

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LAND  
ADJACENT TO WOODLAND CLOSE,  
ST FLORENCE, TENBY,  
PEMBROKESHIRE:  
PLANNING APPLICATION 14/0921/PA  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL  
(NGR SN 07905 00910)**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Uzmaston Projects Ltd



**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

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Gan / By

Duncan Schlee



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**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by Uzmaston Projects Ltd. to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a proposed housing development on land adjacent to Woodland Close, St Florence, upon the historic environment. This report will be used by the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision on the proposals with regards to potential impacts of the proposals upon archaeology and the historic environment.*

*The proposed housing development is located on agricultural land at NGR SN 07905 00910 on the southwest periphery of the centre of St Florence village, Pembrokeshire. The development site covers an area of c.0.3ha. The site lies 0.8km to the north and 0.45km to the west of the Norchard Tarr Historic Landscape Character Area. The proposed development would have a low impact on the setting of this character area.*

*There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km of the proposed residential development. The West Tarr Vaulted Hall House (PE423) lies 1km to the east of the development area. The Bier Hill round barrow group (PE470) lies 1.1km to the southwest of the proposed development site. The impact on the setting of these SAMs from the proposed development is considered low to negligible. The Long Stone place name (PRN 4420) in a neighbouring field may suggest the former presence of a standing stone somewhere in the vicinity. The origin of the Bloody Acre place names (PRNs 4426 & 7976) of fields to the west of the proposal area are unknown. Six listed buildings or structures within the settlement of St Florence lie within the 1km search area, approximately 0.35km to the northeast of the development area. East Jordanston Farmhouse and the buildings at West Tarr are also listed. These lie approximately 1km to the north and east (respectively) of the proposed development area. The effects of the proposed development upon the setting of these buildings is considered low to negligible.*

*This Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development. Although the field name to the south of the proposed development may suggest a prehistoric standing stone once stood somewhere in the vicinity, the archaeological potential for the site area is considered sufficiently low not to warrant further archaeological mitigation.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

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

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by Uzmaston Projects Ltd. to provide a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a housing development on land adjacent to Woodland Close, St Florence 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 SN 07905 00910 on the southwest periphery of the centre of St Florence village, Pembrokeshire, covering a 0.3ha area. The development will include construction of the proposed housing, access roads and associated services.
- 1.1.3 The Appraisal has been produced in accordance with a generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Planning Services Section.

### **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 (as proposed in the approved WSI) 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	<b>Prehistoric</b>
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	<b>Historic</b>
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

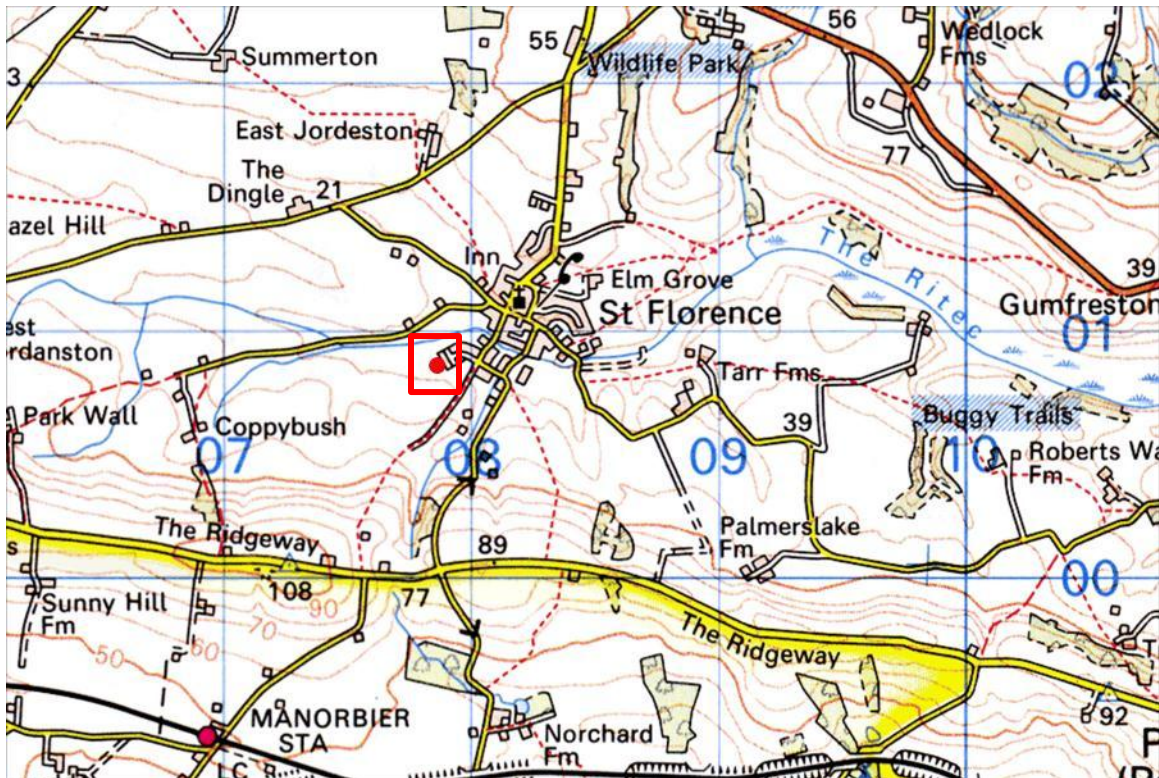
**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

<sup>1</sup> 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

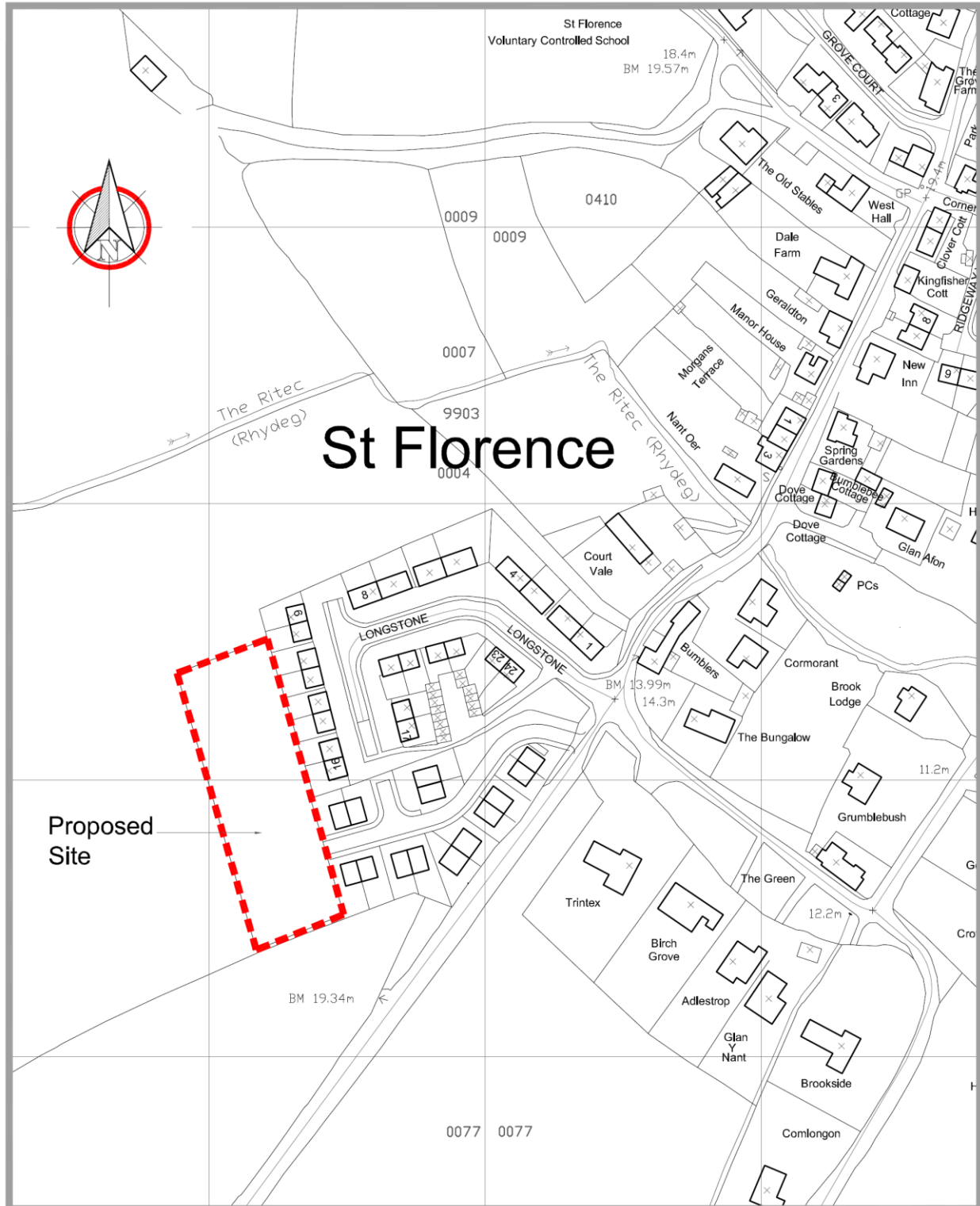
- 2.1 The proposed housing development site lies on level agricultural land immediately adjacent to an existing modern housing development built on former agricultural land on the southwestern periphery of St Florence at NGR SN 07905 00910.



**Figure 1:** Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

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**Figure 2:** Proposed development area,  
as supplied by Uzmaston Projects Ltd.

### **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 NGR SN 07905 00910. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was also considered.
- 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 9<sup>th</sup> June 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 St Florence was founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century as a new settlement named after St Florencius, a 5<sup>th</sup> century Norman Saint. It was located on the northern border of Norman controlled South Pembrokeshire. The settlement was initially populated by Flemish and other immigrants, and it developed as a centre for the woollen trade. There is at present no definite evidence of early medieval settlement in the area prior to the Norman period.
- 4.1.2 The proposed housing development lies 0.8km to the north and 0.45km to the west of the Norchard Tarr Historic Landscape Character Area. This forms part of the Manorbier Historic Landscape Categorisation Area as recorded on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998), the northern boundary of which is approximately 0.8km south of the proposed development site. This is also the northern limit of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.
- 4.1.3 The proposed development site does not fall within any designated landscapes or other defined landscape areas requiring additional consideration with regards to planning mitigation.

### **4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3)**

- 4.2.1 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area at around 1km from the site: the medieval tower house at West Tarr and the Bier Hill round barrow group.

<b>SAM Ref</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>NGR and distance from site</b>
PE423	West Tarr Vaulted Hall House	Medieval building	Medieval	SN0891100803 1.0km east
PE470	Bier Hill Round Barrows		Prehistoric	SN0702200101 1.29km southwest

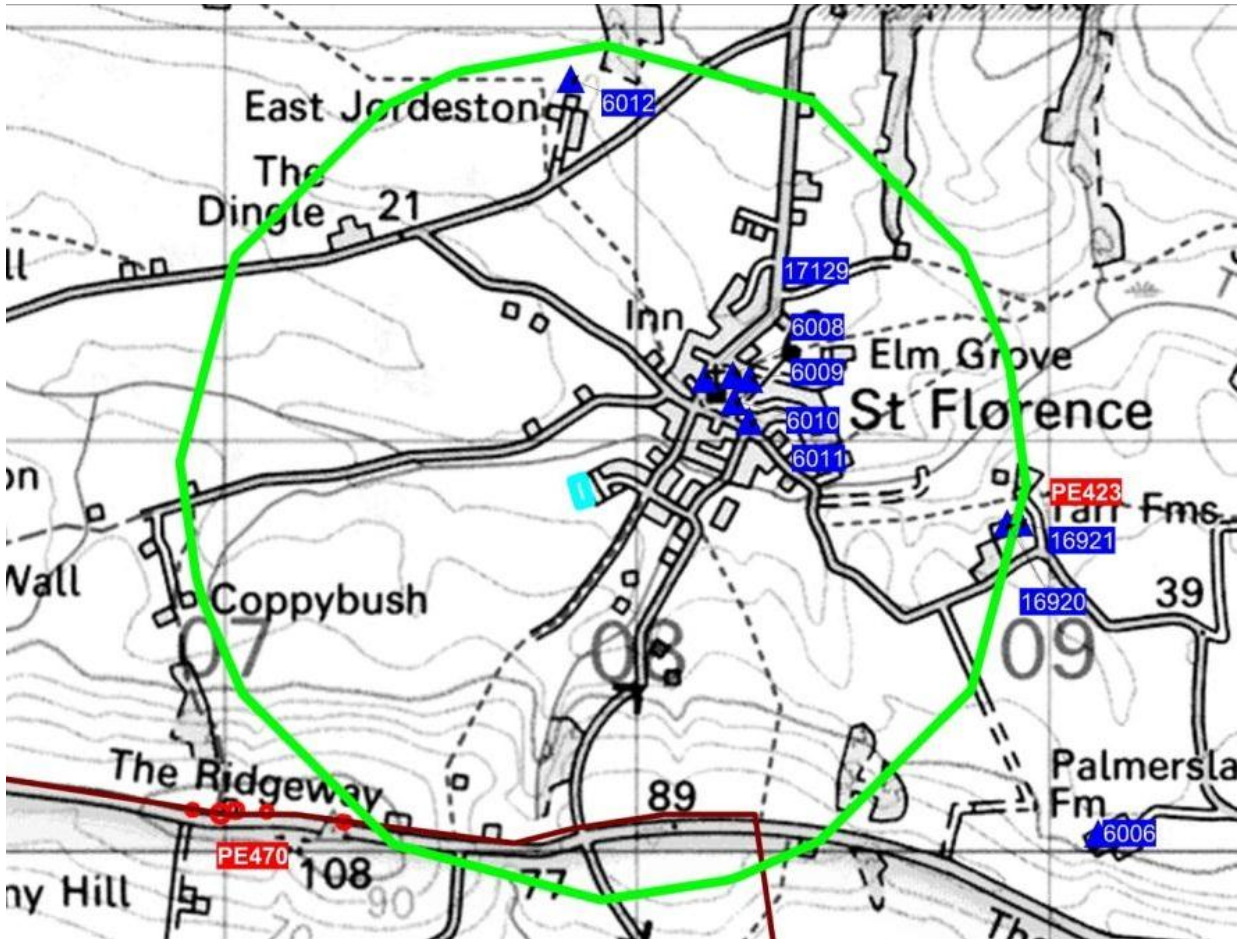
**Table 2:** Scheduled Ancient Monuments with 1km radius of the proposed housing development.

### **4.3 Listed Buildings (Table 3)**

- 4.3.1 There are 8 listed buildings within 1km of the proposed housing development, the closest of which lies 0.3km to the northeast. The buildings are all Grade II Listed except St Florence Church which is Grade II\*.

Listed Building Number	Name	Location	NGR	Grade	Distance From Site
16920	West Tarr Mediaeval House	At the rear of West Tarr farmhouse, 0.5 km SE of St Florence village.	SN 0889600800	I	0.96km E
16921	Old Building East of West Tarr Medieval House	About 24 m SE of West Tarr Mediaeval House, at the rear of West Tarr Farm. The group is about 0.5 km SE of St. Florence village.	SN 0892700802	II	1.0km E
17129	The Grove	100 m W of St. Florence Church, facing E to the main street of the village.	SN 8293706381	II	0.30km NE
6008	Church of St Florence	Centrally placed in a compact village.	SM 8296306715	II*	0.36km NE
6009	Old Chimneys	In St. Florence village, 50 m E of the Church.	SM 8283306461	II	0.39km NE
6010	Chimney beside the old Village Pound	75 m S of St Florence Church, at the junction of two village streets.	SN0827101151	II	0.34km NE
6011	Bethel Congregational Chapel	In the village of St. Florence, 100 m SE of the Church, on a corner site facing N with a lane at the W side.	SN0827101048	II	0.36km NE
6012	East Jordanston Farmhouse	To the N of an unclassified road, about 1 km NW of St. Florence village.	SN0783701878	II	0.91km N

**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 (green) around the proposed residential development (light blue)

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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 58 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	NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
3537		Ponterosa La	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN08100035
3538		White Gables	Park topography	Medieval	SN071006
3539	96061 103512	St Florence Parish Church	Grade II Listed Medieval parish church. Large, cruciform church comprising chancel, with choir-recess/organ chamber, nave, north chapel, south chapel north transept, south transept with tower, and south porch. It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291.	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SN0823101159
4420		Long Stone	A "Longstone" field name taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a standing stone formerly stood in the vicinity.	Unknown	SN07870081
4422	11169	Bethel Congregational Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	SN0827101048
4423		Cross Park	Placename evidence	Medieval?	SN082003
4426	405247	Bloody Acre	Three fields called Bloody Acre on the St Florence tithe map. Battle site?	Unknown	SN075009
6459		Dutch Chimney	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	SN0801
6460	21909	East Jordeston	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	SN0783701878
6651		West Tarr	Tower House	Medieval	SN08920080
6653		St Florence	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SN0801
6656		St Florence	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	SN0801
7616, 7617	308953	Castle Park	Hillfort	Iron Age	SN074003
7618		Drim Camp	Findspot	Unknown	SN07610027
7976		Bloody Acre	Placename Evidence	Unknown	SN077008
7977		Pinwell	A holy well with reputed curative qualities for curing warts.	Medieval	SN089011
12550		St Florence	Documentary Evidence of Corn Mill	Medieval	SN0800
14012		St Flawrence	Common Land	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SN08350087
15744		The Rectory	Rectory	Post-Medieval	SN08130083
15875		Mill Park	Placename Evidence for a mill	Post-Medieval	SN085009
15877			Lime Kiln	Post-Medieval	SN08090118
17991			School	Post-Medieval	SN07080070
17992		Coppybush Farm	A lime kiln and associated quarry shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) as Limekiln and Old Quarry respectively. The terms suggesting that the quarry was redundant but the kiln was still in use.	Post-Medieval	SN085012
17993		Ridgeway Lodge	Lodge	Post-Medieval	SN08440005
20974		Elm Grove	Mansion	Post-Medieval	SN085012
28063		East Jordeston	Settlement	Post-Medieval	SN0701
33730	40260	Old Mill; St Florence; Causeway; Causey	Former corn mill. The site is named "Old Mill" on the 1890 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and was presumably disused by this time. It is located on the edge of St Florence, alongside a stream.	Post-Medieval	SN08430092

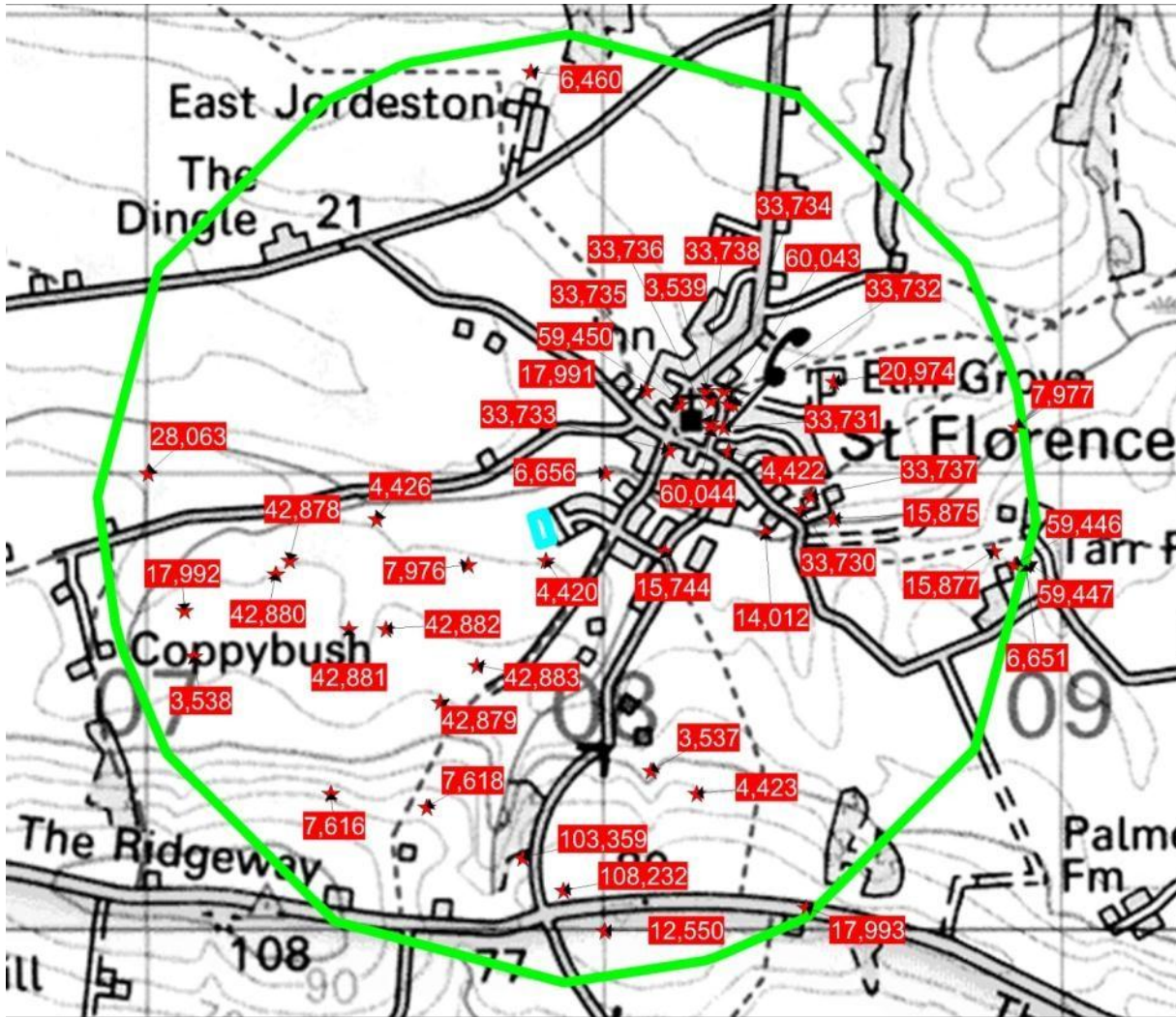


Proposed development adjacent to Woodland Close, St Florence, Tenby, Pembrokeshire:  
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		Mill			
33731		Rock Cottage	Cottage in ST Florence village, shown on 1907 OS map. Current condition unknown.	Post-Medieval	SN08260110
33732	21901	Old Chimneys	Chimney	Post-Medieval	SN08280115
33733		New Inn	Inn	Post-Medieval	SN08140105
33734		The Sun	Public House	Post-Medieval	SN08260118
33735		The Ball	Public House	Post-Medieval	SN08160116
33736		Rock House	Reading Room	Post-Medieval	SN08230111
33737			Chapel	Post-Medieval	SN08450095
33738	305128	St Florence Church	Preaching Cross. A restored three-stepped 3.53m square by 1.0m high masonry base surmounted by a 1.14m high simple Latin stone cross is situated some 10m to the north of the NW corner of St. Florence church.	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SN08220118
42878	305456	St Florence	Field System. The holding at St Florence is made up of a system of strip fields, the form of which probably date back to the medieval period when the occupants of St Florence would have held parcels of land that were widely scattered around the village.	Post-Medieval	SN07310081
42879		St Florence Farm Building	Single storey field barn in a field corner at the southern end of the holding at St Florence (orientation east-west). It is built of dressed stone and lime mortar and has dressed stone quoins and a gabled tin roof.	Post-Medieval	SN07640050
42880		St Florence Quarry	Large limestone quarry (c. 20m by 40m by 4m deep) on the western edge of the holding at St Florence. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 and is probably associated with the lime kilns that lie in the field to the west.	Post-Medieval	SN07280078
42881		St Florence Quarry	Large area of quarrying in a field corner to the west of the holding at St Florence. The entire area is overgrown but appears to cover c.0.25 ha. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 when it was marked as 'old quarries'.	Post-Medieval	SN07440066
42882		St Florence Quarry	Small, oval quarry (c.5m by 15m by 3m deep) cut into a west facing hillside towards the southern end of the holding at St Florence. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887.	Post-Medieval	SN07520066
42883		St Florence Quarry?	Possible quarry or pond in the southeastern corner of the holding at St Florence. It was first recorded on a map of the fields surrounding St Florence in 1862.	Post-Medieval	SN07720058
59446	305131	West Tarr	Grade I listed house	Post-Medieval	SN0889600800
59447		Old Building East Of West Tarr	Grade II listed storage building?	Post-Medieval	SN0892700802
59450		The Grove Public House	Grade II listed public house	Post-Medieval	SN0816301150
60043	21901	Old Chimneys	Grade II listed house	Post-Medieval	SN0827101151
60044	411573	Chimney Beside	Chimney	Post-Medieval	SN0823301096

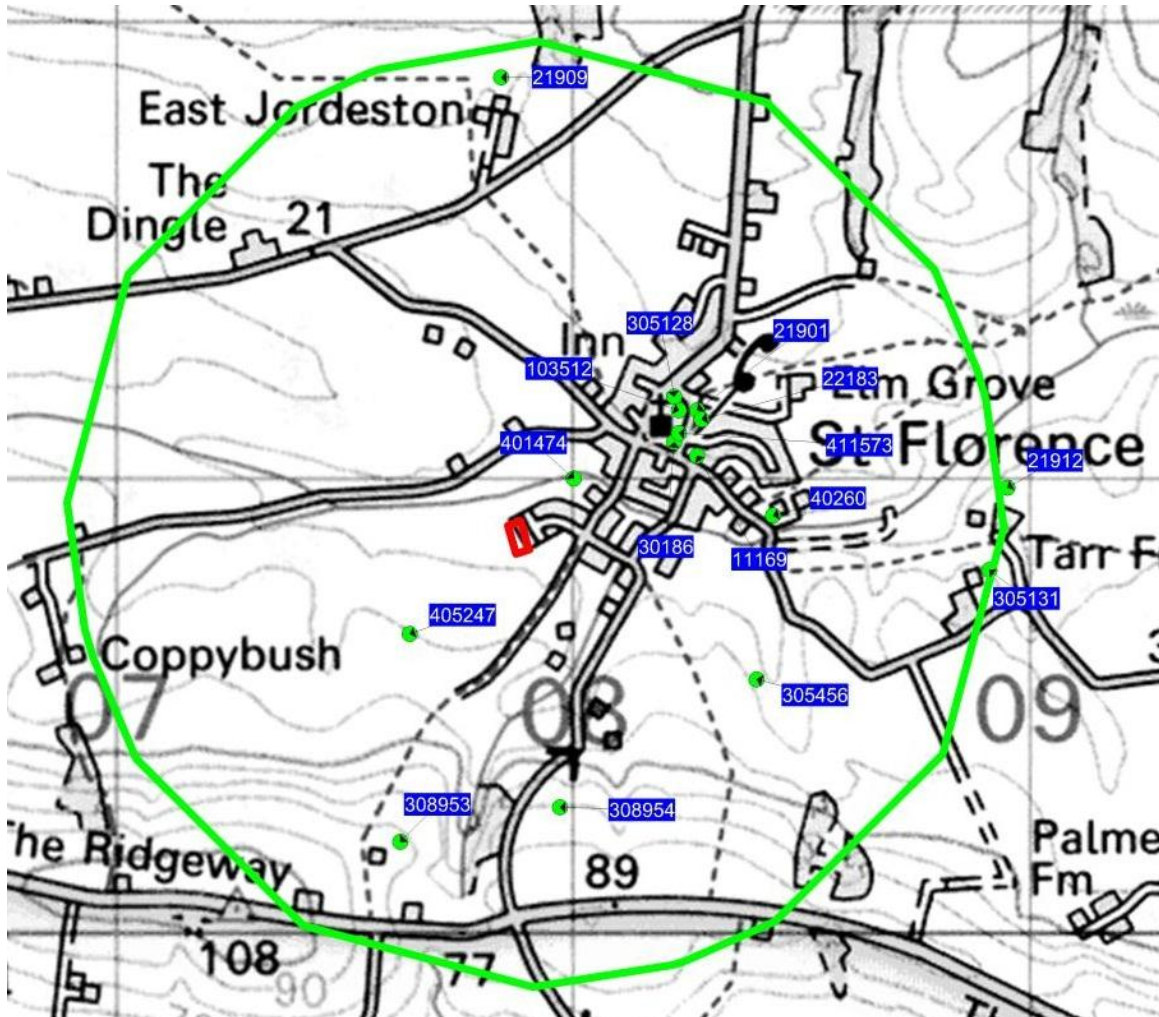
		The Old Village Pound			
103359		Building	Possible building recorded on the 1890 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on subsequent mapping	Post-Medieval	SN07820016
108232		Milestone	A milestone on the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1890 labelled "Pembroke 6" and "Tenby 4". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled the same.	Post-Medieval	SN0790900088
	408452	Fiddlers Green, Maze	Hedge maze	Modern	SN08470171
	401474	St Florence Village		Multiperiod	SN0801
	21912	East Tarr Farm, St Florence	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SN08950098
	22208	Kingfisher Cottage,	St Florence	Post-Medieval	SN0801
	584	Flemish Cottage	Round chimney house	Post-Medieval	SN0801
	30187	St Florence	Village house	Post Medieval	SN0801
	22183	St. Florence	House	Post Medieval	SN08280113
	30185	St Florence,	Cottage	Post Medieval?	SN08230110
	45180	Old Chimneys, St. Florence		Post Medieval	SN08230110
	308954	St Florence	Fields system	Post Medieval	SN07970028

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



**Figure 4:** Map showing HER sites (red stars) within a 1km search area (green) around the proposed residential development (light blue)

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**Figure 5:** Map showing NMR sites (green dots) within a 1km search area (green) around the proposed residential development (red)

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4.4.2 The known archaeological sites within the search area include a small number of prehistoric sites of likely Bronze Age or Iron Age origin. The nearest record to the proposed development site is a 'Long Stone' placename (PRN 4420), possibly referring to a former standing stone in the vicinity, but which, if it was ever present, is no longer visible. The known prehistoric sites in the area are sufficiently distant for them not to increase the general potential for prehistoric features to be present within the development area.

4.4.3 Due to the proximity of the Ritec watercourse, the area may also have a raised potential for Bronze Age burnt mounds to be present. The nearest recorded burnt mound (PRN 3537) is approximately 0.5km to the south, although this is not located in the vicinity of an existing watercourse.

4.4.3 There are no recorded Roman period sites within the search area. There is no evidence to suggest an increased likelihood that Roman period sites might be present within the proposed development area.

4.4.4 There are no pre-1086 origins Early medieval sites in the search area. There is no evidence to suggest an increased likelihood that Early medieval period sites might be present within the proposed development area.

4.4.5 There are several medieval period features within the search area. These are generally either standing buildings with medieval origins, records of former buildings, buildings with unknown locations, placenames of possible medieval origin, or landscape features of possible medieval origin.

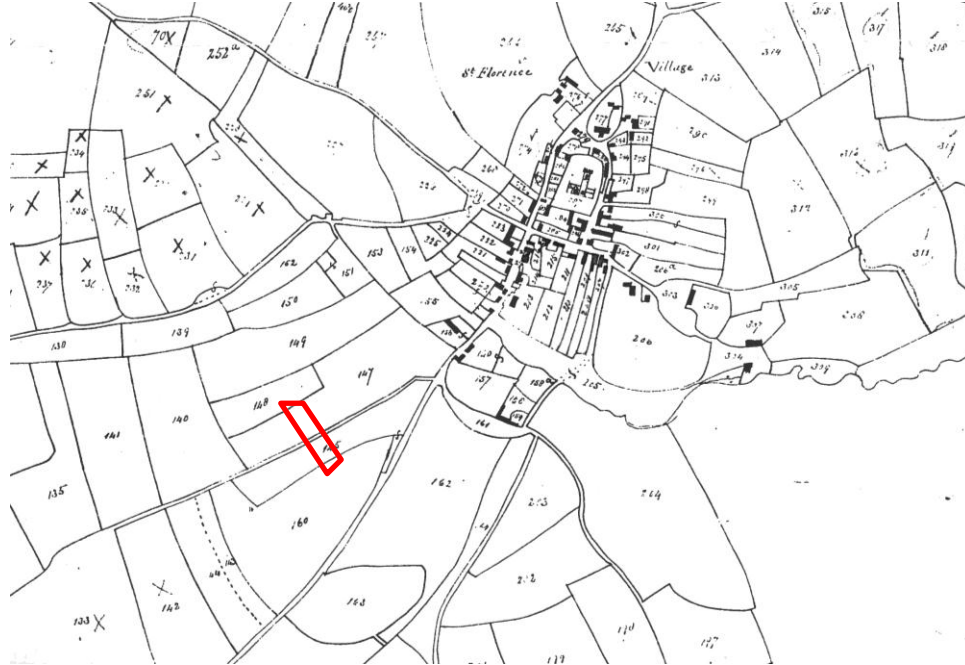
4.4.6 The majority of records in the HER within the search area are for post-medieval buildings and landscape features of various types, in and around St Florence. The proposed development is on former agricultural land a significant distance from the edge of the core settlement of St Florence and it is unlikely that the known post-medieval features will increase the likelihood of unrecorded archaeologically significant features surviving within the proposed development area.

4.4.7 The proposed development is a westward extension to a recent housing development. There is no record of archaeologically significant features having been revealed during this development.

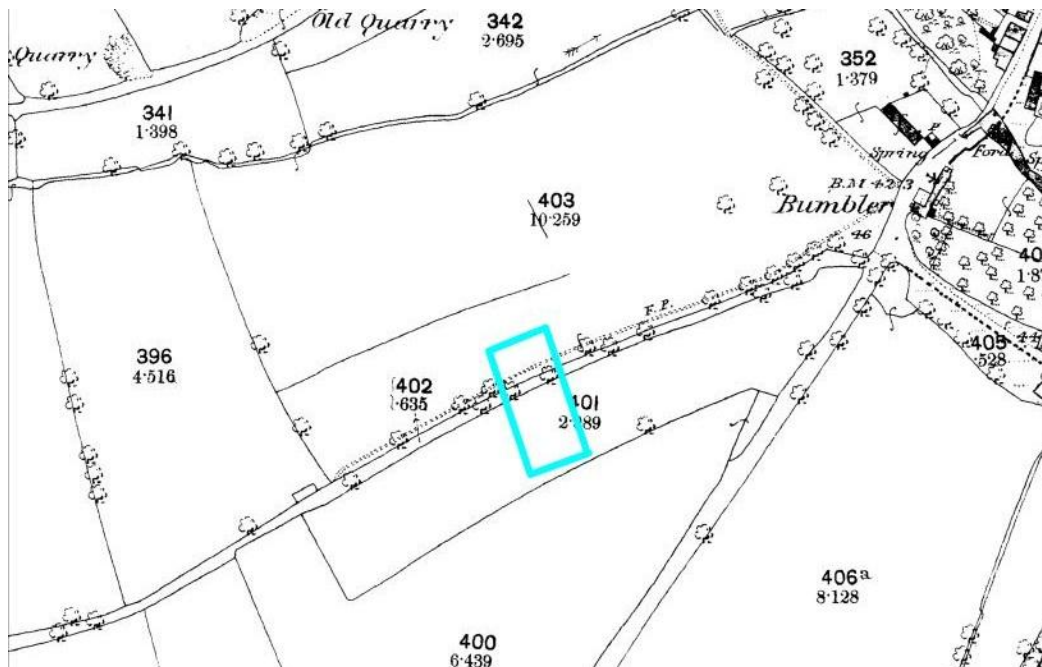


## 4.5 Historical mapping

4.5.1 The earliest map consulted for this HEA was the 1842 Tithe map of St Florence (Figure 6). This shows that the proposed residential development area was undeveloped at that time and was probably within the former open-field system of the medieval settlement. An access track crosses the area.



**Figure 6:** Extract of 1842 Tithe Map of St Florence showing approximate location of proposed development area in red (north to top right)

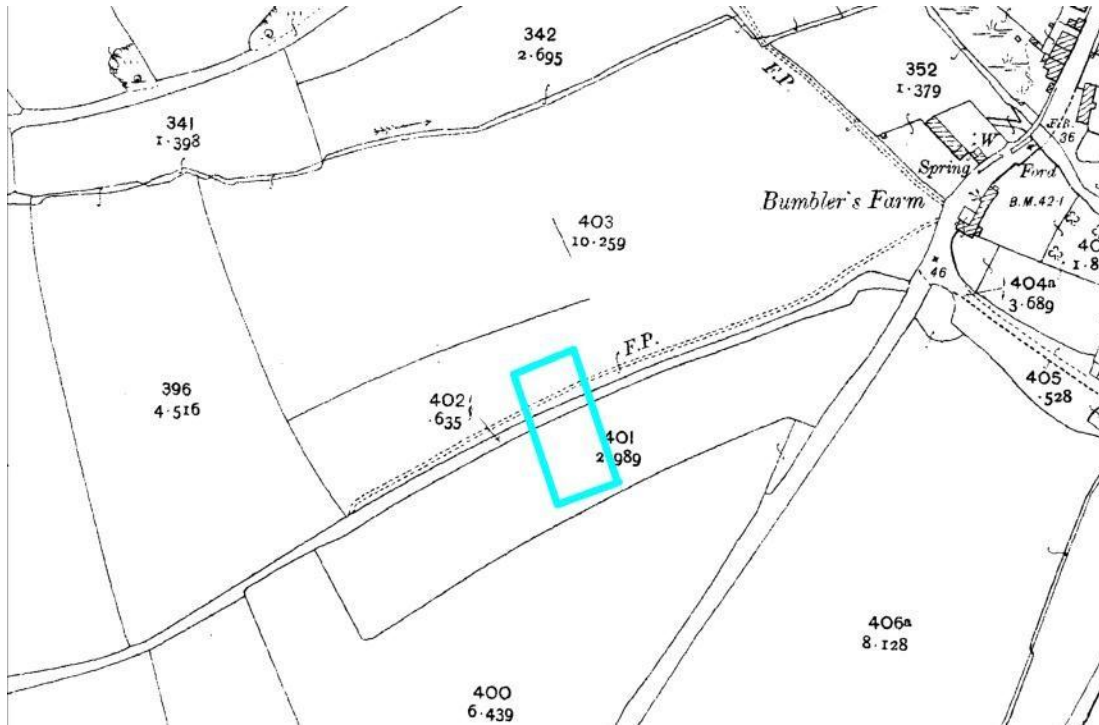


**Figure 7:** Extract of 1890 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with approximate position of the proposed residential development area overlaid



4.5.2 By the time of the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7), other than minor changes to field boundaries in the surrounding area, little of significance to the proposal site has changed.

4.5.3 The 1907 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) again shows very little change in the landscape in and around the proposed development site.



**Figure 8:** Extract of 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with approximate location of the proposed residential development area overlaid

## 4.6 Site Visit and Walkover Survey

4.6.1 A site visit and walkover survey was undertaken on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

4.6.2 The site area was accessed from Woodland Close (Photo 1), the neighbouring recent development, and from Longstone, a neighbouring 1960s development. The development site is part of a large, fairly level field with wooded hedge boundaries.

4.6.3 No features of archaeological significance could be seen within the proposed development area.



**Photo 1:** The approach to the proposed development area from Woodland Close  
Looking southwest

4.6.4 No other dwellings were visible when looking southwest (Photo 2), northwest (Photo 3), or southeast (Photo 4), from the proposed development area.

4.6.5 Closer views to the northeast are of existing modern and 1960s developments, and on the more distant higher ground of the rest of the village (Photo 5), are mostly masked by trees and roofs and the church tower.

4.6.6 Views looking southwest towards the proposed development from a highpoint in the historic village (Photo 6), suggest only the roofs of the new development would be partially visible from certain locations. And at lower levels the development would be masked by existing buildings.

4.6.7 From the 'Ridgeway', approximately 1km south of St Florence, although St Florence is visible, the proposed development area is not visible (Photo 7).





**Photo 2:** View to southwest from boundary of the proposed development site



**Photo 3:** View of the proposed development plot looking northwest





**Photo 4:** View of the proposed development plot looking southeast



**Photo 5:** View from Woodland Close towards the village (looking northeast)



**Photo 6:** View to southwest towards the development from a highpoint in the village



**Photo 7:** View from the Ridgeway towards St Florence (looking northeast)



## **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.

### **5.2 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 low to negligible.
- 5.2.2 The 'Long stone' field name may be derived from a former prehistoric standing stone somewhere in the vicinity, but there is no evidence to suggest its possible former location. Since the Ritec watercourse runs approximately 50 meters to the north of the proposed development area there may be a raised potential for Bronze Age burnt mounds to be present. There are, however, no records of burnt mounds being found elsewhere along this watercourse. The nearest recorded burnt mound (PRN 3537) is approximately 0.5km to the south, and is not located in the vicinity of an existing watercourse.
- 5.2.3 There is no evidence from within the surrounding area to suggest an increased likelihood of hitherto unknown archaeological sites of Iron Age, Roman or Early medieval date being present within the proposed development area.
- 5.2.4 Cartographic evidence, and the known history of St Florence, suggests that that the location appears to have been agricultural land since at least the medieval period. The potential for medieval and post-medieval remains within the development area is therefore considered to be negligible. This is likely to be the same for post-medieval remains as well.

### **5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential**

- 5.3.1 The proposed development location is unlikely to have any potential to reveal deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis.

### **5.4 Visual Impacts**

- 5.4.1 A brief assessment of the visual impact of the proposed 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, or are sufficiently distant for any visual impacts to be considered negligible. Although the church tower is clearly visible in Photo. 5, there will be negligible additional impacts from the proposed development on views from the tower.
- 5.4.2 The proposed development is an extension to an existing recent development and will therefore not significantly detract from the existing appearance and visual character of the locality.



- 5.4.3 Only the roofs of the proposed development will be negligibly visible, if at all, from the majority of the village.
- 5.4.4 From the Ridgeway, a ridge of high ground approximately 1km to the south of St Florence (upon which several prehistoric monuments are located-including SAM PE470), although the village is visible, the proposed development area is sufficiently low lying not to be distinguishable.

## **5.5 Other Constraints**

- 5.5.1 There are no other known archaeological or historic landscape constraints to development in the proposed location.

## **5.6 Summary of Impacts**

- 5.6.1 Overall the archaeological potential within the site area is considered low to negligible.
- 5.6.2 The site lies the Ritec watercourse so there is theoretically a raised potential for Bronze Age burnt mounds to be present. The 'Long Stone' field name may also suggest prehistoric activity somewhere in the area. The likelihood of the proposed development impacting upon hitherto unknown prehistoric features is considered to be low.
- 5.6.3 The archaeological potential for remains of other dates is considered negligible.
- 5.6.4 The potential for the proposed development to reveal deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis is negligible.
- 5.6.5 The visual impact of the development on scheduled monuments is considered to be negligible.
- 5.6.6 The visual impact of the development on Listed buildings, including the church tower, is considered to be negligible. The development will add a few more houses to an existing modern development. The visual impact of the development on the general historic landscape is considered to be negligible.
- 5.6.7 From the results of this HEA it is considered that despite the theoretically increased potential for prehistoric remains being present within the proposed development area, the likelihood is insufficient to warrant further archaeological mitigation in the form of pre-determination evaluation on a development of this scale. Despite the HEA having identified very limited potential for the proposed development area to contain significant archaeological features, the archaeological advisors to the planning authority may nevertheless be inclined to require an archaeological watching brief during groundworks as a condition on planning permission.
- 5.6.8 The Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LAND ADJACENT TO WOODLAND CLOSE,  
ST FLORENCE, TENBY, 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 on the southwest periphery of St Florence, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 07905 00910). The appraisal has been requested by Uzmaston Projects Ltd. 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 CSCS<sup>2</sup> registered.***

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<sup>2</sup> 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 on the southwest periphery of St Florence, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 07905 00910). 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 Duncan Schlee of DAT Archaeological Services.

#### **5. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>3</sup> 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.

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<sup>3</sup> 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 DEVELOPMENT OF LAND ADJACENT TO WOODLAND CLOSE, ST FLORENCE, TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE: PLANNING APPLICATION 14/0921/PA HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/36

RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD/ PROJECT RECORD NO. 108540

Mehefin 2015  
June 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:  
**Duncan Schlee**

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager**

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 18/06/15

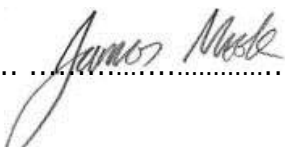
Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith

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 18/06/15

*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*



