

MAESGWYNNE FARM FISHGUARD

Cultural Heritage Assessment



Prepared
By
Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for
RPS Planning and Development



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2008/46
PROJECT RECORD NO. 64744

April 2008

MAESGWYNNE FARM, FISHGUARD
Cultural Heritage
Assessment

By

Duncan Schlee

The specification has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL DYFED CYF

Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Gwasanaethau Masnachol 01558 825986
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Commercial Services 01558 825986
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)

CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	2
3	THE STUDY AREA LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	5
4	THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE	7
5	ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE	9
6	ASSESSMENT OF SEVERITY OF PHYSICAL EFFECTS	10
7	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PHYSICAL EFFECTS	12
8	VISUAL EFFECTS	13
9	MITIGATION	14
10	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	17

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Study area with locations of cultural heritage features

Plate 1: Maesgwynne Farm buildings

Plate 2: Maesgwynne Farmhouse

Plate 3: View of Maesgwynne Farmstead

Plate 4: Maesgwynne Lane

Plate 5: View of Field 6

Plate 6: Stone faced field boundary between fields 4 and 5

Plate 7: Gas governor station in Field 4

Plate 8: View of Field 4

Plate 9: Drainage system relating to former military camp

Plate 10: View across Fields 2, 4 and 5

Plate 11: Rubbing stone A in Field 2

Plate 12: Curved earthwork feature C in Field 2

Plate 13: Feature C with low bank terminating

Plate 14: Feature C faintly showing small circular earthwork

Plate 15: View across Field 3

Map 1: Extract from Thomas Probert's 1798 map

Map 2: Extract from tithe map of Fishguard Parish 1839

Map 3: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889

Map 4: Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908

Map 5: Extract from the 1939 edition Ordnance Survey

Aerial Photograph 1: Aerial photo 106G/UK/1631

Aerial Photograph 2: Aerial photo 94/263/009

**MAESGWYNNE FARM, FISHGUARD
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

1. SUMMARY

This project was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services in response to a request from RPS Planning and Development, to provide an archaeological assessment of a parcel of land proposed for residential development at Maesgwynne Farm, Fishguard (centred on SM9493736659).

A range of documentary evidence relating to the study area was found to exist. Additional research might well identify further documentary sources. Known archaeological sites in the study area are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) and additional features were identified during the field visit. Some potential for buried features that cannot be discerned on the ground surface is suggested by the location and topography of the study area.

The importance of the features identified, and the likely severity and significance of the effect of development upon the cultural heritage resource are evaluated. Possible mitigation options to minimise the effect of the development on the cultural heritage resource are suggested.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project background

This project was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services in response to a request from RPS Planning and Development to provide an archaeological assessment of land proposed for residential development at Maesgwynne Farm, Fishguard (centred on SM9493736659). The assessment is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1994, revised 2001); Appendix 10 of *The Preparation of Environmental Statements for Planning Projects that Require Environmental Assessment: A Good Practice Guide* (DoE 1995); Welsh Office Circular 60/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*; *Planning Policy Wales* (NAW 2002).

2.2 Project methodology

Available existing written, cartographic, pictorial and technical information was examined to assess the character, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the study area. A site visit was also made to identify new archaeological features or deposits, or locations within the study area that may contain them. From this information, a map and a table of archaeological sites and features within the survey area has been produced. The archaeological resource is placed in its local, regional and national contexts. The potential effect of development upon the archaeological resource is assessed and possible mitigation measures are suggested for consideration.

2.3 Sources consulted

Documentary resources

Visits were made to the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the Pembrokeshire Records Office, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and the National Library of Wales (NLW), to review documentary evidence pertaining to the study area. Other than historic mapping, HER records, and aerial photographs, little documentary evidence relating specifically to the study area was identified. The relevant HERs are described below and summarised in table 1.

HER

Two existing records are currently located within the study area. PRN (Primary Record Number) 20183 refers to a former quarry that is in fact located just beyond the northeastern edge of the development area. PRN 20248 relates to Maesgwynne Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building located on the eastern edge of the development area, but again, specifically excluded from the development proposals. The development proposals may however, have implications for the setting of this building, so it is included in this study.

Several other sites are located in the surrounding area. While none of these are likely to be directly effected by the development, they are included in this study as their presence in the vicinity of the development may suggest there is an increased possibility that previously unrecorded archaeological features may exist within the proposed development area. These sites and others identified from the field visit are described in more detail in the next section.

Maps

Thomas Probert, 1798 Plan of Pen-Caer

This map depicts Maesgwynne Farm and Bigney Hill, but does not depict any other significant features within the study area.

Tithe map of 1839

The Fishguard Parish tithe map and apportionment of 1839, indicates that at that time, as now, the area was enclosed agricultural land. The field pattern has not changed significantly since then. Maesgwynne Lane and Maesgwynne farmhouse (with two outbuildings) are indicated. No other significant features are represented.

1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891

The first edition Ordnance Survey map suggests that Maesgwynne Farmhouse and associated outbuildings may have been altered from their earlier appearance by this time. A possible small quarry is indicated on the southern side of Bigney Hill.

2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908

The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map shows Maesgwynne farmhouse as having been remodelled, and a second small area of quarrying to the south of Bigney Hill.

4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1938

By 1938 further modifications have been made to buildings at Maesgwynne Farm and the quarry on the south side of Bigney Hill (with an associated track) has been greatly extended. No other changes are depicted within the development area.

Provisional revised OS edition of 1906 and 1907 with additions in 1948

Within the study area, this map was similar to the 4th edition, but included an additional track within the field to the south of Bigney hill.

Desk based assessment (PRN 28279)

A Desk based assessment (PRN 28279) and subsequent watching brief (PRN 40362) were also undertaken for the construction of A40 Fishguard Western Bypass. The main area of archaeological interest for this study was Cwm Brandy Common located to the west of the present study area and now on the western side of the bypass. While the present area of study lies beyond the area of Cwm Brandy Common, the history of this area may nevertheless have implications for the land use history at Maesgwynne Farm.

The watching brief on the bypass construction did not identify any previously unknown significant archaeological features.

Public Records

A variety of records relating to Maesgwynne Farm and the Quarry are stored at the Pembrokeshire Records Office. These include D/RTP/TMO/39, D/RTP/5/218, D/RTP/J Harries 5/79 and D/WW/72/8. Only those considered to have relevance were assessed, including: T/CLB/1/6 and DX/160/4,5 both consisting of several documents relating to Maesgwynne Quarry.

Aerial photographs

The following Air photographs held at RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, were scrutinised:

Sortie no.	Frame no.	Date
106G/UK/1631	3008	08/07/1946
106G/UK/1631	3009	08/07/1946

106G/UK/1631	3010	08/07/1946
106G/UK/1631	3011	08/07/1946
106G/UK/1631	3012	08/07/1946
106G/UK/1631	3013	08/07/1946
106G/UK/1472	3294	04/05/1946
106G/UK/1472	3295	04/05/1946
106G/UK/1472	3296	04/05/1946
106G/UK/1472	3297	04/05/1946
106G/UK/1472	3321	04/05/1946
106G/UK/1472	3322	04/05/1946
106G/UK/1472	3323	04/05/1946
71/280/047		
71-412-167		
74/003/011		
85/046/009		
94/263/ 009-010-076		
96/082/093-143		
Getmapping 2000		
Bluesky 2006		

Photo 94/263/009 provided a good image of feature C (see below), which though present, is less clear on other images. Photo 106G/UK/1631 provided a good image of Site RT 271 (see below), along with several other features within the study area.

3. STUDY AREA LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The parcel of land proposed for development is located on the southwest fringes of Fishguard, adjacent to the A40 Trunk Road and the A40 Fishguard Western Bypass. Outline planning consent was granted in 1997. In 2003 this permission was extended until 31 October 2008. The proposed development encompasses an area of 13.3 hectares (32.86 acres) of land allocated for a residential housing and retail development in the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (JUDP). The proposed development is, however, for residential development only.

The majority of the proposal area is agricultural land, currently under pasture. The highest part of the site is in the northeast, on the slopes of Bigney Hill from where the land slopes downwards to the west and south. The main landscape features are Maesgwynne Farmstead, a gas governor station, characteristic Pembrokeshire hedge banks and hedges in varying condition and Maesgwynne Lane which runs east-west through the proposal area in a shallow valley. Some of the treed and hedged field boundaries are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). A number of small springs in the southwestern part of the site, feed into a stream on western edge of the development area.

4. THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

There is one group of listed buildings within the study area.
There are no additional buildings with potential to be listed, within the study area.
There are no Scheduled ancient monuments within the study area.
There are no other designated sites within the study area.

Following documentary search and field visit, the following sites and features have been identified as being of archaeological significance:

PRN 2538 BIGNEY BEACON

An earthwork mound, Reportedly the site of a communications beacon. During celebrations in 1897 marking the centenary of the 'last invasion of Britain' a huge bonfire was lit on top of the hill. The hill has significance since Welsh women dressed in red reputedly used the cover of the hill to double back and repeat their route, giving the invaders in 1797 the impression that there were more of them than there actually were. A single storey, rectangular observation position (RT 270) constructed from fair-faced brick with a flat re-enforced concrete roof was built on the hill summit during WWII, circa 1940 (now demolished).

PRN 2543 CASTELL MWRTACH DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

A single bank & ditched defended enclosure of unknown date, identified from mapping.

PRN 2564 ROPE WALK CREMATION CEMETERY

Fenton reports the discovery of a bronze Age urn containing cremated bone at the rope walk:

...the interments at the Rope Walk, ...being of the earliest and rudest period... The one I saw opened was discovered by digging a pit to erect a scaffold pole, and inclosed an urn...with.... the mouth upwards. There were, as I was informed by the masons, several other graves laid bare, having all burnt bones in them but no urns.... (Fenton 1811). This find indicates that there is prehistoric activity in the area, and suggests the possibility that other features may exist within the development area.

PRN 13891/13805 COMINS CWMBRANDY COMMON LAND

There is no documentation relating to Cwm Brandy Common prior to the late 19th century. No documentary evidence has been found to validate the tradition of a church or chapel site at Llan Fartin. By the late 18th-early 19th centuries a number of farms edged Cwm Brandy Common. Although this common land, and evidence of medieval strip fields to the northeast and southeast of the development area indicate medieval land use, field enclosure and cultivation in the area, there is no apparent evidence that there was a field system in the study area prior to the establishment of Maesgwynne Farm circa 1800.

PRN 20183 MAESGWYNNE QUARRY

Documentary evidence (T/CLB/1/6) suggests quarrying for granite roadstone was started in around 1893. A quarry is represented on historic Ordnance Survey mapping from circa 1908. The quarry was apparently acquired by the owners of Maesgwynne Farm in around 1910. AP coverage suggests there was at least one building on the southern edge of the quarry (F). Water was also pumped up to the site from the watercourse to the west of the site to power stone crushing machines (Pers. comm.). A trench, reportedly for the water pipe can still be traced on the ground. Plant equipment and explosives were kept at the quarry until 1941, when the field in which it is situated was requisitioned for the establishment of a military camp (site RT 271) known as Cwm Brandy Camp. After the war, permission was sought to resume quarrying in 1950, but this was delayed due to the presence of 'squatters' (T/CLB/1/6, and see site RT 271 below) who still occupied some of the former military camp buildings.

PRN 20184 CEMETERY

Apparently a modern extension to Castell Mwrtach Cemetery. It does not impinge on the development area.

PRN 20248 MAESGWYNNE FARMHOUSE LBII no.12298

A grade II Listed farmhouse or small gentry house with a formal front range of c.1840 attached to an original house of c.1800-20. Marked on the 1844 tithe map. Includes LBII stable range and cart shed for group value. The house has been owned by the same family for over 200 years (Pers. Comm). Although not technically within the development area, the surrounding fields (which are within the development) and other features are associated with this farmstead. The stable building and cartshed opposite the house are also Grade II Listed (nos. 26070 and 26071).

PRN 31059 CWM BRANDY FARM; GREENFIELD FARMSTEAD

A farmstead on the south-east side of Cwm Brandy Common. It was a holding of Vagwrlas and may have been established on the edge of the common to exploit it. It does not impinge into the development area.

PRN 31060 MAES-GWYNNE COTTAGES

Four adjoining cottages built prior to 1939 but after 1908. These do not impinge on the development area.

PRN 46453 CASTELL MWRTACH CEMETERY

A modern burial ground first shown on the OS revised edition 1: 2500 map of 1937, Pembrokeshire sheet IX.3. It does not impinge on the development area.

PRN 46454 CEMETERY

Square burial ground on 1st edition OS 1:10560 map of 1891, alongside present A40 on southern outskirts of Fishguard. The burial ground had been extended southwest along the roadside by the time the 2nd edition 1:10560 map was published in 1908. It does not impinge on the development area.

PRN 46455 GLAN-AINON BAPTISTERY

Building marked as a baptistry on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891. On the 2nd ed 1:10560 map the building was still marked as a baptistry, but by this time it was also called Glan-Ainon. By the time the Ordnance Survey revised edition. It does not impinge on the development area.

In addition to these previously identified sites, all of which lie beyond the limits of the proposed development area, the following features of possible archaeological significance were identified during the site visit, aerial photography, or from mapped evidence:

Site RT 270 BIGNEY HILL OBSERVATION POST

Single storey, rectangular plan, fair-faced brick, flat re-inforced concrete roof with centrally set, circular observation position.

Site RT 271 CWM BRANDY CAMP

Cwm Brandy Camp was first established under canvas for the Royal Marines in circa 1940. It consisted of 58 huts with hardstanding, and tracks (HER RT 217). At 22.30 on 23rd September, 1941, a landmine was dropped on the camp, killing 3 and injuring 13 (Perret 1992). The camp is also thought to have housed American troops and accommodation for a searchlight battery (pers. comm). Following the war, the camp was used for civilian accommodation. The camp huts were demolished in the 1960-70s (pers. comm) when the houses were built along the eastern edge of the present development area. A cache of unexploded hand grenades was unearthed during the construction of these houses. Today most obvious traces of the camp have gone, although the main track and buildings can be discerned in places, and the drainage system still survives below ground.

A- RUBBING STONE

Although potentially a prehistoric standing stone, this upright stone, was most likely placed in a central position within the field when the land was enclosed, for stock to rub against.

B - WATERCOURSE?

A linear ditch traceable on the ground is reportedly the remains of a watercourse for pumping water to the quarry to power stone crushing machinery.

C - CIRCULAR EARTHWORK

A circular (or crescentic?) earthwork spread bank, roughly 1m wide, around 0.5m high and at least 10m in diameter. Possibly containing a smaller circular earthwork at its center. It is located close to a natural hollow that was once a pond (pers comm.). The field has probably never been ploughed and the topsoil is very thin with patches of shale bedrock visible in places. It is not known how old this feature is. It could be prehistoric (possibly a small burnt mound?), a feature associated with the farm, the quarry or the military camp.

D - GAS GOVENOR

A Gas govenor complex was constructed in the 1980s (pers. comm.)

E - WELL

A well marked on 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping. The location of this well is impenetrable thicket and no trace of a structure was visible.

F - QUARRY BUILDING

The foundations of what may be a building associated with Maesgwynne Quarry are visible on 1946 air photo coverage.

G - MAESGWYNNE LANE

This lane is represented on a map of 1789. It is bordered by traditional stone-faced Pembrokeshire banks topped with trees and hedging, and forms part of the field boundaries of the field system associated with Maesgwynne Farm.

H - FIELD BOUNDARIES

Several traditional Pembrokeshire stone-faced bank field boundaries survive within the study area in varying condition. These define parts of the wider field system associated with Maesgwynne Farm and Maesgwynne Lane. Differences in field boundary types can be indicative of changing land management practices and former land holdings. They therefore add to the 'readability' of landscape development and add to the character, distinctiveness and historic time-depth of the area. Fields 1 and 2 have not been ploughed for a considerable time. Slight evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation (on a north-south alignment) survives in field 2, but is less evident in other fields which may have been ploughed. At present all fields are under pasture.

Unknown sites

The absence of evidence for archaeological sites is not necessarily evidence of their absence. Agricultural activity or other activities can denude and obscure the presence of sites surviving below ground. The likelihood of such sites being present within a development area is a judgement based on the presence of other sites in the vicinity, or comparison with similar locations within the region.

The Pembrokeshire region is well known for the density of evidence for prehistoric activity. The topography of the proposed development area and the presence of springs and watercourses may increase the likelihood that there was past human activity in the area. Burnt mounds dated to the Bronze Age are commonly found in the vicinity of watercourses in Pembrokeshire. The discovery of a Bronze Age urn cemetery nearby (PRN 2564) also increases the likelihood of previously unknown prehistoric remains being present in the development area.

Such sites are often insubstantial or have been obscured by cultivation or other activity. Sometimes these can be identified from aerial photographs, as crop marks or soil marks. Although no direct evidence has been identified, the presence of unknown features of potential national significance within the development area, cannot however be discounted.

Recent large area developments in the region have identified previously unknown sites. These have either been encountered during construction or have been identified through a process of field evaluation prior to development.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

The importance of all previously recorded and newly identified sites is categorised according to the following criteria, based on those given in the Department of Environment, Transport and Regions' *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 (1993):

- A** - sites of national importance - usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Grade I and II* Listed Buildings
- B** - sites of regional or county importance and Grade II Listed Buildings
- C** - sites of district or local importance
- D** - minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
- E** - sites about insufficient is known to assign them to a higher grade

Non scheduled sites that are of known or probable prehistoric date have generally been given a 'B' ranking owing to their relative rarity and potential importance.

Ruined post medieval settlements have been ranked as having local importance (C) because they reflect the more recent history of land-use and settlement in the area, but are generally common features at a national or regional level.

Minor or significantly damaged sites have been ranked as 'D'.

Sites attributed to rank 'E' include records that are no longer considered to be of archaeological significance, but also sites about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration. With the availability of additional information, such sites could potentially be reassigned to higher grades of importance.

Site	NGR	Site type	Period	Form	Site importance
2538	SM95103692	Beacon	Medieval?	Earthwork	B
2543	SM95313657	Defended enclosure	Unknown	Earthwork	C
2564	SM95303690	Cremation cemetery	Bronze Age?	Finds	B
13891	SM94603700	Common land	Medieval?	Topographic	E
20183	SM95003680	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	C
20184	SM95203650	Cemetery	Post Medieval	Other	C
20248	SM95003680	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Building	B
31059	SM94573686	Farmstead	Post Medieval	Building	C
31060	SM94633687	Cottage	Modern	Building	C
46453	SM95253659	Cemetery	Modern	Other	C
46454	SM95053644	Cemetery	Modern	Other	C
46455	SM94933635	Baptistery	Modern	Building	C
RT270	SM95083692	Observation post	Modern	Building	C
RT271	SM95103677	Military camp	Modern	Buildings	C
A	SM94933682	Rubbing stone	Post Medieval	Stone	C
B	SM94933675	Watercourse	Post Medieval	Earthwork	C
C	SM94923669	Circular earthwork	Unknown	Earthwork	E
D	SM94883664	Gas governor	Modern	Building	D
E	SM94833662	Well	Post Medieval	Other	D
F	SM95083683	Building	Post Medieval	Unknown	E
G	SM94973666	Lane	Unknown	Other	C
H	SM95003657	Field system	Post Medieval	Earthwork	C

Table 1: Assessment of importance of HER records and newly identified sites.

6. ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY SEVERITY OF PHYSICAL EFFECTS

An assessment of the likely severity of effect of a proposed development on identified archaeological features can be made according to the following criteria:

- 1- **Total** - complete destruction of the site
- 2- **Very severe** - loss of most of the major components of a site
- 3- **Severe** - loss of some of the major components of a site
- 4- **Medium** - loss of some components of a site
- 5- **Slight** - some loss of some minor components of a site
- 6- **None**
- 7- **Beneficial**

Site	NGR	Site type	Form	Site importance	Likely severity of effect
2538	SM95103692	Beacon	Earthwork	B	6 None
2543	SM95313657	Defended enclosure	Earthwork	C	6 None
2564	SM953369	Cremation cemetery	Finds	B	6 None
13891	SM946370	Common land	Topographic	E	6 None
20183	SM950368	Quarry	Earthwork	C	5 Slight?
20184	SM952365	Cemetery	Other	C	6 None
20248	SM950368	Farmhouse	Building	B	5 Slight
31059	SM94573686	Farmstead	Building	C	6 None
31060	SM94633687	Cottage	Building	C	6 None
46453	SM95253659	Cemetery	Other	C	6 None
46454	SM95053644	Cemetery	Other	C	6 None
46455	SM94933635	Baptistery	Building	C	6 None
RT270	SM95083692	Observation post	Building	C	6 None
RT271	SM95103677	Military camp	Buildings	C	1 Total
A	SM94933682	Rubbing stone	Stone	C	1 Total
B	SM94933675	Watercourse	Earthwork	C	1 Total
C	SM94923669	Circular earthwork	Earthwork	E	1 Total
D	SM94883664	Gas governor	Building	D	6 None
E	SM94833662	Well	Other	D	5 Slight
F	SM95083683	Building	Unknown	E	1 Total
G	SM94973666	Lane	Other	C	6/7
H	SM95003657	Field system	Earthwork	C	4 Medium

Table 2: Summary of possible severity of effect of development

Field boundaries, tracks and roads

Because of their linear character the development will potentially have a significant effect upon field boundaries. The proposals specifically incorporate some of the field boundaries into the development, especially those boundaries that are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). The extent to which other boundaries will be affected by the development is less clear, especially where boundaries are punctuated by access roads or are in close proximity to proposed buildings. Some boundaries may need to be repaired or consolidated in accordance with their new residential context. With these provisos, such features should not be considered a constraint to development.

Public access routes should be retained wherever possible, Maesgwynne Lane is an example of such a feature, to mitigate the effect of development upon such features. Proposals for the retention of the lane as a footpath/cycleway are appropriate, but their retention within a publicly accessible residential area may require that they are consolidated or reconstructed. Such intervention should be

in keeping with their existing form and should not detract from their value. With the above provisos, such features should not be considered a constraint to development.

LIKELY SEVERITY OF EFFECTS: medium/potentially beneficial

Unknown sites associated with Maesgwynne Quarry and Farm

Because they are specifically excluded from the proposed development area, the quarry (PRN 20183) and Maesgwynne Farm (PRN 20248) will not be directly physically affected by the development. It is possible, however, that previously unknown features associated with these features may exist within the development area. Two such features are the possible building (F) and watercourse (B), both of which are associated with the quarry. Others may also be present.

Given its new context adjacent to a residential area, it may be considered necessary to ensure that the quarry is not a dangerous hazard, or potential dumping ground. Whatever measures are taken may require archaeological mitigation.

Such sites should be considered as a potential constraint to development that could be mitigated by additional archaeological action, either field evaluation before development (to ascertain the presence or absence of features) or during development (if features deserving mitigation are encountered).

LIKELY SEVERITY OF EFFECTS: potentially total

RT 271 Military camp

Although the standing remains of this camp have been removed, there are still a considerable number of buried features associated with it. These are likely to be totally destroyed by the development.

LIKELY SEVERITY OF EFFECTS: total

Stone A

Unless specifically retained within a garden area, property boundary or open space, this feature relating to former land use is likely to be destroyed.

LIKELY SEVERITY OF EFFECTS: potentially total

Earthwork C

Unless specifically retained within a garden area or open space, this feature of uncertain age or purpose is likely to be destroyed.

LIKELY SEVERITY OF EFFECTS: potentially total

Well E

What if any structural remains may be associated with this feature are unknown. Unless specifically retained within a garden area or open space, this feature is likely to be destroyed.

LIKELY SEVERITY OF EFFECTS: potentially total

7. SIGNIFICANCE OF PHYSICAL EFFECT

Having evaluated archaeological significance of the features (table 1) and once the likely severity of effect of the proposed development is judged, the likely significance of effect can be assessed according to the following table.

SITE IMPORTANCE					
SEVERITY OF EFFECT	A	B	C	D	E
1 Total	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Unknown
2 V Severe	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Unknown
3 Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Unknown
4 Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Unknown
5 Slight	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Unknown
6 None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
7 Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Unknown

Site	NGR	Site type	Site importance	Severity of effect	Significance of effect
2538	SM95103692	Beacon	B	6	No Effect
2543	SM95313657	Defended enclosure	C	6	No Effect
2564	SM953369	Cremation cemetery	B	6	No Effect
13891	SM946370	Common land	E	6	No Effect
20183	SM950368	Quarry	C	6	No Effect
20184	SM952365	Cemetery	C	6	No Effect
20248	SM950368	Farmhouse	B	6	No Effect
31059	SM94573686	Farmstead	C	6	No Effect
31060	SM94633687	Cottage	C	6	No Effect
46453	SM95253659	Cemetery	C	6	No Effect
46454	SM95053644	Cemetery	C	6	No Effect
46455	SM94933635	Baptistery	C	6	No Effect
RT270	SM95083692	Observation post	C	6	No Effect
RT271	SM95103677	Military camp	C	1	Moderate
A	SM94933682	Rubbing stone	C	1	Moderate
B	SM94933675	Watercourse	C	1	Moderate
C	SM94923669	Circular earthwork	E	1	Possibly major
D	SM94883664	Gas governor	D	6	No Effect
E	SM94833662	Well	D	5	Minor
F	SM95083683	Building	E	1	Possibly major
G	SM94973666	Lane	C	6/7	Minor
H	SM95003657	Field system	C	4	Minor

Table 3: Assessment of significance of effect

8. VISUAL EFFECTS

Maesgwynne Farmstead

Maesgwynne farmhouse and its outbuildings are all Grade II Listed. The listed status of the buildings will not be effected by the proposals since there will be no direct physical effect upon their structure or fabric. However, the landscape setting of the buildings may also be an important aspect of their Listed status and will need to be considered and addressed as part of the proposal.

Bigney Hill

Bigney Hill, which lies immediately to the north of the area proposed for development, is believed to be the hill on which the French invasion in 1797 was repelled by women wearing traditional Welsh costume. The well known historic associations of the site, its setting in the landscape, views towards and from the hill and public accessibility, may all be significant issue that will need to be addressed in the project proposals.

9. MITIGATION

The significance of effect value will define the likely level of archaeological (or other) mitigation that might be needed to lessen or nullify the significance of effect. The appropriate level of mitigation will be judged on the following criteria:

Major - full or large scale recording of site will be required

Moderate - some recording of site will be required

Minor - low-level site recording may be required

No Effect - no further action required

Beneficial - some input may be required to ensure benefit is maximised

Site	NGR	Site type	Significance of effect	Suggested mitigation
2538	SM95103692	Beacon	No Effect	None
2543	SM95313657	Defended enclosure	No Effect	None
2564	SM95303690	Cremation cemetery	No Effect	None
13891	SM94603700	Common land	No Effect	None
20183	SM95003680	Quarry	No Effect	Minor?
20184	SM95203650	Cemetery	No Effect	None
20248	SM95003680	Farmhouse	No Effect	Minor?
31059	SM94573686	Farmstead	No Effect	None
31060	SM94633687	Cottage	No Effect	None
46453	SM95253659	Cemetery	No Effect	None
46454	SM95053644	Cemetery	No Effect	None
46455	SM94933635	Baptistery	No Effect	None
RT270	SM95083692	Observation post	No Effect	None
RT271	SM95103677	Military camp	Moderate	Moderate
A	SM94933682	Rubbing stone	Moderate	Moderate
B	SM94933675	Watercourse	Moderate	Minor?
C	SM94923669	Circular earthwork	Possibly major	Major?
D	SM94883664	Gas governor	No Effect	None
E	SM94833662	Well	Minor	Minor?
F	SM95083683	Building	Possibly major	Major?
G	SM94973666	Lane	No Effect	None
H	SM95003657	Field system	Moderate	Minor

Table 4: Suggested mitigation for physical effects of development

Preservation in-situ

This is the preferred option for all significant cultural heritage features and can be achieved by avoiding direct physical effect upon features (when their exact location and extent is known) through design.

Features within the development area for which this mitigation might be considered are the Rubbing stone (A) in field 2, and the more substantial field boundaries.

Watching brief

Development effect upon minor sites, or sites where the location or existence is not known, can be mitigated by undertaking an archaeological watching brief to record any unforeseen archaeological features that may be encountered during construction.

The environs of Maesgwynne Farm and quarry, may contain previously unknown archaeologically significant remains within the development area (two are already known (sites B and F)). The effects of development upon the potential presence of

features (which may after all not exist) could be best mitigated as a watching brief.

Likewise, any impact from development upon known features such as B, E, F and RT 271 are considered not to warrant more mitigation than can be achieved through a watching brief on the area during site preparation.

An archaeological watching brief may also be appropriate mitigation for the possibility of prehistoric features being revealed within the development area during construction.

Evaluation

If there is an unavoidable effect upon a known site, or where it is uncertain if there will be an effect because the exact location, extent or archaeological significance of the site is not known, then an archaeological evaluation may be advisable in order to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features and their vulnerability from the development. The results of the evaluation can then inform decisions as to whether to re-design the scheme to avoid the features, or to mitigate the development effect through 'preservation by record' (see 'excavation' below).

If the development proposal is submitted for planning permission without consideration of the potential effect upon such sites, then such mitigation may be required as a condition of granting planning consent.

In some instances non-intrusive evaluation methods such as geophysical survey might be sufficient to ascertain the presence of archaeological features. Otherwise, trial trenches can be excavated within the proposed development area to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.

Earthwork feature C in Field 2 is an earthwork feature of unknown type, and age. As such it is impossible to ascertain its archaeological importance and sensitivity. An archaeological evaluation of this feature including a topographic survey, might be considered as a first stage of mitigation of the impact of the development upon this feature.

Excavation/ building recording

Where archaeological features cannot be avoided, or are considered to be of insufficient importance to warrant preservation *in-situ*, then 'preservation by record' can be undertaken to excavate and record archaeological deposits before development commences. Such mitigation may also be required as a condition of granting planning consent. Again, the effects of the development upon earthwork feature C in Field 2 could be mitigated by complete or partial excavation.

Other options

Additional mitigation might include further documentary research on the history of the military camp and the quarry and their local significance. Such research could inform any publicity, press coverage or public relations, information panels etc. that may arise from the development.

10. COMMENTS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The design and access statement for the development recognises the significance and value of historic field boundaries, green lanes and wooded areas as important aspects of the cultural historic landscape. These features have been specifically identified and where appropriate retained within the proposals.

The potential effect of the development proposals upon other cultural historic features in the vicinity, such as Bigney Hill, and Maesgwynne Farm, Cwm Brandy Military Camp and Maesgwynne Quarry may, however, need further consideration or mitigation within the proposal.

Bigney Hill is associated with the 'Last invasion of Britain' in 1797. Although not located within the development area, the proposals may be considered to have an adverse effect upon the setting of, and views from, this local landmark.

Although Maesgwynne Farm is outside the development area, because it has Listed Building status, it may be considered that the development would have a detrimental effect upon the setting of the farm buildings.

It is recommended that in both instances, guidance as to the significance (or otherwise) of these sites is sought from the Local Authority.

It is recommended that some additional evaluation to characterise feature C is undertaken prior to development in order to ascertain its archaeological significance.

The potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric features within the development area can perhaps best be mitigated through an archaeological watching brief in the most likely areas for such features. These include the eastern fringe of the site in Fields 3 and 4, where the presence of springs could mean an increased likelihood of features such as 'burnt mounds', or in Fields 2 and 3 where the slopes of Bigney Hill, may have acted as a focus for prehistoric activity as may be hinted by the discovery of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery on the site of the old Rope Walk to the west of the study area.

While the remains themselves may not be of sufficient archaeological significance to warrant a high level of mitigation, the former presence of Cwm Brandy Camp at Maesgwynne, is an aspect of the development area, which may have significance to the local community. The camp may well be a source of local reminiscence, and a focus for local history researches or activities.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Department of Environment, Transport and Regions 1993, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2

DoE 1995, The Preparation of Environmental Statements for Planning Projects that Require Environmental Assessment: A Good Practice Guide. Appendix 10

Fenton 1811. An Historical tour through Pembrokeshire 1903 edition p318

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999 Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments

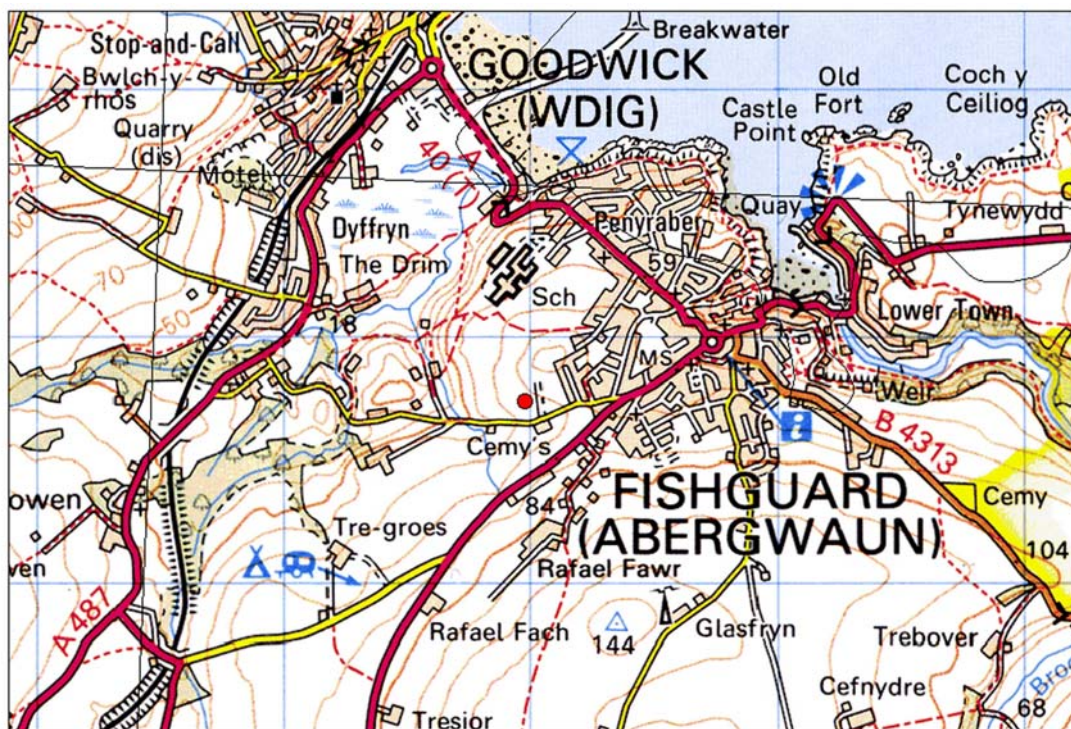
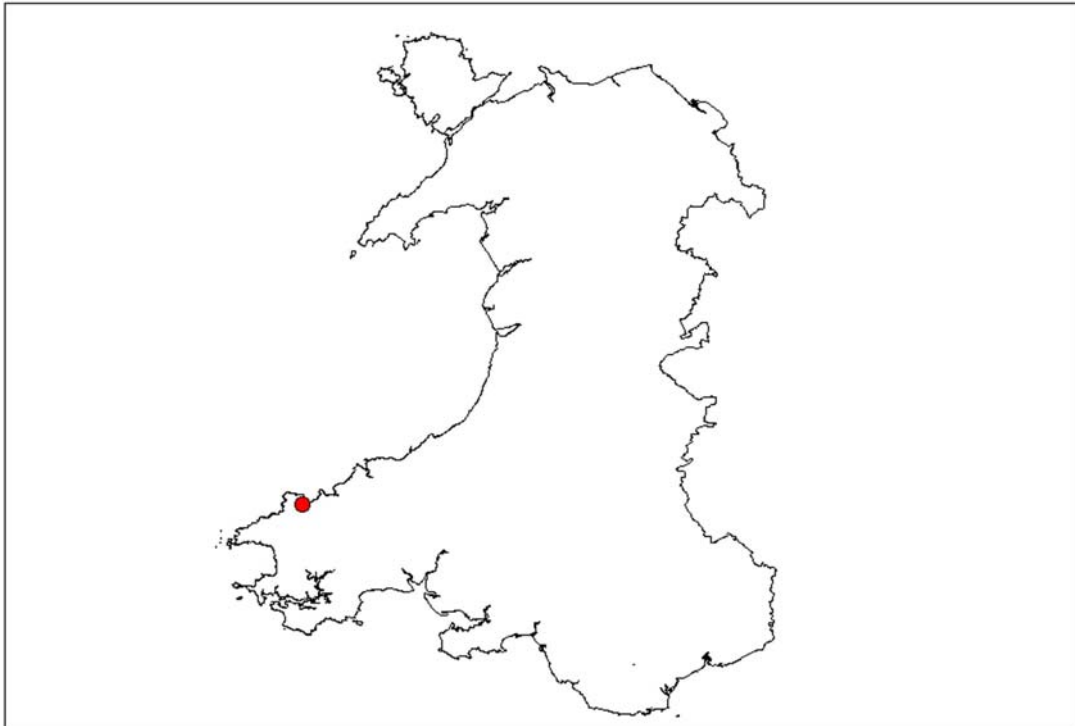
Ludlow, N. 2000. A40 Fishguard Western Bypass Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Cambria Archaeology Report PRN 40362

Murphy, K. 1994. A40 Fishguard Western Bypass Archaeological Assessment Unpublished Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report PRN 28279

NAW 2002 Welsh Office Circular 60/96, Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; Planning Policy Wales

Perret A J. 1992. The Royal Marines in Wales. Royal Marine Historical Society, Portsmouth.

RPS 2008 Maesgwynne Farm, Fishguard, design and access statement



Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map
with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
© Crown Copyright Cambria Archaeology. Licence No AL51842A

Figure 1. Location map, based on the Ordnance Survey.

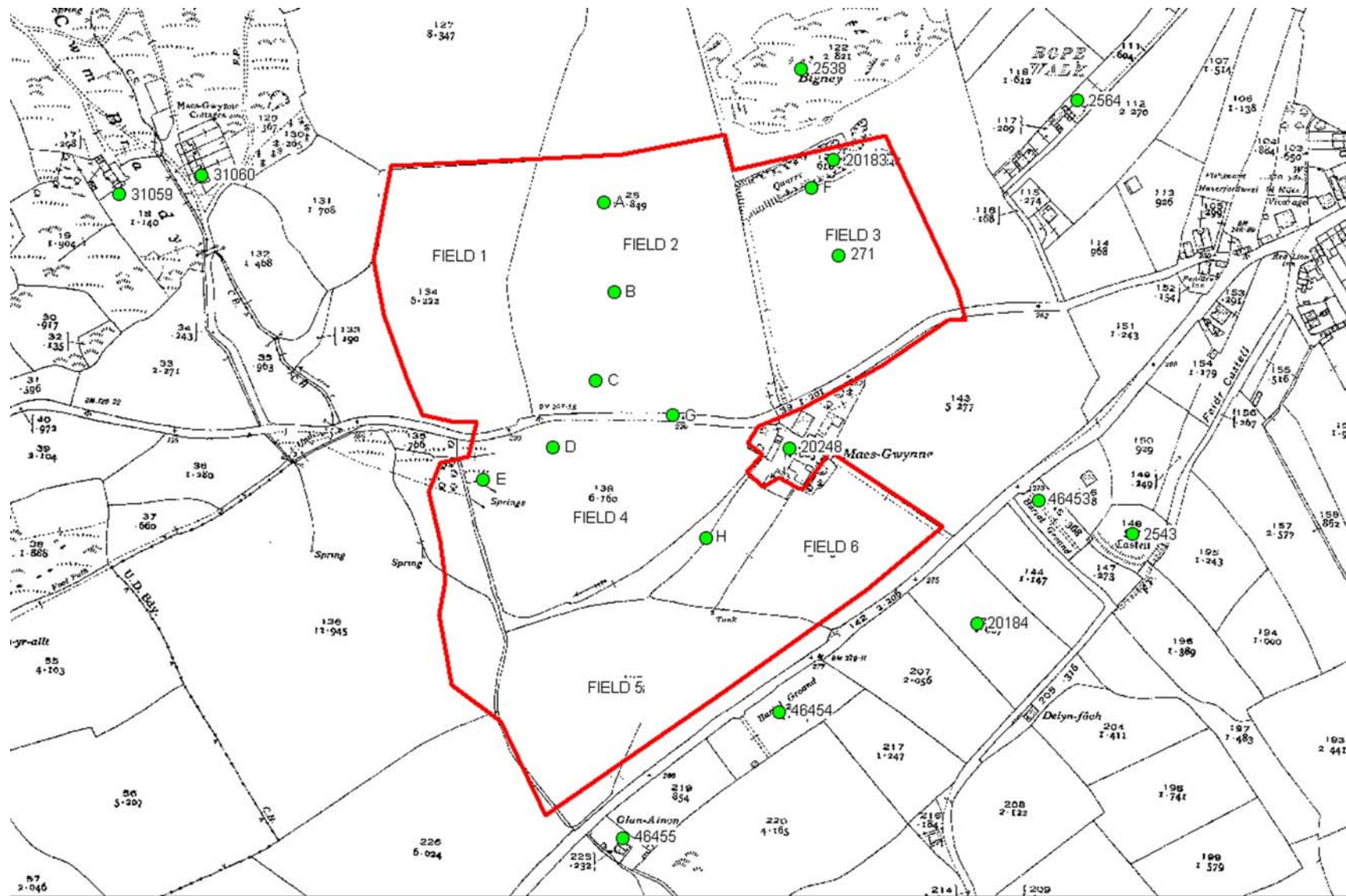


Figure 2: Study area with locations of cultural heritage features discussed in the text



Plate 1: Maesgwynne Farm buildings



Plate 2: Maesgwynne Farmhouse



Plate 3: View of Maesgwynne Farmstead



Plate 4: Maesgwynne Lane



Plate 5: View of Field 6



Plate 6: Stone faced field boundary between fields 4 and 5



Plate 7: Gas governor station in Field 4



Plate 8: View of Field 4



Plate 9: Drainage system relating to former military camp



Plate 10: View across Fields 2, 4 and 5 (with feature B running across middle ground)



Plate 11: Rubbing stone A in Field 2



Plate 12: Curved earthwork feature C in Field 2 (faintly discernable in middle ground)



Plate 13: Feature C with low bank terminating on right hand side



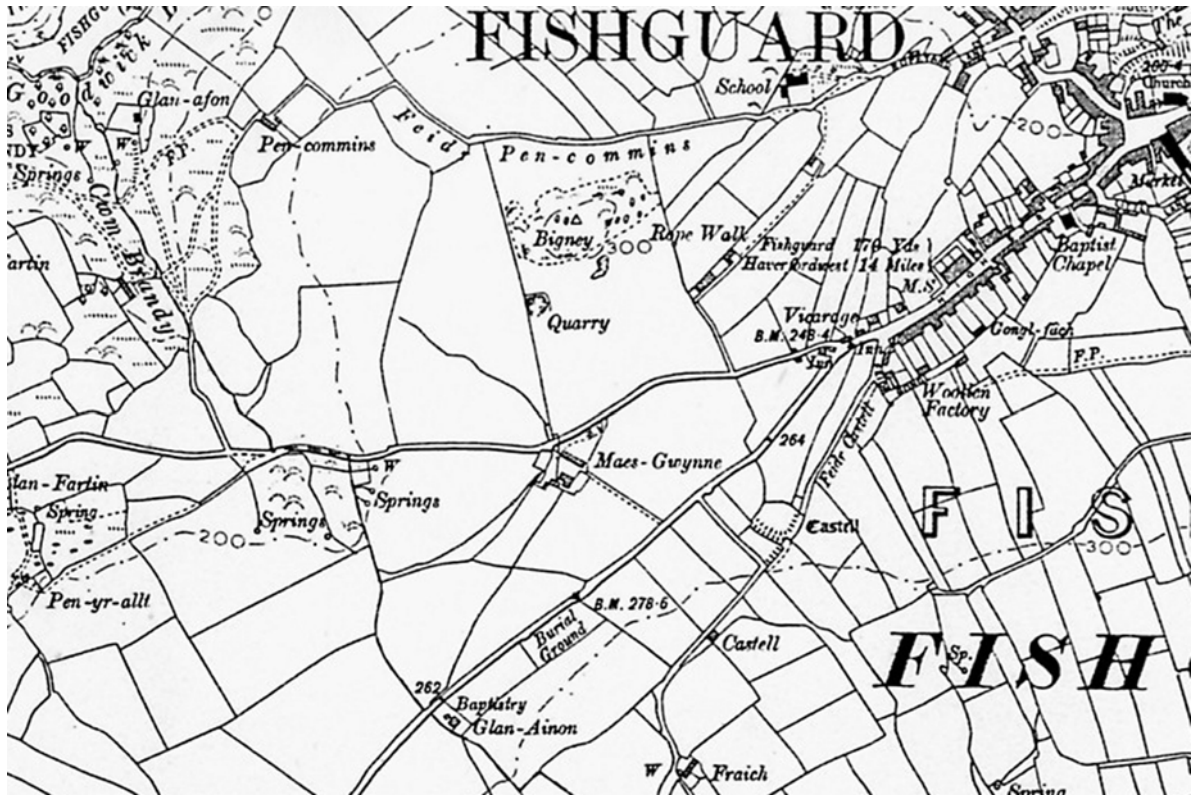
Plate 14: Feature C faintly showing small circular earthwork inside larger circular earthwork

part of the **COUNTY of PEMBROKE** called **PEN-CAIR**
 where between 1200 and 1400 French Troops under the Command of General Tute
 of Land called **GARN** or **CERRIG GWYSTAD** on the 22nd Day
 of their Encampment. Also the place of their Surrender on the 24th D^y to
RITANNICK MAJESTY'S FORCES,
 of **THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CAWDOR.**
deduced from actual Survey by Tho^{rs} Pryor Land Surv^r

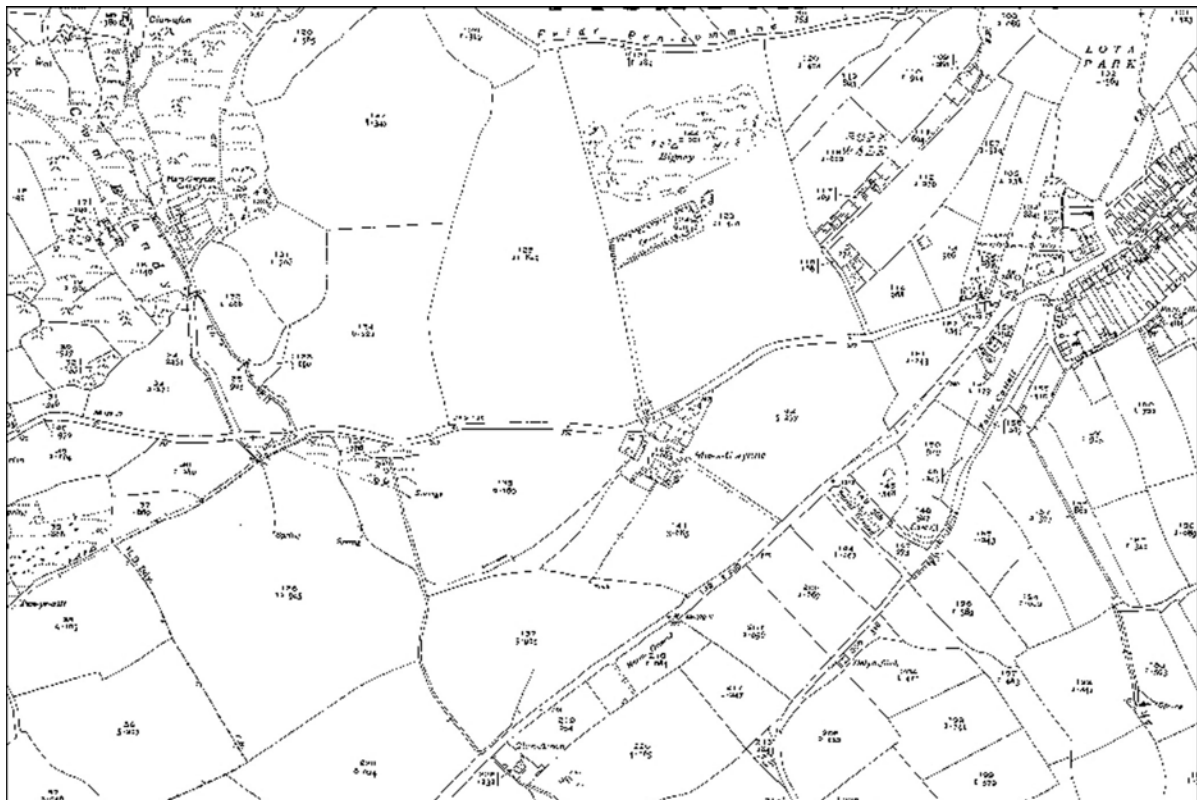
1 The R. and the Enemy marched from their Camp to Goodlick Sands.
 K The British Troops drawn up on the Sands to receive the Enemy.
 (The French Troops murthering themselves Prisoners of War, and
 laying down their Arms.
 M The R. and the both Armies marched to Havertford

Map 1: Extract from Thomas Probert's 1798 map of Pen-caer showing Maesgwynne Farm

Map 3: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 showing the study area



Map 4: Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908 showing the study area



Map 5: Extract from the 1939 edition Ordnance Survey map showing the study area



Aerial Photograph 1: Aerial photo 106G/UK/1631 showing Cwm Brandy Camp in 1946



Aerial Photograph 2: Aerial photo 94/263/009. Feature C is faintly visible as a circle in Field 2 immediately to the north of Maesgwynne Lane

MAESGWYNNE FARM, FISHGUARD

Cultural Heritage Assessment

REPORT NUMBER 2008/46

April 2008

This report has been prepared by Duncan Schlee

Position: Project Manager

Signature Date

This report has been checked and approved by Nigel Page
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position:

Signature Date

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may
have on the content or presentation of this report