

TREWERN FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services
For: Mr & Mrs M Watkins.



Heneb

HENEB – DYFED ARCHAEOLOGY

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TREWERN FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

by

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TREWERN FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Client	Mr & Mrs M Watkins, Trewern Farm Ltd
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Event Record No 130761

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**TREWERN FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology	2
1.3 Abbreviations	4
1.4 Illustrations	4
1.5 Timeline	4
2 POLICES AND GUIDANCE	6
2.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act	6
2.2 Planning Policy Wales	6
2.3 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment	6
2.4 Local Development Plan	7
3 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	8
4 DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS	11
4.1 General	11
4.2 Scheduled Monuments	11
4.3 Listed Buildings	12
4.4 Conservation Areas	13
4.5 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	13
4.6 Registered Historic Landscapes	13
5 NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS	16
5.1 General	16
5.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic	16
5.3 Bronze Age	16
5.4 Iron Age	17
5.5 Roman	17
5.6 Early Medieval and Medieval	17
5.7 Post-Medieval and Modern	18
6 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE	24
6.1 General	24
6.2 Previous Archaeological Work	24
6.3 Historic Mapping	24
6.4 Aerial and Historic Photography	27
6.5 LiDAR	29
6.6 Site Visit	30

7 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, IMPORTANCE AND SETTING	40
7.1 Potential	41
7.2 Setting	41
8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT	45
8.1 Development Proposals	45
8.2 Impact Assessment Criteria	45
8.3 Physical Impacts upon Historic Assets	47
8.4 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Assets	47
9 CONCLUSIONS	49
9.1 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment	49
9.2 Mitigation	50
10 SOURCES	51
FIGURES	
Figure 1 Location of proposed development area	9
Figure 2 Draft location plan	10
Figure 3 Map showing designated historic assets	15
Figure 4 Non-designated historic assets in the 1km search area	23
Figure 5 1810 early Ordnance Survey drawing	25
Figure 6 1843 parish tithe map	26
Figure 7 1889 Ordnance Survey map	27
Figure 8 LiDAR data at 1mDSM	30
Figure 9 Proposed block plan	46
TABLES	
Table 1 Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	5
Table 2 Historic assets recorded on the HER and other databases	19
Table 3 Site potential definitions	40
Table 4 Site importance definitions	40
Table 5 Assessment of impacts	49
PHOTOS	
Photos 01–03 Historic aerial photographs	28-29
Photos 04–18 Site visit photographs	32-39

TREWERN FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology were commissioned by Mr & Mrs Watkins of Trewern Farm Ltd to provide an historic environment desk-based assessment on a proposed nutrient storage tank at Trewern, Felindre Farchog, Pembrokeshire (SN 08965 38620).

The assessment has identified a slight to moderate adverse impact upon a possible medieval trackway and general archaeological potential of low to medium importance. A neutral to slight adverse impact has also been identified to the setting of two scheduled monuments and one listed building. Proposals to mitigate the impact upon the archaeological resource are suggested.

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CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology gan Mr a Mrs Watkins o Trewern Farm Ltd i ddarparu asesiad desg amgylchedd hanesyddol ar danc storio maetholion arfaethedig yn Nhrewern, Felindre Farchog, Sir Benfro (SN 08965 38620).

Mae'r asesiad wedi nodi effaith andwyol fach i gymedrol ar lwybr canoloesol posibl a photensial archeolegol cyffredinol o bwysigrwydd isel i ganolig. Mae effaith andwyol niwtral i fach hefyd wedi'i nodi ar leoliad dwy heneb gofrestredig ac un adeilad rhestredig. Awgrymir cynigion i liniaru'r effaith ar yr adnodd archeolegol.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposal and Commission

- 1.1.1 The Trust for Welsh Archaeology- Dyfed Region (henceforth known as Heneb-Dyfed Region) was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Watkins of Trewern Farm Ltd to prepare a historic environment desk-based assessment for a proposed new nutrient store on land north of Trewern Farm, Felindre Farchog, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 08965 38620).
- 1.1.2 The proposed nutrient store is located 1.0km southwest of the village of Felindre Farchog in Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The development site is part of Trewern Farm with the main farmhouse sitting c.400m to the south of the proposed works.
- 1.1.3 The site is located in a rich archaeological and historical area with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval evidence. Key sites in the surrounding area include Carn Ingli, an Iron Age hillfort (PRN 1494), located c.3km southwest of the proposed works, Pentre Ifan, a Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 1471), located 1.8km to the southeast, and Nevern castle (PRN 1601) located c.1.7km northwest of the proposed works. Due to the potential for archaeological and historical remains, Harries Planning Design Management, on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Watkins, have requested a historic environment desk-based assessment of the proposed development.
- 1.1.4 The assessment will help inform the design scheme and accompany a the planning application for development (planning application number NP/24/0206/FUL). The local planning authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.
- 1.1.5 This historic environment desk-based assessment is a primarily desk-based study of the site area and provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area, highlighting possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.

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 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 defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated by CIfA as:

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

- 1.2.3 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 assessment of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the proposed development site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present. 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 any surrounding designated historic assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites. This utilises the best practice guidance in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017).

1.2.6 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:

- Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) data and other relevant information;
- National Monuments Record of Wales information as held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth;
- Identification of any scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, historic landscape character areas, or conservation areas within or in the vicinity of the site area;
- Accessible bibliographic, cartographic and photographic information held at the National Library of Wales and regional archives;
- Historic and current aerial photographs;
- Relevant web-based information, including cartographic information, satellite imagery, geological information and LiDAR data;
- Relevant information held by the landowner/developer;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

1.2.7 An initial search area of 1km from the boundary of the development area has been used to identify sites recorded on the HER and other sources and was also used to examine the potential impact on the setting of high status, designated, historic assets in the surrounding landscape. Where potential wider ranging impacts on designated historic assets beyond the 1km search area have been identified, these have been included within the assessment as well.

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; and*
- *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).

References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.4 Illustrations

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

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline 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 ¹	1536 – 1750	
Industrial period	1750 – 1899	
Modern	20th century onwards	

Note: ¹The 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 been amended by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

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

2.1.2 The Act also amends the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* and 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 to 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 the Welsh Government.

2.3.4 This report will also make reference to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely:

- *Conservation Principles* (March 2011);
- *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (May 2017);
- *Managing Historic Character in Wales* (May 2017); and
- *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (May 2017).

2.4 Local Development Plan

2.4.1 The site lies largely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP). The PCNP Authority Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in September 2020 (end date 2031) and sets out the planning development strategy for the area. The LDP policies are set out in line with national policy and guidance outlined above but also set out policies and proposals to meet the long term vision for the park.

2.4.2 The historic environment is seen as a special quality of the national park and the LDP states one of its aims is:

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

3 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies in the corner of a field to the north of Trewern Farm and on the north side of an unnamed road, around 1km to the southwest of the village of Felindre Farchog (SN 08965 38620).
- 3.2 The site has until recently been used as a general storage area adjacent to a farm track, at the junction of two fields in mixed agricultural use. The surrounding fields are bounded by hedgerows on earth banks. The modern complex of Trewern Farmstead lies alongside the local road around 200m to the south, with the traditional farmstead and former gentry house of Trewern lying to the south of that. A number of farmsteads, some quite large, dot the local landscape. The nearest nucleated settlements are the village of Felindre Farchog 1km to the northeast, Nevern 1.5km to the northwest, and Newport 3km to the west.
- 3.3 The site is located at around 90mOD on slightly undulating ground at the top of the south side of the Nyfer Valley. The river itself lies at its closest 450m to the northeast, flowing out to sea at Newport to the west. The land continues to rise to the south and west onto the northern slopes of the Preseli Mountains.
- 3.4 The underlying geology of the site consists of lacustrine silt and clay deposits originating in the Quaternary period which overlie a solid geology of Fishguard Volcanic Group rocks originating during the Abereiddian Age (BGS viewer 2024).

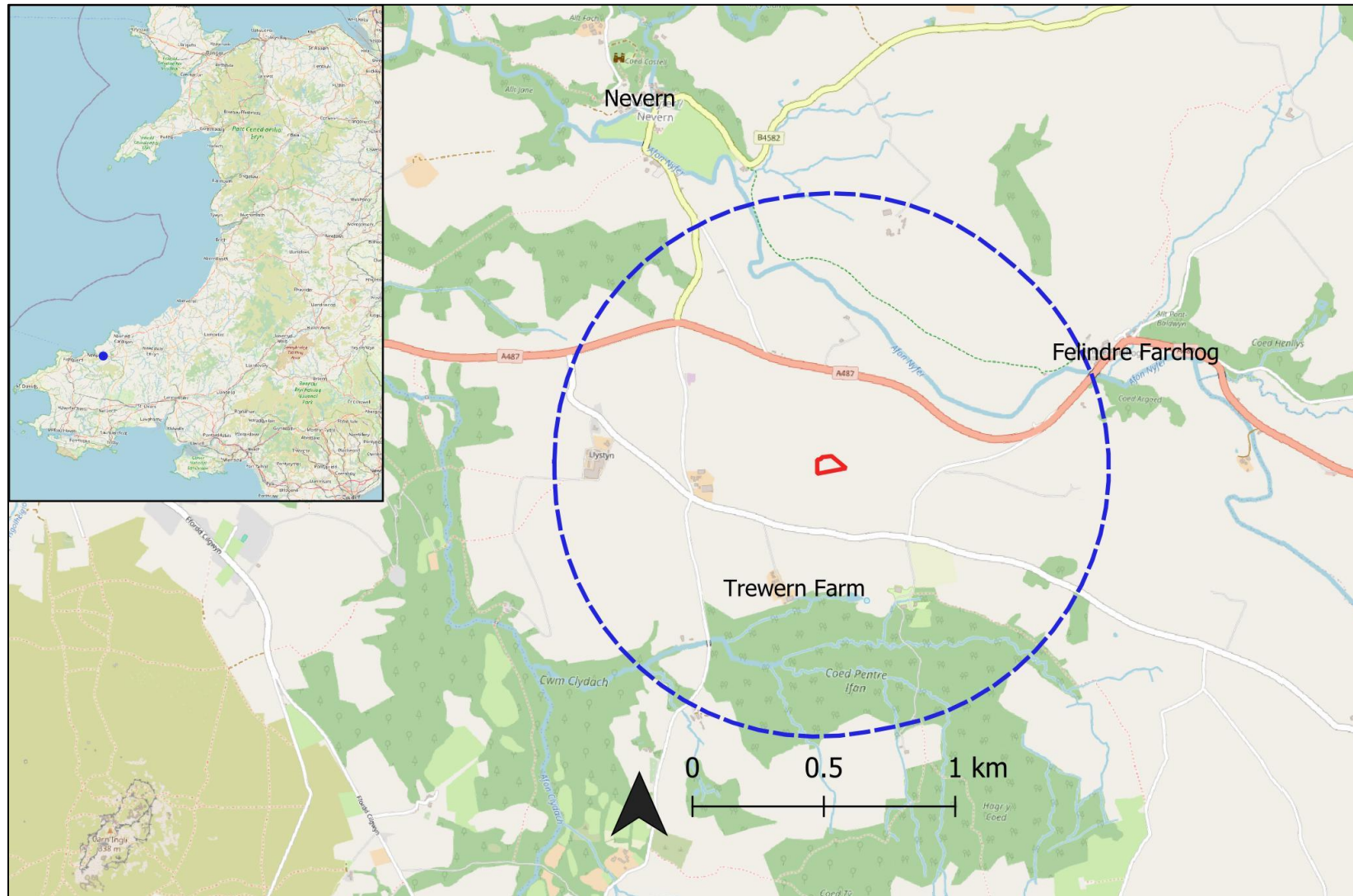


Figure 1: Proposed development area in red. 1km archaeological and historical impact search radius outlined in blue.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 27/03/24

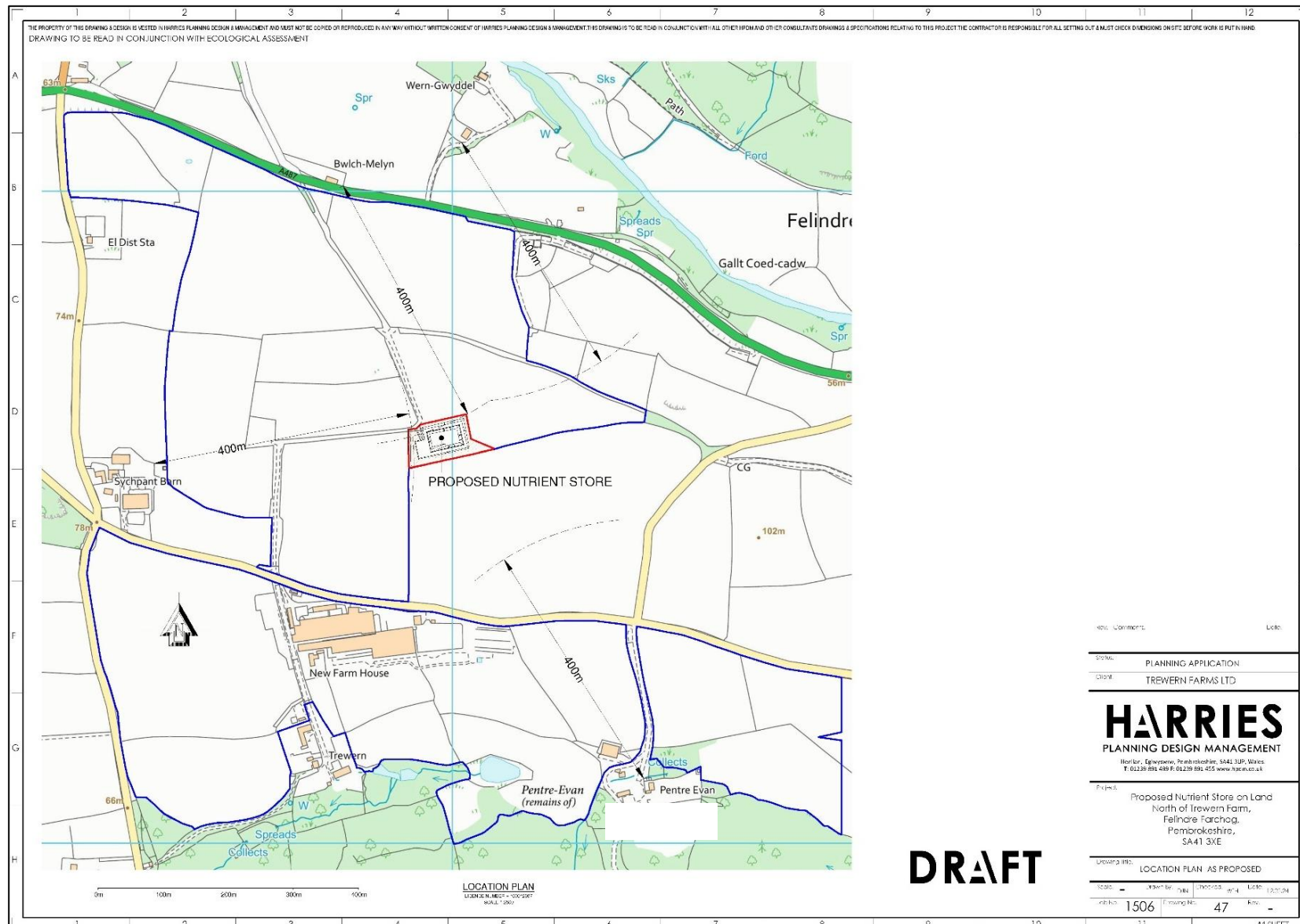


Figure 2: Draft location plan of proposed nutrient store (Plan provided by client).

4 DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS (Fig 3)

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 A search of data held on several databases was made of historic assets within a 1km radius search area from the edge of the proposed development boundary. Designated assets beyond this search area were also considered for potential wider-ranging impacts, as outlined below. These designated assets are described first, as they largely comprise assets with some form of statutory protection.

4.2 Scheduled Monuments

- 4.2.1 Scheduled monuments are historic and archaeological sites considered to be of national importance. They are given legal protection, and the impact of development upon these sites and their settings are considerations of the planning process.
- 4.2.2 There are no scheduled monuments within the proposed development area, or within the 1km search area surrounding the site.
- 4.2.3 In the wider landscape there are several sites to the south and west with notable viewpoints that may be worth considering. Around 2.6km to the southwest lies Mynydd Carningli which rises to around 330mOD, offering extensive views of the surrounding countryside and coast. Lying within this potential viewshed on the northeast slopes are **PE011 Carn Ingli Camp**, **PE495 Carn Llwyd Ring Cairn** and **PE019 Carn Ingli Round Barrows**.
- 4.2.4 On the north facing slopes of rising ground around 1.8km to the south lies **PE008 Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb**, with **PE504 Standing Stone SSW of Pentre Ifan** lying nearby.
- 4.2.5 Around 2.8km to the east **PE172 Castell Mawr**, an Iron Age hillfort, occupies a prominent hilltop with potential extensive views. Other similar scheduled Iron Age enclosures lie in the vicinity, such as PE173, PE174 and PE 175, along with PE481 to the west, and PE 306 to the northeast, but these occupy lower lying locations with no obvious visual or other connection to the proposed development site.
- 4.2.6 Around 1.6km to the northwest lie a group of scheduled monuments within Nevern, including the early medieval inscribed stones PE151 and PE161 at Nevern Church, the medieval castle PE160 overlooking the village, and the carved cross PE161 on the road between the two. Of these only **PE160 Castell Nanhyfer** has any potential visual links to the proposed development locality.
- 4.2.7 Of these surrounding scheduled monuments therefore only the following are considered to have any potential links to the proposed development site:
- **PE008 Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb** represents the impressive remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb, used as a funerary monument, surviving as three standing stones supporting a large capstone.
 - **PE011 Carn Ingli Camp**. an extensive hillfort site with remains of stone wall defences, circular huts, paddocks and tracks. The site is ostensibly dated to the Iron Age but has clearly seen use and reuse over long periods of time, some possibly as early as the Neolithic.
 - **PE019 Carn Ingli Round Barrows** PE019 represents up to three Bronze Age round barrows or cairns on the northeast slope, although these sites may not survive, or have become confused with similar records in the area.
 - **PE160 Castell Nanhyfer** is the site of a medieval (largely 12th century) motte and bailey castle, with a further inner enclosure defended by a rock cut ditch and stone wall.

- **PE172 Castell Mawr**, a hillfort defended by a double bank and ditch, likely dating to the Iron Age.
- **PE495 Carn Llwyd Ring Cairn**, a Bronze Age ring cairn on the northern slopes, visible as a grass-covered stony bank enclosing an area 7.5m in diameter.
- **PE504 Standing Stone SSW of Pentre Ifan** is a large standing stone, known as Pen Feidr Coedan, standing close to Pentre Ifan but likely dating to the Bronze Age.

4.3 Listed Buildings

- 4.3.1 Listed buildings are buildings and structures of national importance given legal protection by being placed on a 'List' of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Buildings on the list are given one of three grades which denote their level of importance (Grade I, II* 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 no listed buildings within the proposed development area.
- 4.3.3 There are a number of listed buildings that lie within the 1km search area surrounding the proposed development site. These can be separated into four main groups. Around 500m to the south lies a collection of buildings at **Trewern**, which includes the grade II* listed Trewern (ref. 12808), grade II listed Outbuildings West of Trewern (ref.12811), Stable Block at Trewern (ref.12810) and Privy at Trewern (ref.12809).
- 4.3.4 Around 600m to the south of the proposed development, to the east of Trewern, lies the **Pentre Evan**. This group includes the grade II listed Evan Farmhouse (ref.12799), Outbuildings to the right of Evan Farmhouse (ref.12800) and Former Barn at Pentre Evan Farm (ref. 12801).
- 4.3.5 Around 800m to the north, on the opposite side of the Nyfer Valley, lies **Llwyngoras**. This includes the grade II* listed Llwyngoras (ref.12772), the grade II listed Outbuilding (ref.12773), Coachhouse (ref.12774) and L-plan range of Outbuildings (ref.12775).
- 4.3.6 At the base of the valley, 500m to the north of the proposed development site, lies the grade II listed **Wern Gwyddel** (ref.12812).
- 4.3.7 Potential impacts to listed buildings are generally confined to the initial 1km search area, however one further outlying building has also been included, the grade II* listed **Church of St Brynarch (ref.12746)** within Nevern, 1.5km to the northwest.
- 4.3.8 In list form, the following listed buildings are considered to have potential links to the proposed development site:
- **12746 Church of St Brynarch**, a 15th century parish church with an earlier tower and all much restored during the 19th century.
 - **12772 Llwyngoras**, a 16th century gentry house of the Bowen family, with later alterations.
 - **12773 Outbuildings to the SE of Llwyngoras**, farm building built in the 19th century.
 - **12774 Coachhouse at Llwyngoras**, built in the 19th century.
 - **12775 L Plan range of outbuilding to the NE of Llwyngoras**, agricultural buildings built in the early and later 19th century.
 - **12799 Evan Farmhouse**, a mid to late 19th century farmhouse.

- **12800 Outbuildings to the right of Evan Farmhouse**, a mid to late 19th century outbuilding attached to the southern end of the farmhouse.
- **12801 Former Barn at Pentre Evan Farm**, possibly late 15th or early 16th century and part of the original gentry house, later converted into a barn.
- **12808 Trewern**, a significant 16th and 18th century gentry house of the Warren family.
- **12809 Privy at Trewern**, a late 18th or early 19th century outdoor toilet.
- **12810 Stable Block at Trewern**, dating to the late 18th or early 19th century two-storey stable.
- **12811 Outbuildings by Pond W of Trewern**, possibly early 19th century in date.
- **12812 Wern Gwyddel**, a late 18th or early 19th century cottage.

4.4 Conservation Areas

- 4.4.1 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 it considers to be of special historic and/or architectural value.
- 4.4.2 There are no conservation areas within 1km of the site. The closest such site is Newport, 3km to the west.

4.5 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 4.5.1 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 help protect and preserve essential features of these parks and gardens, and enable their significance and character to be protected through the planning system.
- 4.5.2 There are no registered historic parks and gardens within the 1km radius search area. The nearest is Nevern Churchyard 1.5km to the northwest, but this shares no visual or other tangible link to the proposed development area.

4.6 Registered Historic Landscapes

- 4.6.1 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.
- 4.6.2 The **Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)7)** lies 200m to the south of the proposed development area, the boundary formed by the local road. Although lying outside the bounds of the registered landscape, it does lie within the Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) **280 Eglwysrwrw**. The registered Historic Landscape is subdivided into a number of these HLCA in order to better characterise the historic environment, and these areas often extend beyond the limits of the registered landscape, forming part of the setting for that landscape.
- 4.6.3 **HLCA 280 Eglwysrwrw** is an extensive area lying across a rolling hilly landscape to the north of Mynydd Preseli and consists of rich pasture-land divided into medium-size fields, dispersed dwellings, religious buildings and small villages.

Stone is the tradition building material, but modern materials are also used. Field boundaries are of earth and topped with hedges. The two villages of Felindre Farchog and Eglwyswrw lie on the main A487(T) road which crosses this area.

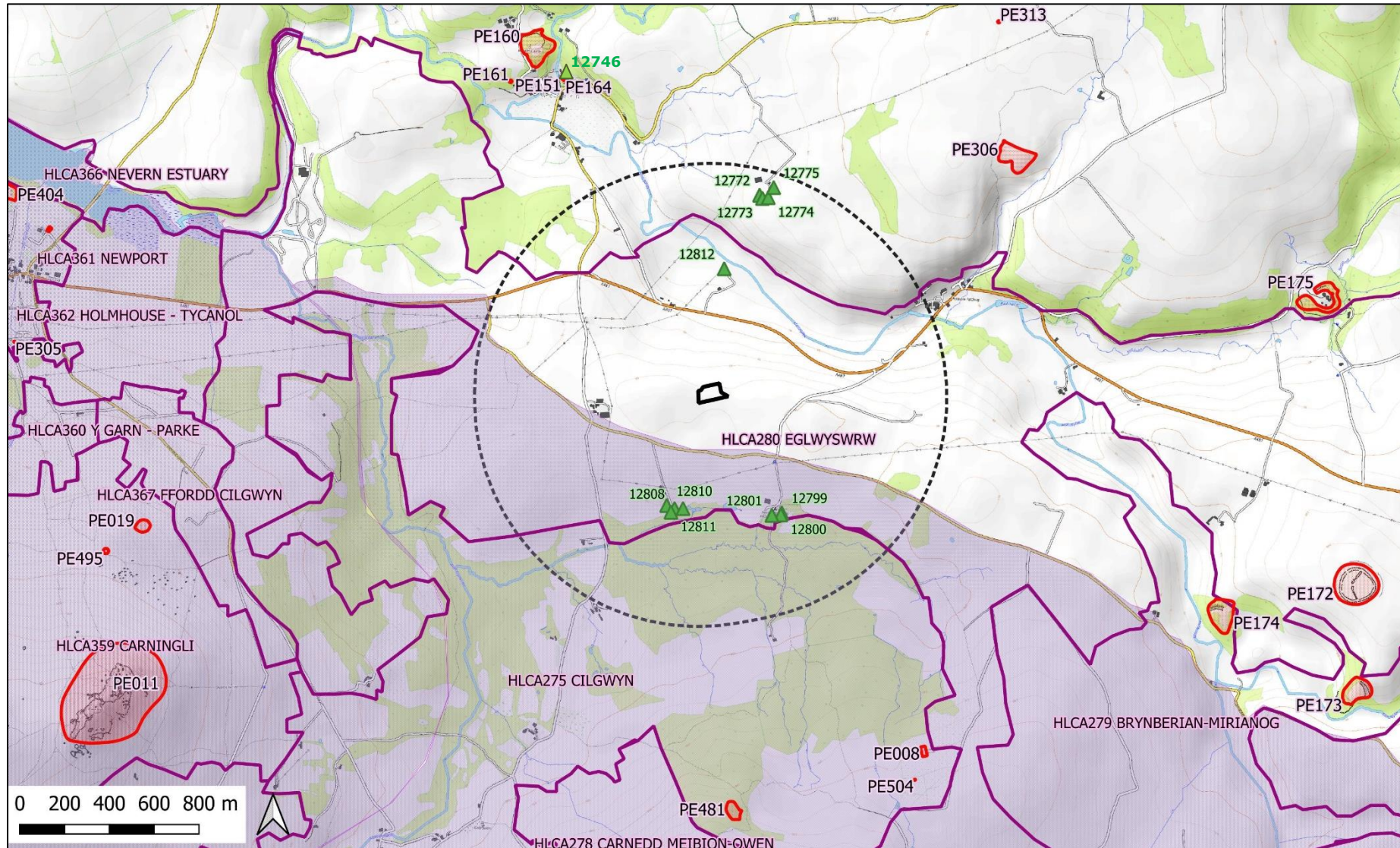


Figure 3: Map showing scheduled monuments (red), listed buildings (green) and historic landscape areas (purple, the registered Historic Landscape is shaded, HLCA's outlined) within the local area. The 1km radius search area represented by the dotted line.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 10/05/24

5 NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 A search of the regional HER and other databases was made within the 1km search area (Table 2 and Fig 4). The HER records 67 historic assets within the search area. Two additional historic assets are recorded in the NMR database, held and maintained by the RCAHMS, and four additional artefacts are recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme. None of these sites are located within the proposed development area, the closest being PRN 126597, around 250m to the west.
- 5.1.2 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the development area and its environs for each period, along with the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period.

5.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 5.2.1 Sites of a Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date are rare in the general archaeological record of this area and the potential in this area appears to be negligible.
- 5.2.2 There are no records of Neolithic date within the 1km search area. However, significant Neolithic sites lie in the wider landscape, including the chambered tombs of Pentre Ifan (PE008) and Carreg Coetan (PE056). The Preseli hills are known to contain a number of very significant Neolithic sites, including the probable sources of the Bluestones used at Stonehenge and it would seem that the area was of great significance during this period. The larger monuments survive as obvious features in the landscape, but the remains of settlement sites are elusive although a number must have been present in the region. Given the presence of these sites in the wider landscape a potential for Neolithic activity cannot be discounted, although the lack of evidence within the search area would suggest this remains a low potential within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

5.3 Bronze Age

- 5.3.1 There are four records of Bronze Age date within the search area, as well as a further prehistoric site of potential Bronze Age date. These sites include two standing stones (PRNs 4472 and 128119), a round barrow (PRN 4475), a burnt mound (PRN 102359) and a circular enclosure (PRN 126597).
- 5.3.2 The two standing stones lie to the southwest. These features can date to multiple periods but Bronze Age standings stones are a noted feature of the wider landscape. The structures are somewhat enigmatic, but excavations have shown some to be part of larger sites of ritual activity, no doubt adapted for different uses throughout their long history. The round barrow lies beyond Temple Bar to the northwest but is based on place-name evidence only. Such sites were used as funerary and ritual monuments in the Bronze Age, and were often, although by no means exclusively, located in prominent visual locations on hill and valley tops.
- 5.3.3 The burnt mound (PRN 102359) was uncovered during excavations alongside the A487, within the valley to the north. These mounds of heated stones and charcoal are the result of heating water, the function of which remains unclear, but is suggestive of potential settlement nearby. In themselves these sites do not indicate a particularly significant potential for Bronze Age activity within the proposed development area, but similar to the Neolithic period there is significant evidence of Bronze Age activity in the wider landscape to suggest a settled, partly enclosed and exploited landscape during the Bronze Age.
- 5.3.4 The remaining site, PRN 126597, is recorded as a circular enclosure visible from aerial photographs. There is little further information recorded about this site

however, therefore its extent, appearance and potential date remain unclear. Ditched enclosures could have a broad prehistoric date. Iron Age enclosures are a particular feature of the regional landscape, although such a site could easily be earlier in date and Bronze Age enclosures are also recorded, albeit less commonly.

5.4 Iron Age

- 5.4.1 As suggested above, the circular enclosure PRN 126597 could potentially represent an Iron Age enclosure, but without further details this is difficult to assess. There are no further Iron Age sites recorded within the 1km search area. Once again however there are significant Iron Age sites in the wider landscape, largely comprising defended enclosures occupying coastal and valley promontories, but also including some larger hillforts. These lie within a landscape of multiple individual enclosures, of varying shapes and size with some being massive, such as Carn Ingli hillfort, but all enclosed in defensive banks and ditches. These enclosures no doubt performed a variety of functions and would have been connected to a landscape including unenclosed settlements, farms and routeways but often it is only the defended enclosures that have been identified. The potential for an Iron Age enclosure in close proximity to the west would suggest a possible heightened potential for associated archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

5.5 Roman

- 5.5.1 There are no recorded sites of Roman date within the search area, although the discovery of a mid 4th century Roman coin has been recorded in the valley to the north, hinting at the possibility of activity within and around the valley throughout this period. Further afield some potential Roman activity has been recorded on the east side of Newport around the A487, suggesting a routeways around the east side of Newport, although at present there is no current indication that the A487 follows the route of a Roman road as it passes through the search area.

5.6 Early Medieval and Medieval

- 5.6.1 Evidence of activity during the early medieval period is generally quite rare, although Nevern to the northwest appears to have been a particular focus of activity during this period, containing a number of inscribed stones of 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th century date. Nevern church is likely to have its origins as an ecclesiastical settlement in the early medieval period, and Nevern may have been a seat of local power. During excavations alongside the A487 within the valley to the north of the proposed development several small features were identified, with one pit radiocarbon dated to the 10th century (PRN 102359). This was interpreted as the remains of a small, possible temporary, settlement (Crane 2008), but is further evidence of continued activity along the valley during the early medieval period.
- 5.6.2 During the medieval period this area lay within the Cantref Cemaes, which was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who held it as the Barony of Cemaes until the 14th century. Welsh systems of tenure appear to have persisted throughout the area, with the subsequent development of a number of small landholdings. Each of these was associated with a gentry house of varying status, which includes Pentre Evan to the south, and possibly Trewern as well.
- 5.6.3 Pentre Evan (PRN 1484) was the home to the Bowen family by the late 15th or early 16th century and may have been the seat of the family since the 14th century. The medieval house may in part survive as a barn (PRN 58960) within the current farm complex (PRN 58959). To the west lies the farm of Llystyn, the placename suggesting another potential medieval site (PRN 12029). A 'Llys' can refer to a medieval court or local administrative centre, although at present there is no archaeological evidence of medieval activity at this site. The farm name is however

recorded as early as 1434 (Charles 1992). Trewern farmhouse (PRN 6673) may have been built in the post-medieval period, but the name Trewern may have been referenced in the 13th and 14th centuries and does appear in a few 15th century documents (Charles 1992).

- 5.6.4 Medieval objects have also been unearthed in the Temple Bar area to the northeast, close to the crossroad of the A487 and the B4582. These include two lead spindle whorls of general medieval date, and a 15th century silver spoon.
- 5.6.5 Although these sites do not indicate any specific activity within the proposed development area they are indications that the local landscape was settled, and it is likely it was being subdivided and farmed by the medieval period with the likelihood that the proposed development area lay within this enclosed agricultural landscape.

5.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.7.1 The majority of recorded archaeological sites in the search area are post-medieval in date and record a largely rural agricultural area with some industry. It is likely much of the settlement and enclosure pattern across this area had been established by the early part of the post-medieval period. Pentre Evan (PRN 1484) passed from the Bowens to the Philipps family by the late 16th century, with a new farmhouse eventually built in the 19th century (PRN 58958). Trewern (PRN 6673) was built in the late 16th century for the Warren family and was one of the most significant gentry houses for the region. This too developed into a farmstead (PRN 120303) and serves to highlight the early nature of field enclosures across this area, including the proposed development site. Llwyngoras (PRN 48011) on the opposite side of the valley was another 16th century gentry house that subsequently became part of a large farmstead (PRN 120280).
- 5.7.2 Many other farmsteads are also recorded, such as Allt Goch (PRN 120283), Argoed (PRN 120305), Coed Cadw (PRN 120304), Llwyn-bedw (PRN 120300), Llystyn (PRN 120287), Plas-y-ffynnon (PRN 120285), Sychpant (PRN 120288), Temple Bar (PRN 120284), Ty'r-feidr (PRN 120286) and Wern Gwyddel (PRN 45312). Several individual cottages are also recorded (PRNs 45308, 45309, 45310, 45311, 45313, 58971 and 104328), likely housing largely agricultural workers and their families. All indications of a relatively densely populated and very active agricultural landscape by the later post-medieval period. Processing of this agricultural produce can be seen in some local mill sites (PRN 45314, NPRN 40251).
- 5.7.3 Although clearly largely agricultural, there was some industrial elements to the local landscape. Several quarries are recorded (PRNs 18617, 18618, 18635 and 18677), although largely small-scale and local in nature. One quarry (PRN 121710) is recorded as early as the 17th century (Owen 1603), producing 'the finest stones'. Mining adits have also been recorded along the river (PRN 25476), thought to be relatively early 18th century mines. There appears to be little record of this site or what it may have mined.
- 5.7.4 Although some farmsteads and cottages have been abandoned, this early post-medieval agricultural landscape has persisted through to the present day.

Table 2: Historic assets recorded on the HER and other databases within the 1km radius study area.

PRN / Ref.	Name	Type	Period	NGR
1484	Pentre-Evan; Pentre Ifan	Mansion	Medieval; Post Medieval	SN09253807
4472	Parc Maen Hir	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	SN08293832
4475	Garn	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	SN08243934
5710	Castell Cadw	Place Name	Unknown	SN09253893
6673	Tre Weryn; Trewern	Dwelling	Post Medieval	SN08783815
12029	Llystyn	Llys; Unknown	Unknown; Medieval; Post-Medieval	SN08143862
14801	Argoed	Archaeological Feature; Unknown	Unknown	SN09863849
18604	Pont-Y-Velindre	Bridge	Post Medieval	SN09983896
18617		Quarry	Post Medieval	SN08503879
18618	Llystyn Isaf	Quarry	Post Medieval	SN0813638787
18635	Chwarel Llystyn	Quarry	Post Medieval	SN08403851
18646	Dol Bont	Bridge	Post Medieval	SN08563793
18677		Sand Pit	Post Medieval	SN08753807
25476	Gallt Coed-Cadw	Mining Feature	Post Medieval	SN0967038791
26524	Argoed	Lime Kiln	Post Medieval	SN09923851
33693	Pentre-Evan wood	Trackway	Post Medieval	SN09003800
33694	Pentre-Evan wood	Trackway	Post Medieval	SN08853762
33695	Pentre-Evan wood	Trackway	Post Medieval	SN08853778
33696	Pentre-Evan wood	Boundary Bank	Post Medieval	SN09003800
33697	Pentre-Evan wood	Bank (Earthwork)	Post Medieval	SN09203794
33698	Pentre-Evan wood	Ditch	Post Medieval	SN09453780

Trewern Farm, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

33699	Pentre-Evan wood	Trackway	Post Medieval	SN09633781
33702	Pentre-Evan wood	Boundary Bank	Post Medieval	SN09333763
33704	Pentre-Evan wood	Trackway	Post Medieval	SN09333762
33788	Pentre-Evan Wood	Pit Cluster	Post Medieval	SN09373778
33789	Pentre-Evan Wood	Saw Pit	Post Medieval	SN09233774
45308	Ty'r Feidr	Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0902039080
45309	Bwlch Y Melyn	Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0881339016
45310	Lookabout	Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0916038950
45311	Castell Cadw	Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0925038922
45312	Wern Gwyddel	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0905039180
45313		Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0853337969
45314	Dol-Bont Woollen Factory	Woollen Mill	Post Medieval	SN0842037962
45388	Sychpant	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	SN08473854
45389	Sychpant Cowshed	Cow Shed	Post Medieval	SN08453856
48011	Llwyngorras	Country House	Post Medieval	SN09203950
58931	Llwyngoras, Including Garden Walls with Gate Piers	House & Garden Walls and Gatepiers	Post Medieval	SN0920639504
58932	Outbuilding To SE.Of Llwyngoras,	Outbuilding	Post Medieval	SN0921839492
58933	Coach House at Llwyngoras,	Coach House	Post Medieval	SN0924039495
58934	L-Plan Range of outbuildings to NE.of	Outbuildings	Post Medieval	SN0926839540
58958	Evan Farmhouse, Pentre Evan	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	SN0930538087
58959	Outbuildings to right of Evan Farmhouse	Farm	Post Medieval	SN0930138078

Trewern Farm, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

58960	Former Barn at Pentre Evan Farm	Former Barn	Post Medieval	SN0926138076
58967	Trewern	House	Post Medieval	SN0882638106
58968	Privy at Trewern	Privy	Post Medieval	SN0886238106
58969	Stable Block at Trewern	Stable Block	Post Medieval	SN0878938121
58970	Outbuildings by Pond W.of Trewern	Outbuildings	Post Medieval	SN0880938090
58971	Wern Gwyddel	Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0904839176
97190	Argoed	Building Complex	Post Medieval	SN09883854
102359	Castell Cadw	Burnt Mound; Pit	Bronze Age; Early Medieval	SN09283889
104328		Cottage	Post Medieval	SN0900039000
108681		Toll Road	Post Medieval	SN0900038000
120280	Llwyn-Goras	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0923939522
120283	Allt-Goch Farm	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0856939343
120284	Temple Bar	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0842839168
120285	Plas-Y-Ffynnon	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0824839135
120286	Ty'r-Feidr	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0902939082
120287	Llystyn	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0811638662
120288	Sychpant	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0846238552
120300	Llwyn-Bedw	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0893137565
120303	Trewern	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0880338132
120304	Coed-Cadw	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0981338728
120305	Argoed	Farmstead	Post Medieval	SN0989938529
121710	Coedcadw	Quarry	Post Medieval	SN094387
126597	Sychpant Farm	Enclosure	Prehistoric	SN08673866

Trewern Farm, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

128119	Coed Y Pwll	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	SN0828437770
NPRN 24562	Pentre Ifan Fish Ponds	Fish Ponds	Post-Medieval	SN0930038000
NPRN 40251	Pentre Ifan Mill	Corn Mill	Post-Medieval	SN0930038000
PAS 364972	Nummus of Magnentius	Coin (Copper)	Roman	-
PAS 887003		Spindle Whorl (Lead)	Medieval	-
PAS 887017		Spindle Whorl (Lead)	Medieval	-
PAS 1001950		Spoon (Silver)	Medieval	-

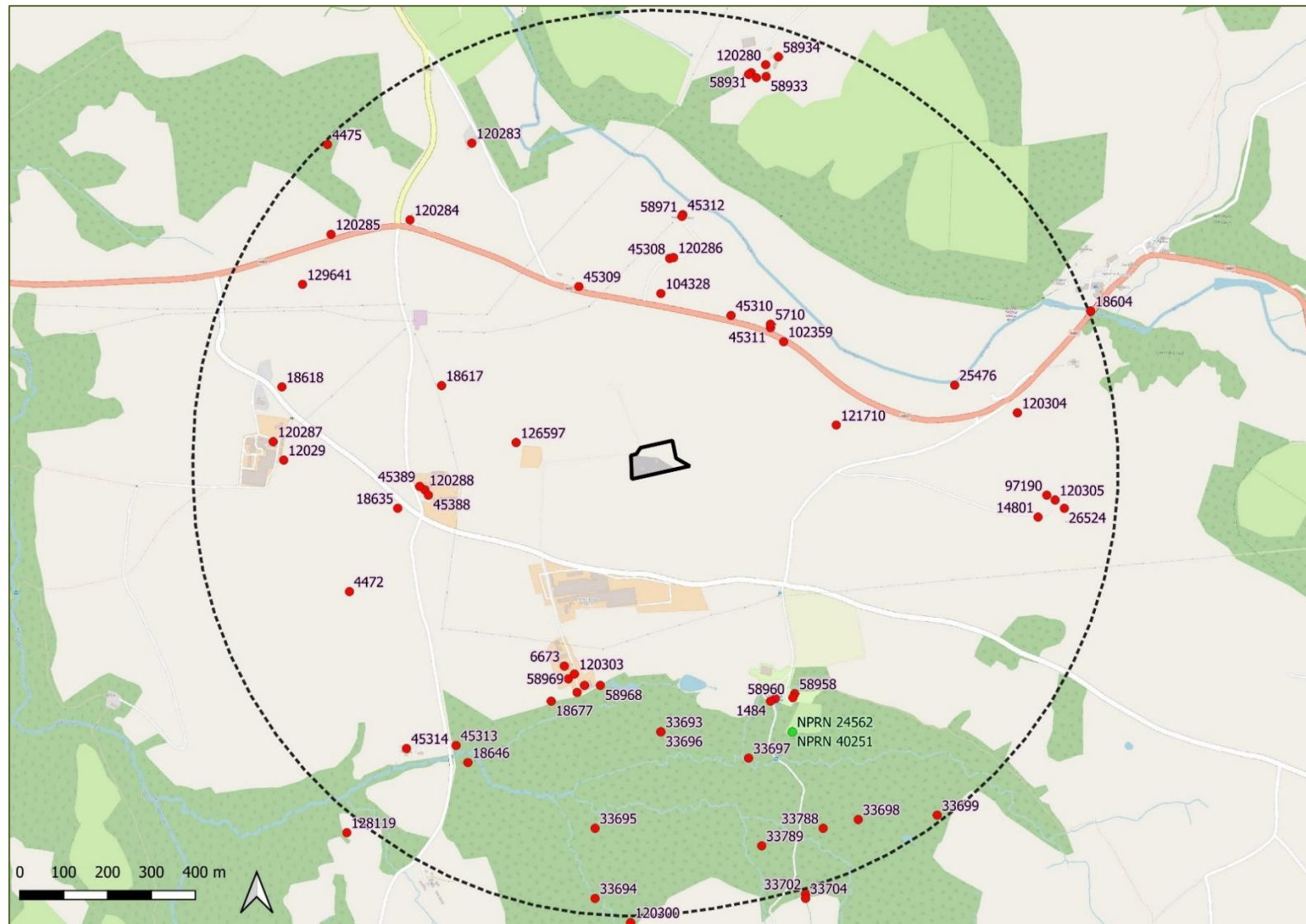


Figure 4: Map showing historic assets recorded in the regional HER (red points), labelled by PRN, and other sites described in Section 5 within the 1km radius search area (black dotted polygon).

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 10/05/24.

6 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 Sections 4 and 5 have described the known archaeological resource for the area, recorded on national and regional databases of historic assets. The following section examines some of the main sources of information that inform or could expand the current understanding of the archaeological resource and highlight any previously unrecorded historic assets. Any additional sites identified are given the prefix TF and then numbered sequentially.

6.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 6.2.1 There has been no intrusive archaeological investigation within the proposed development area. The closest intrusive investigation was an archaeological watching brief undertaken on works along the A487 around Castell Cadw (Crane 2008). This was undertaken on the lower valley slopes 300m to the northeast of the proposed development area, and recorded evidence of a Bronze Age burnt mound and unexpected evidence of early medieval (10th century) settlement. This is recorded as PRN 102359 and discussed in section 5.
- 6.2.2 As part of the development of new agricultural buildings at Trewern Farm an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in 2015 (Davies & Meek 2015). This was focused on a development site around 300m to the south of the current proposed development, but the general study area overlapped with the current assessment and much of this information has been used as part of the baseline information.
- 6.2.3 A number of further archaeological studies and assessments have been undertaken in the wider area. These include a survey of Pentre Ifan farm in 1998 (Murphy 1998), a survey of Gwaun Valley Woodland to the south in 1997 (Murphy 1997), and a follow-up survey and assessment of Pentre Ifan and Ty-Canol Woodland in 1998 (Trethowen 1998). More recently a photographic survey was undertaken at nearby Sychpant ahead of works to some of the traditional farm buildings. These works provide useful background information, and recorded several individual archaeological features, but this information has already been added to the regional Historic Environment Record and forms part of the known archaeological background to the area.

6.3 Historic Mapping

Thomas Budgen - Ordnance Survey original surveyor's drawing (Cardigan) 1810 (Fig.5)

- 6.3.1 Early Ordnance Survey drawings of the area do not show much detail but do show the farmsteads of Trewern and Pentre Evan to the south, Llystyn to the west, Temple Bar and Plas-y-Ffynnon to the northwest and Wern Gwyddol, Bwlch Melyn and Ty'r-Feidr to the north. It also indicates that the road and trackway system was established by the early 19th century, indeed the main east – west roads, both the A487 to the north and the local road to the south, are visible on Bowen's map of South Wales in 1729. The north-south section of the farm track that accesses the proposed development site is marked on the map, as is the near-L-shaped track to the north. No features of specific interest are visible within the proposed development area itself.



Figure 5: Extract from Budgen's early Ordnance Survey drawing of 1810. The approximate location of the proposed development site is marked in red.

Alfred Thomas - Trewern Estate Maps 1826

- 6.3.2 The National Library holds a number of records related to the Trewern Estate from the 16th century onwards. Included within this collection is a set of estate maps that include Trewern Farm, dated to 1826 and another set towards the end of the 19th century. These maps were not examined during the course of this current assessment but are highlighted here as a potential additional resource for further research.

Goode & Philpott – Nevers Parish tithe map 1843 (Fig 6)

- 6.3.3 The parish tithe map of 1843 depicts the site in some detail, marking field boundaries and local structures. The field pattern was in place, and had likely been established for some time, although at this point many of the current fields were further sub-divided into smaller units. The proposed development site was also sectioned off as an individual square enclosure, labelled as Park Mawr along with the adjoining field to the west.
- 6.3.4 The names of surrounding fields do not indicate any further potential archaeological features that may lie within the proposed development area, although of potential interest are the fields containing the possible circular enclosure PRN 126597. The field to the east is called 'Park Summer House', the field to the west 'Park Quarry Ucha'. A quarry did lie at the northern end of 'Park quarry ucha' (PRN 18617), but no summer house has ever been identified in this area. What is also apparent on this map is a narrow field enclosure to the north of the proposed development area that aligns and joins a section of the L-shaped trackway to the north. This trackway then continues in a relatively straight line all the way to Nevers to the northwest. A projection of this trackway line southeast aligns with an angled field boundary to the south and Pentre Evan farm beyond.

Both Nevern and Pentre Evan are medieval centres, this line suggests a potential connecting route (TF01) between the two, running through the proposed development area. The land is all part of Trewern Farm, which at the time was farmed by David George, although the land and farm was owned by Thomas Lloyd and Charles Longcroft.

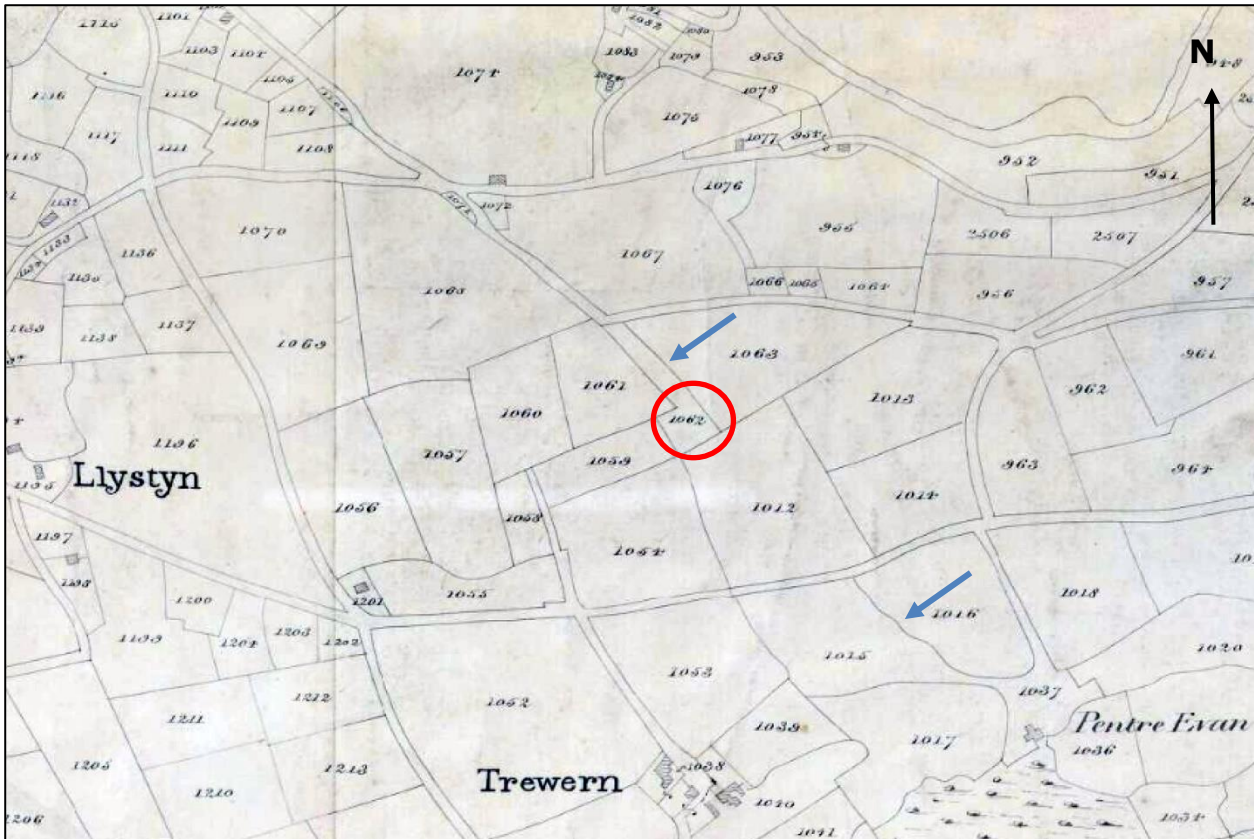


Figure 6: Extract from the 1843 Nevern parish tithe map showing the approximate location of the proposed development area in red and the projected routeway TF01 illustrated by the blue arrows.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1889 (Fig 7)

- 6.3.5 The first edition map of 1889 shows a largely unchanged landscape from the one depicted on the tithe map, with some additional detail such as the quarry PRN 18617 to the west and footpaths. One such footpath is marked along the angled field boundary to the southeast that forms part of the projected line of the route TF01 between Pentre Evan and Nevern, which further suggests this was part of a direct route between these two medieval centres, passing through the proposed development area. No track is marked passing through the proposed development area and this suggested route had clearly become defunct by this period.
- 6.3.6 No other features of note are marked within the proposed development area.

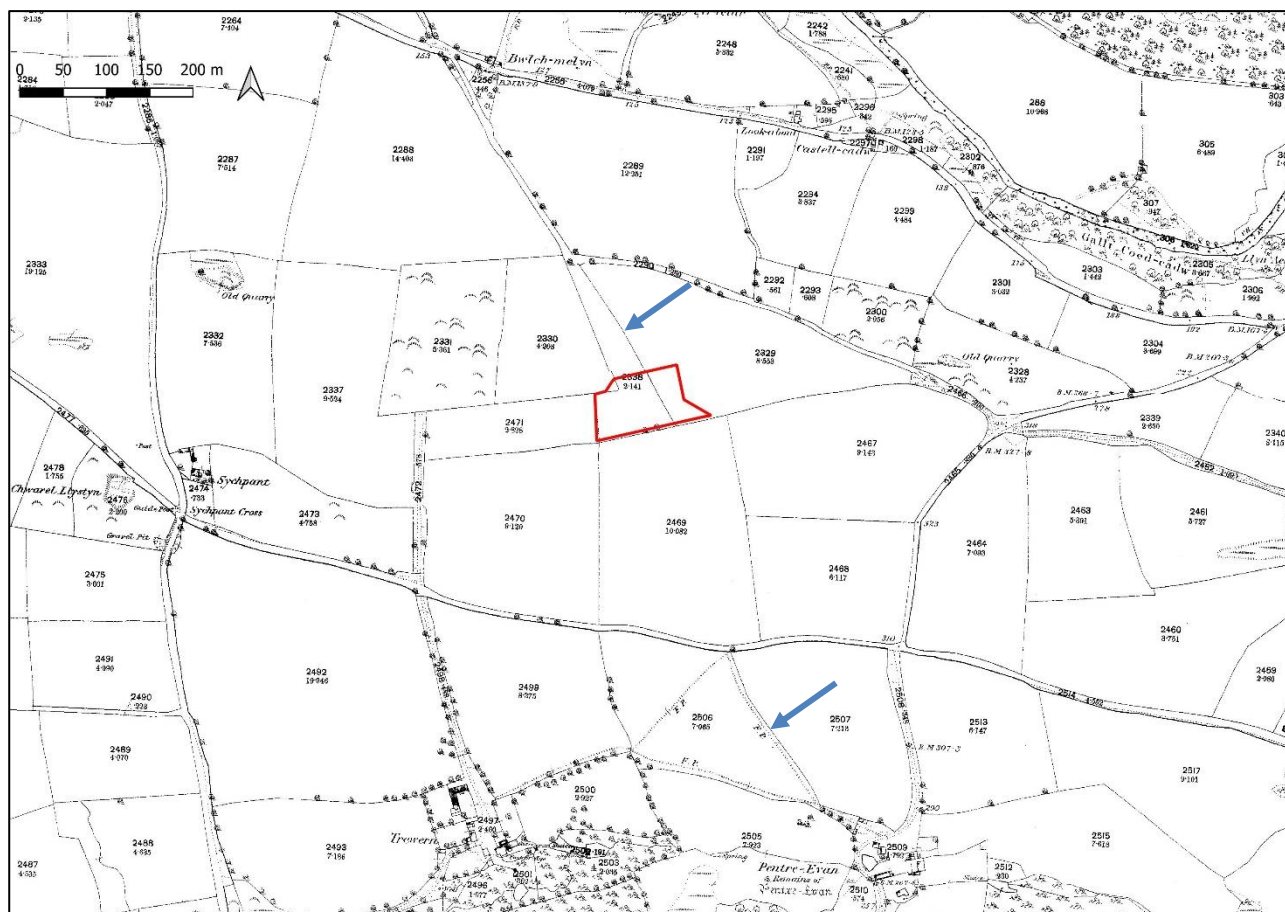


Figure 7: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The proposed development site is outline in red and the projected routeway TF01 illustrated by the blue arrows.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1907

- 6.3.7 By the subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1907 the small square field on which the proposed development site is focused had been amalgamated with the field to the west and southwest, as well as the long linear field to the north. No other change is noted in the area.

Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map, 1953

- 6.3.8 No change is noted on the subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1953.

6.4 Aerial and Historic Photography

- 6.4.1 A search was made of available historic and modern aerial photographs. Aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1946 and 1950, Meridian Airmaps from 1954 and modern aerial and satellite imagery from the last 20 years were examined.
- 6.4.2 RAF images from 1946 (Photo 1) show the site in agricultural use and depict the same enclosure pattern visible on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The only additional feature is a possible small quarry in the neighbouring field to the northwest. Subsequent images from 1950 show the site at a lower resolution and provides no further information. Meridian Airmaps from 1954 (Photo 2) show the site in greater detail but show the same layout as 1946. No features of archaeological interest are noted, and neither is the circular enclosure to the west (PRN 126597) visible.

6.4.3 Modern aerial images from 2006 onwards indicate that the farm track to and past the site had been improved as a modern agricultural track and that the site was being used as a storage area for silage and other material throughout this period. The field boundary to the northeast had also been removed, as had boundaries within the field to the south. There is no indication of a former trackway through this area or the field to the south, even though some images do show the former field boundaries (marked on 19th to mid-20th century mapping) in the fields to the south and southwest. These features are particularly evident on images from 2018 (Photo 3), which potentially also shows enclosure PRN 126597 to the west. A roughly circular area approximately 100m in diameter is visible as a paler area in the surface vegetation. This is not a clear archaeological feature however, no obvious bank, ditch or internal feature is evident, and it may simply be where the underlying geology comes closer to the surface reducing the moisture levels in the soil.

6.4.4 No further features of interest are noted within the proposed development area.



Photo 01: Extract from an RAF aerial photograph taken in 1946. The proposed development site is marked in red.



Photo 02: Extract from the Meridian Airmaps photograph of 1954. The proposed development site is marked in red.



Photo 03: Satellite image from 2018 with approximate area of proposed development marked in red. Former field boundaries are marked by blue arrows, possible circular enclosure PRN 126597 is marked by the yellow arrow.
© CNES/Airbus/Google Earth

6.5 LiDAR (Fig 8)

6.5.1 LiDAR data at 1mDSM is available for the site area. The proposed development site is largely obscured by the agricultural materials stored within the area. There are no clear earthworks associated with a trackway TF01 through the area,

although the projected line can be visualised. To the west no clear evidence of the enclosure PRN 126597 is visible, although a circular area of high ground is clear that could correspond to the possible enclosure. This could potentially be a very large archaeological feature, although the topography visible on the LiDAR is not sufficient to indicate if this is archaeological or the natural geology.



Figure 8: LiDAR data at 1mDSM. The proposed development area is marked in red.
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

6.6 Site Visit (Photos 04-18)

- 6.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 13th May 2024. The weather conditions were wet and becoming overcast, but distant archaeological sites of significance, such as Carn Ingli, were still visible at the time of the visit. Access was possible to the entire proposed development area and surrounding fields.
- 6.6.2 The proposed development area was currently clear of any agricultural material, and was covered in grass pasture. The area is bounded to the south by a hedgerow field boundary, and to the northwest by post-and-wire fencing along the farm track, but is otherwise open to the fields to the east and west (Photos 4-6).
- 6.6.3 The farm track and main access approaches the site from the west (Photo 4). As the track leaves the local road to the south it is a well-laid track between embanked hedgerows, running up rising ground from opposite the Trewern Farm drive. As it reaches the summit of the high ground it then turns east to run towards the proposed development area, continuing as a simple surface-laid track between post-and-wire fencing (Photo 4). The ground falls from the summit slightly, with the proposed development area occupying a very shallow north-south saddle in the ground, the ground rising slightly to the east to the edge of the field, which is bounded by a mature hedgerow. To the south, beyond the adjacent hedge, the ground is relatively level but falls slightly towards the local road. To the north the ground begins to slope more prominently as it drops into the valley (Photos 5 and 6). The farm trackway turns north to run alongside the field boundary and down

the valley slope, visible only as an area of compacted hardstanding amongst the pasture.

- 6.6.4 No potential archaeological features were noted within the proposed development area, and no artefacts were immediately apparent within areas of bare soil.
- 6.6.5 To the west the rising ground forms a flat-topped area of high ground, extending northward as a slight promontory with steeper northern slopes (Photo 6). Much of the area is used for storage and no indication of enclosure PRN 126597 was apparent at ground level. To the north the line of the trackway (a continuation of TF01) to Nevern, as depicted on historic maps, is visible as a disused but distinct holloway (Photo 7). The former track is sunken, around 5m to 8m wide, bounded by mature trees. As it turns east the route is heavily overgrown but does not appear as sunken (Photo 8). There is no indication of the route continuing as a holloway towards the proposed development site and summit of the hill (Photo 9).
- 6.6.6 Views from the site are most extensive to the north (Photo 10), located as it is on at the top of the valley slope. From the edge of the proposed development area it is possible to make out the roof and tower of Nevern Church (LB ref 12746) (Photo 11). The castle site above (PE160) is an indistinct feature amongst the mature woodland, as is Llwyngoras farm (LB ref.12773-5) on the opposite valley slopes. Views northeast take in high ground on the opposite side of the valley, but views east are limited to the edge of the present field (Photo 12). Views south from within the proposed development area are largely blocked by the adjacent hedgerow. From gaps along this hedgerow the prominent hilltop of Carnedd Meibion-Owen is distinctive (Photo 13), but individual sites such as Pentre Ifan burial chamber (PE008) are indistinct amongst the trees, and Castell Mawr PE172 is not visible. The traditional farmsteads of Pentre Evan (LB ref. 12799-12801) and Trewern (LB. ref. 12808-12811) are located over the horizon on lower south-facing slopes. The modern agricultural buildings of Trewern line the roadside to the southwest (Photo 14) and further serve to block any views towards the traditional buildings of Trewern. To the southwest the prominent peaks of Mynydd Carningli, topped by Carn Ingli Camp PE011, are visible (Photo 15), although sites on the lower slopes (PE495 and PE019) are less distinct.
- 6.6.7 From surrounding designated assets views from Pentre Ifan PE008 were assessed (Photo 16). The adjacent hedgerow to the south of the proposed development was visible, although not prominently, and the site itself was hidden from view by this hedgerow (Photo 17). Tree cover and topography hampered viewpoints from most other designated assets within the surrounding landscape, and deteriorating weather conditions meant distant views from Mynydd Carningli were not possible, although views from previous visits to this site were re-examined (Photo 18) and the proposed development is visible from this location.



Photo 04: View east down the approaching track at the proposed development site (red arrow).



Photo 05: View ENE across the proposed development site. A 1m scale marks the approximate centre of the site (red arrow).



Photo 06: View west across the proposed development site, the red arrow marks the approximate centre of the site. The prominent high ground to the west is visible to the rear.



Photo 07: View northwest down the holloway and former trackway to Nevern.



Photo 08: View east along the continuation of the former holloway as it runs to the north of the proposed development site.



Photo 09: View SSE along the current trackway following the projected line (TF01) of the former holloway towards the proposed development site which lies at the brow of the hill.



Photo 10: General view north from the proposed development site.



Photo 11: View northwest from the edge of the proposed development site, with St Brynarch's Church visible amongst the trees (arrow).



Photo 12: General view east from the proposed development site.



Photo 13: View south from a gap in the hedgerow to the south of the proposed development site, showing Carnedd Meibion Owen as the prominent feature on the horizon.



Photo 14: View southwest from the hedgerow south of the proposed development site, showing the range of modern agricultural buildings along the local road.



Photo 15: View WSW from the proposed development site with the prominent hilltop of Carn Ingli in the background.



Photo 16: View northwest from Pentre Ifan PE008 (taken on a previous visit). The proposed development site lies just beyond the horizon (arrow).



Photo 17: View northwest from Pentre Ifan PE008. The light-coloured field to the south of the proposed development site is visible (arrow), the site itself lying behind the hedgerow that surmounts the horizon.



Photo 18: View northeast from the slopes below Carn Ingli Camp PE011 (taken in 2015). The proposed development site is marked (arrow).

7 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, IMPORTANCE AND SETTING

Table 3: Site potential definitions

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

Table 4: Site importance definitions

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

7.1 Potential

- 7.1.1 No previously recorded archaeological site lies within the proposed development area, however the line of a possible medieval trackway TF01 may pass through the site and archaeological potential has been identified in the local area.
- 7.1.2 A disused trackway, visible as an overgrown holloway, lies to the north, depicted on historic mapping running straight toward Nevern Bridge. This deviates to take an easterly route to the north of the proposed development site, however projecting a straight line from this point follows an historic field boundary through the proposed development area, aligns with a footpath to the south of the local road and heads straight towards Pentre Evan farm. Pentre Evan was the site of a medieval gentry house and Nevern was an important medieval centre, including a parish church and 12th century castle. It is suggested therefore that a direct route between these two centres may have been established during the medieval period, but the route through the proposed development area was lost during the post-medieval period. There is no indication the route continued as a holloway through the site, and may have been a simple surface track, much of which is likely to have been lost to regular ploughing over the years. There is therefore likely to be **low potential** for remains to survive, of **low archaeological importance**.
- 7.1.3 The presence of the possible medieval trackway highlights the potential for further medieval archaeological remains in the area. Local gentry houses like Pentre Evan and possibly even Trewern had been established by the late medieval period and it is likely the landscape was already being parcelled up and farmed. The archaeological potential has a greater time depth though, with notable prehistoric monuments in the wider landscape, such as Pentre Ifan chambered tomb, Carn Ingli hillfort and a number of other Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age monuments in the area. A possible enclosure has been identified on the high ground a short distance to the west (PRN 126597), and although this remains an uncertain archaeological site it serves to illustrate the archaeological potential. The proposed development site lies just off the high ground, and in an area that has seen agricultural use for many centuries with no specific remains identified within the site, but there remains a **low to medium potential** for archaeological remains across a range of time periods to survive below the plough soils, of **uncertain archaeological importance** given the uncertain nature of the potential.

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 or conservation areas within the proposed development area but a number of scheduled monuments, listed buildings and historic landscapes have been identified in the surrounding landscape that may share some form of relationship to the proposed development area, these are listed in section 4, and are discussed in turn below.

Scheduled monuments

- 7.2.3 **PE008 Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb** is a Neolithic chambered tomb lying 1.8km to the southwest. The visible remains comprise impressive upright orthostats and a large capstone, although the archaeological remains indicate the original site was more extensive, and the area is currently fenced and protected, accessible via a footpath from the east. Large stones cleared to field banks in the surrounding fields suggests a more extensive area of archaeological remains although identified contemporary remains are rare. Further possible chambered tombs (PRNs 1472/1473) are recorded on the slopes of Carnedd Meibion-Owen to the southwest, which is a distinctive hilltop visible from Pentre Ifan, as well as potential contemporary sites on the Carn Ingli ridge to the west, also visible from Pentre Ifan. The monument is situated on a slight north facing slope offering some extensive views in this direction that includes the area around the proposed development area, although the site itself is partly hidden behind its adjacent hedgerow.
- 7.2.4 **PE011 Carn Ingli Camp** is an impressive hillfort spread across the summit of Carn Ingli 2.7km to the west. This is a multiperiod site, and clearly a focus of considerable activity, as such its setting can include a large number of archaeological sites in the local area. Hut circles, burial mounds and field systems of potential Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date extend across the ridge top to the west and southwest, and occupying lower slopes to the north, which are likely to have been partly contemporary features and indicate the entire ridge forms part of the setting of this monument. Its prominent location is unlikely to have been chosen solely for its defensive capabilities, demonstrated by defensive weak point along its circuit, and visibility is likely to be an important element of its setting. Views from the site are extensive and take in a large number of potentially contemporary archaeological sites in all directions. The ridge is also visible over many miles in the surrounding landscape. The proposed development area is visible from Carn Ingli, and the ridge is visible from the site, although archaeological features themselves are indistinct at this distance. There is a possibility that enclosure PRN 126597 may have been a contemporary feature, but at present there is no indication of any contemporary activity within the proposed development site or suggestion that this was a significant viewpoint.
- 7.2.5 **PE019 Carn Ingli Round Barrows** is a group of up to three Bronze Age round barrows on the northeast slopes of Carn Ingli 2.7km to the west. As with the hillfort above, there are a number of barrow sites across the ridge that could represent an extensive area of contemporary funerary and ritual activity as well as associated settlement. The common (although not exclusive) positioning of barrow sites in prominent locations suggests visibility also played a role in their setting. There are extensive views north and east from this scheduled area, which also takes in a number of contemporary barrow sites, and the site would have been visible from lower ground to the north and northeast. The proposed development site is not identifiable within these views however.
- 7.2.6 **PE160 Castell Nanhyfer** is a medieval castle site lying above Nevern, 1.6km to the northwest. This was an important site during the 12th century, and potentially earlier. The site is likely to have close links to nearby Nevern Church, and the presence of the church and village set out on the lower ground to the south are important elements in its setting, as is its defensible nature on an enclosed promontory above the settlement. As an important power centre, the castle is likely to have associations with a number of outlying contemporary sites. As mentioned, a possible medieval trackway through the proposed development area linked Nevern and Pentre Ifan, although the castle and gentry house are unlikely to have been direct contemporaries and therefore this is unlikely to be a significant element of its setting. Its valley location may indicate that extensive views were

not a significant element in its setting. At present the site is covered in mature woodland, restricting wide-ranging views from the site and making it an indistinct feature from the proposed development area.

- 7.2.7 **PE172 Castell Mawr** is an Iron Age hillfort on a prominent hilltop 2.9km to the southeast. Such enclosures are a feature of Iron Age archaeological remains in the area, and likely performed a variety of functions as part of a wider network of enclosures, settlements and tracks. No settlement has been identified within Castell Mawr, but such settlement has been identified at similar sites in the locality, most famously at Castell Henllys, visible to the north. Other potentially contemporary enclosures lie on the valley promontories to the south and west. There is a possibility that enclosure PRN 126597 to the west of the proposed development may be a similar contemporary site, but there is no established link between the two sites and no visual link between Castell Mawr and the proposed development area.
- 7.2.8 **PE495 Carn Llwyd Ring Cairn** is a Bronze Age ring cairn on the northern slopes of Carn Ingli, 2.7km to the west of the proposed development area. It shares a setting with PE019 above.
- 7.2.9 **PE504 Standing Stone SSW of Pentre Ifan** is a Bronze Age standing stone on higher ground to the south of Pentre Ifan, 1.9km to the south of the proposed development area. Standing stones can be enigmatic structures, and likely had a range of functions throughout their history, but excavations have shown that they can form part of a more extensive site of associated activity. Although not directly contemporary with Pentre Ifan, as a prominent monument in the immediate locality, there may have been some form of link between the two sites, and Bronze Age artefacts (PRN 957) discovered in close proximity to the two suggests a possible linked area of activity. The positioning of standing stones can vary, not all are prominent or located at good viewpoints, but this site does have extensive northerly views. The proposed development site is visible, although indistinct and the site itself is hidden behind the adjacent hedgerow. The standing stone is not a visible feature from the proposed development site.

Listed buildings

- 7.2.10 **The Church of St Brynarch** (ref.12746) is a grade II* medieval and post-medieval parish church in Nevern, 1.5km to the northwest. The immediate setting of the church includes its surrounding churchyard, which may formerly have been larger than at present. Given its parish church status, and long history, the relationship of the surrounding village, particularly the former rectory, and even the medieval castle on the promontory above, are all features in the setting of this church. Its accessibility as the regional place of worship is also important. The potential medieval trackway through the proposed development area, from Pentre Evan to the south, to Nevern, is more likely to have functioned as a route from the gentry house to the parish church and may therefore form part of the setting. The church is visible from the northern edge of the proposed development area, although views in the opposite direction are only possible from the (inaccessible) church tower.
- 7.2.11 **Llwyngoras** is another group of grade II* (ref.12772) and grade II (ref.12773 – 12774) buildings comprising an early gentry house with surrounding outbuildings and farm buildings 800m to the north of the proposed development site. This site is clustered around the head of a local stream on the north side of the Nyfer Valley, surrounded by mature hedgerows with wooded valley slopes below. Associated farmland lies on the north side of the valley and the site is not intervisible with the proposed development area, masked from view by surrounding woodland.

- 7.2.12 **Pentre Evan** is a group of grade II listed buildings (ref. 12799-12801) centred around the traditional farmhouse and former farm buildings, 600m to the south of the proposed development site. Similar to Trewern, the listed buildings are focussed around the farmhouse as part of a former farmstead on the south facing slopes at the end of a straight drive off the local road. The farmstead is sited at the head of a local stream and is now surrounded by woodland. There is the possibility that a trackway running through the proposed development site directly connected to Pentre Evan during the medieval period, which may also be an indication that the land was once part of the Pentre Evan lands. This has disappeared by the post-medieval period however, it no longer sits on Pentre Evan land and the two sites are not intervisible.
- 7.2.13 **Trewern**, a group of grade II* ((ref. 12808)) and grade II (ref. 12809-12811) listed buildings centred around the gentry house and outbuildings of Trewern, 500m to the south. The buildings themselves are focussed around the main grade II* listed gentry house, located on slight south-facing slopes at the end of a straight drive off the local road. A small stream runs to the south, and extensive woodland now lies to the south of the house. Associated unlisted agricultural buildings line the drive to the north, with the new farm extending along the local road north of the gentry house. The proposed development site lies within farmland associated with Trewern, but the two sites are not intervisible, any potential views are blocked by the range of modern agricultural buildings that line the local road.
- 7.2.14 **Wern Gwyddel** (ref.12812) is a grade II listed cottage 500m to the north. This cottage sits in relative seclusion towards the base of the Nyfer Valley and was traditionally part of the Coedmore estate. There are no visible links to the proposed development area.

Historic landscapes

- 7.2.15 The proposed development area lies outside the boundaries of the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)7), but does lie within HLCA 280 Eglwysrwrw which forms part of the setting of the registered Historic Landscape. HLCA 280 is an extensive area which consists of rich pasture-land divided into medium-size fields, dispersed dwellings, religious buildings and small villages. Characteristic features can be varied across such a large area, but the well-established regular field systems are an important element, bounded by hedgerows on earth banks, with woodland on valley slopes. The settlement pattern includes villages and hamlets, but is largely dispersed farmsteads, houses and cottages and includes some important late medieval and early post-medieval gentry houses. Recorded archaeological sites are rich and diverse. The proposed development site forms a small part of the general enclosed agricultural landscape.

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 Development Proposals (Fig.9)

- 8.1.1 The proposed development is for an earth-banked nutrient store; a rectangular tank, measuring approximately 50m by 30m, and 3.75m deep. This will be cut into the ground, with a surrounding flat-topped bank set at a 92.5mOD level, making it at most around 3m high from the lower slopes to the north, less to the south. The bank will be approximately 5m wide at the top, with an extended area around 20m wide to the west to allow for vehicle access and turning. The site will be enclosed in stock proof fencing, and surrounded by native woodland planting (oak, willow, hawthorn, beech, holly) within the proposed development area, including infilling gaps along the southern hedgerow. Existing farm infrastructure will be used to access the store.
- 8.1.2 Generally, any of the following activities typically associated with a development of this type could have a physical impact upon historic assets by potentially exposing, damaging or destroying archaeological remains:
- Clearance, landscaping and terracing works;
 - Enabling works, such as the construction of compounds, parking and storage areas, associated services;
 - Surface stripping and levelling;
 - Excavations for the nutrient store;
 - Any other ground disturbing works
- 8.1.3 Physical impacts of the development are discussed in section 8.3. Development in this area may have the potential to generate indirect impacts upon historic assets by altering elements of the setting. This is 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)

Trewern Farm, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

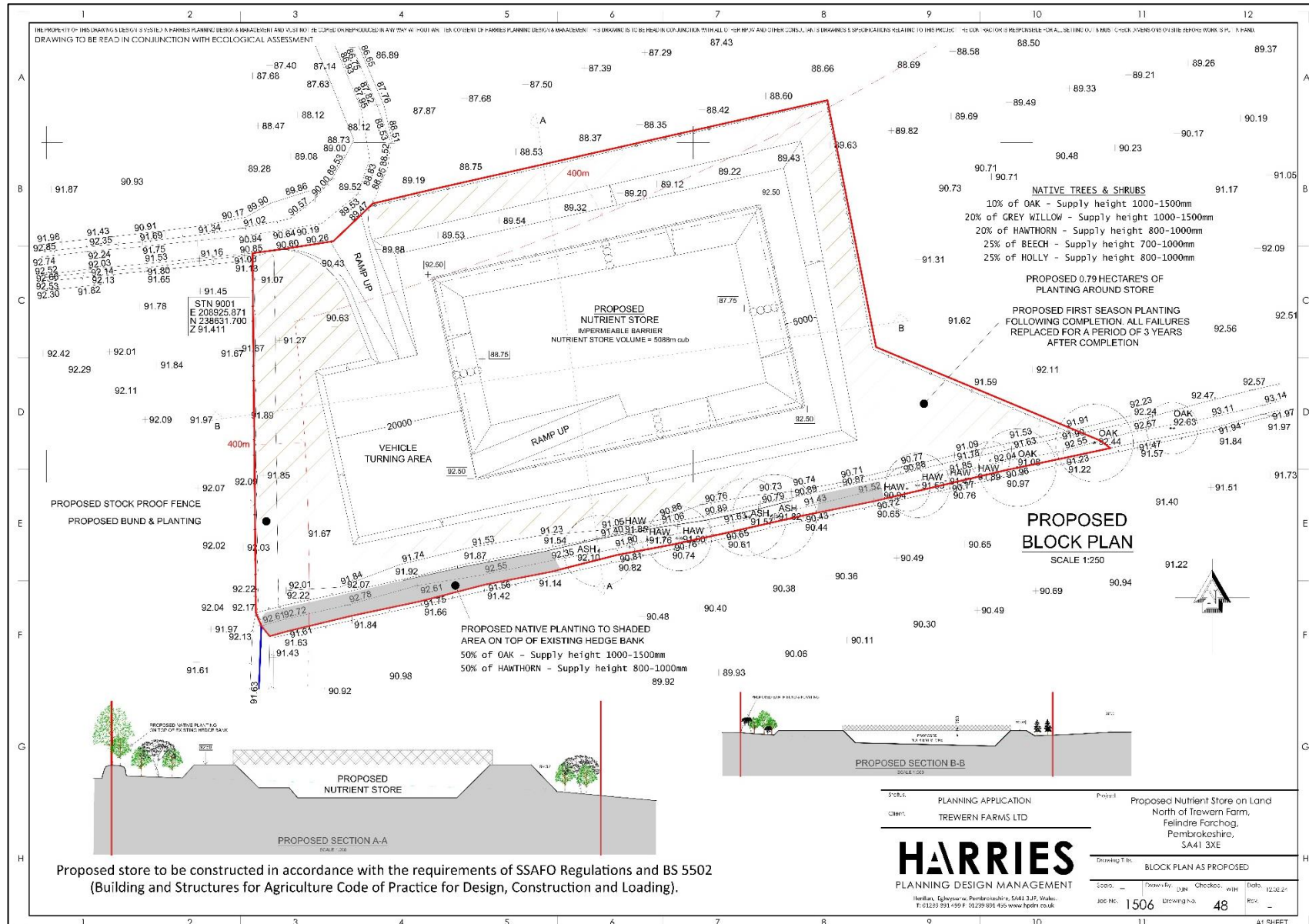


Figure 9: Proposed block plan. Not reproduced to scale.

8.3 Physical Impacts upon the Historic Assets

- 8.3.1 There is considered to be low potential for remains associated with a medieval trackway TF01 passing through the proposed development area. Excavations associated with the nutrient store is likely to impact on this projected line, potentially removing any buried remains, although this will represent only a small section of the total route, which will therefore have a **Slight Adverse** impact.
- 8.3.2 There is considered to be a low to medium potential for general archaeological remains of a wide date-range within the proposed development area. There is therefore the potential for any such archaeological remains to be disturbed through groundworks associated with the development. The impact is considered to be **Slight to Moderate Adverse** on the general archaeological potential.

8.4 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated 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 As illustrated in Section 7.2 several scheduled monuments have been identified in the surrounding landscape that could potentially be impacted. After further assessment a lack of any identifiable tangible or visual link would suggest proposed development would have **no impact** upon **PE019 Carn Ingli Round Barrows, PE160 Castell Nanhyfer, PE172 Castell Mawr and PE495 Carn Llwyd Ring Cairn.**
- 8.4.3 **PE008 Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb** shares no clear link to the proposed development site but the proposed development does lie within views from the monument. The site itself however will be largely shielded from view by the adjacent hedgerow, and enclosed in vegetation likely to blend in with general background vegetation at this distance. It is still possible, given the extent of the proposed development, that elements may still be visible from the monument, particularly during winter months when leaf cover is at a minimum. Heightened vegetation along the hedgerow and surrounding the site may also increase what is currently visible, but this will not block any through-views of significant points beyond the proposed development area. The development area is not recognised as a significant viewpoint, and PE008 is not visible from the development area. The proposed development is therefore considered to have a **Neutral to Slight Adverse** impact on PE008.
- 8.4.4 **PE011 Carn Ingli Camp** shares no clear link to the proposed development site but the site would be visible from the monument, and the monument is visible from the proposed development site. At the distances involved (2.7km) the proposed development will not be a significant change to the general views from the monument but may have a cumulative impact alongside the recent development of modern agricultural buildings along the roadside to the south, which is also visible from the monument. Views from this monument are extensive however, and the proposed development area is not identified a significant feature within these views and does not block any through-views from the monument. The site currently lies on private farmland and is not therefore a significant viewpoint from which to view the monument. This is considered to have a **Neutral to Slight Adverse** impact on PE011.

- 8.4.5 **PE504 Standing Stone SSW of Pentre Ifan** shares no clear link to the proposed development site but the proposed development does lie within views from the monument. Similar to PE008 however this view is not considered significant, and proposed development will largely be screened from direct view by surrounding vegetation. This is considered to have a Neutral impact on PE504.
- 8.4.6 Several groups of listed buildings are also illustrated in section 7.2 that could potentially be impacted upon by proposed development. Of these no link, visual or otherwise, could be established with **Llwyngoras (ref.12772-12774)** or **Wern Gwyddel (ref.12812)**, therefore there will be **no impact** upon these sites.
- 8.4.7 The collection of listed buildings at **Trewern (ref.12808-12811)** share no visual link to the site, the only link being that proposed development is located on farmland associated with Trewern. A nutrient store is part of the agricultural use of this farmland and therefore this is considered to have a **Neutral impact** on listed buildings 12808 to 12811.
- 8.4.8 The collection of listed buildings at **Pentre Evan (ref. 12799-12801)** also share no visual link to the proposed development site, and neither does the proposed development lie on land directly associated with Pentre Evan. The land may however be historically associated with the buildings, specifically ref.12801 as this may represent part of the late medieval or early post-medieval gentry house. The possible trackway TF01 that passes through the site is thought to potentially link this gentry house to Nevern, the line of that trackway will be lost with proposed development. At present however this trackway is only suggested, and no physical above-ground, and therefore visual, remains of the track will be lost as no visual remains currently exist. The change to the setting of Pentre Evan (12801) is therefore so slight that the impact is considered to be **Neutral**.
- 8.4.9 The **church of St Brynarch (ref.12746)** may also share this potential trackway link through the proposed development site to Pentre Evan, and the church is also visible from the edge of the site. This is actually the first point along the route from Pentre Evan where the church becomes visible, and in this sense may be more of a significant viewpoint than it first appears. This viewpoint will be lost through development and the introduction of screening vegetation although as stated above, there are currently no visual remains of this trackway and this link is at present only conjectural. The proposed development will not be practicably visible from the church. The impact is therefore considered to be **Neutral to Slight Adverse** on the church of St Brynarch (ref.12746).
- 8.4.10 The site lies within the **Historic Landscape Character Area 280 Eglwysrwrw**, part of the setting of the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)7). The distinctive characteristics of this area remain largely unaffected. Field boundaries will be maintained, indeed the western edge of the proposed development will reinstate the line of an historic boundary visible on 19th century maps. The proportion of agricultural land lost is a very small percentage of the total HLCA, and the use remains agricultural in nature. Overall the impact upon the historic landscape area is considered to be **Neutral**.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

- 9.1.1 The route of a possible medieval trackway TF01 has been identified crossing the proposed development area, but there is a low potential for remains to survive, which would be of low archaeological importance. Proposed development is likely to impact upon any such remains, considered to be a slight adverse impact.
- 9.1.2 A low to medium potential for general archaeological remains has been identified across the local area, spanning multiple periods and of uncertain archaeological importance. Groundworks associated with the proposed development could have a Slight to Moderate Adverse impact should archaeological remains be present.
- 9.1.3 A potential impact on the setting of two scheduled monuments has been identified, both sites of high archaeological importance. Due to the potential impact on views from these monuments, but the reduced nature of these impacts through topography, vegetation and distance amongst other factors, suggests the impact will be neutral to slight adverse upon the setting of PE008 Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb and PE011 Carn Ingli Camp.
- 9.1.4 A potential impact on the setting of the grade II* listed building of the Church of St Brynarch (ref.12746) has been identified, also a site of high archaeological importance. The impact is based on the removal of a potential viewpoint of the church on the trackway TR01 between Pentre Evan and the church, but due to the limited nature of this impact it is considered to be a neutral to slight adverse impact upon the setting.
- 9.1.5 The potential impact on the setting of other identified scheduled monuments, listed buildings and the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)7) has been assessed, but no further significant impacts have been identified.

Table 5: Assessment of impacts

Site	Ref. No.	Potential	Value	Site Status	Physical Impact	Setting Impact
Pentre Evan to Nevern medieval trackway	TF01	Low	Low	-	Slight Adverse	-
General archaeological potential	-	Low/ Medium	Uncertain	-	Slight / Moderate Adverse	-
Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb	PE008	-	High	Scheduled Monument	-	Neutral – Slight Adverse
Carn Ingli Camp	PE011	-	High	Scheduled Monument	-	Neutral – Slight Adverse
Church of St Brynarch	12746)	-	High	Grade II* listed building	-	Neutral – Slight Adverse

9.2 Mitigation

- 9.2.1 The general archaeological potential identified within the proposed development area, including the potential trackway TF01, although speculative, may still require further archaeological mitigation. Any recommendation for archaeological mitigation rests with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.
- 9.2.2 An archaeological watching brief during ground-disturbing works associated with the proposed development should assist in identifying and recording any archaeological remains present. Development plans would need to accommodate, particularly in terms of time and resources, the potential requirement for further archaeological works should significant remains come to light during an archaeological watching brief.

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