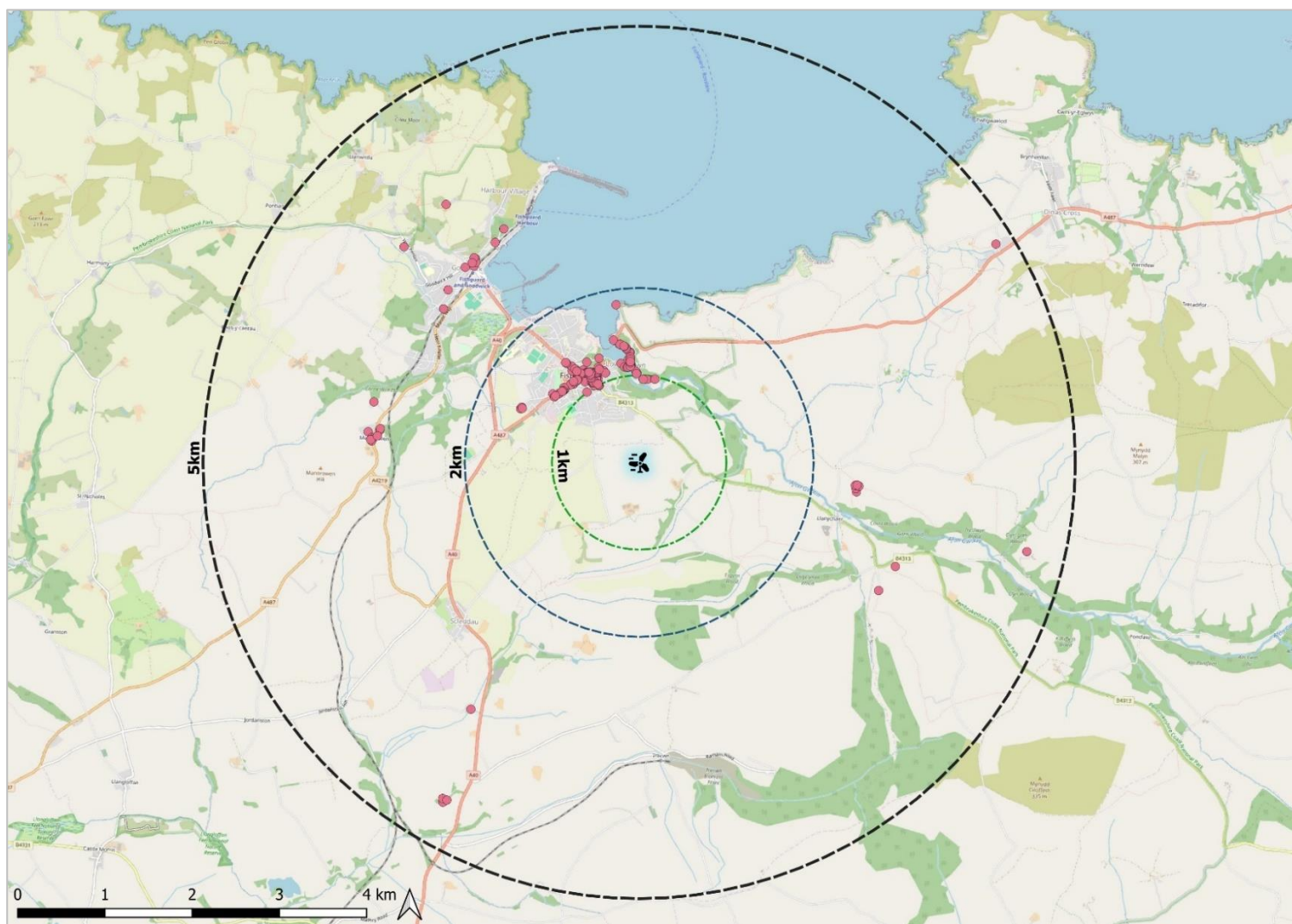
LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
12360	Hill House	II	195952	237039
12361	Tower House	II	195965	237045
12362	Talarfor	II	195986	237051
12363	Court House, front railings and gatepiers to right	II	195998	237056
12364	Ardwyn and railings to front	II	196009	237061
12365	Capel Pentour, including forecourt railings and gates	II	196025	237063
12366	Prospect House	II	196046	237036
12367	29 Wallis Street, Fishguard	II	195833	236816
12369	5 West Street, Fishguard	II	195708	237037
12370	The Old Post Office	II	195693	237054
12373	Victoria Wine	II	195666	237059
12374	39 West Street, Fishguard	II	195594	237151
12379	Seaways Bookshop	II	195708	237069
12380	14 West Street, Fishguard	II	195700	237078
12381	Pen-rhiw	II	194219	238968
13029	Manorowen	II	193325	236362
13048	Telephone Call-box adjoining No 2	II	196306	237189
13049	Llanstinian Bridge (partly in Trecwn)	II	194503	233181
13067	Court / Cwrt including screen wall and outside kitchen to service court	II*	198924	235672
13068	Coach-house at Court / Cwrt	II	198918	235711
13069	Farmyard building to E of main range at Court / Cwrt	II	198952	235738
13072	32 Main Street, including area railings, Fishguard	II	195929	237032
13073	Vincent House	II	195937	237033



LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
13084	Goodwick Institute	II	194561	238303
14946	Tabor Baptist Chapel Including front wall, Railings, Bwlchmawr	II	200522	238513
15199	Walled Garden at Manorowen	II	193458	236380
15200	Gazebo in walled garden at Manorowen	II	193465	236398
15201	Home Farm Buildings, Manorwen north Range	II	193366	236295
15202	Home Farm Buildings, Manorwen East Range	II	193379	236282
15203	Home Farm Buildings Manorwen South Range	II	193365	236258
15204	Home Farm Buildings	II	193354	236272
15205	St Marys Church	II	193431	236314
15206	Tre-Llewelyn	II	193391	236705
15881	23 Glyn-y-Mel Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196393	237056
22760	Berachah Presbyterian Church	II	194539	238356
26026	52 High Street, Fishguard	II	195569	236867
26028	3 Hottipass Street, Fishguard	II	195970	236896
26029	35 Quay Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196213	237362
26030	Emscote	II	195961	236910
26031	Solway House	II	196332	237218
26032	4 Bridge Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196304	237102
26033	The Ship Inn	II	196333	237143
26034	9 Newport Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196331	237177
26035	Justin Cottage	II	196331	237185
26036	Well Cottage/Bwthyn Ffynnon	II	196331	237193
26037	12 Bridge Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196331	237111
26038	2 The Slade, including front garden walls and gates, Fishguard	II	195659	237114
26039	5 Newport Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196331	237154

LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
26040	Bryn Haulwen	II	195970	237086
26041	Moonstone	II	195965	237094
26042	8 Hill Terrace, Fishguard	II	195962	237101
26043	30a Main Street, Fishguard	II	195922	237034
26044	The Fishguard Arms	II	195894	237029
26045	26 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195898	237029
26046	18 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195876	237028
26047	20 Main Street, Fishguard	II	195882	237028
26048	16 High Street, Fishguard	II	195695	236947
26049	Llys-Teg	II	195561	236833
26050	47 High Street, Fishguard	II	195554	236828
26051	Old Pump House	II	195548	236823
26052	79 High Street, Fishguard	II	195461	236761
26053	21a High Street, Fishguard	II	195688	236927
26054	11a High Street, Fishguard	II	195717	236948
26055	13 High Street, Fishguard	II	195715	236943
26056	7 High Street, Fishguard	II	195729	236961
26057	9 High Street, Fishguard	II	195723	236956
26058	7 Newport Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196331	237166
26059	9 Hamilton Street, Fishguard	II	195877	236994
26060	13 Hamilton Street including area railings, Fishguard	II	195878	236982
26062	25 Quay Street, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196262	237341
26063	22 Glyn-y-Mel Road, Lower Town, Fishguard	II	196401	237028
26064	3 Hamilton Street, Fishguard	II	195873	237014
26065	5 Hamilton Street, Fishguard	II	195874	237007

LB Ref. No.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
26066	Penrhyn	II	194782	238531
26067	Lime Kilns	II	195972	237205
26068	Lifeboat Memorial	II	194518	238298
26069	5 Hill Terrace, Fishguard	II	195973	237077
26070	Range of outbuildings at Maesgwynne	II	195087	236644
26071	Cartshed at Maesgwynne	II	195092	236631
26072	16 West Street, Fishguard	II	195694	237081
26073	Ty Twt	II	195874	237021
26074	37 West Street, Fishguard	II	195600	237146
26075	41 West Street, Fishguard	II	195590	237155
26076	Halifax Building Society	II	195717	237056
26077	73 High Street, including forecourt railings, Fishguard	II	195473	236775
26078	Bennett's Navy Tavern	II	195679	236941
26079	New Villa	II	196257	237343
26081	7 Main Street including area railings, Fishguard	II	195856	237044
26717	Ciliauwen	II	194181	232115
26718	Range NW side of farmyard at Ciliauwen	II	194179	232158
26719	Outbuilding SE side of farmyard at Ciliauwen	II	194227	232140
26806	Y Garn	II	199369	234817
26807	Mill building in farmyard at Court / Cwrt	II	198910	235747
26808	Cowhouse and stable range at Court / Cwrt	II	198931	235751
26816	Llethr	II	200877	234988
87809	Church of St David	II	199177	234542



**Figure 4:** Listed buildings (pink) included within the assessment area and based on monuments within 2km and/or within the ZTV (see Fig 2).

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 16/07/24.

#### 4.4 Registered Historic Landscapes (Fig 5)

- 4.4.1 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 ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated, it is well-informed.
- 4.4.2 The proposed development site does not lie within the boundaries of any historic landscape areas recorded on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The closest is **Pen Gaer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 11)** which lies 3.4km to the northwest. The southeast edge of this landscape lies within the ZTV.
- 4.4.3 The proposed wind turbine site does lie within the **LANDMAP Cefn-y-dre Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46232)**. These landscape areas are not protected by designation but are used to inform sustainable decision making and enable landscapes to be taken into account during decision making processes. Historic landscape areas are subdivided on the basis of past human activity and structurally prominent patterns and features that contribute to the historic character of the present landscape. The Cefn-y-dre area is summarised as follows:

*'Cefn-y-dre is a medium-sized area (4.273 sq km) on the upland fringe. It is a landscape of medium-sized, regular fields some of which, particularly to the east, represent 19th century enclosure. The limited tree cover is confined to the sheltered hollows. Minor roads, and a communications mast, also characterise the landscape. Settlement is dispersed, comprising informal farms which are both small and large. There is little other settlement and few roadside dwellings. There are no listed buildings. An Iron Age defended enclosure is scheduled. Other recorded archaeology comprises prehistoric findspots, Bronze Age barrows and a barrow cemetery, a further Iron Age defended enclosure, a medieval chapel site, a 19th century chapel, and disused quarries and buildings. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, Iron Age forts, post-medieval structures and buildings'*

#### 4.5 Conservation Areas (Fig 5)

- 4.5.1 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.
- 4.5.2 There are two conservation areas within the 2km search vicinity; **Fishguard Conservation Area** and **Lower Town Conservation Area**, both lying c.2km north of the proposed development site. A third, **Goodwick Conservation Area**, lies 2.8km to the northwest and partly falls within the ZTV. Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plans were adopted for all three areas in November 2016.
- 4.5.3 The Fishguard Conservation Area, designated in 1976, recognises the architectural and historic interest of the historic core of the town centre which has developed around its strategic location at Fishguard (Pembrokeshire County Council 2016). The key characteristics of the conservation area are described as:
- Long maritime history.
  - Strategic position in relation to its links to Ireland.
  - Natural characteristics of the dramatic coastal setting.
  - The mediaeval market place centre point and subsequent radial street development.
  - The sheltered harbour and valley in the lee of the headland setting.

- Architecturally distinctive landmark buildings.
- Significant views into, out of and within the conservation area.
- Mix of building styles with the majority comprising 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings.
- Listed buildings and other buildings which add to the interest and character of the street scene.
- Historic shop fronts.
- Extreme topography separating the upper town area from the lower town.
- Historic narrow streets in the centre of town with alleyways and footpath links.
- Architectural details prevalent within the town.

4.5.4 The Lower Town Conservation Area was designated in 1976 and revised in 1992. It recognises the architectural and historic interest of the historic core of Lower Town Fishguard, which has developed around its strategic location at the mouth of the River Gwaun (Pembrokeshire County Council 2016). The key characteristics of the conservation area are described as:

- A long maritime history inherently connected to the establishment of the harbour.
- Natural characteristics of the coastal landscape and underlying landform that have influenced the form of Lower Town as a whole; its separation from Upper Town area.
- Architecturally distinctive landmark buildings.
- Significant views into, out of and within the conservation area.
- A diverse mix of building style and type, with the majority comprising 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings.
- Victorian buildings and terraces.
- Listed harbour pier, sheltered harbour and river mouth.
- Listed buildings.
- Historic quarry, limekiln and woollen mill remnants.
- Narrow streets.
- The secluded marshland area upstream of the bridge.

4.5.5 The Goodwick Conservation Area was designated in 1975 and recognises the historic and architectural interest of the historic core of the town, concentrating mainly upon the Victorian development which took place during the construction of the railway and port in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pembrokeshire County Council 2016). The key characteristics of the conservation area are described as:

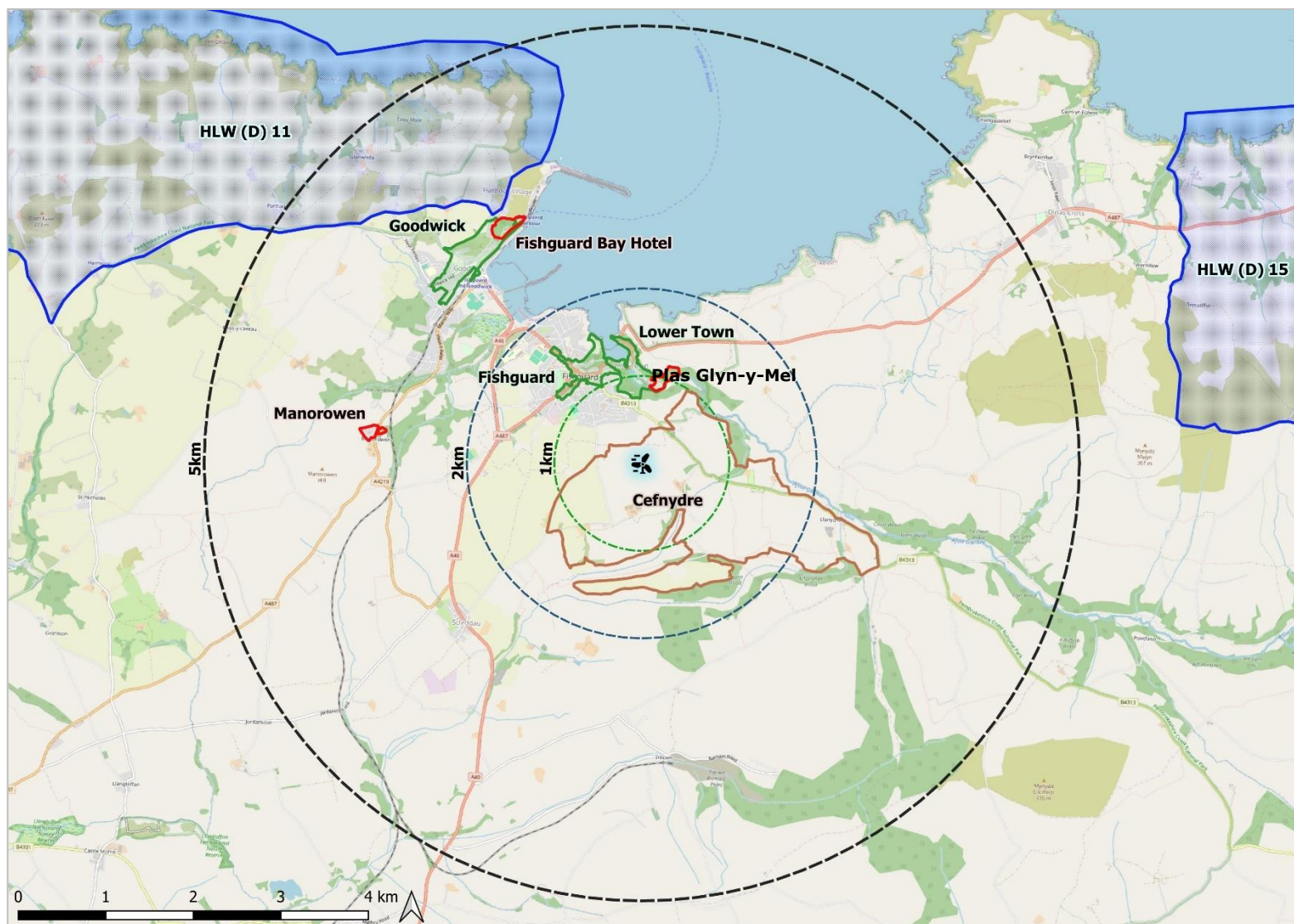
- A long maritime history - with evidence of pre-Roman settlement, the establishment of a fishing harbour to the founding of the ferry port.
- Natural characteristics - the coastal landscape and underlying landforms and steep topography have influenced the plan form and challenging street layout of the town as a whole and provide its dramatic coastal setting
- The landform has provided steep slopes and ensured that built areas are generally visually prominent
- Significant views into, out of and within the conservation area.
- A diverse mix of building style and type, with the majority comprising 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

- Listed buildings and unusual buildings worthy of note which add interest and character to the street scene.
- Architecturally distinctive landmark buildings.
- Its strategic position in relation to links to Ireland.
- The fine terrace of well-preserved Victorian shop fronts along Main Street with living accommodation over.

#### **4.6 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Fig 5)**

- 4.6.1 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 protect and preserve essential features of these parks and gardens, and enable their significance and character to be protected through the planning system.
- 4.6.2 There is one registered Historic Park and Garden within the 2km search area. **Plas Glyn y Mel Historic Park and Garden (PGW (Dy) 22 (PEM))** lies c.1km to the northeast of the proposed development site. This designated area consists of cliff walks to the rear of Glyn y Mel mansion with further terraces and a small garden surrounding the house. In addition, a meadow flanks the River Gwaun. The house was formerly the home of barrister and author, Richard Fenton, and the gardens are considered to date between 1799 and 1805.
- 4.6.3 Two further sites lie 3km to the west and northwest of the proposed development area, both within the ZTV. To the west is **Manorowen (PGW (Dy) 64 (PEM))**, a walled garden believed to have originated in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and associated with the Grade II listed Manorowen House.
- 4.6.4 To the northwest lies **Fishguard Bay Hotel (PGW (Dy) 63 (PEM))**, an extensive area of terraced and wooded gardens laid out in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to complement the Great Western Railways Hotel at Fishguard Bay.





**Figure 5:** Location of registered historic landscapes (blue), relevant Landmap historic landscapes (brown), conservation areas (green), and historic parks and gardens (red) within the assessment area.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 16/07/2024



## **5 NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS**

### **5.1 General (Fig 6, Table 4)**

- 5.1.1 A search of the regional HER and other databases was made within the 1km search area around the proposed development site.
- 5.1.2 There are 53 assets recorded within the search area, excluding listed buildings. Many of these records relate to the post-medieval period and the development of Fishguard Town. Additional records relate to earlier activity and agriculture in the area.
- 5.1.3 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the area for each period, along with the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period.

### **5.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic**

- 5.2.1 The recorded evidence suggests there was little activity during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods within the 1km radius study area. There is a single record of a possible site dating to the Neolithic period, that of a chambered tomb (PRN 2562) which was recorded in 1811 by local barrister and author Richard Fenton. Whilst there is no evidence of this particular site today, Section 4.2 demonstrates a prevalence of local chambered tombs in the coastal areas around Fishguard, with a good collection of sites to the northwest of Goodwick. This would suggest local communities were becoming established in the area during the Neolithic and erecting sites of funerary and ritual importance that were often used and re-used over long periods of time.
- 5.2.2 The possible chambered tomb site (PRN 2562) is located in the Gwaun Valley close to the coastline and there remains little indication of associated Neolithic activity extending into the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area, therefore the potential for archaeological remains from these periods in the immediate development area is low.

### **5.3 Bronze Age**

- 5.3.1 During the Bronze Age there is an increase in activity and number of archaeological sites recorded within the 1km radius search area and wider landscape. The sites include burial mounds, standing stones and artefacts. A Bronze Age artefact is recorded (PRN 2555) but no further information is given in the HER and the location of the artefact is imprecise. Llanest Bronze Age barrow and/or standing stone (PRN 10404) lies c.980m southeast of the development site and Caerau Barrow (PRN 2438) lies c. 775m northeast. Whilst there is no current evidence for the latter barrow, there are records of Bronze Age burial urns being removed from the site in 1855. Both sites suggest the landscape may have been a funerary and/or ritual area. Around 610m northeast of the site is a place-name 'Maenhir' (PRN 2531) suggesting there may once have been a standing stone there. Its function is unclear although it may have been a marker in the landscape.
- 5.3.2 Although the sites recorded above suggest a possible funerary and ritual landscape, the sites seem to be focussed on either the upper slopes of local river and stream valleys, or on high ground around Pen y Bryn to the west. The potential for Bronze Age remains in the immediate area of the proposed development site appears low in comparison.

### **5.4 Iron Age and Roman**

- 5.4.1 There is a reduced level of activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods within the 1km radius search area, however there is a better indication of activity in the wider landscape with Iron Age defended enclosures, promontory forts and artefacts particularly concentrated around the Gwaun valley. Within the 1km radius search area there is the possibility of a single defended enclosure (PRN 2540) although its existence is uncertain. It was first identified from aerial photographs but on more recent re-examination no evidence was found on the ground and in 2007 it was downgraded from a possible defended enclosure to a place name.

- 5.4.2 There is one site of a Roman date within the 1km area (PRN 2539) which relates to the discovery of a small hoard of Roman coins found c.840m northeast of site. The coins have all been dated to the 260s and 270s AD. Other discoveries of Roman coins of a similar date are recorded in the HER; it is not clear if they all refer to a single hoard or are perhaps indicative of activity in the Fishguard area during the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- 5.4.3 Although there are clear indications of activity in the Fishguard and Gwaun Valley areas during this period, the limited number of sites within the 1km study area suggests potential in the immediate area of the proposed development remains low.

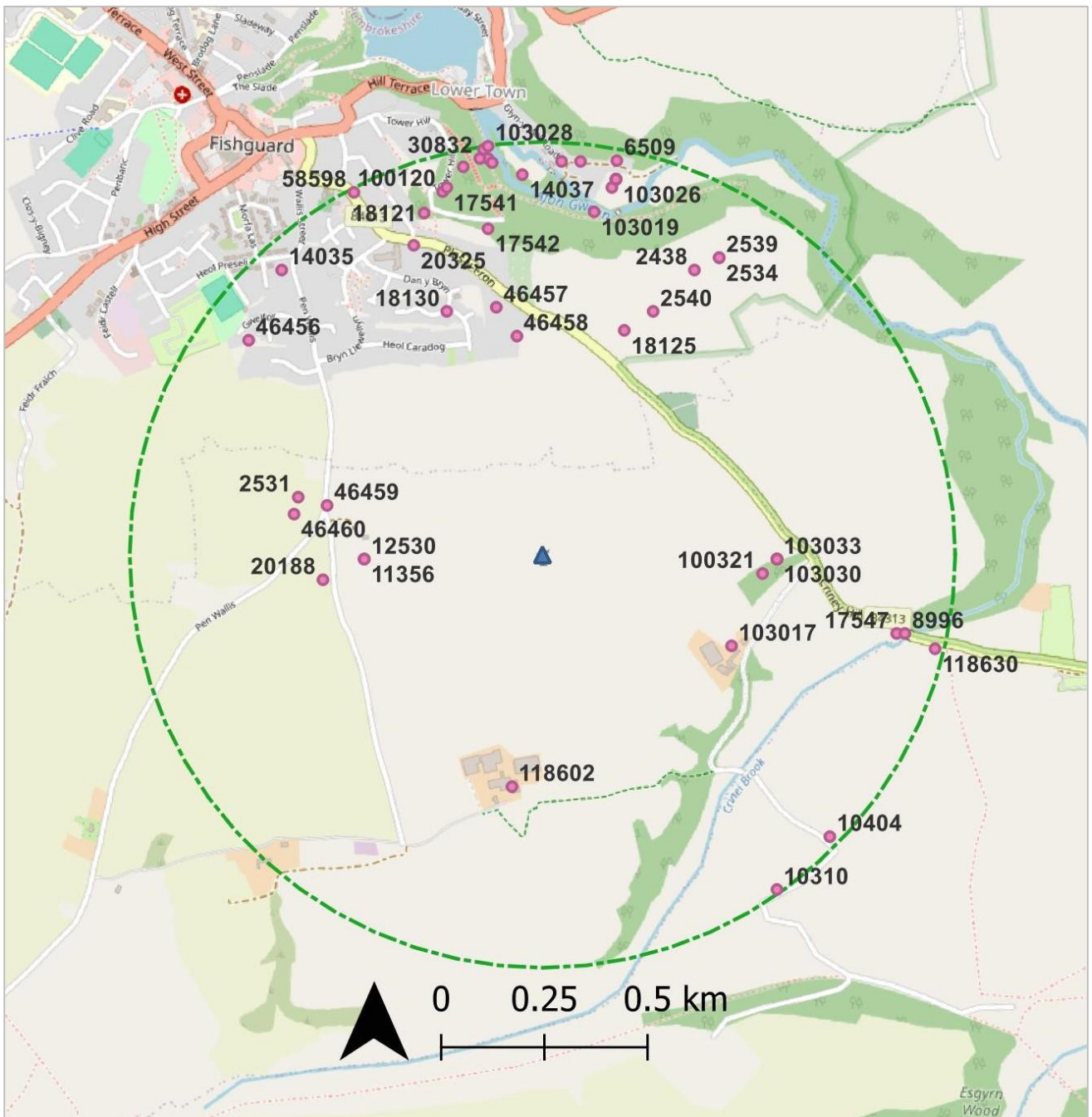
## **5.5 Early Medieval and Medieval**

- 5.5.1 Activity within the 1km radius search area is limited with no early medieval sites currently identified. This increases to five sites within a 2km radius and they are all related to religious activity, including chapel sites and cemeteries, which would suggest some form of settlement in the Fishguard area. These records appear uncertain however, and have not been tested archaeologically, so the extent of early medieval activity in the area remains unconfirmed.
- 5.5.2 Activity increases in the medieval period with three sites within the search area. These relate to settlement and agriculture suggesting a low population of people lived in the area and worked the land. Around 930m north of the site are two areas of common land; The Mwsland (PRN 14037) and The Old Pound (PRN 14035). Around 430m west is a medieval mill (PRN 12530). As a settlement, Fishguard likely has its origins in the medieval period but with Newport being the main town within the same lordship of Cemais, and a lack of documentary evidence regarding Fishguard, it is likely this settlement was little more than a village. The recorded common land (PRNs 14035 and 14037) suggests this area to the south was largely open pasture at this time.
- 5.5.3 Potential for early medieval and medieval remains in the immediate area of the proposed development is low.

## **5.6 Post Medieval and Modern**

- 5.6.1 Occupation in the area greatly increased in the post-medieval and into the modern period. The majority of records are located to the north and northwest in Fishguard and Lower Town. Fishguard rose to prominence in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, becoming one of the major towns of Pembrokeshire. The records show many people were settled in the area and the town was increasing in size with the addition of amenities such as schools and houses. The area also attracted individuals from the upper classes, with Glyn y Mel mansion (PRN 6509) being constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.6.2 The archaeological records show industrial activity was focused around Fishguard and Lower Town c. 900m north of the development site. There is:
- A lime kiln (PRN 103020).
  - Historic evidence for a tannery (PRN 18121).
  - A fishpond (PRN 103033).
  - A woollen mill (PRN 103019).
  - A range of quarries across the area.
- 5.6.3 Further inland, nearer to the development site, there is evidence for an increase in agricultural activity during these periods:
- Around 500m southeast of the site is Trebover Farm and associated buildings (PRN 103017).
  - 1km southwest is Criney Farmstead (PRN 118630).
  - 560m southwest of site is another farmstead named Cefn-y-dre (PRN 118602).

- 5.6.4 The name 'Trebover' appears to be recorded as early as the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (Charles 1992), which would make it one of the earlier farms in the area, although it appears more consistently in documents throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, suggesting agricultural activity may have predominated in this area throughout most of the post-medieval period.
- 5.6.5 There are no records relating to the modern period, however many of the post medieval archaeological remains and activities have continued and, in some cases such as settlement and agriculture, expanded.
- 5.6.6 The potential for post-medieval archaeology in the locality is therefore increased, although the recorded archaeological activity would suggest this is likely to be mainly agricultural in nature.



**Figure 6:** HER records (pink) within 1km radius search area (green dot and dash line).  
Development site (blue triangle).

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 19/04/2024

**Table 4:** HER records within the 1km radius search area, excluding listed buildings.

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
2438	Caerau Y	19th century sources suggest that a prehistoric burial site was known here, indeed funerary urns were reported from here in 1855. No evidence for a burial barrow has been recorded in modern times. RPS Trysor, August 2004.	Bronze Age	SM968367
2531	Maenhir	A "maenhir" placename which may denote the site of a standing stone. N Cook PFRS 2004.	Bronze Age	SM95843615
2534	Caerau Y	Earthworks of unknown significance. RPS August 2001.	Unknown	SM96863673
2539	Caerau Y	Find	Roman	SM96863673
2540	Caerau Y; defended enclosure	There seems to be some confusion over this site. It is clear that prehistoric and later remains lie at this location - PRNs 2534, 2539, 2438 - but the association with the placename Caerau and a defended enclosure seems to have been made by Crossely.	Iron Age	SM967366
2555	Glyn Y Mel	Find	Bronze Age	SM9600036000
2562	Glyn Y Mel	Richard Fenton recorded in 1811 that a possible chambered tomb existed here. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003. RPS Trysor, August 2004.	Neolithic	SM966369
6509	Glyn Y Mel; Glynamel; Carn-y-garth; Plas Y	Late 18th century building. Kitchen garden walls are also listed, as are the entrance piers. Former home of Fenton.	Post medieval	SM9661236965
8996	Troed-y-rhiw	Record of cottage in less than perfect condition in 1979. RPS July 2001.	Post medieval	SM97313582
10404	Llaneast	A site including a possible round barrow and/or standing stone, recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1983. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003. RPS Trysor, August 2004.	Bronze Age	SM9712835328
11356	Glynymel	Findspot for stone object. It is leaf shaped and 8.75 inches in length,	Unknown	SM9600036000

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
		with a 3 inch breadth with a raised circular ridge down the centre (it was given to CM 1922)		
12530	Lower Town(cwm)	Water Mill	Medieval	SM9600036000
14035	The Old Pound	Common Land	Medieval; Post medieval	SM958367
14037	The Mwsland	Common land	Post medieval/ medieval	SM938336931
17541	Pistyll Hotch; Mwsland	Quarry	Post medieval	SM96203690
17542	Blaen-y-delyn	Large complex consisting of several quarries linked by trackways recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889).	Post medieval	SM96303680
17547	Criney Bridge	Bridge	Post medieval	SM97293582
18121	Tannery		Post medieval	SM9614536838
18125	Gravel Pit		Post medieval	SM9663036554
18130	Quarry		Post medieval	SM962366
20325	Rose Cottage	Dwelling in Fishguard. RPS July 2001	Post medieval	SM96123676
30832	Quarry	Three disused quarries, working in 1888 and 1905.	Post medieval	SM96283697
46456	Castell Mwrtach	Small quarry shown as Old Quarry on 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (Pembrokeshire sheet IX.NE) published in 1891. Not shown on the 1908 2nd edition map.	Post medieval	SM95723653
46457	Blaen-y-delyn	Quarry first shown on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map (Pembrokeshire sheet IX.NE). Marked as Old Gravel Pit on the revised edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Pembrokeshire sheet IX.4) published in 1937.	Post medieval	SM96323661

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
46458	Blaen-y-delyn	Old Gravel Pit marked on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map (Pembrokeshire sheet IX.NE) of 1891. Shown as a quarry on the 2nd edition maps published in 1908, suggesting that the quarry was re-opened around the beginning of the 20th century.	Post medieval	SM96373654
46459	Maenhir	Gravel Pit	Post medieval	SM95913613
46460	Maenhir	Old Quarry shown on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 (Pembrokeshire sheet IX.NE) published in 1908, but not shown on subsequent editions.	Post medieval	SM9583036109
100119	Pistyll Hoch; Well?	The name Pistyll Hoch is given at this location at the head of a spring on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889), possibly identifying the site of a well. Present status uncertain.	Post medieval	SM96243695
100120	Well	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) records a well here. The well is still identified on the recent Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post medieval	SM96193689
100321	Well	A well is recorded at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The well is no longer marked on the recent Ordnance Survey mapping. Present condition unknown.	Post medieval	SM9696535965
103007	Cottage	Two buildings are recorded at this location on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 2nd ed. 1907). Status uncertain. Possibly a former cottage site.	Post medieval	SM9700036000
103017	Trebover	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Post medieval	SM96893579
103019	Gwaun Factory	A small woollen factory is marked on historic OS maps. It now lies in dense woodland and is presumed to be ruinous.	Post medieval	SM9655736841
103020	Lime kiln	A limekiln recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). The kiln is still recorded on the recent Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post medieval	SM96313696

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
103022	Stone	A stone is recorded at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Status uncertain.	Post medieval	SM9700036000
103023	Glyn-y-mel	A building associated with Glyn-y-mel (PRN 6509), recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Present condition unknown.	Post medieval	SM96613692
103024	Glyn-y-mel	A building associated with Glyn-y-mel (PRN 6509), recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Present condition unknown.	Post medieval	SM96613692
103025	Glyn-y-mel	A building associated with Glyn-y-mel (PRN 6509), recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Present condition unknown.	Post medieval	SM96613692
103026	Glyn-y-mel	A building associated with Glyn-y-mel (PRN 6509), recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Present condition unknown.	Post medieval	SM96613692
103027	Glyn-y-mel	An un-named building recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Status uncertain. Possibly linked with the wool and flour mills which are prevalent in the area.	Post medieval	SM9628936992
103028	Glyn-y-mel	An un-named building recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Status uncertain. Possibly linked with the wool and flour mills which are prevalent in the area.	Post medieval	SM963370
103029	Building	A small building of uncertain status recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04, 1889). Present condition unknown. The site lies within woodland today.	Post medieval	SM9700036000
103030	Building	A small building of uncertain status recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 09.04,	Post medieval	SM9700036000



PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
		1889). Present condition unknown. The site lies within woodland today.		
103033	Fishpond	A fishpond is recorded here on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Pembs Sheet 10.13, 1889). Present condition unknown.	Post medieval	SM9700036000
118602	Cefn-y-dre	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Post medieval	SM9635835449
118630	Criney	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Post medieval	SM9738335783

## **6 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 Sections 4 and 5 have laid out the known archaeological resource for the area, recorded on the regional and national 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**

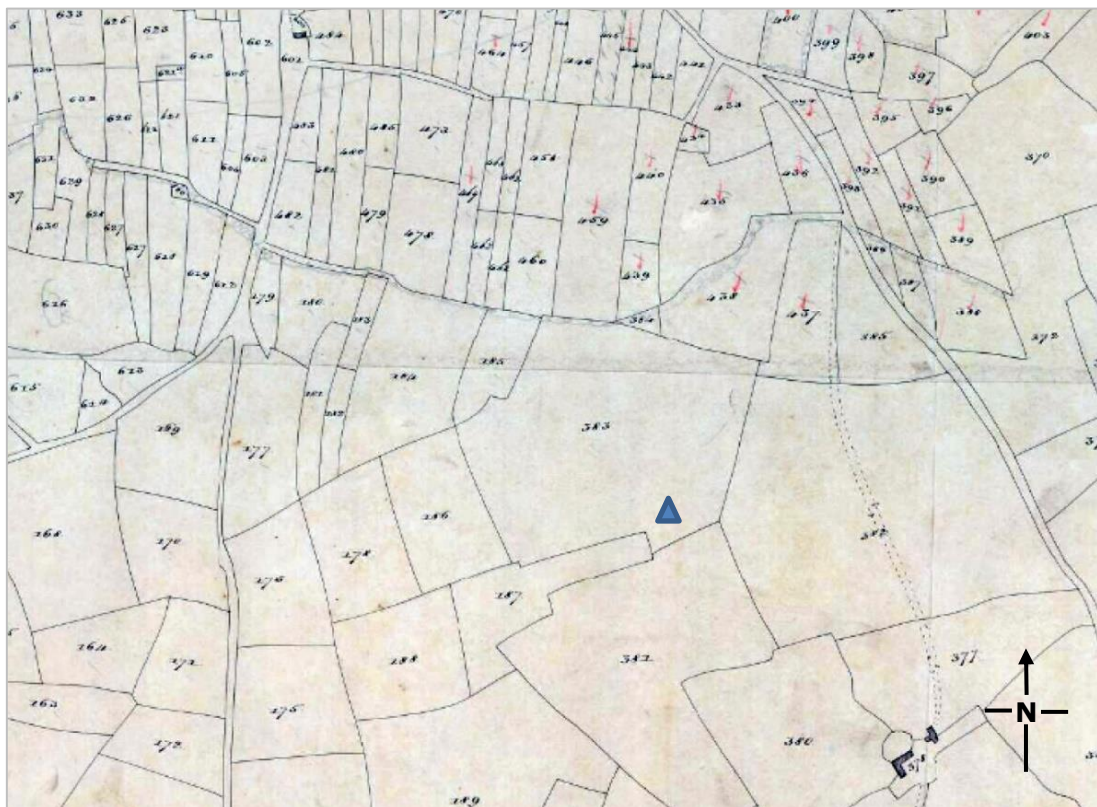
- 6.2.1 No intrusive archaeological investigations (excavations, evaluations or watching briefs) have previously been undertaken at the site.
- 6.2.2 A Historic Environment Appraisal was carried out in 2013 by Heneb - Dyfed Archaeology (formerly known as Dyfed Archaeological Trust) on the development site for the current wind turbine. A site walkover survey was part of the assessment.

### **6.3 Historic Mapping**

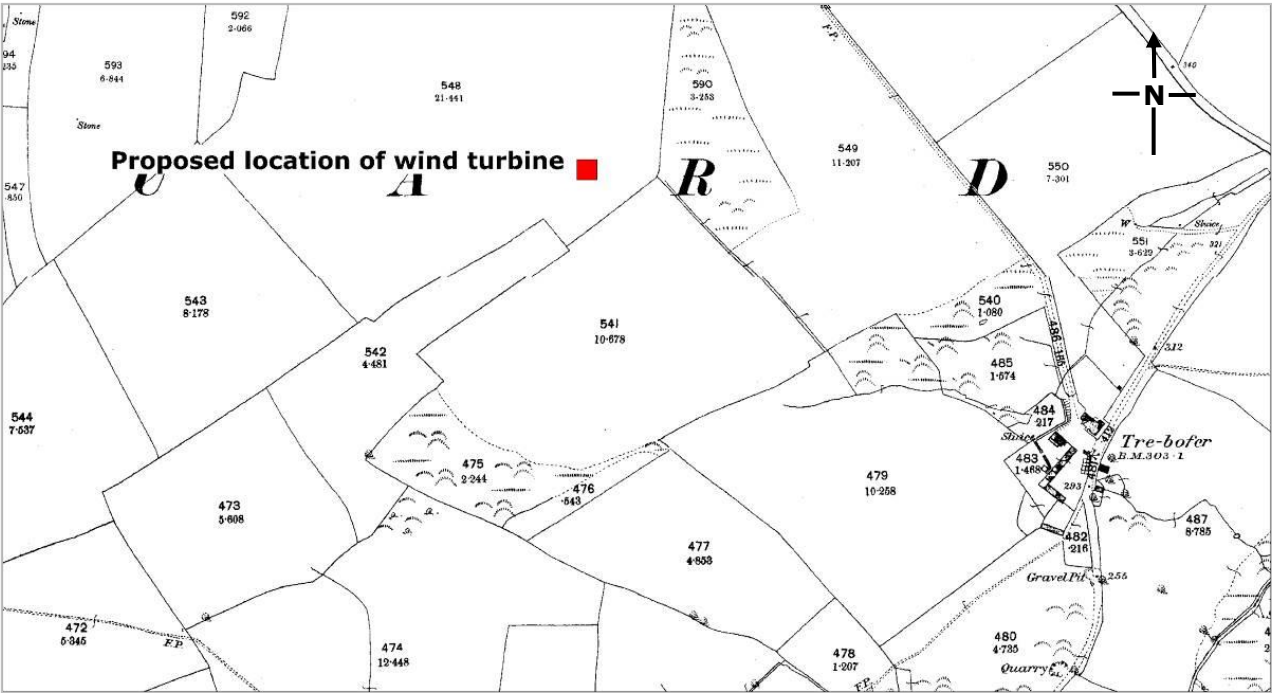
- 6.3.1 The proposed development site is present on maps dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.3.2 The 1814 Original Ordnance Surveyors drawings show the proposed development site was likely undeveloped land at that time (Fig 7). The local farmstead of Trebover (PRN 103017) was also clearly operating by this time. The Fishguard Parish tithe map of 1844 (Fig 8) shows the area in much greater detail. The proposed development site lies within a large, irregularly shaped field called 'Penlan' (headland), part of the lands belonging to Trebover Farm. To the north lies an extensive area of narrow strip fields, possibly the remnant of a late medieval/early post-medieval open field system around Fishguard. The larger enclosures which include the proposed development site are very different in character and may represent the later enclosure of surrounding open common land during the later post-medieval period. This is likely to have happened by the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Trebover Farm appears consistently in the records.
- 6.3.3 The depiction on the tithe map continues on both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps (of 1889 and 1907 respectively; Figs 9 and 10) with the further subdivision of some fields around Trebover Farm to the east and south of the proposed development site.
- 6.3.4 Fields have continued to be both subdivided and amalgamated through to the present day. The boundaries of the 'Penlan' field have remained largely consistent, although the field boundary on the south eastern side has been removed. The field has also been subdivided, and a modern farm track now runs to the northeast, subdividing the field further. In the wider landscape much of the open field system to the north has been lost as settlement expanded and the remaining narrow strips were amalgamated. It is likely that the proposed development area has been used as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period.



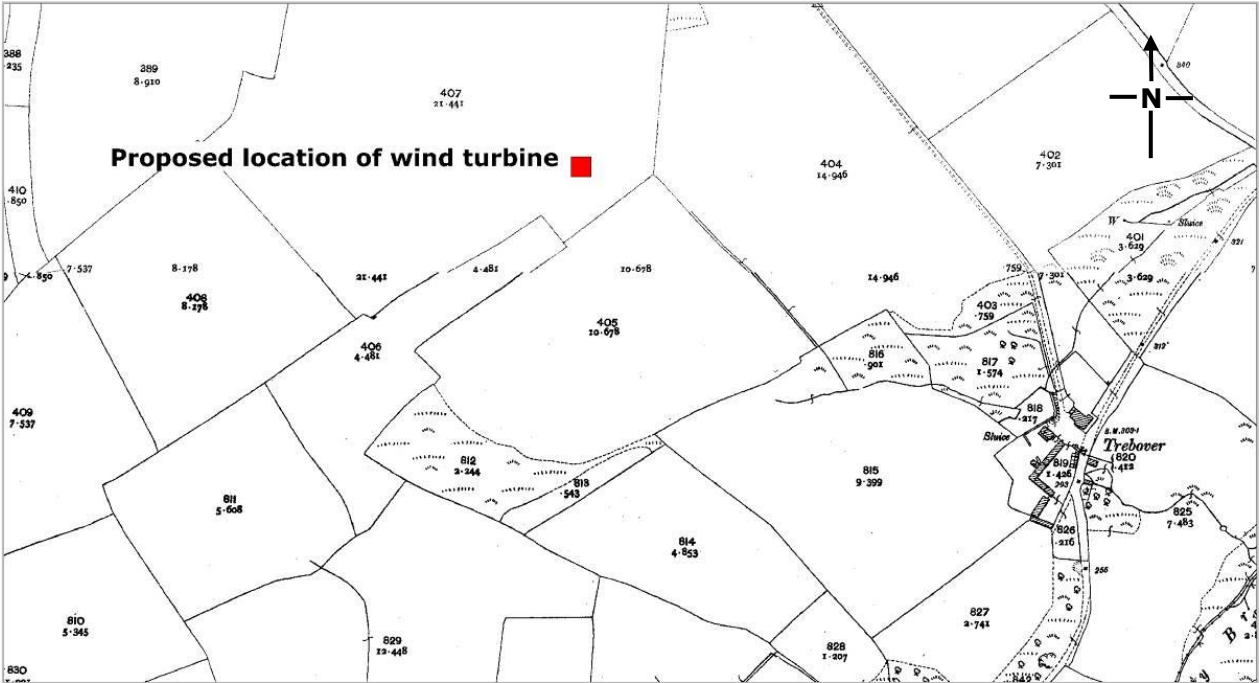
**Figure 7:** Extract of 1814 Original OS Surveyors drawings showing location of proposed wind turbine (blue triangle).



**Figure 8:** Extract of the 1844 parish tithe map showing location of proposed wind turbine (blue triangle).



**Figure 9:** Extract of 1889 1:2500 OS map showing location of proposed wind turbine and Trebover Farm.



**Figure 10:** Extract of 1907 1:2500 OS map showing location of proposed wind turbine and Trebover Farm.



## 6.4 Aerial and Historic Photography

- 6.4.1 A search was made of historic and modern aerial photographs. RAF aerial photographs from the 1940s and 1950s were available, along with Meridian Airmap photographs from the mid-1950s and modern satellite imagery from 2005 onwards.
- 6.4.2 The images from the 1940s and 1950s indicate the remnants of the open field system persisted well into the 1950s, and the change from narrow strip fields to the north, to large enclosures around Trebover to the south is quite distinct (Fig 11). No features of archaeological significance are noted within the proposed development area.
- 6.4.3 By 2005 the settlement of Fishguard had expanded south into the former open field system, although traditional boundaries survived to the south and the earthwork remains of earlier ploughing were still visible (Fig 12). The proposed development site remained unchanged until the development of the current wind turbine after 2013 when a new trackway and subdivision within the field were established. Modern images depict no features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area.



**Figure 11:** Aerial image from 1954 (Meridian Airmaps) showing the location of proposed wind turbine (blue triangle) and distinct change from narrow fields to the north and large fields to the south.



**Figure 12:** Satellite imagery from 2005 showing the location of proposed wind turbine (blue triangle) and potential earthwork features in the open field system to the north.

## 6.5 LiDAR

- 6.5.1 LiDAR data at 1m DSM is available for the proposed development area. Earlier field boundaries and agricultural activity can be seen in the fields to the north; the current turbine development is also visible but no features of archaeological significance are detected around the area of proposed development.

## 6.6 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 17, Fig 13)

- 6.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> April 2024. The weather conditions were dry and generally all-round views were feasible, if not always extensive. Access to the entire site was possible.
- 6.6.2 The site visit allowed all known sites to be re-examined, updating descriptions, conditions and interpretations if required. Records were made in note form and photographs were taken of each identified feature with a high-definition digital camera. Further viewpoints were subsequently assessed using photomontages from an associated Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment produced in association with the proposed development (Viento Environmental).
- 6.6.3 No new archaeological sites were identified during the site visit.
- 6.6.4 The landscape is made up of fields, dispersed farms, the sea to the north and other dwellings/buildings. It is a relatively open landscape with the field bounded by earthen banks. The site location below the crest of the hill provides extensive views over the landscape (Photos 1 - 4).
- 6.6.5 There are two non-designated farmsteads that are intervisible with the development site; Trebover Farm (PRN 103017) to the southeast and Cefyn-y-dre (PRN 118602) to the southwest. To the west there is also intervisibility with another dwelling (Photos 2 and 3).
- 6.6.6 In views northward there was no intervisibility from the proposed development site to the scheduled monument Castle Point Old Fort (SM PE096), the views blocked largely by topography and tree coverage (Photos 4 and 5).
- 6.6.7 To the north and northwest of the proposed development site it was possible to view the upper part of Goodwick and the harbour. Fishguard Town and Lower Town were not visible

(Photos 4 and 10). The photomontage indicated parts of the proposed development will be visible from the area around the Fishguard Bay Hotel ((PGW(Dy)63(PEM), Goodwick Conservation Area, LB ref.12345) (Photo 9). The current wind turbine was visible from areas of Fishguard such as Penslade Road and Quay Street in Lower Town, although minimally (Photos 6 - 8). It was not possible to access Plas Glan y Mel Historic Park and Garden (PGW(Dy)22(PEM), LB ref.12256), which itself was not visible from the proposed development site. There seem to be very limited, if any, views back from the majority of listed buildings within Fishguard.

- 6.6.8 To the northwest, although in elevated positions, no viewpoints of the proposed development could be established from Scheduled Monuments PE030, PE033 or PE518, or the Registered Historic Landscape HLW (D) 11.
- 6.6.9 Beyond the 2km radius search area to the east, Dinas Mountain can be observed from the proposed development site (Photo 11). No clear or distinctive view of the proposed development could be established from around Grade II\* listed Cwrt (LB ref.13067) or nearby Parc-y-Meirw standing stones (PE126) which lie within the ZTV to the east, although the current turbine was visible from roadside locations in the vicinity of Cwrt suggesting views may be possible without vegetation cover. To the southeast of the proposed development site, views extend down the Gwaun valley and include those of the Preseli ridge. Whilst it was misty during the survey, the highest peaks Foel Eryr and Foel Cwmcerwyn could be seen (Photo 12).
- 6.6.10 There are no other wind turbines visible in the area, however to the southwest of the site there is a phone mast which has long ranging views over the landscape (Photo 3). To the south of the proposed development area the ground falls into the shallow Crinei and Esgyrn valleys and then rises again in a series of undulating hills (Photo 13). Scheduled Monuments PE138 and PE139 occupy prominent positions on these hills. The sites themselves are not discernible from the proposed development site but the turbine may be visible from these sites. An equivalent view is illustrated in the photomontage (Photo 14).
- 6.6.11 Views westward from the proposed development site are limited by the gently rising topography in that direction. Views from scheduled monuments in this area towards the proposed development site are generally interrupted by vegetation and hedgerows but partial views of the proposed turbine are possible. Views from PE081 to the southeast may include some of the rotor sweep (Photo 15). There are partial views eastward from around Manorowen that extend some distance over the rolling landscape, although the current turbine could not be distinguished amongst the vegetation (Photo 16). PE259 standing stone occupies an elevated position with extensive eastward views. The nearby mobile mast was visible but the current wind turbine could not be discerned (Photo 17).





**Figure 13:** Location and direction of photographs taken in site survey (black arrow).

<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 02/05/2024





**Photograph 1:** Views east from development site.



**Photograph 2:** View southeast towards Trebover Farm. Black arrow showing farm.



**Photograph 3:** View southwest towards Cefyn-y-dre farm (black arrow) and the mobile mast (red arrow).



**Photograph 4:** View north from the proposed development site towards Lower Town and scheduled monument Castle Point PE096.





**Photograph 5:** View south towards the development site from Castle Point PE096.



**Photograph 6:** View south from Quay Street, Lower Town. Black arrow showing location of wind turbine.

Project:	Trebover Wind Turbine	Viewpoint	Easting	Northing	Altitude (m)	Distance to proposed development (km)	Horizontal field of view*	40	Height of camera (m)	1.6
Location:	Lota Park	VPT_B	195533	237055	62	1.380	Recommended viewing distance (mm):	500	Date of photograph taken	21/05/24
VPT_B – View Southeast						Proposed View				




**Photograph 7:** Photomontage produced by Viento Environmental showing view from within Fishguard, on the edge of the settlement just outside the conservation area. The proposed turbine hub and partial rotor sweep has been added to the montage.



**Photograph 8:** View southeast from Penslade Road, Fishguard. Arrow showing location of wind turbine.



Project:	Trebover Wind Turbine	Viewpoint	Easting	Northing	Altitude (m)	Distance to proposed development (km)	Horizontal field of view*	40	Height of camera (m)	1.6
Location:	Fishguard Harbour Walk	VPT_C	194793	238417	5	2.910	Recommended viewing distance (mm):	500	Date of photograph taken	21/05/24
VPT_C – View Southeast						Proposed View				
										

**Photograph 9:** Photomontage produced by Viento Environmental showing view from Goodwick Harbour, within Goodwick Conservation Area. The proposed turbine hub and partial rotor sweep has been added to the montage.



**Photograph 10:** View northwest from the proposed development site overlooking Goodwick, Fishguard and Lower Town (not visible).



**Photograph 11:** View northeast towards Dinas Mountain.



**Photograph 12:** View southeast down the Gwaun Valley onto the Mynydd Preseli (black arrow showing location).





**Photograph 13:** View south from the proposed development area.

Project:	Trebover Wind Turbine	Viewpoint	Easting	Northing	Altitude (m)	Distance to proposed development (km)	Horizontal field of view*	40	Height of camera (m)	1.6
Location:	Local road south of Esgyrn Bottom	VPT_D	197191	233736	157	2.400	Recommended viewing distance (mm):	500	Date of photograph taken	21/05/24
VPT_D – View Northwest						Proposed View				



**Photograph 14:** Photomontage showing the view north from high ground equivalent to PE138 and PE139. The proposed turbine has been added in the centre (Viento Environmental).



Project:	Trebover Wind Turbine	Viewpoint	Easting	Northing	Altitude (m)	Distance to proposed development (km)	Horizontal field of view°	40	Height of camera (m)	1.6
Location:	Trecoed Jordanston Hill	VPT_E	192438	233084	103	4.961	Recommended viewing distance (mm):	500	Date of photograph taken	21/05/24
VPT_E – View Northeast						Proposed View				
										

**Photograph 15:** Photomontage showing view northeast from a point close to, and equivalent to, PE081. The proposed development has been added, and the rotor sweep is partially visible behind trees in the centre (Viento Environmental).



**Photograph 16:** View east from Manorowen towards the proposed development area. The current turbine is not clearly visible but the approximate location is marked with the arrow.





**Photograph 17:** View east from PE259 showing extensive views towards the proposed development area. The current wind turbine is not discernible but the nearby mobile mast is marked (arrow). © Google 2024.

## 7 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, IMPORTANCE AND SETTING

**Table 5:** Site potential definitions

Archaeological Potential	Definition
<b>High</b>	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity.
<b>Medium</b>	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.
<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Negligible</b>	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 6:** Site importance definitions

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

## 7.1 Potential

- 7.1.1 There are no identified historic assets in the immediate vicinity of the development site.
- 7.1.2 Within the 1km radius search area, the closest sites are c.430m west and include a Bronze Age find spot (PRN 2555); medieval Watermill (PRN 12530); and c.530m east is a post-medieval well which lies in woodland (PRN 1200321). The proposed works are unlikely to directly impact the undesignated historic assets.
- 7.1.3 There is little in the known record to suggest any significant prehistoric archaeological potential in the immediate area of the proposed development. Mapping evidence suggests the area may have lain on the periphery of the later medieval agricultural landscape associated with Fishguard, in an area of open grazing. This appears to have become enclosed agricultural land during the post-medieval period, with the first mention of Trebover in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, although appearing more regularly from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. There is therefore a **low archaeological potential** in the area, largely focussed on post-medieval agricultural activity which is likely to be of **low archaeological importance**.

## 7.2 Setting

- 7.2.1 *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017a) offers guidance on defining and analysing the setting of designated heritage assets to allow the impact of development to be appropriately assessed. The setting of such assets 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 2017a).

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.

- 7.2.2 There are no scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, conservation areas or registered historic landscapes within the proposed development area.
- 7.2.3 There are however a large number of such sites in the surrounding landscape that also lie within the ZTV; these are outlined in Section 4.
- 7.2.4 No archaeological or historical link, or other tangible physical link, has been established between any of these designated or other high status assets and the proposed development site. The potential elements of the setting of these designated and high status assets that may be affected by the proposed development are therefore limited to the visibility of the proposed development and how that affects the visual and aesthetic elements of the setting. The significance of these views will vary from asset to asset; the significance and the potential impact upon it is discussed in Section 8.

## **8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **8.1 Development Proposals**

- 8.1.1 The proposed development includes replacing the current Abergwaun community wind turbine with a larger design. The new turbine will be located on, or close to, the current turbine location.
- 8.1.2 Currently, the wind turbine has a hub height of 30m and an overall tip height of 45m. The proposed replacement turbine will have a hub height of 40m and an overall tip height of 67m.
- 8.1.3 It is likely much of the current infrastructure established during the previous development, such as access roads, will be utilised during the proposed construction. Generally, any of the following activities typically associated with a development on this scale could have a physical 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.
  - Foundation excavations.
  - Service installation.
  - Any other ground disturbing works.
- 8.1.4 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 8.4.

### **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's '*Transport Analysis Guidance*' (TAG), Unit A3 '*Environmental Impact Appraisal: Section 8 Impacts on the Historic Environment*', of May 2019, with additional information based on professional judgement. In addition however, the guidance offered in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017a) has been utilised.
- 8.2.2 The TAG criteria divides the impacts into seven categories:
- Large Adverse (negative)
  - Moderate Adverse (negative)
  - Slight Adverse (negative)
  - Neutral
  - Slight Beneficial (positive)
  - Moderate Beneficial (positive)
  - Large Beneficial (positive)

### **8.3 Physical Impacts upon the Historic Assets**

- 8.3.1 No specific historic assets have been identified within the proposed development area.
- 8.3.2 A general potential for late post-medieval agricultural activity has been noted. The exact nature of this potential is unclear but is likely to comprise elements such as potential former field boundaries and drainage features or agricultural artefacts of limited archaeological significance. As much of the development infrastructure has previously

been established on site, the potential for further works to impact such remains is considered to have a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact**.

#### **8.4 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Historic Assets**

- 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) as follows:

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

- 8.4.2 The designated and other high status assets that might be affected by the proposed development are described Section 4.2. Potential impacts are outlined and explained below.

##### Scheduled monuments

- 8.4.3 **PE096 Castle Point Old Fort** shares no physical, historical, visual or other link to the proposed development. Therefore, there will be a **Neutral impact**.
- 8.4.4 **PE030 Garn Wen Burial Chambers, PE033 Pen-Rhiw Burial Chamber and PE518 Parc Hen Standing Stone** share no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development. All three sites lie within the ZTV and theoretically most of the turbine would be visible. However, intervening vegetational cover, development and topographical elements over the distance (in excess of 3.5km) between the sites is likely to shield the development from any significant viewpoint associated with these monuments. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral impact** on all three sites.
- 8.4.5 **PE081 Castell Hendre-Wen** shares no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development. The site is located in an elevated position and enjoys some extensive views in all directions which is not always typical of such monuments. These views therefore appear to be a notable element in the setting of this particular monument and extend across the proposed development area; theoretically the turbine hub would be visible. The site lies 4.8km from the proposed development however and is not likely to be a prominent intrusion into this viewpoint. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral impact** on this site.
- 8.4.6 **PE126 Parc-y-Meirw Standing Stones** shares no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development. The monument lies 3.3km to the east of the proposed development and theoretically most of the proposed turbine would be visible from this location. The visibility of standing stones are often thought to be important elements of their setting, and therefore views from the monuments may also be of significance. This stone row has views over the nearby Gwaun valley, and although views may extend across the proposed development area they are at present difficult to identify due to surrounding vegetation and hedge banks. It is therefore unlikely that the proposed development will be a significant element in these views and so there is considered to be a **Neutral impact** on this site.
- 8.4.7 **PE138 Castell Pant-y-Philli**, which lies 2.6km to the southwest of the proposed development shares no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development. The monument was not accessible at the time of the survey but it occupies a prominent topographical location likely to offer extensive all-round views. Similar to PE081, these views are likely to be a significant element of its setting, indeed intervisibility between those two sites may have been significant when originally built. Theoretically the rotor sweep would be visible from this monument and relatively clear vegetation surrounding the latter would suggest visibility is likely. This visibility is

however, unlikely to block any through-views or intervisibility with any features of significance associated with this monument, and is unlikely to have a significantly larger impact than the current turbine. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact** on this site.

- 8.4.8 **PE139 Caer Penbicas** shares no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development and lies 3.3km to the south. This monument was not accessible at the time of the survey but it also occupies a prominent position and theoretically most of the turbine would be visible from it. However, this site is positioned on the northern side of the Nant y Bugail valley and significant viewpoints are concentrated along that east – west valley and the high ground opposite. The gently curving topography and distance to the proposed development would suggest any views from the monument in that direction would be blocked by intervening hedgerows and other vegetation. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral impact** on this site.
- 8.4.9 **PE259 Ffynnon- Druidion Standing Stone** shares no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development and lies 4.3km to the west. As mentioned previously, views of, and potentially views from, standing stones can be significant elements of their setting. Theoretically the turbine hub would be visible from this location, and extensive views eastward would suggest this is likely. The distance between the sites reduces the visual impact, which is unlikely to be significantly distinct from the current turbine. The proposed development would not block any through-views or intervisibility with any known associated sites. There is therefore considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact** on this site.

Listed buildings and conservation areas

- 8.4.10 Due to the large number of listed buildings within the ZTV many of these are considered as a joint block alongside the conservation areas within which they lie.
- 8.4.11 The **Fishguard Conservation Area** includes 106 listed buildings, one of which is the Grade II\* listed Hermon Baptist Church (LB.ref.12273); the remainder are all Grade II listed. An additional seven Grade II listed buildings lie immediately adjacent to the conservation area. Whilst these sites share no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development, the turbine hub could, theoretically, be visible to the majority of them, and partial visibility has been identified from a number of locations within the conservation area. With the exception of the outlying house of Maesgwynne (LB ref.12298, 26070 and 26071), all listed buildings are arranged along densely populated street frontages and distant views towards the proposed development are not significant factors in their settings; indeed views of listed buildings that include the turbine are likely to be minimal. The Character Appraisal and Management Plan (PCC 2016) for the conservation areas states one of the key characteristics as 'Significant views into, out of and within the Conservation Area', however due to the densely packed nature of much of the conservation area, views towards the proposed development are not considered to be significant. The other key characteristics of the conservation area remain unaffected. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact** on this site.
- 8.4.12 The **Lower Town Conservation Area** includes 35 listed buildings, one of which is the Grade II\* listed Plas Glyn-y-Mel (LB ref. 12256). The remaining sites are all Grade II listed. These sites share no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development but the turbine hub would, theoretically, be visible from some of those within the Quay Street area. However, the densely packed development and vegetation around the steep slopes of the Gwaun valley effectively shield views of the turbine. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral impact** on this site.
- 8.4.13 The **Goodwick Conservation Area** includes nine listed buildings, with a tenth lying immediately to the southwest, all of which are Grade II listed. These sites share no physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development but the turbine hub and rotor sweep are, theoretically, visible from many of them and the conservation

area in general, with photomontages suggesting it would be visible above the rooftops of Fishguard opposite. Goodwick is arranged along the edge of the bay and harbour, therefore views southeast across the bay and Fishguard are significant viewpoints and as stated in the Character Appraisal and Management Plan (PCC 2016), one of the key characteristics is 'Significant views into, out of and within the Conservation Area'. The proposed development would be slightly more prominent than the current turbine but as a single turbine visible in a view of largely 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development it is not considered to be a major alteration in the appreciation of these views, and does not impede views of the harbour itself or indeed Fishguard. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact** on this site.

- 8.4.14 24 listed buildings lie outside the conservation areas and their immediate environments. 4.8km to the northeast is Tabor Baptist Chapel (LB ref. 14946) but no links, visual or otherwise, could be established with the proposed development and the impact is considered to be **Neutral**.
- 8.4.15 A cluster of listed buildings lie within the Gwaun Valley to the east, including Llethr (LB ref.26816), Y Garn (LB ref.26806), St David's Church (LB ref. 87809) and a cluster of buildings at Cwrt (LB refs.13067-9, 26807-8), the main dwelling being Grade II\*. No physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development has been established, though theoretically potential views of the turbine range from partial (Y Garn and St David's church) to full (Cwrt and Llethr). However, only views from the vicinity of Cwrt could be established and these are interrupted by vegetation cover and hedgerows. Such views are likely to be more prominent in periods of low vegetation, but at 2.5km distant there is unlikely to be significant change to the current views in this direction. Subsequently there is considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact** on **Cwrt (LB refs.13067-9, 26807-8)**.
- 8.4.16 To the south lies Llanstinian Bridge (LB ref.13049) and Ciliauwen (LB refs. 26717-9). No physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development has been established. Theoretically potential views of the proposed development include the turbine hub, however vegetation and hedge banks across the intervening rising topography serve to shield the proposed development from view. Therefore, the impact is considered to be **Neutral**.
- 8.4.17 3km to the west lies a cluster of listed buildings at Manorowen (LB refs 13029, 15199-15205) and adjacent Tre-Llewelyn (LB ref.15206). No physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development has been established. Theoretically potential views of the proposed development include the tip of the rotor sweep and occasionally the turbine hub. Views from this area are generally east and northeasterly and therefore include those towards the proposed development, although broken up by vegetation. As only partial elements are intermittently visible the proposed development is unlikely to create a significant addition in these views, therefore the impact is considered to be **Neutral**.
- 8.4.18 Finally, to the northwest, two listed building lie above Goodwick, Pen-rhiw (LB ref.12381) and Ffynnon Clun (LB ref.12267). No physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development has been established. Theoretically potential views of the proposed development range from the rotor sweep to the entire turbine. Ffynnon Clun is however surrounded by mature vegetation and no viewpoints could be established of the proposed development, and Pen-Rhiw is part of a complex of large farm buildings, some of which lie within the viewshed towards the proposed development and likely obscure it. Therefore, the impact is considered to be **Neutral**.

#### Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 8.4.19 **Plas Glyn y Mel Historic Park and Garden (PGW (Dy) 22 (PEM))** lies on the edge of the Lower Town conservation area and extends along the valley side to the east. No physical, historical or archaeological link to the proposed development has been established. Theoretically part of the registered area has partial views of the proposed

development, including the turbine hub and rotor tip. The area was not visited during the assessment, however the part of the registered area that include theoretical views now comprises heavily overgrown steep cliffs. The picturesque walks that would once have traversed the steeper valley slopes no longer offer views that would incorporate the proposed development. Therefore, there is considered to be a **Neutral impact**.

8.4.20 **Manorowen (PGW (Dy) 64 (PEM))** is associated with a cluster of listed buildings (LB refs 13029, 15199-15205), discussed in section 8.4.17 above. The proposed development is considered to be a **Neutral impact**.

8.4.21 **Fishguard Bay Hotel (PGW (Dy) 63 (PEM))** is also associated with a listed building (LB ref.12345) and Goodwick conservation area, discussed in section 8.4.13 above. The proposed development is considered to be a **Neutral to Slight Adverse impact**.

#### Historic Landscapes

8.4.22 **Pen Gaer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 11)** lies partly within the ZTV to the northwest. Theoretically some southerly facing slopes on the edge of the registered historic landscape include views of the entire turbine. These registered landscapes are subdivided into a series of Historic Landscape Character Areas in order to better characterise and understand the significance of the landscape. The area that includes any potential views is HLCA Llanwnda, a windswept area of small irregular fields divided by stony banks and walls, dispersed farms and small clusters of settlement, largely later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. Archaeological sites are mixed and cover a wide time period, including some Neolithic chambered tombs, and Bronze Age burial mounds and standing stones along the southeast edge of the area. The proposed development is unlikely to affect any of these characteristics or impede views of the area or encroach into those views. Views from the area towards the proposed development are relatively minimal, the current turbine is difficult to discern from publicly accessible areas. The proposed development is considered to have a **Neutral impact**.

8.4.23 **LANDMAP Cefn-y-dre Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46232)** encompasses the proposed development site. The characteristic settlement, enclosure and transport pattern will however remain unaffected, as will the noted archaeological sites. The occasional tall modern development, such as the nearby communications mast, is already a noted character element. The change from the current turbine to a larger version will result in a more visually dominant element of this landscape, but given the lack of any other notable impacts this is considered to be a **Slight Adverse impact**.



## 9 CONCLUSIONS

### 9.1 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

- 9.1.1 No specific historic assets have been identified within the proposed development area. A generally low potential for late post-medieval agricultural activity has been noted, likely to be of low archaeological importance. Proposed development works are considered to have a **Neutral** to **Slight Adverse** impact upon any such remains, should they be present.
- 9.1.2 No designated historic assets or other assets of high importance will be directly impacted by the proposed development. The potential impact upon the setting of any such monument was examined but as no physical, historical, archaeological or other more direct tangible links could be established between the proposed development area and surrounding high status assets, the potential impacts to settings were confined to possible visual impacts. As such, any high status assets that lay within a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), within a limit of 5km from the proposed development, were examined.
- 9.1.3 Seven scheduled monuments lay within the ZTV or 2km of the proposed development. Of these, a **Neutral** to **Slight Adverse** impact was identified on PE138 Castell Pant-y-Phillip and PE259 Ffynnon- Druidion Standing Stone, due to the visibility of the proposed development from these sites.
- 9.1.4 183 listed buildings lay within the ZTV or 2km of the proposed development. The large number is due to the fact that 159 of these listed building lie within or adjacent to the three conservation areas of Fishguard, Lower Town and Goodwick. A **Neutral** to **Slight Adverse** impact was identified on the Fishguard and Goodwick conservation areas, as well as on the outlying listed buildings of Cwrt (LB refs.13067-9, 26807-8) to the east, due to views from these sites/areas that include the proposed development.
- 9.1.5 Three registered historic parks and gardens lie within the ZTV or within 2km of the proposed development. Of these a **Neutral** to **Slight Adverse** impact was identified on Fishguard Bay Hotel (PGW (Dy) 63 (PEM)), due to views of the proposed development which it shares with listed building LB 12345 and Goodwick conservation area.
- 9.1.6 Part of the Pen Gaer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 11) lies within the ZTV, however the proposed development is considered to have a **Neutral** impact on this landscape.
- 9.1.7 A **Slight Adverse** impact has been identified to the LANDMAP historic landscape area of Cefn-y-dre (PMBRKHL46232), as the proposed development lies within this area, but most noted character elements will remain unaffected.
- 9.1.8 No other significant impacts have been identified.

**Table 7:** Assessment of impacts

Site	Ref. No.	Potential	Value	Site Status	Physical Impact	Setting Impact
General archaeological potential	-	Low	Low	-	Neutral to Slight Adverse	-
Castell Pant-y-Phillip	PE138	-	High	Scheduled monument	None	Neutral to Slight Adverse
Ffynnon- Druidion Standing Stone	PE259	-	High	Scheduled monument	None	Neutral to Slight Adverse
Fishguard Conservation Area (inc. listed buildings)		-	High (LBs Medium – High)	Conservation area (inc. listed buildings)	None	Neutral to Slight Adverse
Goodwick Conservation Area (inc. listed buildings)		-	High (LBs Medium)	Conservation area (inc. listed buildings)	None	Neutral to Slight Adverse
Cwrt	LB refs.13067-9, 26807-8	-	High (LB 13067) to Medium	Grade II* (LB 13067) and grade II listed buildings	None	Neutral to Slight Adverse
Fishguard Bay Hotel	PGW (Dy) 63 (PEM)	-	High	Historic Park and Garden	None	Neutral to Slight Adverse
Cefn-y-dre - LANDMAP Historic Landscape	PMBRKHL4623 2	High	Medium	-	None	Slight Adverse

## **9.2 Mitigation**

- 9.2.1 Mitigation measures are suggestions only. Any recommendations for archaeological mitigation rests with the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.
- 9.2.2 The archaeological potential and importance of the proposed development appears low and therefore, in line with the previous development, no further intrusive archaeological mitigation is suggested for the proposed development works.
- 9.2.3 A potential visual impact has been identified on a number of high status assets in the surrounding landscape. This impact can only be fully mitigated by removing a significant element of the development or through a significant change of location, unlikely in terms of balancing the viability of the proposed development and the impact it would have, which is generally considered to be relatively minor.
- 9.2.4 Part of a registered historic landscape lies within the ZTV, although the impact upon this landscape is considered to be neutral. It would seem unlikely therefore that any further assessment (ASIDOHL) would be required for this proposed development.

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