

PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OFF TREWARREN ROAD, ST ISHMAEL'S, PEMBROKESHIRE:

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PART RESIDENTIAL ALLOCATED SITE MA733: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL (NGR SM 83543 07156)



View northwest across St Ishmael's village from centre of development site



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Roger Anderson and Associates
Planning Consultants



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/20
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD/ EVENT RECORD NO. 108467

Ebrill 2015

April 2015

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(NGR SM 83543 07156)**

Gan / By

James Meek and Rhod Kemp



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BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL

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

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

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CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the project	2
1.3 Abbreviations used in this report	3
1.4 Illustrations	3
1.5 Timeline	3
2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3 METHODOLOGY	6
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
4.1 The Historic Landscape	7
4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	8
4.2 Listed Buildings	9
4.4 Known Archaeological Remains	11
4.5 Historical Mapping	19
4.6 Site Visit and Walkover Survey	22
5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	29
5.1 Physical impacts	29
5.2 Buried archaeological potential	25
5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential	30
5.4 Visual impacts	30
5.5 Other Constraints	30
5.5 Summary of impacts	30
APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	32

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location map based on the Ordnance Survey	4
Figure 2:	Indicative layout Plan, as supplied by Roger Anderson & Associates	5
Figure 3:	Map showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within a 1km search area around the proposed residential development	10
Figure 4:	Map showing HER sites within a 1km search area around the proposed residential development	15
Figure 5:	Map showing NMR sites within a 1km search area around the proposed residential development	18
Figure 6:	Extract of 1839 Tithe Map of St Ishmaels showing approximate location of proposed development area	19
Figure 7:	Extract of 1876 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed residential development area overlaid	20
Figure 8:	Extract of 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed residential development area overlaid	21

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales	3
Table 2:	Scheduled Ancient Monuments with 1km radius of the proposed housing development	8
Table 3:	Listed buildings within a 1km radius of proposed housing development	9
Table 4:	HER sites within 1km of the proposed residential development area.	11
Table 5:	RCAHMLW NMR sites within 1km of the proposed housing development.	17

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	Hedgebank along road on northwestern corner of proposed development site	22
Photo 2:	View north across northern part of development site to be retained as natural area	23
Photo 3:	View south from northern part of development site showing ground slope and track-way or trench running up the slope	23
Photo 4:	Metal fence to school site along eastern boundary of central part of proposed development area	24
Photo 5:	View north from central part of proposed development area across St Ishmael's village	25
Photo 6:	View south from centre of site area	25

Photo 7:	View southwest from southwestern part of site area towards Monk Haven Manor and St Ishmael's Church	26
Photo 8:	View east along the southern boundary of the school site	26
Photo 9:	View east along southern boundary of school site showing stone wall associated with original National School running into the corner of the site area	27
Photo 10:	View southeast across the southeastern part of the proposed development area	27
Photo 11:	View northwest from southwestern corner of proposed development area showing extensive views across St Ishmael's village	28

**PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OFF TREWARREN ROAD,
ST ISHMAEL'S, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL**

SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services was commissioned by Roger Anderson and Associates Planning Consultants to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a proposed housing development off Trewarren Road, St Ishmael's upon the historic environment. This report will be used by planners to make an informed decision on the proposals with regards to archaeology and the historic environment. The development is included in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan as allocated for mixed use development.

The proposed housing development is located on agricultural land at NGR SM 83543 07156 to the south of the centre of St Ishmael's village, Pembrokeshire. The development site covers an area of c.1.79ha. The site lies within the St Ishmael's Historic Landscape Character Area, which covers the village, comprising both older and modern housing developments. The proposed development would have a low impact on this character area.

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km of the proposed residential development. The St Ishmael's Tump (medieval motte castle) lies to the north of the development area and is inter-visible with the site, although the impact on its setting from the development is considered low to negligible. The Longstone standing stone to the northwest of the area is not inter-visible with the site. The 5 listed buildings within the 1km search area all lie to the southwest of the proposed development site in a wooded valley leading to Monk Haven, and there is no inter-visibility between them and the site.

The archaeological potential for the site area is considered highest for prehistoric remains. A number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters are known in similar topographic locations to the north and west of the site area. The site lies adjacent to stream courses in an area where there are previously identified Bronze Age burnt mound sites. There is considered to be a moderate potential for such remains to be present within the site area near these water courses. The archaeological potential for remains of other dates is considered low. The late 19th or early 20th century southern stone wall of the National School built to the east of the site survives just outside of the proposed development boundary.

It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area. This Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development. The scope of any further required works at the site should be discussed with the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services was commissioned by Roger Anderson and Associates Planning Consultants to provide a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a housing development on land off Trewarren Road, St Ishmael's upon the historic environment. The resulting report would enable the planners to make an informed decision on the proposal as regards archaeological and historic environment issues.
- 1.1.2 The proposed housing development is located on agricultural land at NGR SM 83543 07156 which lies to the south of the centre of St Ishmael's village. It is envisaged that the development will include the construction of 27 dwellings within the development site, which measures approximately 1.79ha in area. The development will include construction of the proposed housing, access roads, associated services with a protected natural area in the northwest part of the site.
- 1.1.3 The Appraisal has been produced in accordance with a generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Planning Services Section.
- 1.1.4 The development area is included in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan (end date 2021) Adopted Plan of September 2010. It is included under the 'Mixed Uses' category reference MA733 – Land adjacent to the school St Ishmaels. It states *"This is a large site and additional planting and landscaping will be required to assimilate it into the landscape. Access is available from the main village road near the school and further along this lane to the west into the north-west corner of the site. The sewage treatment works may require upgrading to accommodate development but no investment bid has been included in the current programme. Development may have to be delayed until after 2015 if a developer funded study shows the sewage treatment works to have insufficient capacity unless the developer(s) pays for any necessary improvements. Phasing is also proposed to help the development be absorbed into the village. Site has been identified as having likely significant effect on Natura 2000 sites and should be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment."* The area of the allocated land includes a strip to the east of the school which is not included within these development proposals (Plan C30 St Ishmaels from the plan provided by Roger Anderson).

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented in fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to the generic brief provided by DAT Planning Services Section. This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential.
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should

be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.

- 1.2.3 The desk top survey was limited to the resources held in the regional HER and other on-line resources. Considering the size and nature of the proposed housing development a 1km radius from the site was considered a sufficient area with which to evaluate visual effects on designated sites within the historic environment and the same search area used to establish buried archaeological potential for the site area.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 Historic Environment Record (HER); Primary Record Number (PRN); National Grid Reference (NGR); National Monument Record (NMR); Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found adjacent to relevant text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4,000 – 2,300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2,300 – 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	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The location of the proposed housing development site lies on a gentle slope overlooking a small watercourse immediately to the west, and bounded to the north by Trewarren Road. The site comprises an irregularly shaped field of approximately 1.79ha in size.
- 2.2 The site lies on a hillside sloping to the west / northwest and north. This is most evident on the northern and western edges of the site. The main body of the site to the southeast is relatively level.



Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

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Proposed Housing Development off Trewarren Road, St Ishmael's, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Appraisal

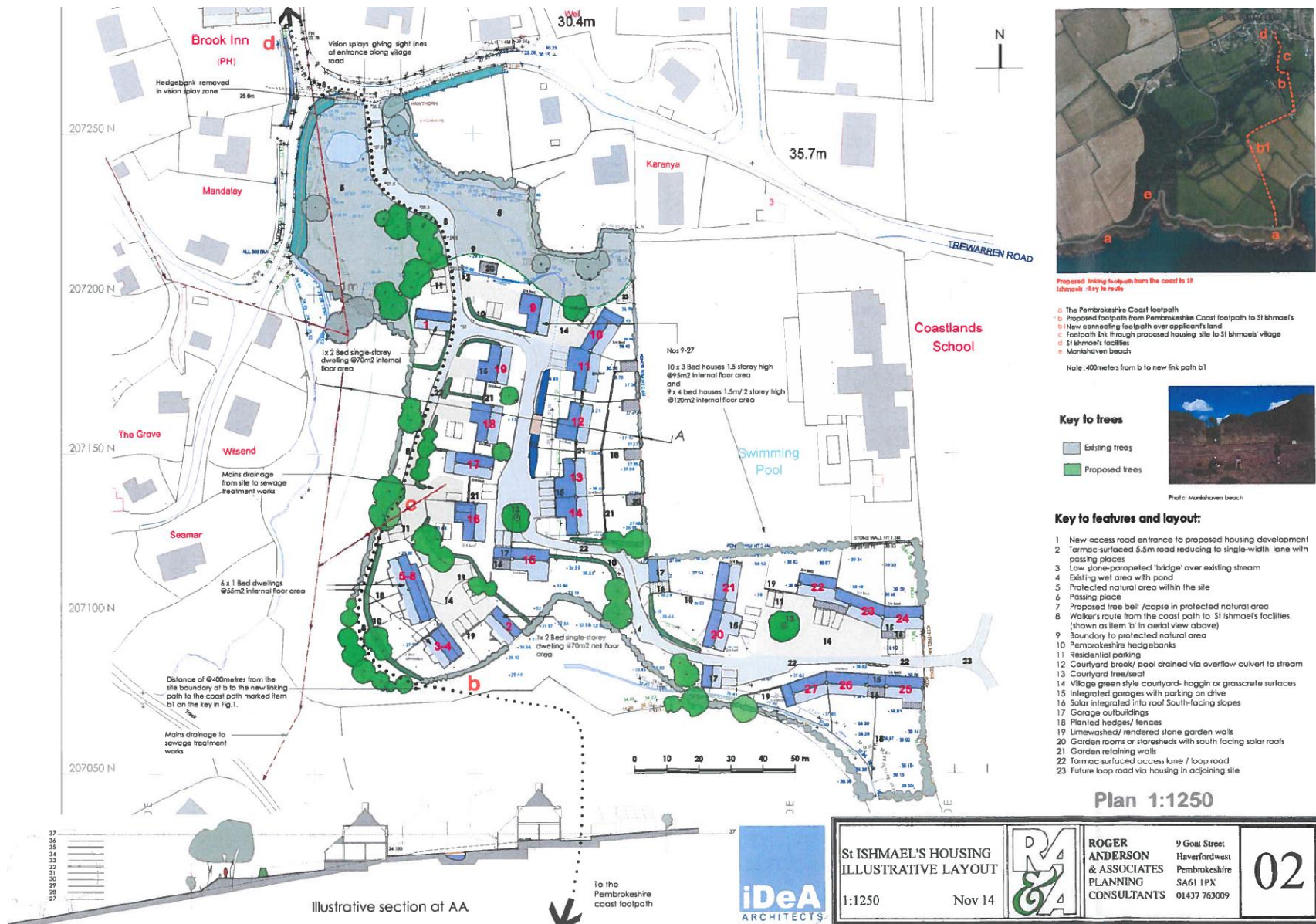


Figure 2: Indicative layout Plan, as supplied by Roger Anderson & Associates (NTS)

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal followed the required methodology laid out in the written scheme of investigation which was prepared in response to a generic brief prepared by DAT Planning Services (Appendix 1).

Desk Top Study

- 3.2 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the assessment. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.3 Designated historic environment assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 1km radius centred on the proposed residential development site at centred on SM83543 07156. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was then evaluated.
- 3.4 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites were identified within a 1km radius centred on the proposed residential development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the buried archaeological potential of the site area to be made.

Site Walkover Survey

- 3.5 A detailed site visit was undertaken on the 9th April 2015. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed residential development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the development site from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Historic Landscape

- 4.1.1 The proposed housing development lies within the boundaries of the Milford Haven Historic Landscape Categorisation Area (HLC 320) as recorded on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998).
- 4.1.2 St Ishmael's is described thus:

**'ST ISHMAEL'S, GRID REFERENCE: SM 833071
AREA IN HECTARES: 158**

Historic Background:

A small historic landscape character area lying on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway within St Ishmael's parish, comprising the village (and field system) of St Ishmael's which, with its motte castle, was the caput of the medieval Sublordship of St Ishmael's, a member of the Lordship of Haverford. The parish church with its 'Celtic' dedication and three Early Christian Monuments and a possible cist cemetery lies some distance from the village. The church was mentioned in 1291 when it was a possession of Haverfordwest Priory. A sizeable medieval settlement is indicated by the remains of an extensive medieval strip-field system around the village. By the early 19th century estate maps show that the present morphology of the village and surrounding fields had been established, although a more extensive strip field system then existed. Away from the village these strips have been amalgamated into large fields (these are now considered part of a different landscape character area), but close to the village the pattern of enclosed strips is still maintained. These fields were clearly enclosed from an open field farming system. The date of this enclosure is uncertain, but it is likely to have occurred in a piecemeal fashion over a number of decades, perhaps in the 17th century and 18th century. Farms and houses would have been established concomitant with the enclosure of the open fields. This process was still occurring in the mid-19th century when Trewarren House was established in 1845. Considerable mid and late 20th century has maintained the village plan as shown on early 19th century estate maps.

Description and essential historic landscape components:

This relatively small historic landscape area includes the village of St Ishmael's, surrounding farmland, and a wooded valley within which the parish church is located. The village, which lies at about 50m above sea level and is built in and on both sides of a small open valley, consists of a loose clustering of houses rather than a compact nucleated settlement. Indeed many of the village lanes have a rural feel and are bordered by large hedgebanks. The core of the village comprises a mixture of two storey 19th century houses, a pub, a chapel converted to a house and a shop together with modern houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Surrounding the core are several small late 20th century housing estates, individual houses, a school and sports field. Long narrow fields that surround the village were once part of the community's extensive open field system. Earth banks topped with hedges enclose these fields. Hedges are generally in good condition and well maintained, and although some are becoming overgrown there are few hedgerow trees. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. There is a nursery in the area. The substantial 19th century house of Trewarren lies to the west of the village, and has walled gardens and

landscape features including ponds, follies located in the valley up from Monk Haven. This valley is heavily wooded. The medieval church of St Ishmael with early medieval inscribed stones lies in this valley together with a former vicarage built in 1835 in pattern book Georgian Gothic style. A motte, the site of a medieval castle, lies to the north of the village. Other archaeological sites include Bronze Age standing stones, bronze age burnt mounds, find spots of prehistoric artefacts and a cist cemetery.

Although this is a diverse area - the village, strip fields woodland and the isolated church - it is a coherent historic landscape and includes all the component of a medieval and post-medieval settlement. It is distinct from the large farms with large regular fields that lie to the west, north and east, although there is no hard-edged boundary here. It has a very obvious boundary with the sea cliff historic landscape area to the south.

Sources: Dudley Edwards, J 1972-73; Dudley Edwards, J and Thorne, R G, 1973; NLW MAP 7575; PRO HDX/60/65; PRO D/RKL/1194/3 &14; Owen 1911; St Ishmael's Parish tithe map 1839

(www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/milford/area/320.htm 31/03/15)

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/milford/area/320.htm>

4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3)

4.2.1 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius of the site: the medieval Castle Mound at St Ishmaels (SAM PE196; PRN 2998), and the prehistoric (probably Bronze Age) 'Longstone' standing stone (SAM PE113; PRN 3004).

SAM Ref	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR and distance from site
PE196	Castle Mound	Motte: A ditched mound, 32m in diameter and 5.5m high. (source Os495card; SM80NW26) Air photo appears to show traces of a dam to the E, which would have ponded back an area of c.160m N-S by 100m. A bailey enclosure may have lain to the S, between the motte and a mere. RCAHMW AP945051/49; 965024/48	Medieval	SM 83505 07616 0.37km north
PE113	Standing Stone 290m S of Mabesgate	Standing stone: A well weathered stone of hard red sandstone, 3.0m high by 2.3m by 2.0m. A second stone, reported to the north (SM826080), is not confirmed. RCAHMW AP965024/47	Prehistoric	SM 82811 07607 0.73km northeast

Table 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments with 1km radius of the proposed housing development.

4.3 Listed Buildings (Figure 3)

- 4.3.1 There are 5 listed buildings within 1km of the proposed housing development, the closest of which lies 0.55km to the west. The buildings are all Grade II Listed of which one is medieval (St Ishmael Church) and the others are post-medieval.

Listed Building Number	Name	Location	NGR	Grade	Distance From Site
20343	Trewarren	Situated some 500m SW of the centre of St Ishmaels village and some 600m N of the coast at Monk Haven.	SM 82931 07039	II	0.55km WSW
20344	Church of St Ishmael	Situated in a wooded valley leading to Monk Haven, some 700m SW of the centre of the village of St Ishmaels.	SM 83020 06744	II	0.60km SW
20345	Folly SE of Monk Haven	Situated on the coast path some 250m SE of Monk Haven and just E of Loose Haven, SW of the village of St Ishmaels.	SM 82937 06381	II	0.90km SW
20346	Monk Haven Manor	Situated in a wooded valley leading to Monk Haven, SW of St Ishmaels and some 50m SW of the Church of St Ishmael.	SM 82963 06715	II	0.67km SW
20347	Wall at Monk Haven	Situated on the coast at Monk Haven, running E to W just above the high water mark.	SM 82833 06461	II	0.9km SW

Table 3: Listed buildings within a 1km radius of proposed housing development.

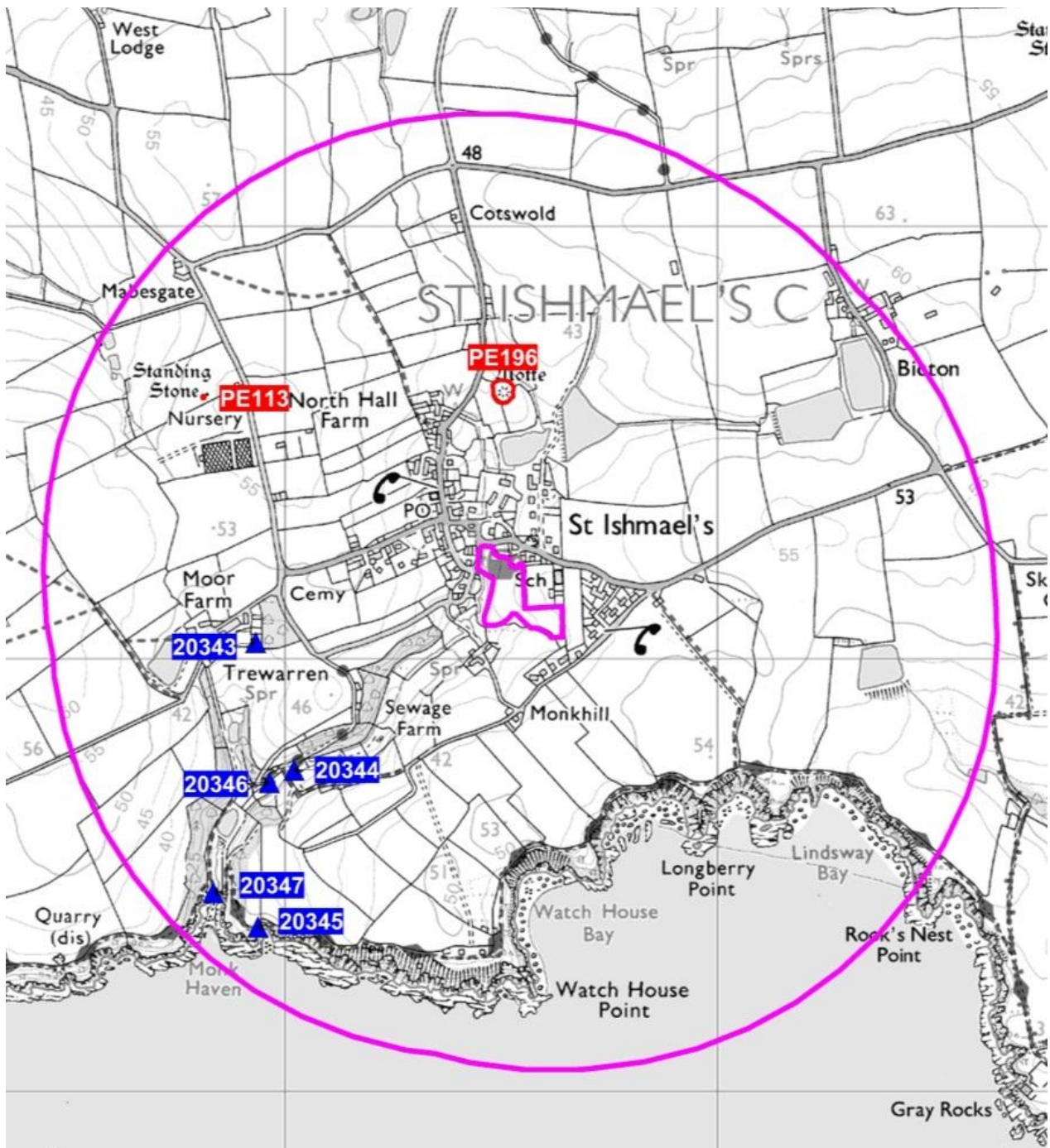


Figure 3: Map showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments (red) and Listed Buildings (blue) within a 1km search area around the proposed residential development (purple boundaries)

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4.4 Known Archaeological Remains

4.4.1 The following tables list the features that are recorded in the Regional HER (Figure 4; Table 4) and on the National Monuments Record (NMR) (Figure 5; Table 5). Both the Regional HER and NMR record 47 sites of archaeological interest. The distribution of the sites recorded on the Regional HER is shown in Figure 4. None of the sites are located within the proposed residential development area.

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
2953	Cull Point	A small and 'poor example' of a tanged and barbed arrowhead recovered from a flint scatter (PRN 2994), which was recorded as a 'flint chipping floor' of Mesolithic and Neolithic date (Cantrill 1915, 168 - No.10) exposed in a footpath running across Cull Point. No finds were identified during the Milford Haven Survey	Bronze Age	SM 8413 0674
2990	North Hall Burnt Mound; Midden	Two areas of burnt stone and possible coal ash not thought to be "Burnt mound" material.	Prehistoric	SM 8345 0788
2991	North Hall Burnt Mound	Not found on later survey	Prehistoric	SM 8341 0745
2992	Monkhill	Possible burnt mound, Earthwork - Not found on later survey	Prehistoric	SM 8362 0703
2993	Moor	Possible burnt mound Earthwork - Not found on later survey	Prehistoric	SM 8269 0694
2994	Cull Point	A flintworking site (Cantrill (1915. 172-3), containing a possible chopper or core, broken flakes - which showed signs of usage, flakes, a partially worked nodule and waste material. The flint, which is predominantly of Mesolithic and Neolithic date also contained a poor example of a barbed and tanged arrowhead (PRN 2953). The scatter was exposed in the footpath running across Cull Point. No finds were identified during Milford Haven Survey	Mesolithic; Neolithic	SM 8413 0674
2995	Watch House Bay Flint Working Site	A probable flintworking site containing a possible scraper, a pebble stone, flakes and waste material recovered from the surface of two fields above Watch House Bay, although there was no 'definite concentration' (OS card SM80 NW21). No finds were identified during the Milford Haven Survey	Mesolithic; Neolithic	SM 836 066
2996	Loose Haven	A semi-circular scraper and a rough core of possible Neolithic date recovered from the surface of a field c.100m south of St. Ishmael's Vicarage.	Neolithic	SM 829 066
2998	Longstone	SAM PE113 - Longstone	Bronze Age	SM 82811 07606
2999	St Ishmael's Parish Church	Grade II Listed Church. Medieval parish church. Medium-sized cruciform church comprising chancel, nave, north transept with skew-passage, south transept with skew-passage, and south porch. See churchyard/enclosure PRN 14354 for site description and management recommendations. NDL 2003	Medieval; Post-Medieval	SM 83020 06744
3000	St Ishmaels Parish Church Inscribed Stone	Group III ECM (incomplete cross-carved stone), of possible 9th -10th century date, in St Ismaels Church PRNs 2999 & 14354. It was first noted in 1920, and may be +/- in situ. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming	Early Medieval	SM 8302 0674
3001	St Ishmaels Parish Church Inscribed Stone	Group III ECM (incomplete cross-slab), of possible 9th -10th century date, in St Ismaels Church PRNs 2999 & 14354. It was found during church restoration in c.1884, half-buried in the churchyard, where it may have been +/- in situ. NDL 2003, from N Edwards	Early Medieval	SM 8302 0674

		forthcoming		
3004	St Ishmael's Tump; Castell Mound	The surviving motte of St Ishmaels motte and bailey castle. Castell Mound is 5m high and 12m in diameter at the top, with a surrounding ditch 6m wide. One of a large number of medieval earthwork castles erected in Pembrokeshire following the Anglo-Norman conquest of 1093, St Ishmaels was never re-built in stone. The mound is shown as a tumulus on the Ordnance Survey maps. In 1915 Cantrill described "traces of the bailey discernible in a hedge bank", which the CADW inspector felt was probably mostly modern field hedge, but that may incorporate a counterscarp bank. This could be the surviving remains of the bailey, the outer wall of a castle, which in an earthwork castle would have been an earthen bank topped with a palisade fence. The mound is well preserved, with just a little disturbance on the east side. The ditch is well preserved on all sides except for the north-east. SAM PE196	Medieval	SM 8350 0761
5234	Goose Green	Record deleted as part of Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project. Now merged with record PRN 14354. / Discovered in September 1976 by workmen excavating a pipe trench in a field to the South of St. Ishmael's church known locally as Monk's field. About 8 cist graves set in an EW alignment were disturbed and a report made by M Freeman. The graves were c.50cm below present ground level. When visited in September 1976 only one grave remained open. There are no above ground indications of the existence of the cemetery and resistivity survey may be carried out at some later date to ascertain its limits. Field Investigation 30th November 1976.	Medieval	SM 8305 0665
5398	Longstone	Standing stone – SAM PE196	Bronze Age	SM 8299 0730
5399	Monkhill	Monastic lands	Medieval	SM 8342 0700
6417	St Ishmael's	Field System	Medieval; Post-Medieval	SM 83 07
7449	Moor Farm	A small collection of flints recovered by T C Cantrill from the surface of a field. The collection included a possible fragment from an arrowhead and some flakes. These flints are probably part of the Cantrill Collection in the National Museum of Wales. / The findspot of a worked flint, thought to be Neolithic. The site was not visited on this occasion.	Mesolithic; Neolithic	SM 826 073
10305	St Ismael Dedication	Record deleted as part of Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project. Now merged with record PRN 14354. NDL 2003	Unknown	SM 830 067
11143	North Hall Farm	A stone axe partially polished on both sides.	Neolithic	SM 833 080
12468	Goose Green	Site of a mill shown on Rees' map (1932) of Wales & Border in the 14th century. Location uncertain. 'Goosegreen' is the name of a building depicted on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, to the south of St Ishmael's, although it is not identified as a mill (M.Ings, 2013). / The site of 'Goosegreen' was visited as part of the Cadw funded Mills Survey of 2012-13 to ascertain whether or not it was a mill. The building, built into the steep slope above a stream, is now ruinous and very overgrown. The gable ends of the building still stand to approximate full height but the facade has largely collapsed. The interior was obscured by thick vegetation. There was nothing to denote the building as a mill. It is set on a building platform, beneath which are two voids of uncertain use. There is an outbuilding, again now ruinous, to the west of the house / A medieval mill in this location is suggested by Rees' map, which purports to show Wales in the fourteenth century	Medieval; Post-Medieval	SM 8313 0669
12797	Mabesgate	A small flake of white flint collected by T C Cantrill.	Prehistoric	SM 832 077

13807	The Fold Or The Green	Common Land	Medieval; Post-Medieval	SM 834 075
14354	St Ishmael's Parish Church	Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site occupied by the medieval St Ishmaels parish church (PRN 2999), probably mentioned in 9th century source. It occupies possible large enclosure, in a coastal location, partly defined by field boundaries, and/or cropmarks?, and contains undated cist burials. Associated with three Group II-III ECMs (PRNs 3000, 3001 & 47487), all +/- in situ?. NDL 2003 This supposed vallum enclosure is well marked by massive hedgebanks to the south east and west sides making three sides of a rectangle with rounded corners. Within the interior cist burials have been recovered well away from the present churchyard. The AP shows possible additional divisions in one field within the SW area. The line for the enclosure's N side is uncertain. TAJ 12-12-89. Bishop House; Cemetery; Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Early Medieval	SM 830 067
16056	Quarry	Seen on OS map	Post-Medieval	SM 8356 0725
16057	School	A school is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the First (1876) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. On the First Edition of 1876 it is shown as a school for both boys and girls. This is now the Coastlands School.	Post-Medieval	SM 8363 0715
16492	Manse	House shown on second edition OS map of 1908.	Post-Medieval	SM 8297 0736
16493	Monk Haven	The vicarage has been renovated in keeping with the original style, now a residential dwelling.	Post-Medieval	SM 8295 0672
20968	Trewarren Mansion	The house of Trewarren was erected in 1872. T Nicholas 1872	Post-Medieval	SM 829 070
23850	St Ishmaels Blacksmiths Workshop	A smithy is shown at this location on the First (1876) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. NGR amended from SM83400753. PR March 2003	Post-Medieval	SM 8338 0754
23851	Manse Cottage	Cottage shown on 1907 OS map	Post-Medieval	SM 8369 0701
34463	Monk Haven	Building identified from 1st Edition OS. In a very overgrown area, therefore building not seen, although an area of dense ivy may mark the site.	Post-Medieval	SM 8280 0646
34464	Loose Haven	Building identified from 1st Edition OS. Stone built lookout folly. Single room with fireplace. Main window facing sea. Lancet windows in side walls. Open upper storey entered by external stone steps. Top of walls crenelated. B John considers it to be Victorian.	Post-Medieval	SM 8292 0635
34465	Monk Haven	Buildings/enclosures-three regular rectangular dashed boundaries and two irregular, located in rough pasture on coastal slopes identified from 1st Edition OS. No clear evidence of such features, although there is an extensive coastal artillery battery system within this locality. Therefore, these are possibly an earlier military installation later replaced by the battery 34762	Post-Medieval	SM 8340 0627
34759	Monk Haven	Massive, partly crenelated stone built (ORS) wall, approximately 4m high, 50m long and 0.5m wide apart from the foundation buttress which is 1.00m wide. Entrance to the bay through 3m wide gap in centre of the wall. Recently the wall has been partly consolidated with unsympathetic scoured cement. The wall is associated with Trewarren Estate. Brian John stated that the wall was constructed in the 17th Century	Post-Medieval	SM 8282 0644
34761	Monk Haven	Red sandstone, very overgrown, few rock face exposures, approximately 8m high, 15m wide, located just upslope of path, in process of being infilled.	Post-Medieval	SM 8289 0643
34762	Watch House	Military camp associated with the coastal battery, situated on the top of Watch House Point	Modern	SM 8340 0640

	Point Military Camp	promontary. Now only a few concrete roads are visible and discrete piles of rubble. Roger Thomas identified this site together with the associated battery (PRN 35080) and allocated a single number RT104. BA & KM 1997		
35080	Watch House Point Coastal Battery	Coastal artillery battery identified by Roger Thomas RT104 together with the associated military camp PRN 34643. The battery comprises various structures, including four gun emplacements in a row set behind low earth banks and complex ammunition stores behind each with access to the camp 34762, and several lookout posts? and two quarries, all situated on the coastal slopes of Watch House Point promontary. The quarried stone was crushed and used to cap the concrete structures and the ammunition stores creating artificial scree slopes. These structures are all in good condition although the underground stores are blocked off and one of the lookout posts? has collapsed. BA & KM 1997	Modern	SM 8352 0628
35855	Trewarren Garden	A garden shown on the 1st Ed OS map with water features, wooded areas and more formal areas. The garden still exists and the pathway from St Ishmaels down to the coastal path runs through it.	Post-Medieval	SM 8286 0659
47487	St Ishmaels Parish Church Inscribed Stone	Group III ECM (incomplete cross-carved stone with inscriptions), of possible 9th -10th century date, from St Ismaels Church PRNs 2999 & 14354 where it may have been +/- in situ. Now at Scolton Manor Museum. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming	Early Medieval	SM 8302 0674
59707	Trewarren	Grade II listed house	Post-Medieval	SM 82931 07039
59708	Folly southeast of Monk Haven	Grade II listed folly	Post-Medieval	SM 82937 06381
59709	Monk Haven Manor	Grade II listed vicarage	Post-Medieval	SM 82963 06715
59710	Wall At Monk Haven	Grade II listed wall	Post-Medieval	SM 82833 06461
103167	Castle Farm	Farm building on northern edge of Castle Farm identified from 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on modern mapping	Post-Medieval	SM 8357 0744
103168	Well	Site of a well recorded on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on modern mapping	Post-Medieval	SM 8430 0703
103169	Well	Site of a well recorded on the 1876 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Not shown on modern mapping	Post-Medieval	SM 8433 0702

Table 4: HER sites within 1km of the proposed residential development area

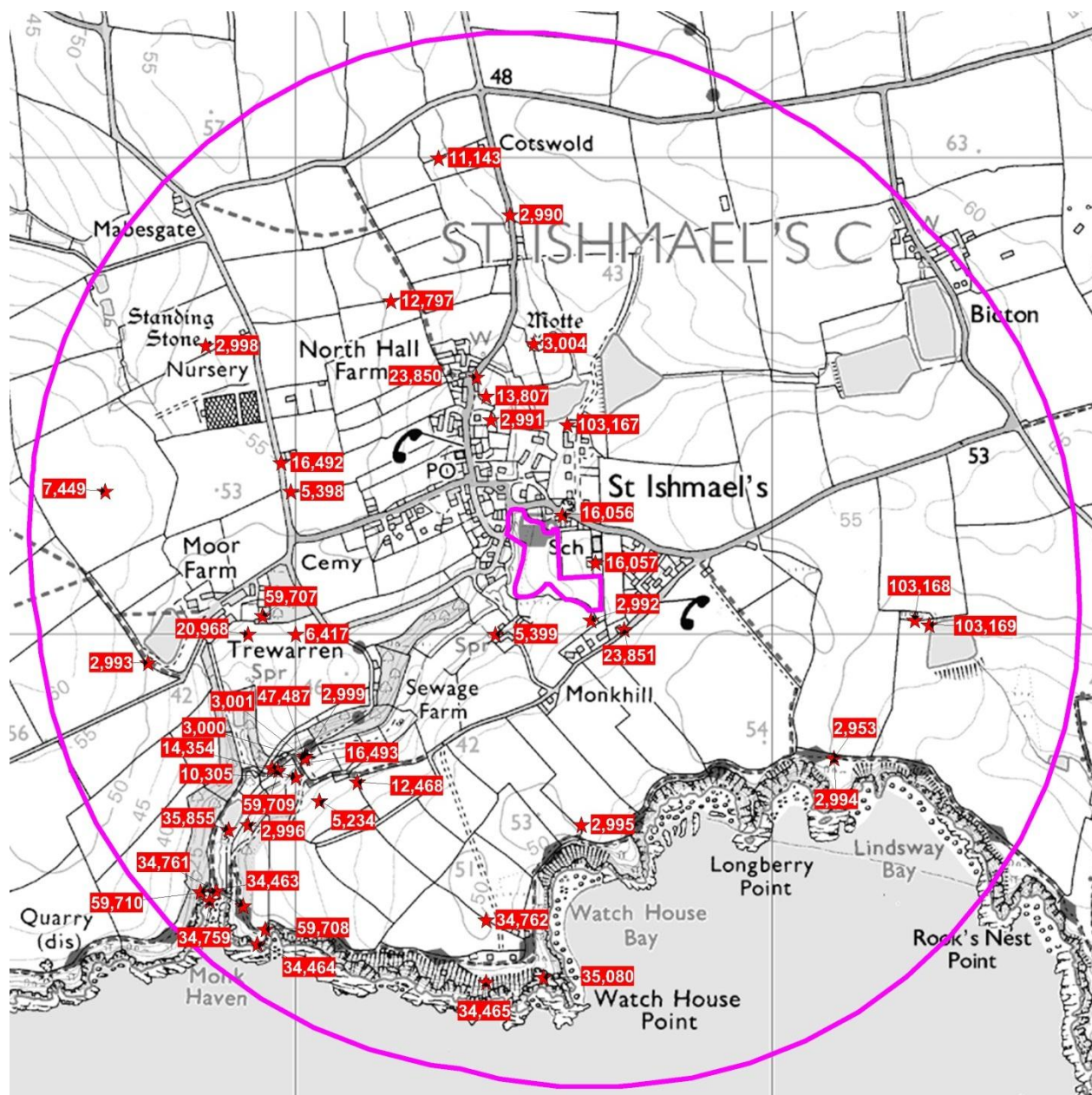


Figure 4: Map showing HER sites within a 1km search area around the proposed residential development (purple boundaries)

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4.4.2 The known archaeological sites within the search area include a number of prehistoric sites. Many of these are represented by general scatters of flintwork, dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, two of which lie to the south on the coast and the other around 850m to the west. Other single Neolithic flint or stone finds have been recovered in the general area.

4.4.3 The majority of prehistoric sites are of likely Bronze Age date, including a number of potential Bronze Age burnt mounds, one possible mound lying directly to the southeast of the proposed development site (PRN 2992). Burnt mounds are typically represented by kidney shaped mounds of heat affected stones around a pit or trough. The mounds represent discarded stone that had been heated in a bonfire, dropped into the water filled pit or trough to rapidly heat the water and then discarded afterwards, usually having cracked due to the dramatic change in temperature. The purpose of the water heating may have been associated with cooking or feasting activities, it may have been used for industrial or manufacturing purposes or even to create steam for sweat lodges (with tents covering the pit or trough). Burnt mounds are usually located on water courses and are a feature type used throughout the Bronze Age period. Other Bronze Age sites include the scheduled standing stone 'Longstone' and the findspot of an arrowhead.

4.4.4 No Iron Age or Roman sites are recorded in the search area.

4.4.5 Early medieval sites in the search area are focussed on St Ishmael Church, including 3 inscribed stones and the site of the church itself likely to have had pre-1086 origins. By the medieval period the church was obviously well established as was the village itself and associated motte castle (scheduled ancient monument). The associated field systems, village green and possible monastic lands on Monkhill had been laid out, the extent of which comes close to (or possibly includes) the proposed development site (PRN 5399). One site of particular interest is the record of burials in the area of Goose Green to the east of Monk Haven Manor, some 700m to the southwest of the proposed development area. The provenance of the record is uncertain.

4.4.6 The majority of records recorded on the HER are from the post-medieval period associated with development and expansion of the village mostly during the 19th century. The records include a number of features or structures that have been identified from earlier maps of the area (Tithe map and Ordnance Survey maps). A number of features are also recorded associated with Monk Haven Manor to the southwest of the site, its associated gardens and other structures. The records include the school site, lying directly east of the proposed development area (PRN 16057), a former quarry to the north (PRN 16056) and a cottage lying directly to the south (PRN 23851).

4.4.7 Modern sites on the HER include 20th century military defensive sites, including the military camp on watch point to the south and the associated gun battery.

4.4.8 The RCAHMW NMR adds a number of further known sites within the search area (Table 5, Figure 5). These include sites recorded on the HER and also the two scheduled sites.

4.4.9 The majority of additional sites recorded are associated with 20th century military sites, including the sites mentioned above with the addition of search light batteries, a number of minefields, weapons pits and observation posts. These

demonstrate how important defensively the area of Milford Haven was during the 20th century (and earlier).

NPRN	Site Name	Period	NGR
270717	Coast Artillery Searchlight, St. Ishmael's: Coast Artillery Searchlight	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8354 0628
270716	Minefield, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8351 0652
270715	Minefield, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8337 0662
270714	Minefield, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8326 0648
270713	Minefield, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8316 0644
305355	St Ishmael's Tump, motte	Medieval	SM 8350 0761
265280	Trewarren, Garden, St Ishmaels	Post Medieval	SM 82986 07044
11082	Tabernacle Congregational Chapel, Trewarren Rd. and Burgage Green Rd., St Ishmael's	Post Medieval	SM 8338 0733
305354	Longstone, Mabesgate, St Ishmaels Standing Stone	Bronze Age	SM 8281 0760
270509	Coast Artillery Battery, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8340 0632
270712	Minefield, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8324 0634
270711	Minefield, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8335 0661
270710	Battery Observation Post, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8335 0630
270709	Weapons Pit, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8334 0639
270708	Coast Artillery Searchlight, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8330 0628
270707	Weapons Pit, St Ishmael's	Modern; 20th Century	SM 8329 0632
300022	St Ishmael's Townscape	Medieval; Post Medieval	SM 833 073
407225	Trewarren House	Post Medieval	SM 829 070
414087	St Ishmael's Parish Church	Medieval	SM 83020 06744

Table 5: RCAHMW NMR sites within 1km of the proposed housing development

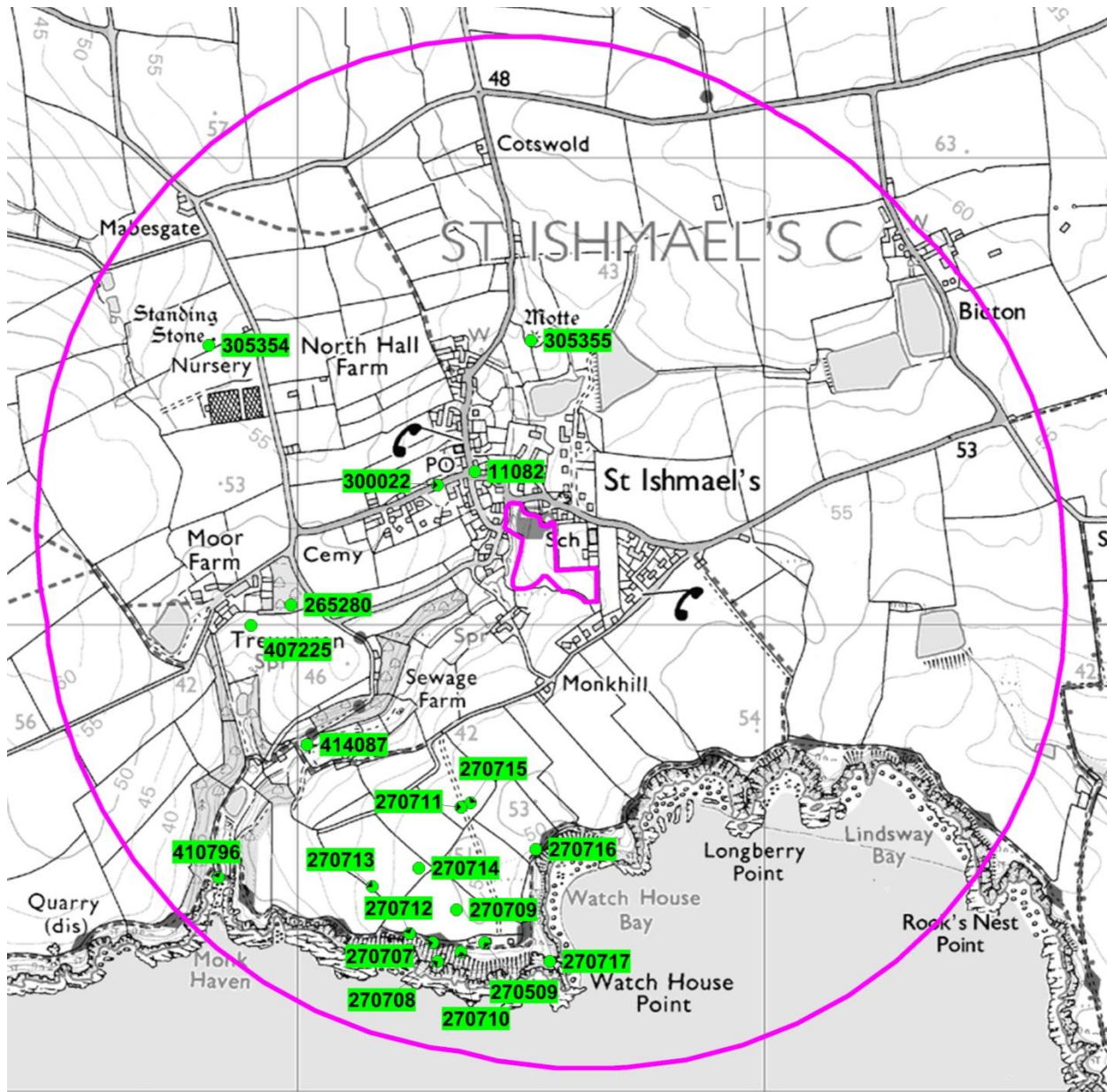


Figure 5: Map showing NMR sites within a 1km search area around the proposed residential development (purple boundaries)

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4.5 Cartographic Background

4.5.1 The earliest map consulted for this HEA was the 1839 Tithe map of St Ishmael's (Figure 6). This shows that the proposed residential development area was undeveloped at that time. The map pre-dates the construction of the school so an earlier field system layout survives. This comprises longer possibly strip fields on its eastern side which may be a remnant of the medieval / post-medieval open-fields layout of the village. The northern part of the site area is shown as a separate field.

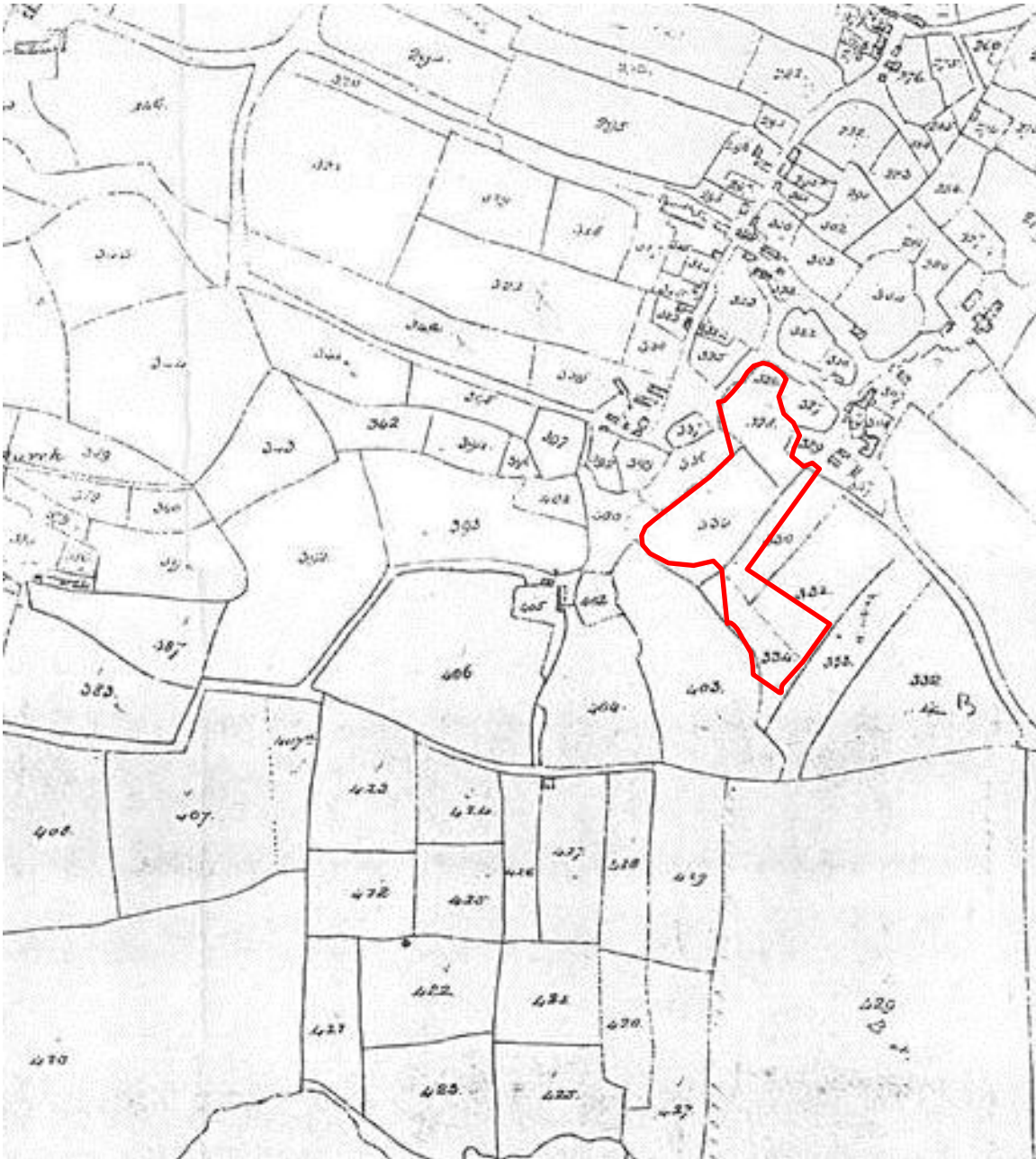


Figure 6: Extract of 1839 Tithe Map of St Ishmaels showing approximate location of proposed development area in red (north to top right)

4.5.2 By the time of the 1876 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figure 7) the school has been built labelled as 'National School (Boys and Girls)'. At that time the school occupied a smaller plot within one of the former strip fields. The long plot to the east survives as a continuous field. The development area retains some of the earlier field boundaries which divided the land, including the division between the area to the north and the rest of the site.

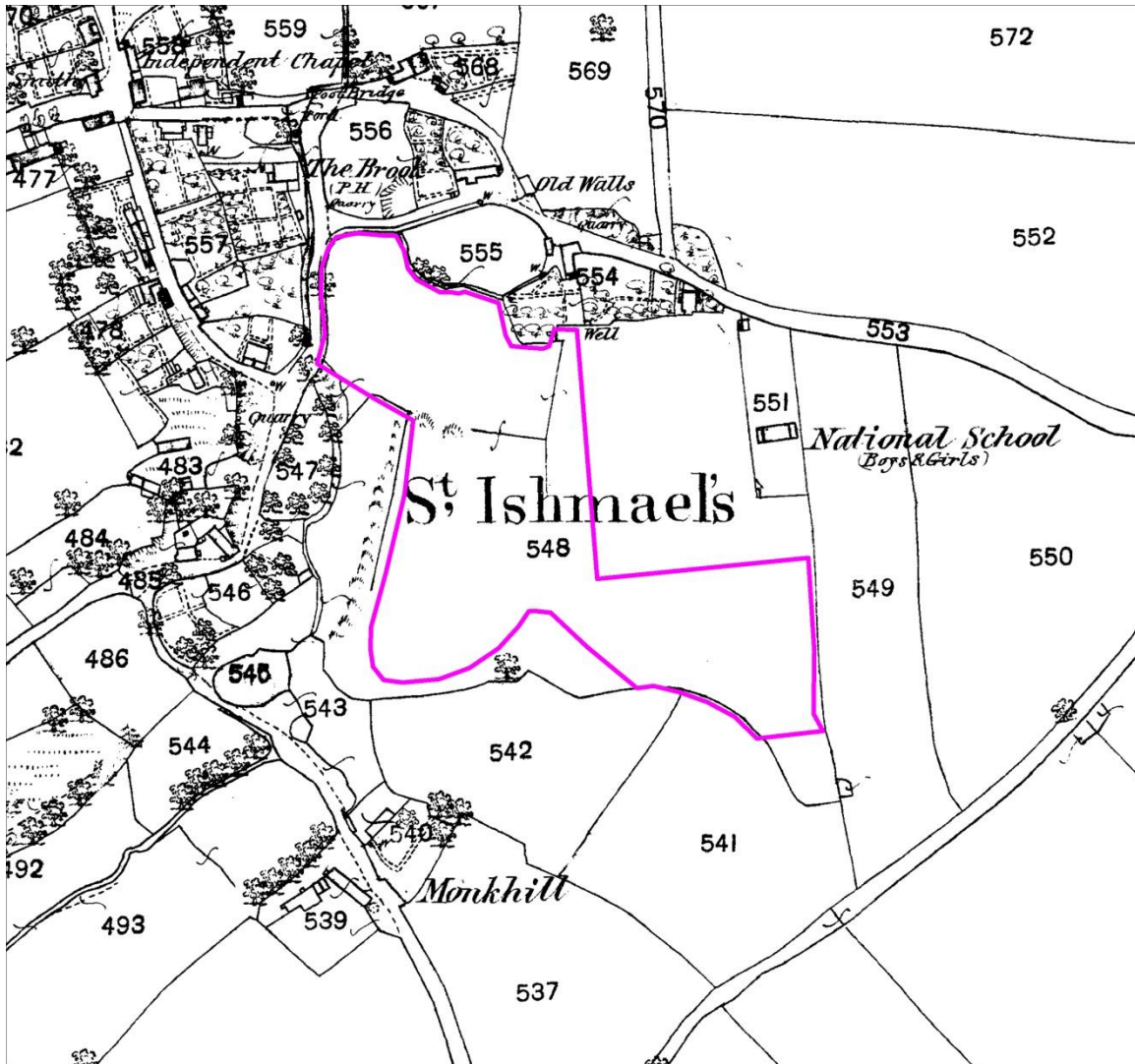


Figure 7: Extract of 1876 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed residential development area overlaid

4.5.3 The 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows very little change in the layout of the development site, other than the removal of last of the field former boundaries dividing the area. Additional school buildings have been constructed to the south of the school and the plot extended to the south. The long strip field to the east remains, although a single dwelling had been built at its southern end on the road front (called Manse).

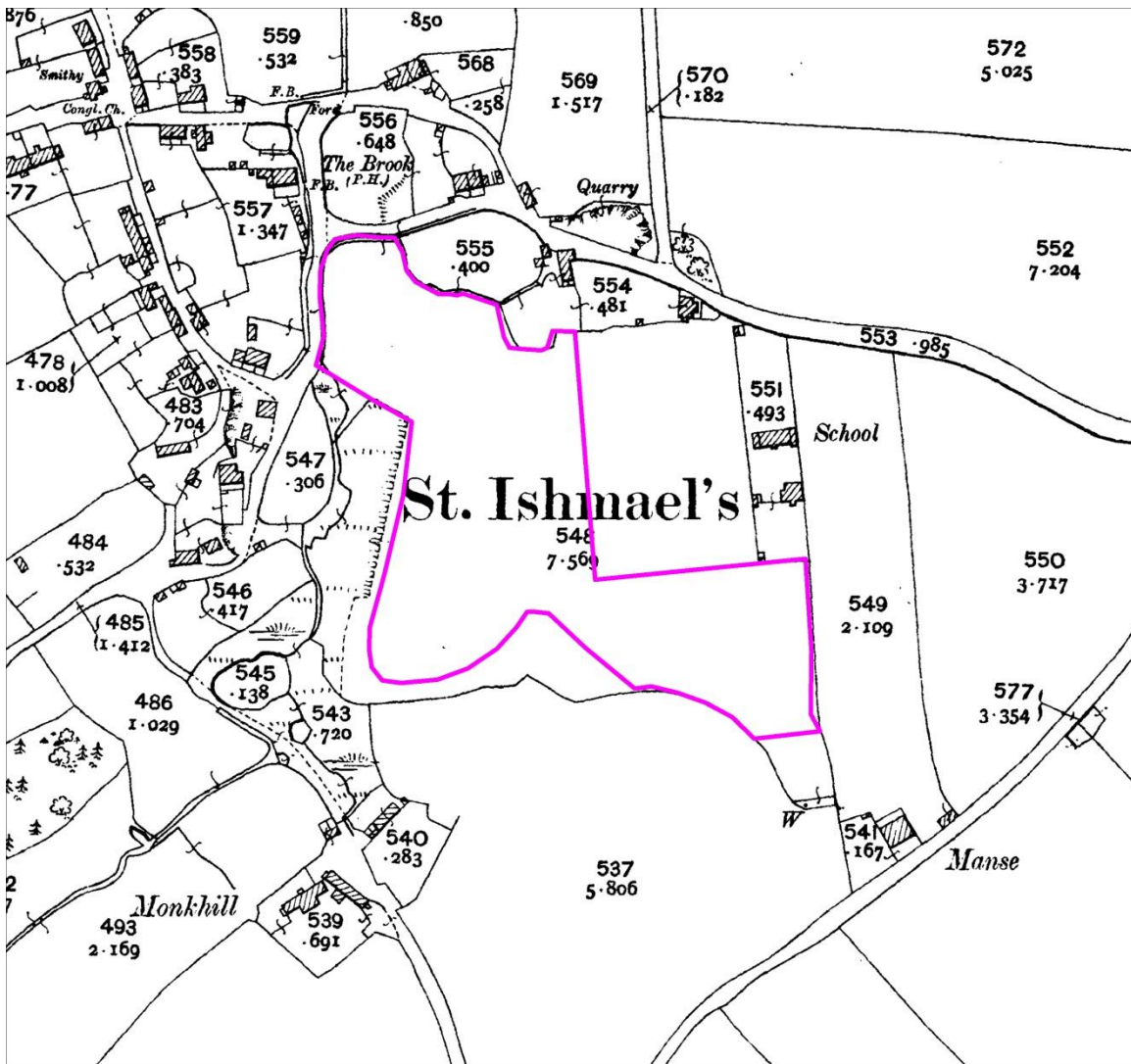


Figure 7: Extract of 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed residential development area overlaid

4.6 Site Visit and Walkover Survey

4.6.1 A site visit and walkover survey was undertaken on 9th April 2015 during a dry and sunny day.

4.6.2 The site area was accessed from Grove Road into the northwestern part of the site area first, within the area to be retained as a natural area. This part of the site is bounded by hedgebanks on the northern side along the road (Photo 1) and a smaller hedgebank and small stream course on the northwestern side. There are fence boundaries to adjacent properties to the east. The ground is undulating in this area and was substantially overgrown, including gorse and scrub plants (Photo 2). The land rises to the south, up towards the area of proposed residential development (Photo 3). A track-way or former excavated trench ran up this slope, with very straight sides and with a very rough surface with vehicle tracks on the edges within (Photo 3).



Photo 1: Hedgebank along road on northwestern corner of proposed development site



Photo 2: View north across northern part of development site
to be retained as natural area



Photo 3: View south from northern part of development site showing ground slope
and track-way or trench running up the slope

4.6.3 The central and southwestern parts of the site area are bounded to the east by the metal fence for the school site (Photo 4 and Photo 8). To the west and southwest the boundaries were covered with tall gorse, which was so thick that it was not possible to determine the exact character of the boundaries. The height of the gorse could indicate hedgebanks beneath.

4.6.4 The ground level in this part of the site was mostly rising gradually to the central part of the site, with steeper slopes dropping down to the western edge. There was a substantial growth of gorse across the northern part of this area, but this was less on the highest part of the site area. The higher part of the site had quite extensive views to the north and south. To the north there were views across the village of St Ishmael's and the top of the scheduled motte were visible in the distance, which was covered in flowering gorse at the time of the site visit (Photo 5). Views towards the scheduled standing stone 'Longstone' were not possible due to topography. Views to the south showed the rolling nature of the landscape (Photo 6). Views to the southwest towards the location of St Ishmael's Church, Monk Haven Manor and the other listed buildings (Photo 7) indicated that vegetation cover and woodland screened any views to and from the site.

4.6.5 Where the ground surface was visible it was very uneven, mostly due to vegetation growth, but with evidence for vehicle tracks in places.



Photo 4: Metal fence to school site along eastern boundary of central part of proposed development area



Photo 5: View north from central part of proposed development area across St Ishmael's village, with the scheduled motte just visible



Photo 6: View south from centre of site area



Photo 7: View southwest from southwestern part of site area towards Monk Haven manor and St Ishmael's Church



Photo 8: View east along the southern boundary of the school site

4.6.6 The southeastern part of the area was less overgrown with gorse, mostly laid to very rough grass (Photos 8, 10 & 11). The hedgerows were very overgrown preventing identification of what they comprised, but again it is likely to have been some form of hedgebank topped with typical hedgerow vegetation. A stone wall

marked the end of the late 19th or early 20th century extension of the National School (Figure 7; Photo 9).



Photo 9: View east along southern boundary of school site showing stone wall associated with original National School running into the corner of the site area



Photo 10: View southeast across the southeastern part of the proposed development area



Photo 11: View northwest from southwestern corner of proposed development area showing extensive views across St Ishmael's village

4.6.7 The site of the motte to the north of the village could not be directly accessed, but it was clear from views within the site area and from hedgebanks in the vicinity that the development area would be visible from the scheduled site (Photo 5). The site of the scheduled Longstone was not accessed as the field was in the process of being ploughed at the time of the survey. Topographically this site would not be visible from the development area and no views back to the site would be possible. It was noted that a relatively new structure (storage shed) had been built at the entrance to the field in relatively close proximity to the standing stone.

4.6.8 The listed buildings to the southwest of the site were not visible from the proposed development site, either lying in the lower valley running to Monk Haven (St Ishmael's Church, Monk Haven Manor and associated structures), or were hidden in trees (Trewarren). There would be no views back from these buildings to the proposed development site.

4.6.9 No sign of any of the adjacent burnt mound sites were visible during the site visit, although vegetation growth (especially gorse) was very high and restricted visibility. The school site is obviously clearly visible from the development site and vice versa.

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED EXTENSION ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical impacts

- 5.1.1 There will be no physical impacts on any known archaeology within the development site.
- 5.1.2 During the site visit it was noted that the stone wall associated with the National School built in the 1870s survives along its southern boundary. This feature is considered to be of some archaeological / historical significance and should be retained.

5.2 Buried archaeological potential

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be moderate.
- 5.2.2 There are a number of prehistoric sites within the vicinity, including Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters. It is possible that similar remains could lie within the development area, but which have not been identified previously. The raised location of the site area on higher ground with good views around may have made this site a focus for similar activity. The potential for such activity is considered low to moderate. The development site has not been subject to ploughing in recent years and so the presence or otherwise of flint scatters, usually identified through field-walking across ploughed fields, is unknown.
- 5.2.3 The presence of a number of burnt mounds in the area and one in close proximity to the site would indicate a moderate potential for similar or associated remains to be present within the proposed development area itself. Stream courses run around the northern and western edges of the development area also highlighting this potential for burnt mounds, though no indications of any such features were visible during the site visit, although vegetation growth was high.
- 5.2.4 The potential for medieval remains within the development area is considered as low, excluding the area to the northwest, closest to the existing focus of settlement (although this area is proposed to be kept as undeveloped). It is most likely that the majority of the site area lay within the fields surrounding the settlement and was thus used for agricultural purposes. This is likely to be the same for post-medieval remains as well. The fact that the earlier cartographic sources consulted indicate that former strip fields were present across this area may confirm this.
- 5.2.5 Although there are a number of 20th century military sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area, these mostly lie closer to the sea to the south and Monk Haven to the southwest. It is considered unlikely that any hitherto unidentified modern sites lie within the development area. No such remains were evident during the site visit.
- 5.2.6 It was evident that a number of vehicle tracks were present across the site area. It is uncertain if these were associated with ongoing agricultural activity or perhaps a geotechnical investigation of the site area (although no sign of test pit excavation was identified during the site visit). The track-way or trench running south from the northern part of the site area would appear to have caused ground disturbance.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential

- 5.3.1 The majority of the site location is unlikely to have any potential to reveal substantial deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis. Where streams flow in the lower parts of the site to the north and northwest it is possible that such remains may be present. The southeastern boundary of the site would also appear quite wet with a small stream running through which could also mean such deposits could be present in this area. These areas may also have a raised potential for Bronze Age burnt mounds to be present, and palaeo-environmental remains from such features (if present) would be of high archaeological significance.

5.4 Visual Impacts

- 5.4.1 An assessment of the visual impact of the residential development on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings within 1km of the site concludes that none of these sites were inter-visible with the development site, as they were obscured by topography, vegetation and/or buildings, excluding the site of St Ishmael's Tump / Castle Motte (SAM PE196). The top of the mound was visible from within the higher part of the site area, although its height may have been exaggerated due to gorse and other vegetation growth upon it. The mound presently has views across the settlement of St Ishmael's, with its mix of older and new properties, including the modern residential development on the higher ground to the southeast of the site. The visual impact on the setting of the motte is considered to be low to negligible, as the proposed development will not significantly alter the general village setting of the former castle site on its southern side.
- 5.4.2 The proposed development lies within the St Ishmael's Historic Landscape, which covers the existing extents of the village of St Ishmaels. The HLC description notes that the village comprises both older and modern areas of development. The proposed development would merely add to this existing HLC character, assuming that the design and layout of the development does not deviate significantly from the existing character of the settlement.

5.5 Other Constraints

- 5.5.1 The site does not lie in an area of ancient woodland. The area is former farmland which has been allocated for residential development within the Local Development Plan.

5.6 Summary of Impacts

- 5.6.1 Overall the archaeological potential within the site area is considered highest for prehistoric remains. It lies on a high point of land with good views in all directions (now obscured to the east by residential development and the school site). This may have been a focus for Mesolithic or Neolithic activity, as indicated by identified flint scatters on land to the north and west of the village. The site has not been ploughed in recent years so the presence or otherwise of such scatters has not been determined.
- 5.6.2 The site lies adjacent to stream courses in an area where there are previously identified Bronze Age burnt mound sites. There is considered to be a

moderate potential for such remains to be present within the site area near these water courses. The archaeological potential for remains of other dates is considered low.

- 5.6.3 The southern stone wall of the extended National School site survives. This is of some archaeological and historical significance. It lies on the within the boundary of the school (Pembrokeshire County Council owned) and lies just outside of the proposed development site.
- 5.6.4 The visual impact of the development on the scheduled medieval earthwork castle site to the north of the village is considered to be low. The development will merely add more houses to an existing village landscape. The impact on the St Ishmael's HLC area is also considered to be low as the development will merely add to an existing character area comprising both older and modern housing.
- 5.6.5 There is considered to be no impacts on the setting of the Longstone standing stone located to the northwest of the village as it is not visible due to existing topography. There are no views to and from the listed buildings within 1km of the site, all of which are located in the wooded valley to the southwest of the residential development.
- 5.6.6 The waterlogged nature of the southern, western and northwestern parts of the proposed residential development area means that there is a higher potential for deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis to be found. The significance of such remains would depend upon their date and the context in which they are found.
- 5.6.7 It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area. The nature of such works is uncertain. Due to the presence of extensive gorse and vegetation growth, geophysical survey would not be possible. Such growth may also have disturbed the underlying ground surface and any archaeological deposits within.
- 5.6.8 From the results of this HEA it is considered that a watching brief may be required during development, with a particular focus on the southern and western edges of the site where the potential for burnt mounds is considered highest. Should such remains be identified it may be necessary to undertake more detailed excavation and analysis, unless they can be protected and left in-situ by the development proposals (which may well be possible around the edges of the site).
- 5.6.9 The Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development. The results of this HEA may justify a planning condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during the implementation of the development. A moderate potential for Bronze Age burnt mounds to be present within the development area is considered, although it should be remembered that these areas of possible archaeological interest are at the fringe of the built part described on the applicants layout drawing numbered 02 (Figure 2) or are beyond the limits of the planning application site (edge red Drawing 01).

**APPENDIX 1:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT - LAND OFF TREWARREN ROAD, ST ISHMAEL'S,
PEMBROKESHIRE; HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation presents a proposed methodology for a historic environment appraisal for residential development on Land off Trewarren Road, St Ishmael's, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 83543 07156). The appraisal has been requested by Roger Anderson & Associates Planning Consultants to support the planning application for the proposals being submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Planning Services of Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal and provide the information required in support of the planning application for the development.
- 1.3 The appraisal will be a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.5 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, revised 2001 & 2008).
- 1.6 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.8 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS² registered.***

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The preparation of a historic environment appraisal for the proposed residential development on Land off Trewarren Road, St Ishmael's, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 83543 07156). The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any known or potential underlying archaeological remains, the existing buildings, and an assessment of the wider impact of the redevelopment on the wider historic environment. The assessment shall be presented within a report which will be submitted with the planning application and listed building consent for the development.

2.2 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake appraisal.

2.2 To identify any known archaeological remains and assess the potential of any hitherto unknown archaeological deposits within the location of the water treatment works and any associated infrastructure.

2.3 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works.

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The historic environment appraisal will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data and other relevant information (including a review of online information held on the RCAHMW Coflein site) – **1km search area**;
- Identification of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and CCW – **1km search area**;
- Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust;
- A review of historic maps;
- Relevant web-based information;
- 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) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

3.2 The proposed site visit would be undertaken to provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains within the development area and its visibility from nearby cultural heritage features. Photographs will be taken of the site area and its environs and these will be used within the report.

- 3.3 A 1km search area for both designated and undesignated sites will be used to determine the presence of historic environment features within the site location and vicinity of the proposed redevelopment – as agreed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority. This will identify HER sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings and Historic Landscape Characterisation areas etc.
- 3.4 The following will be considered when preparing the assessment, although in some cases no such features may be present and will thus not be considered further:
- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments {SAMs} and their settings;
 - b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings;
 - c. Listed buildings and their settings;
 - d. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development;
 - e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings;
 - f. Registered Historic Landscapes;
 - g. Non-registered historic landscapes;
 - h. Buried archaeological potential;
 - i. Palaeo-environmental potential;
 - j. Hedgerows and field patterns;
 - k. Ancient woodland;
 - l. Place-name evidence;
 - m. Newly identified sites of historic importance;
 - n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity;
 - o. Any Tir Gofal / Glastir interests or requirements (where relevant); and
 - p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information.
- 3.5 A report will be prepared on the results of the assessment. This report will include information on known sites within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Maps of known archaeological and historical sites will be presented in the report. Photographs will be used where appropriate.
- 3.6 The report will be fully representative of the information gained from the above methodology, even if there should be negative evidence. The report will include the following:
- a) A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.
 - b) The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography.
 - c) The report should list all the sources consulted.
 - d) Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and maps (including historic maps) of significant archaeological features.
 - e) Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit.

- f) Statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified. Consideration, where appropriate, of the national Research Agenda.
 - g) An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.
 - h) An impact assessment of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource.
- 3.7 Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report should be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.8 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.
- 3.9 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

4 STAFF

- 4.1 The project will be managed by J Meek MCIfA, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 4.2 The report and site walkover survey will be undertaken by James Meek and Rhodri Kemp of DAT Archaeological Services.

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 5.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed where advised by the client.
- 5.4 As the site visit will likely be undertaken by a single archaeologist, it may be necessary to implement lone working procedures and contacts.

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

6. SOURCES

Published

Cadw 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*.

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

COFLEIN, online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), provided by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OFF TREWARREN ROAD, ST ISHMAEL'S, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/20
RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD/ PROJECT RECORD NO.108467

Ebrill 2015
April 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:
RHODRI KEMP

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

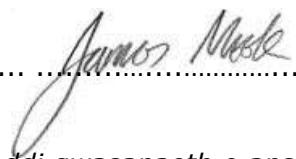
Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 14/04/15

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith

This report has been checked and approved by:
JAMES MEEK

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 14/04/15

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*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*

