

TREWERN FARM, NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Reading Agricultural Consultants



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TREWERN FARM, NEVERN PEMBROKESHIRE: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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TREWERN FARM, NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services on behalf of Reading Agricultural Consultants for a proposed Anaerobic Digestion Plant on land adjacent to Trewern Farm, Nevern, Pembrokeshire. The site area lies on edge of the northern slopes of the Preseli mountains, 1.8km to the southeast of Nevern. The plant will consist of a control room, digestate dryer, a gas storage unit and two digesters.

The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within a landscape containing known archaeological sites of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval date. The prehistoric sites are generally found on the surrounding uplands, while medieval and post-medieval activity is found throughout the landscape including in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The development site lies within the registered Historic Landscape of Egwlyswrw. The development will have a low negative impact on this HLC area. The development proposals will have a minor adverse impact upon the setting of the Grade II listed building of Trewern and its' Grade II listed outbuildings following mitigation. There will be a moderate adverse impact upon the setting of the scheduled ancient monument of Pentre Ifan. It will have a lesser negative impact on some of nearby listed buildings at Pentre Evan (minor adverse or negligible) and on the collection of scheduled ancient monuments on Carn Ingli (minor adverse). A Landscape and Visual impact Assessment is being prepared for the proposals by Anthony Jellard Associates which will provides further assessment on the impacts to the surrounding designated historic environment features.*

The construction of the anaerobic digestion plant will involve landscaping groundworks to create a terraced platform and access track. Although the site has a low potential for any significant archaeology to be present for most periods, no known previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the field in question to confirm this. There is a considered to be moderate potential for Neolithic activity to be present, which if confirmed would be of at least moderate archaeological importance and a high potential for post-medieval remains, although such remains would most likely be of low importance associated with agricultural activity.

Further archaeological investigation may be required before or during initial groundworks to assess the survival of any below ground archaeology within the site and determine further suitable mitigation. A planting scheme to the south and east of the anaerobic digester is proposed which will mitigate visual and setting impacts to historic environment features to the southeast, south, southwest and west. The presence of the existing extensive farm buildings directly north of the proposed development are such that any views of the development to the northwest, north and northwest are already obscured and the buildings also provide an existing modern backdrop to the proposals lessening the scale of any impacts to historic environment features in the vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 Following a request from Reading Agricultural Consultants for an archaeological assessment for the proposed development of an Anaerobic Digestion plant at Trewern Farm; Cadw advised that due to the presence of nearby Scheduled Ancient Monuments, an impact assessment would be required as part of the feasibility study.
- 1.1.2 DAT Archaeological Services was subsequently commissioned by Reading Agricultural Consultants to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to support a feasibility study for the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion plant on land to the south of farm buildings at Trewern Farm, Nevern, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.1.3 The site lies within an area potentially containing archaeological remains dating from Prehistoric periods onwards. A nearby Neolithic burial tomb Pentre Ifan (PE008) is scheduled and is visible from the development. In a nearby field there are the remains of a medieval mansion Pentre-Evan (PRN1484). Immediately to the south west is the grade II* listed building of Trewern (PRN58967, LB12808), the Privy (PRN58968, LB12809), outbuildings (PRN58970, LB12811) and Stable block (PRN58969, LB12810) are also grade II listed. There is therefore a potential for remains associated with prehistoric periods and the post-medieval periods within the proposed development area, and for the development to impact visually upon nearby scheduled ancient monuments.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (December 2014). The standard is stated as:

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

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed residential development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites. A review of the impacts on the settings of scheduled ancient monuments has also been completed in a separate landscape and visual impact report being prepared for the planning application by Anthony Jellard Associates.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
 - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
 - Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
 - A search of the Pembrokeshire Record Office;
 - National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW – via the Landmap website);
 - Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 This report provides a summary and discussion of the findings of the desk-based assessment. Printed map extracts are not necessarily to the original scale.
- 1.2.7 A search radius of 1.5km from the site centre was used to determine the presence of archaeological sites recorded on the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), which includes designated and non-designated archaeological sites, and also for Grade II listed buildings. A study area of 3km was used for scheduled ancient monuments, historic landscape character areas and Grade I and II* listed buildings.

1.3 Timeline

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

| Period | Approximate date | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Palaeolithic – | c.450,000 – 10,000 BC | Prehistoric |
| Mesolithic – | c. 10,000 – 4400 BC | |
| Neolithic – | c.4400 – 2300 BC | |
| Bronze Age – | c.2300 – 700 BC | |
| Iron Age – | c.700 BC – AD 43 | |
| Roman (Romano-British) Period – | AD 43 – c. AD 410 | Historic |
| Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period – | c. AD 410 – AD 1086 | |
| Medieval Period – | 1086 – 1536 | |
| Post-Medieval Period ¹ – | 1536 – 1750 | |
| Industrial Period – | 1750 – 1899 | |
| Modern – | 20th century onwards | |

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 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed anaerobic digestion plant is located in a field adjacent to Trewern farm, to the south of an unnamed road, 1.8km to the southeast of Nevern (Figure 1). The development will lie to the south of extant farm buildings located in the field and is centred on NGR SN 08850 38280.
- 2.1.2 The site is gently sloping to the south and is located at the edge of the northern slopes of the Preseli Mountains. The site is visible from the nearby scheduled ancient monument of Pentre Ifan (PE008).
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology of the site consists of lacustrine silt and clay deposits originating in the Quaternary period which overlie a solid geology of Fishguard Volcanic Group rocks originating during the Abereiddian Age. Geological information has been obtained through the British Geological Survey mapping portal.²

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

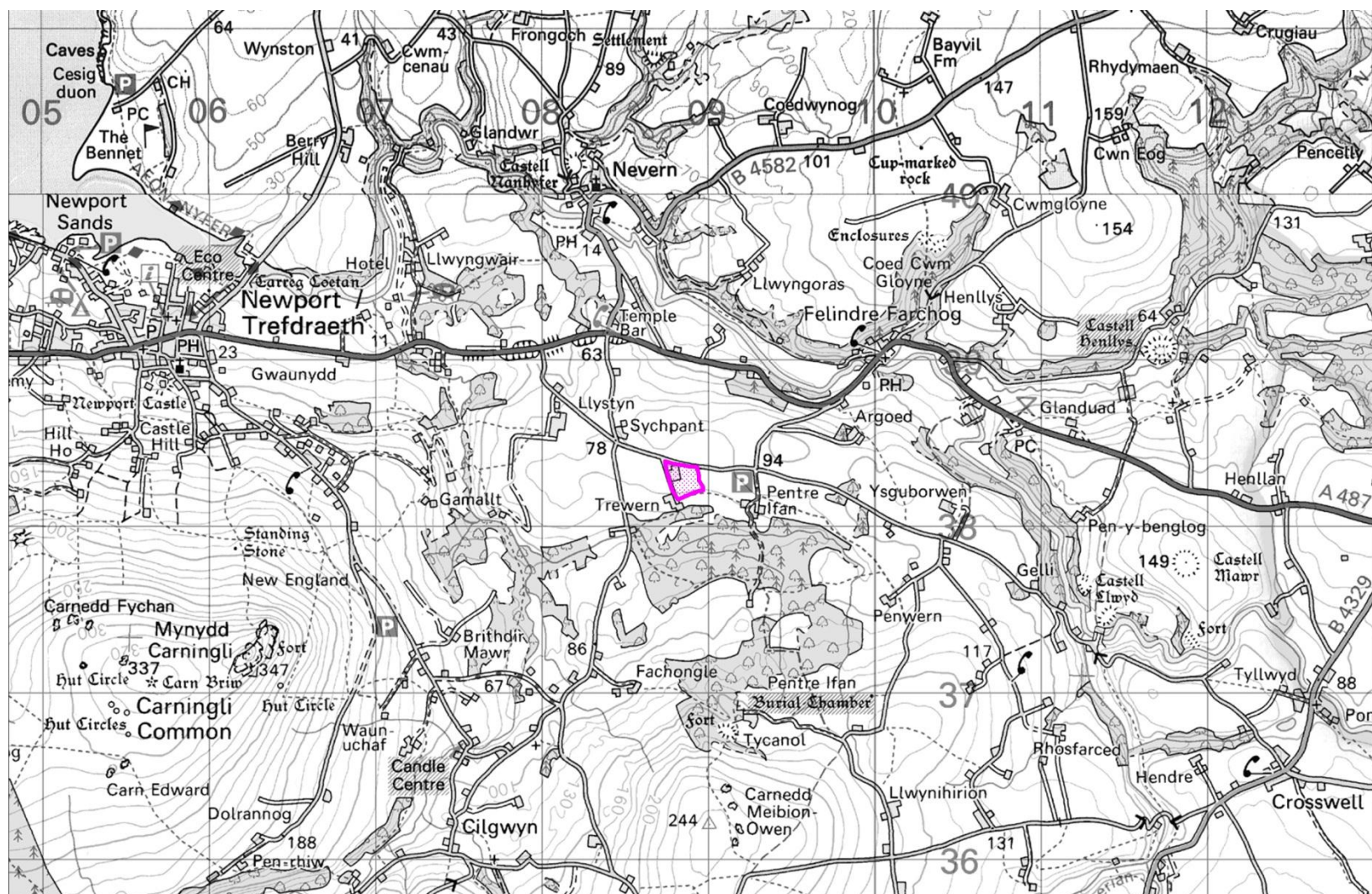
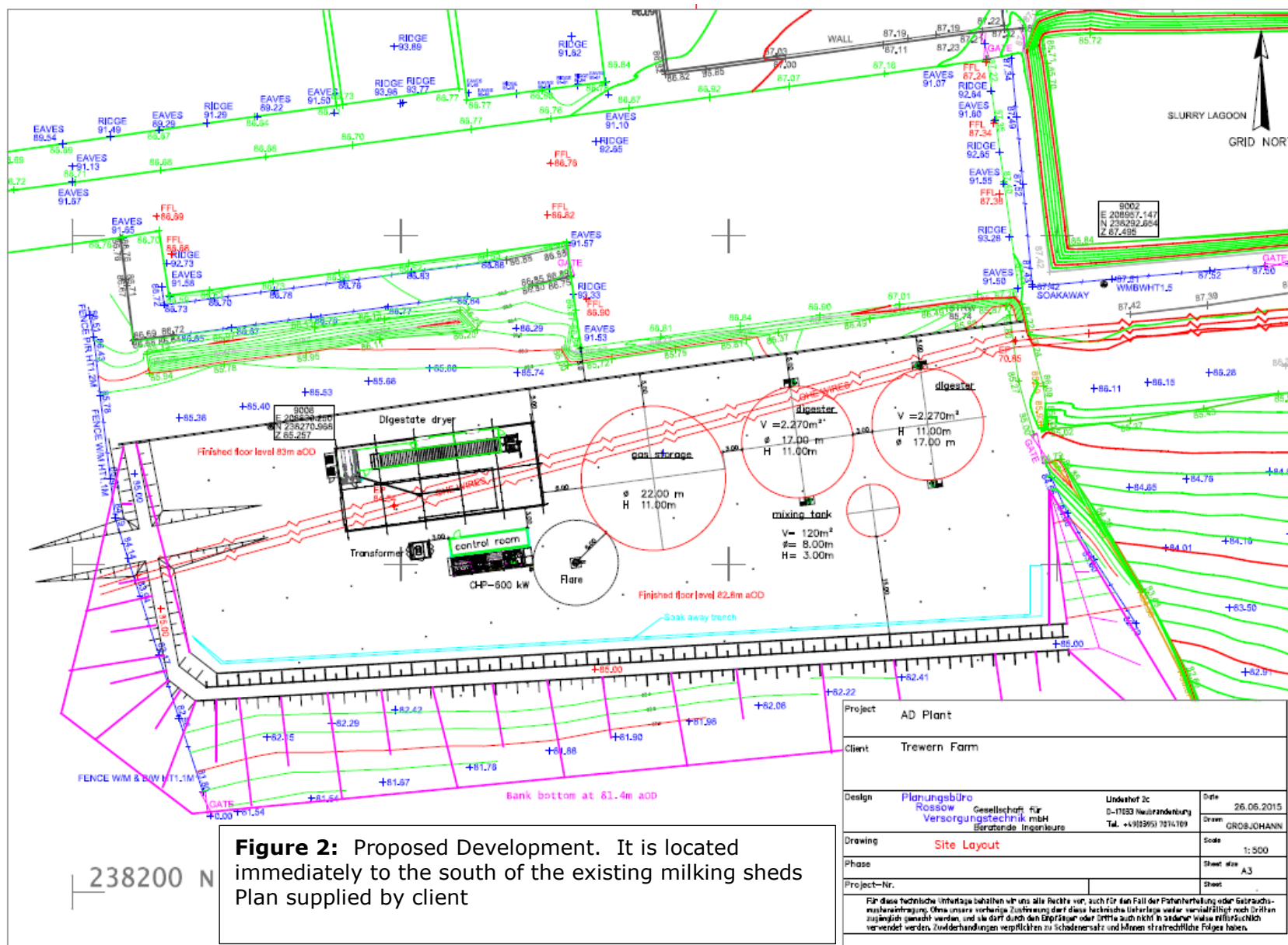


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey, the Trewern Farm site outlined in purple (area shown includes existing farm buildings, proposed anaerobic digester site and planting scheme)

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930



3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Designated Archaeological Sites

3.1.1 There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the proposed development area.

3.1.2 There are 22 scheduled monuments within 3km of the proposed development area (Table 2; Figure 4).

| SAM Number | Site Name | Brief Summary | NGR and distance from site |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| PE008 | Pentre-Ifan Burial Chamber | A well-preserved Neolithic chambered tomb. The chamber is in excellent condition. There are six uprights, 3 of which support the large capstone. The other 3 are at the south end and form part of the entrance to the chamber. The capstone is 5m long x 2.4m x 0.9m. | SN 09943 37021 1.6km southeast |
| PE011 | Carn Ingli Camp | Carn Ingli is a defended site lying on a tor at 330m above sea level. The defence consists collapsed stone walls which run between rocky outcrops and divide the site in a series of enclosures. There are multiple entrances, some posterns, and numerous hut circles and enclosures both within and outside the defences. There is also evidence for field systems outside the defences. There is a good description of the site and plan in Hogg, 1973. The site is under heather and gorse. It is in good condition, with very little damage caused by the frequent visitors it receives. | SN 063 373 2.5km west |
| PE019 | Carn Ingli Round Barrows | Round barrows of Bronze Age date on the eastern slopes of Carn Ingli. A circular stony bank, 13m overall diameter with a slightly dished centre. It lies within an extensive later Prehistoric field system and might be interpreted either as the remains of a roundhouse or else as a ring cairn - a Bronze Age ritual or ceremonial monument. | SN 06453 38029 2.4km west |
| PE056 | Carreg Coetan Burial Chamber | Prehistoric Chambered tomb (Neolithic) on the outskirts of Newport. A well preserved burial chamber having slight traces of the base of a cairn. Excavated during 1979 and 1980 by Sian Rees for the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. | SN 06034 39353 3.0km west-northwest |
| PE151 | Inscribed Stone in Churchyard | Group I ECM (Latin- and Ogam-inscribed stone), of probable 5th - early 6th century date. First recorded by Edward Lhuyd in 1695 when it was standing to the N of Nevern parish church (PRNs 1603 & 1604), where it may have been +/- in situ. It had been removed from the site by 1875, but was returned in 1908. It was moved to its present location in the churchyard between 1914 and 1922. If in situ, it argues for early post-Roman origins for the church | SN 0835 4005 1.9km northwest |
| PE160 | Castell Nanhyfer | This was a double motte and bailey castle. The Ordnance Survey record that the history of this site is mostly restricted to the twelfth century, as in 1195 the castle was abandoned in favour of the castle at Newport. The surviving remains consist of two mottes with a double bank and ditch enclosure on the west. On the east the castle was defended by a steep natural slope. The scheduling description refers to traces of masonry on both mottes, and suggests a square keep on one of them. | SN 082 401 2.0km northwest |
| PE161 | Rock Hewn Cross 220m West of Church | A simple equal-armed cross carved in rough relief on a natural rock-face about 2m above the ground alongside a footpath 100m west of Nevern Church, on the traditional pilgrimage route to St Davids. A step is cut into the rock-face below the cross for those wishing to venerate the cross. Early medieval or medieval date. | SN 0809 4001 2.0km west |
| PE164 | High Cross in Churchyard | Group III ECM (cross), of probable late 10th - early 11th century date. First recorded by George Owen in c.1600, when it was standing in Nevern parish churchyard (PRN 1603) - probably in its present location. Recorded 100 years later by Edward Lhuyd when it definitely appears to have been in its present location. It is probably +/- in situ. Its presence suggests (quasi-)monastic status for the church during the 10th-11th centuries. | SN 0833 4001 1.9km northwest |
| PE172 | Castell Mawr | Castell Mawr is a bivallate Iron Age hillfort located on a rounded high hilltop at c.145m above sea level. It is egg-shaped, measuring internally c.130m southeast-northwest and 130 southwest-northeast. The inner bank rises up to 1m above the interior and 2m above a wide shallow ditch. The outer bank rises up to over 3m above the exterior | SN 1188 3778 3.0km east |

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|-------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | ground surface and in places dominates the inner bank. A field bank runs along the crest of the outer bank. The outer ditch is now virtually ploughed out. The original entrance faces east, at the point of the 'egg', and is a simple gap through the ramparts. In addition there is a modern break through the rampart on the southeast side and a breach through the outer bank on the north side. A boomerang-shaped rampart running north-south, which rises 1.3m above its east side and 2m above the west over a shallow ditch, divides the interior. The interior of the fort is otherwise featureless and under improved pasture. The ramparts are under scrub. It is unclear from surface evidence alone whether the interior rampart is a later or earlier phase than the main ramparts.. | |
| PE174 | Castell Llwyd | Castell Llwyd is a bivallate inland Iron Age promontory fort lying at 80m above sea level. It is naturally well protected by steep valley sides to the west, south and east that fall away by 30m. Two lines of rampart, c.80m long, defend the northern side. The inner rampart is the stronger, 3m high internally and rising 5m above the ditch. The outer bank is 2m high internally and 1.3m externally. Avent in 1981 considered the outer bank to be a counterscarp rather than part of a separate rampart. The ramparts run up to the valley edge on the west side, but stop short on the east side so demarcating a simple entrance. The roughly pear-shaped interior measures 100m north-south and 70m east-west. The RCHMW in 1925 recorded stone heaps that they considered were hut circles, but later authorities consider them to be stone clearance. The interior is under grass and bracken and the ramparts under bracken and brambles. | SN 1126 3762 2.4km east |
| PE175 | Castell Henllys | Castell Henllys is a bivallate, inland Iron Age promontory fort lying at 60m above sea level. To the northeast, east and south c.20m high, steep and rocky valley side provides natural protection. The easily approachable northern and northwest western flanks are defended by two 140m long ramparts. The inner rampart is the more massive and stands c.2m - 3m above the interior and c.5m above the ditch. The outer bank rises c.3m above the ditch on its inner face and c.4m above the exterior. There is no obvious trace of a ditch outside this bank. The entrance lies the southwestern terminals of the ramparts where they stop short of the steep valley side. The slightly domed, triangular-shaped interior measures 95m southeast-northwest and 75m southwest-northeast. An annexe lies to the northwest. This is defined by a bank c.1m high with traces of an external ditch. The annexe measure c.125m southwest-northeast and 45m southeast-northwest. Major excavations have been taking place on the site since 1981. In 2006, they are drawing to a close. The whole of the interior has been excavated revealing a series of roundhouses and other structures. The very complex entrance has been excavated, as well as large portions of the ramparts. Artefacts and radiocarbon dates indicate occupation from the early 4th century BC to the 1st-2nd century BC. The whole of the annexe has also been excavated revealing Romano-British occupation. A chevaux-de-frise was uncovered below the annexe bank | SN 1172 3905 2.9km east |
| PE305 | Pillar Cross | Early Medieval Cross-marked stone lying 140m southeast of Newport Church. A 7th-9th century cross inscribed pillar stone said to have been unearthed close by its present position, opposite the parish church. Called Maen Y Groes. | SN 05876 38851 3.0km west |
| PE306 | Cwm Gloyn Camp | Cwm Gloyn Camp is a univallate inland Iron Age promontory fort lying at 110m above sea level. Immediately to the east and south land falls steeply away by 40m into a narrow valley. To the west land falls into a natural (c.25m wide) gully on the opposite bank of which is Gwm Gloyn II (PRN 964), a similar sized promontory fort. These steep slopes provide good natural defences. The easily approachable northern side is protected by a single rampart c.45m long. The bank stands up to 2m high and is fronted by a rock-cut ditch up to 5m wide. Mytum and Webster noted two lines of stones of a possible palisade running along the crest of the bank. The bank runs up to the steep valley edge at its eastern end. At the western end the banks stops short of the valley edge, marking the entrance, but badgers and possible quarrying have disturbed it. The bank turns to the south on the west side of the entrance but quickly fades as the natural slope steepens. A Pyper noted a possible hut circle flanking the entrance. Earthworks noted by S Rees in 1981 in the field to the north may be associated with the entrance outworks. The triangular shaped internal area slopes down to the south, measures 75m N-S and 41m east-west, and is featureless apart from a hedge-bank. | SN 1040 3965 2.0km northeast |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | The enclosure is under deciduous woodland, mostly large oaks and sycamores with grass below, but parts of the interior and the ramparts are under scrub and brambles, and the steep slopes under a coniferous plantation | |
| PE313 | Cup-Marked Stone 350m E of Tre-Fael | A cup marked standing stone which measures 2.5m x 1.6m x 0.28m thick. The stone lies itself in the ground at an oblique angle, leaning towards the west. Numerous cup marks are present but only on the upper facing surface (east side). The west, or underside, appears more angular and broken with another similar type of stone set beside it in the ground at its base (possibly broken from a larger stone?). Of probable Bronze Age date. | SN1027640277 2.4km northeast |
| PE353 | Tre-Fach Camp | Castell Trefach is a small, univallate, inland promontory fort of probable Iron Age date. To the west, south and east land falls steeply away by 30m into small valleys. The fairly level, easily approachable, north side is defended by a single rampart c.70m long. The bank rises 2.8m above the interior and 3.3m above the exterior. The ditch has been filled in. The rampart stops c.10m - 15m short of the steep valley side on the east - this is the site of the entrance. The triangular interior measures 48m N-S and 66 E-W. The rampart is under deciduous woodland and the interior under improved pasture | SN08674082 2.5km north |
| PE371 | Parc-Lan Standing Stones | A stone pair sited in a large pasture field. Both stones stand circa 1.5m high. Bronze Age date. | SN09023573 2.5km south |
| PE372 | Penparke Standing Stone | A standing stone, 1.8m tall, tapering to a point. It stands south of a hedge boundary in a permanent pasture field of probable Bronze Age date. | SN0903735442 2.8km south |
| PE448 | Pillar Stone in Penparke | Group II-III ECM (cross-carved stone), of probable 8th - 10th century date. It was found in 1961 in the farmyard wall at Penparke Farm, in the former farmyard of which it now stands. The site lies in a 1 sq.km area with a high concentration of ECMs (PRNs 1481, 1482, 1483 & 1503), a 'holy' well (PRN 1490) and numerous prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments including two bronze age standing stones (PRNs 1515 & 1516). Dr N Edwards considers that an early medieval cemetery +/- chapel may therefore lie in the vicinity, but examination of aerial photographs, and field names, has not yielded any significant evidence for the location of such a site. | SN0927935355 2.9km south |
| PE481 | Enclosure in Tycanol Wood | Ty Canol is an Iron Age promontory fort located on a northeast-facing slope at 170m above sea level. It measures approximately 80m SE-NW and 45m SW-NE internally. The northeast side of the site is naturally defended by a rocky escarpment, a curving wall c. 150m long defends the most easily approachable sides to the west and southwest. The wall is made of stones and boulders and stands up to 0.8m above the interior and 1.5m above the silted ditch. It is up to 2.5m wide. The wall is now mostly tumbled stone, but dry-stone coursing is visible at the southwest corner. A narrow path runs up the escarpment on the east side and through a rock-cut entrance. The interior is boulder strewn, but the Ordnance Survey record a boulder wall dividing the enclosure into two and a boulder enclosure within the northwest corner of the fort. The whole site is under deciduous woodland with dense moss cover | SN09103676 1.5km south |
| PE495 | Carn Llwyd ring cairn | A continuous circular bank of stones and earth. This is a definite and fine example of a ring barrow. It is around 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with the bank being around 2m wide. It is situated on the northern slopes of Mynydd Carningli. Possible Bronze Age date. | SN0629137920 2.6km west |
| PE504 | Pentre Ifan, Standing Stone 120m SSW of | A massive stone, 2.5m high x 2.5m wide (at base) and 0.6m thick (at base), tapering to a point. Probable Bronze Age date. | SN0990336904 1.7km southeast |
| PE560 | Cilgwyn, Cross-Inscribed Stone at Cilfair | Cross-inscribed stone found in the foundation of St Mary's church in 2009 during the conversion of the church to a dwelling. Of probable early medieval date. | SN0770835956 2.6km southwest |

Table 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments Within 3km of the proposed anaerobic digestion plant and distance from it (information from CADW and RCAHMW)

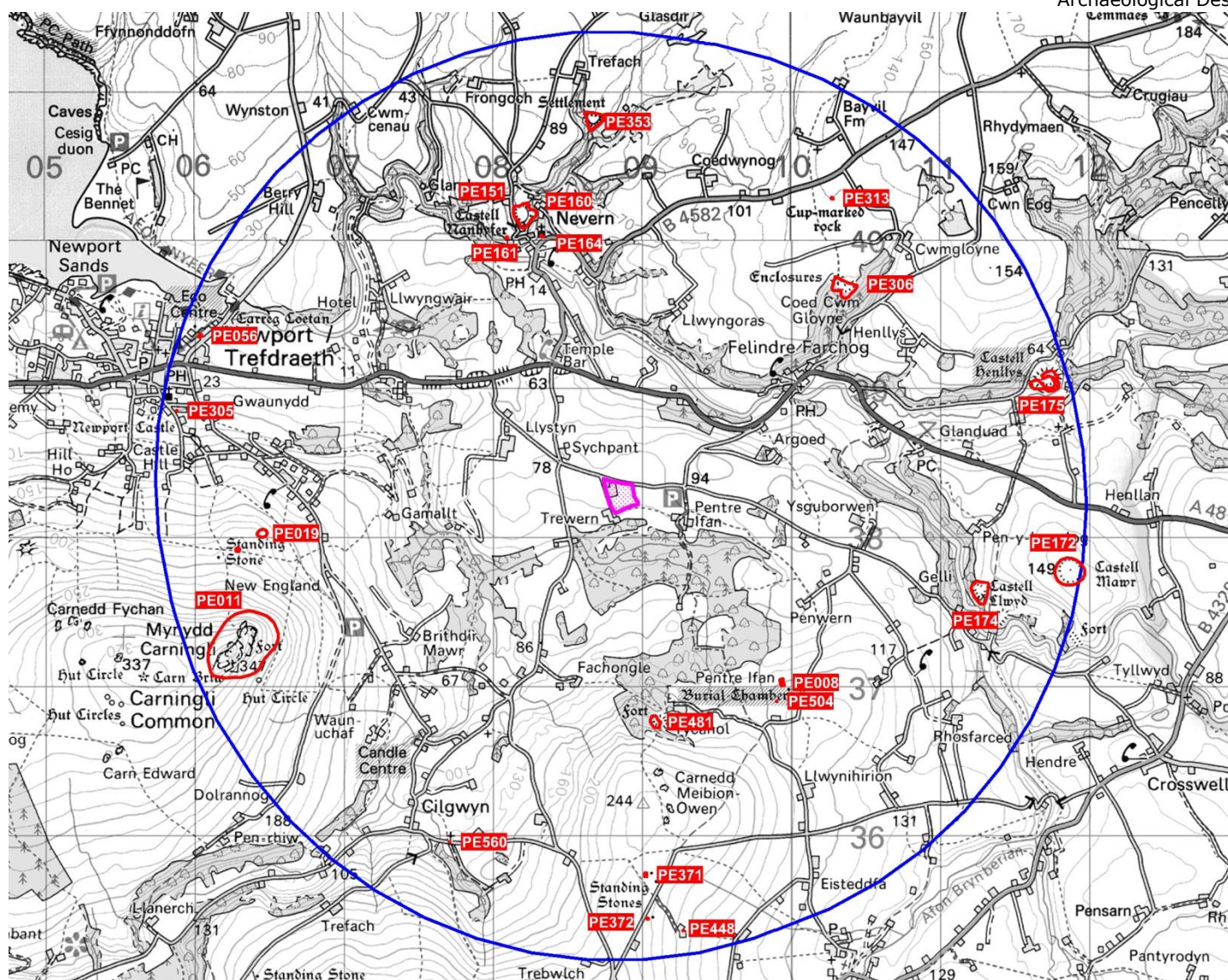


Figure 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (red) within a 3km radius (blue line) of the proposed development

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3.1.3 There are six listed building of Grade II* within the 3km study area, these are listed below (Table 3; Figure 4). Grade II buildings within a 1.5km radius of the site are included in a separate section (3.3). Only Trewern is visible from the proposed development site at ground level, all of the others' views are obstructed by topography and tree or hedge cover.

| Listed Building Ref. | Site Name | Grade | Summary | NGR |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 12746 | Church of St.Brynarch | II* | Medieval parish church, large, 'cruciform'. Consists of chancel, nave, north transept, south aisle, and west tower. South porch added 1864-81 | SN0833240029 1.8km north |
| 12747 | Churchyard of church of St. Brynarch, | II* | Grade II* listed churchyard, including wall & gates | SN0833440017 1.8km north |
| 12756 | Church of St.Andrew | II* | Grade II* listed church | SN1016340620 2.7km northeast |
| 12757 | Berry Hill House | II* | Grade II* listed country house | SN0683340192 2.8km northwest |
| 12772 | Llwyngoras, Glanrhyd road | II* | Grade II* listed house, including garden walls and gatepiers | SN0920639504 1.3km north |
| 12808 | Trewern House | II* | Grade II* listed house | SN0882638106 0.2km southwest |

Table 3: Grade II* Listed Buildings within 3km of the proposed development

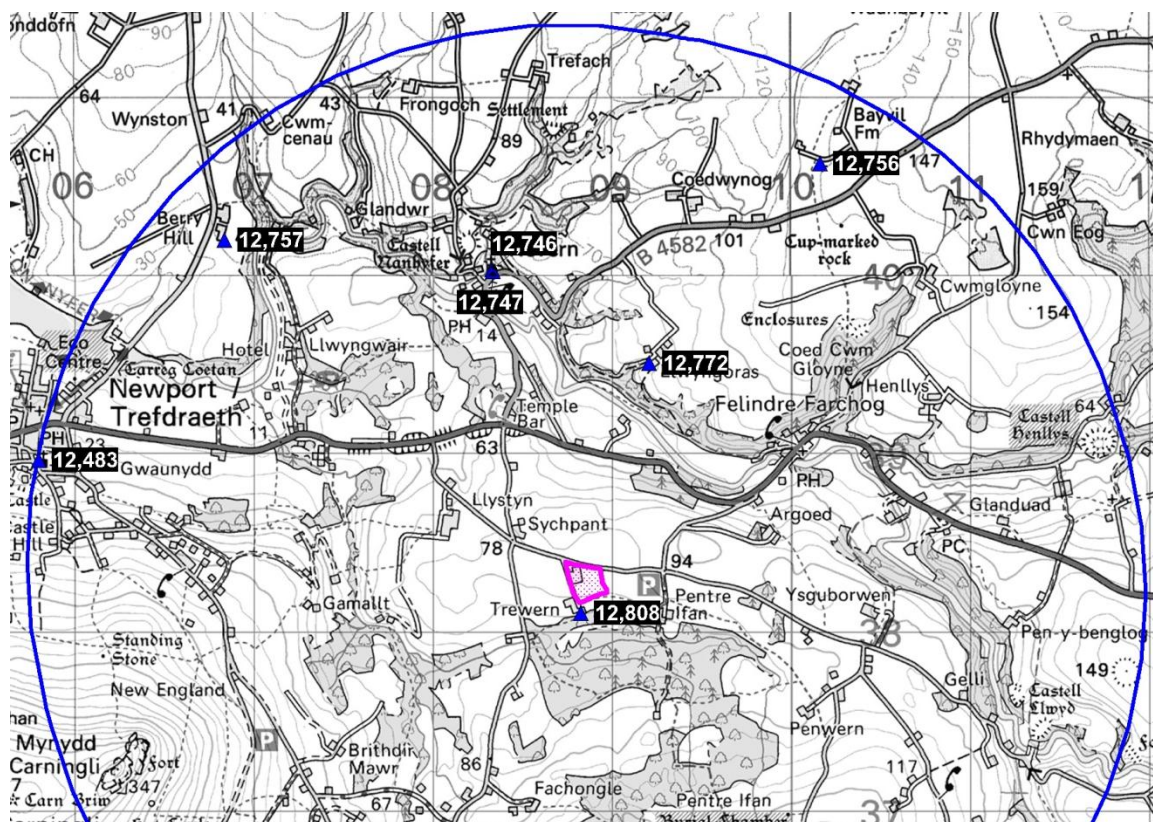


Figure 4: Grade II* Listed Buildings within 3km radius (blue line) of the proposed development site

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- 3.1.4 The Grade II* listed building of Trewern is adjacent to the field in which the development will take place, and at present has a partially obstructed view of it.
- 3.1.5 There are no parks and gardens included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens for Wales recorded within the 3km search area.
- 3.1.6 The site area lies within Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.
- 3.1.7 The Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) site of Coed Tycanol wood is located within 1.5km of proposed development. It is also a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Natural Nature Reserve (NNR).
- 3.1.8 Within 3km of the proposed development are the SSSI's of Carn Ingli and Gallt Llanerch. Gallt Llanerch is also a SAC.

3.2 Historic Landscape Character areas

- 3.2.1 The proposed development lies within the Historic Landscape Character area (HLC) of Eglwysrw 280 (PRN42264) (Figure 5).
- 3.2.2 In summary, the key characteristics of the relevant landscape area are as follows:

- **280 Eglwysrw (PRN42264):**

Key historic landscape characteristics:

The area lies across a rolling hilly landscape to the north of Mynydd Preseli and consists of rich pasture-land divided into medium-size fields, dispersed dwellings, religious buildings and small villages. Stone is the tradition building material, but modern materials are also used. Field boundaries are of earth and topped with hedges. The two villages of Felindre Farchog and Eglwysrw lie on the main A487(T) road which crosses this area

- 3.2.3 Further details on the historic landscape character area are included in Appendix 1.

3.3 Registered Landscape of Historic Interest

- 3.3.1 The proposed development lies within the area of the Registered Landscape of Historic Interest of Preseli HLW (D) 7. The site is close to the northern boundary of the area (Figure 6).
- 3.3.2 In summary, the key characteristics and the conservation priorities of the relevant landscape areas are as follows:

- **HLW (D) 7 Preseli**

Key historic landscape characteristics: A large area in north Pembrokeshire, comprising high open hills and summit crags with adjoining enclosed foothills incised by deep narrow valleys, the whole representing the best surviving and most complete historic cross section across the Preseli Hills. The area contains remarkable and extensive evidence for prehistoric land use and ritual, superimposed in part by recent enclosure, and includes: Neolithic chambered tombs and stone axe source; Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites, the source of the Stonehenge bluestones; Iron Age hillforts, settlements and enclosures; 19th century Parliamentary Enclosures; significant historical literary and religious associations.

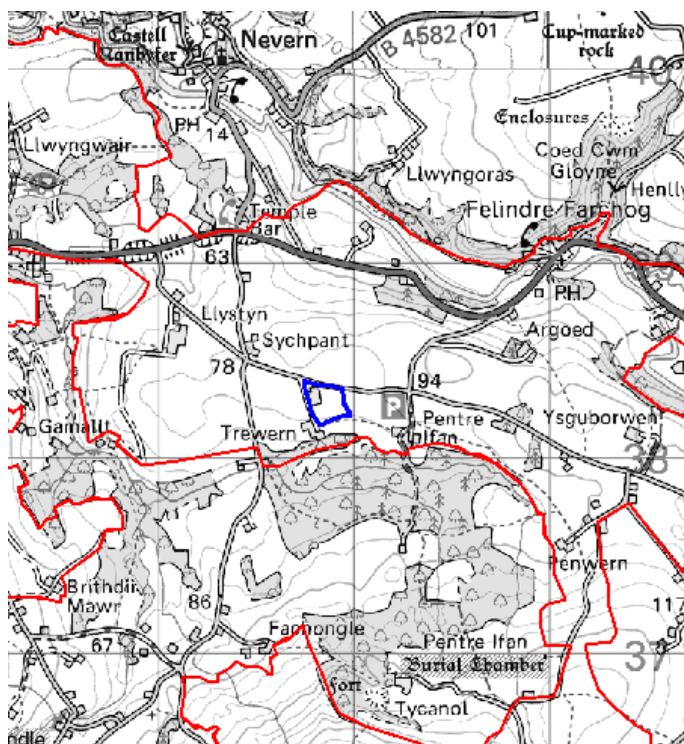


Figure 5: Historic Landscape Character Areas within the vicinity of the site. The proposed development lies entirely within that of Eglwyswrw 280

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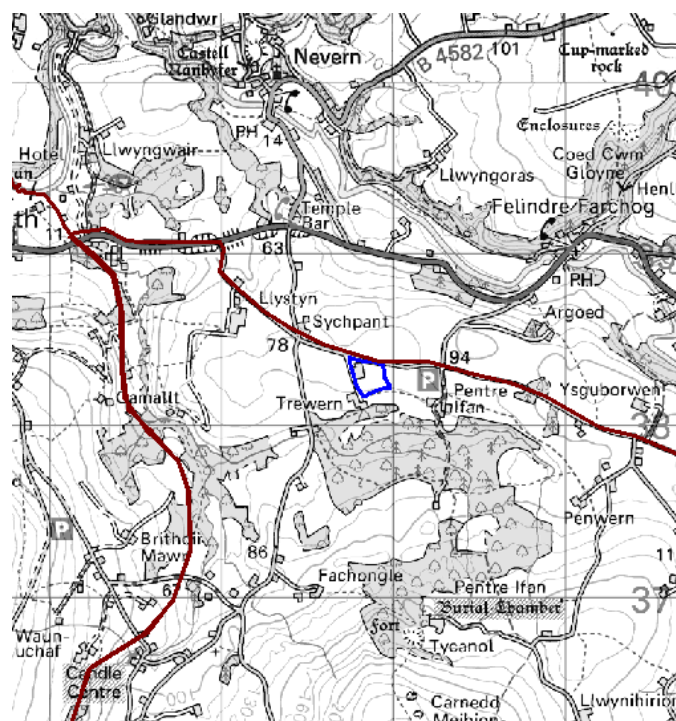


Figure 6: Registered Historic Landscapes within the vicinity of the site. The proposed development lies entirely within that of Preseli HLW D (7)

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3.4 Grade II Listed Buildings

| Listed Building Ref | PRN | Building name Summary Description and date | NGR and distance from site |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 12762 | 58922 | Yr hen capel, post-medieval chapel | SN1007139068 1.4km northeast |
| 12763 | 6485 | College - Former schoolhouse and meeting place of the court leet | SN1014639099 1.4km northeast |
| 12764 | 58923 | Cana chapel/capel Cana, including forecourt walls, railings & gates, chapel in Felindre Farchog. Mixed simple Italianate and gothic design. | SN1005039017 1.5km northeast |
| 12766 | 58925 | The pound, Henllys road. Former village pound | SN1012639111 1.5km northeast |
| 12767 | 58926 | No.1 Pendre, Henllys road, cottage | SN1013639121 1.5km northeast |
| 12768 | 58927 | No.2 Pendre, Henllys road, cottage | SN1014239129 1.5km northeast |
| 12773 | 58932 | Outbuilding to SE. of Llwyngoras, Glanrhyd road | SN0921839492 1.3km north |
| 12774 | 58933 | Coach house at Llwyngoras, Glanrhyd road | SN0924039495 1.3km north |
| 12775 | 58934 | L-plan range of outbuildings to NE. of Llwyngoras | SN0926839540 1.3km north |
| 12780 | 58939 | Llwyngwair Lodge, B4582 (west side) Llwyngwair | SN 08282 39781 1.5km north-northwest |
| 12799 | 58958 | Evan farmhouse, Pentre Evan | SN0930538087 0.5km southeast |
| 12800 | 58959 | Outbuildings to right of Evan farmhouse, Pentre Evan | SN0930138078 0.5km southeast |
| 12801 | 58960 | Former barn at Pentre Evan farm | SN0926138076 0.5km southeast |
| 12809 | 58968 | Privy at Trewern | SN0886238106 0.2km southwest |
| 12810 | 58969 | Stable block at Trewern | SN0878938121 0.2km southwest |
| 12811 | 58970 | Outbuildings by pond west of Trewern | SN0880938090 0.2km southwest |
| 12812 | 58971 | Wern Gwyddel, cottage | SN0904839176 0.9km north |

Table 4: Grade II Listed Buildings within 1.5km of the proposed solar farm (Figure 7)

- 3.4.1 A total of 17 Grade II listed buildings are located within 1.5km of the proposed development (Table 4; Figure 7).
- 3.4.2 The Grade II listed buildings that lie to the north or northeast do not have line-of-sight of the development. However all of the Grade II listed buildings to the southwest or southeast are all within 1km of the development and may have a partial view of the development.

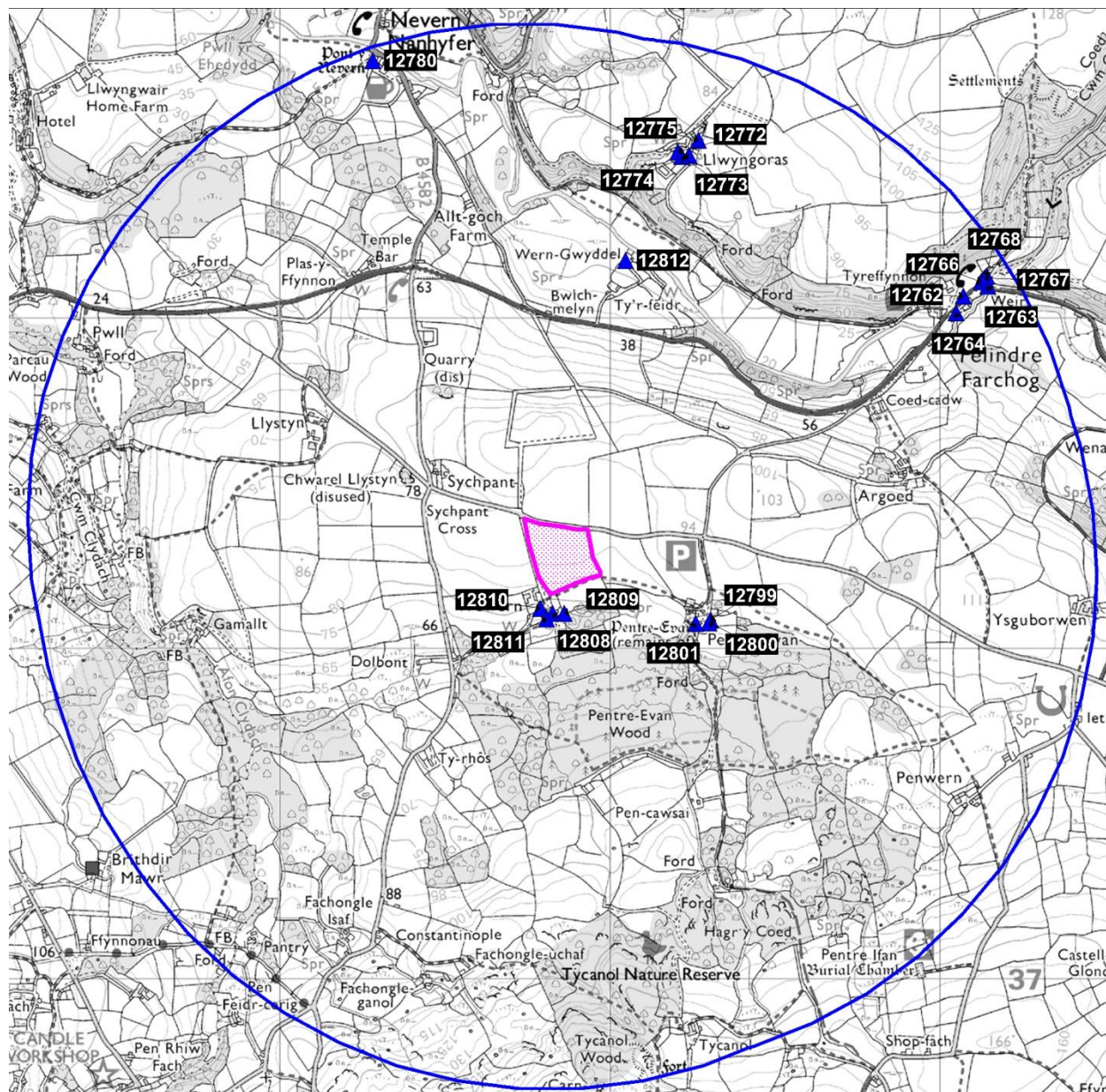


Figure 7: Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1.5km search area

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3.5 Non-designated Archaeological Sites

3.5.1 Introduction

3.5.1.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER) was made within a 1.5km radius area around the proposed development site (Tables 5 - 11; Figure 8). A search of the same area was made of the National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (Tables 5 - 11; Figure 9).

3.5.1.2 The information supplied by the DAT HER has been greatly summarised for this report, full details can be obtained from the DAT HER or through the Archwilio website, but this is not included within this report. A short description of NMR information is also given where needed. Where a site is recorded on both the DAT HER and NMR, only the DAT HER reference is given in the text, though the corresponding NMR NPRN reference is given in the tables.

3.5.1.3 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the development area and its environs for each period, along with a list of the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period. A number of sites on the HER are ascribed an 'unknown' date (herewith named 'uncertain date'). Where possible, these 'uncertain date' sites have been listed within the probable period from which they are likely to date (as considered by the author of this report).

3.5.2 Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

3.5.2.1 There are no entries within the 1.5km HER search that relate to these early prehistoric periods.

3.5.2.2 Despite the lack of known sites relating to these time periods within the search area, there remains a potential for an archaeological resource relating to them to be found within the proposed development area due to the presence in the wider landscape of significant remains relating to these periods; including the chambered tombs of Pentre Ifan (PE008) and Carreg Coetan (PE056). The Preseli hills are known to contain a number of very significant Neolithic sites, including the probable sources of the Bluestones used at Stonehenge and it would seem that the area was of great significance during this period. The larger monuments survive as obvious features in the landscape, but the remains of settlement sites and elusive, but a number must have been present in the region.

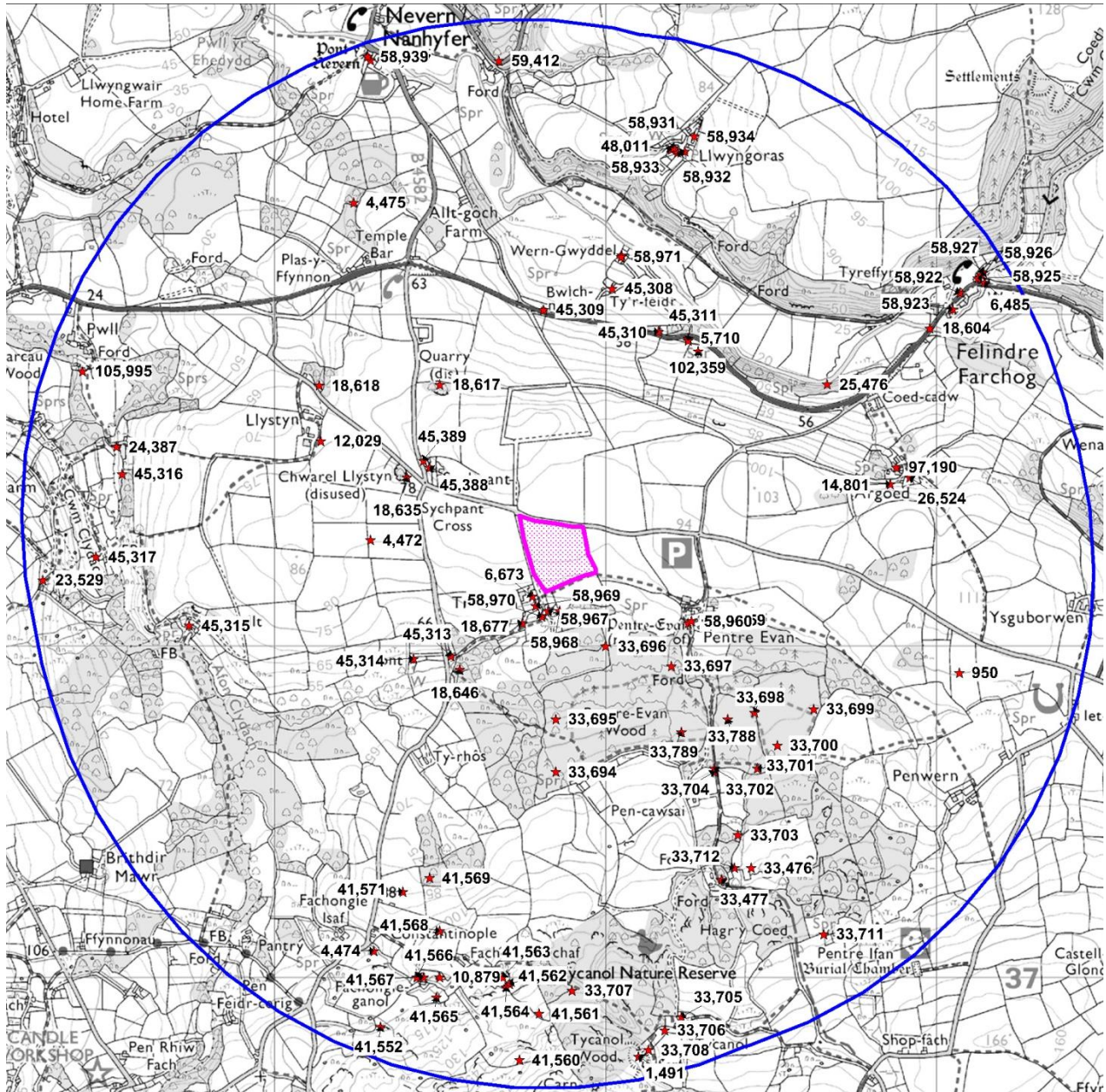


Figure 8: DAT HER records within 1.5km of the proposed development

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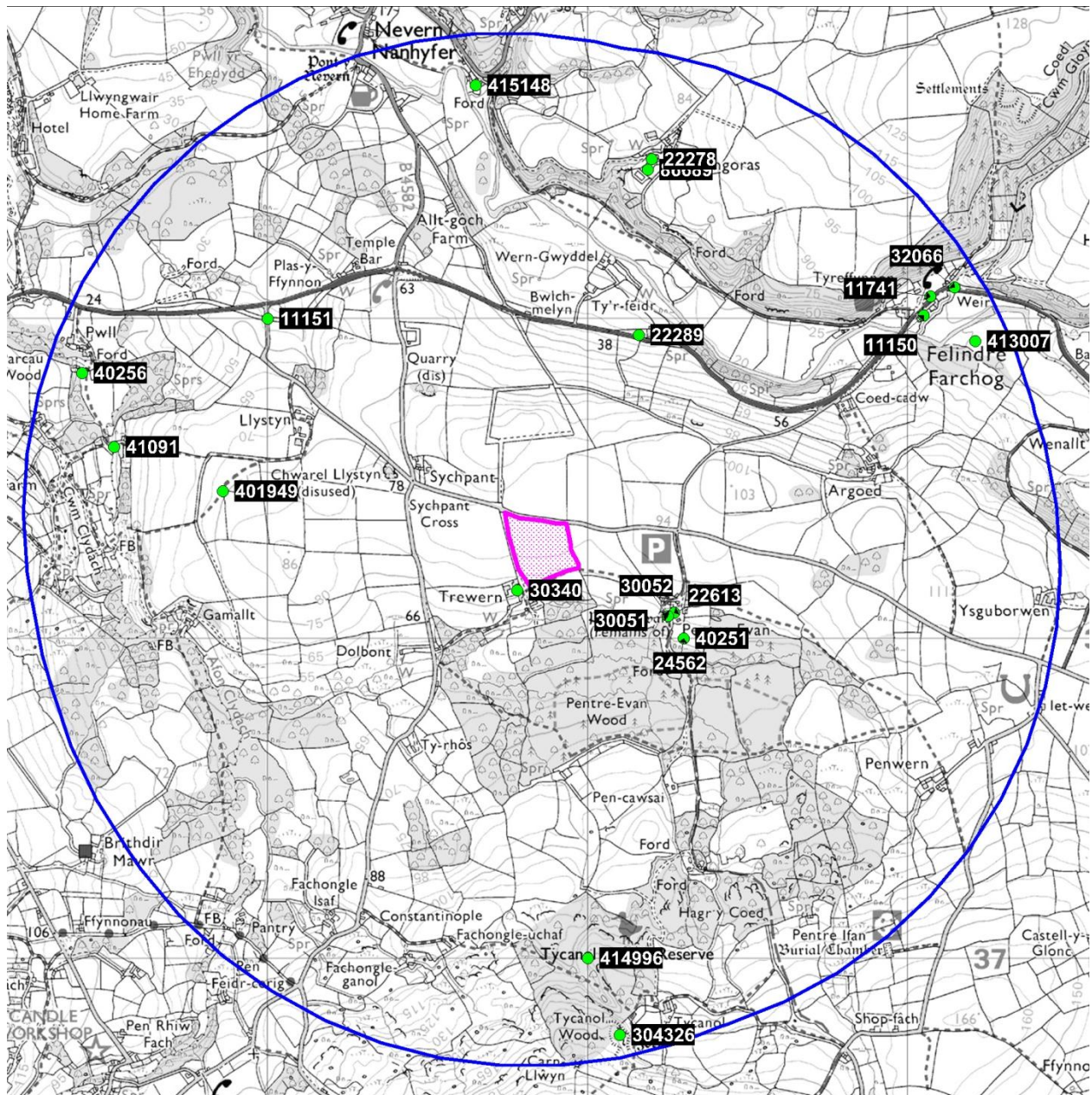


Figure 9: Sites recorded on the NMR within 1.5km of the proposed development

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3.5.3 **Later Prehistoric Period - Bronze Age and Iron Age**

3.5.3.1 There are six sites within a 1.5km search radius of the site that relate to these periods (see table 5).

3.5.3.2 Three of the sites from the DAT HER relate to the Bronze Age. All of them relate to place-name evidence; Parc Maen Hir (PRN 4472), Parc Garn Wen (PRN 4474) and Garn (PRN 4475). The 3km study area for SAMs records a number of surviving standing stones of probable Bronze Age date located to the south of the development area. The continuation of prehistoric monument building within the Preseli area suggests that its significance as an important place during the Neolithic period continued.

| PRN / NPRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR and distance |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 950 | Ty-Newydd | Iron Age Hillfort | SN10073792 1.3km southeast |
| 4472 | Parc Maen Hir | A "Maen" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a Bronze Age standing stone existed here. A possible standing stone but probably removed in the 1990s when the hedge was removed according to local information | SN08293832 0.6km west |
| 4474 | Parc Garn Wen | Round Barrow – Bronze Age | SN08303708 1.3km south |
| 4475 | Garn | A "Carn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here of Bronze Age date. | SN08243934 1.2km northwest |
| 1491 | Tyganol | Ty Canol is an Iron Age promontory fort located on a northeast-facing slope at 170m above sea level. It measures approximately 80m SE-NW and 45m SW-NE internally. The northeast side of the site is naturally defended by a rocky escarpment | SN 09100 36760 1.5km south |
| 413007 | Felindre Farchog, Enclosure | Circular enclosure of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date | SN10213893 1.5km west |

Table 5: Bronze Age and Iron Age sites recorded on the HER and NMR within the 1.5km search area

3.5.3.3 The DAT HER records two sites of Iron Age date within the search area; a Ty-Newydd hillfort (PRN 950) and Tyganol promontory fort (PRN 1491). There are more Iron Age forts in the wider 3km search area s recorded as SAMs in Table 2 above, including Castell Henllys (PE175). These sites are all located on higher points of ground in the wider landscape. The majority of Iron Age settlements at this time are thought to have been located within defended enclosures. Few iron Age settlement sites have been identified within topographic locations similar tro the site area within this region.

3.5.3.4 The circular enclosure recorded in the NMR near Felindre Farchog (NPRN 413007) was discovered during an aerial photographic survey, and as such has no known date of origin. It has been included in this section as it is most likely related to these periods.

3.5.3.5 The limited activity from these periods recorded by the NMR and HER within a 1.5km search radius of the site, does not preclude the presence of an archaeological resource relating to them within the proposed development area. The surrounding landscape is littered with records that relate to these periods and so the proposed development site has the potential to contain a resource relating to it.

3.5.4 **Roman**

3.5.4.1 The Romans are believed to have had a presence within Pembrokeshire, however the extent and location of this presence is the subject of ongoing research.

3.5.4.2 No known sites relating to these periods are recorded within the HER or NMR. A single late Roman nummus (coin) is recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme from secondary evidence of a corpus of work by an external author. Exact details of the find and its verification are not known.

3.5.4.3 Due to the presence of numerous Iron Age hillforts in the surrounding landscape it is likely that some activity from the Roman period may also be found in the vicinity. The potential for that resource to be located within the proposed development is considered low.

3.5.5 **Early-medieval**

3.5.5.1 Only one site of early medieval date is recorded within the HER or NMR relating to this period. The entry relates to a number of postholes and a pit found during an archaeological watching brief during road improvements on the A487 to the west of Felindre Farchog. The pit contained material that was radiocarbon dated to the early medieval period. (Cal AD 890 – 1020).

3.5.5.2 According to the report, evidence for settlement of this period is rare, therefore although it is not believed to have been in existence for long, it is a significant discovery.

| PRN / NPRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR |
|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 102359 | Castell Cadw | Pit and other features recorded during watching brief. | SN09283889 0.7km northeast |

Table 6: Sites of early-medieval date recorded on the HER and NMR within the 2km search area

3.5.5.5 The potential for an archaeological resource relating to this period to be found within the proposed development is thought to be low. It should be noted however that known, later activity near to the site could indicate earlier origins.

3.5.6 **Medieval**

3.5.6.1 The DAT HER and NMR record only three sites of medieval date (Table 7) within the search radius.

3.5.6.2 Only one is recorded within the 1km search area on the HER; a suspected medieval settlement known as Bachangleu (PRN 18079) to the southeast of the proposed development. Although it is based on documentary evidence, there is significant post-medieval activity in that area that may indicate earlier origins.

3.5.6.3 The barn and stables at Pentre Evan (NPRN 22613) are Grade II listed and also recorded by the HER (PRN 1484), but are assigned to the post-medieval period. The date of origin for the buildings is believed to be from the later medieval period with significant modification during the post-medieval period. The barn and stables lie very close to the proposed development area and this proximity may indicate a high potential for

similar remains to be present within the site area. It is likely that any such remains would be associated with archaeological practices.

- 3.5.6.5 Tycanol woods is a managed woodland that contains evidence of management that may even extend to periods earlier than the medieval. It is partly due to this historic evidence for management that the woodland is also classed as a SSSI, PSAC and NNR.

| PRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10879 | Bachangleu; | Settlement. Also known as Fachongle-Isaf; Fachongle Uchaf and Fachongle Ganol | SN 085 370 |
| 22613 | Pentre Evan | Combination Farm Building including barn and Stables of probable late medieval origin, much altered in the post medieval period (PRN 58959 dates this to the post-medieval period) | SN 0927 3808 0,5km east-southeast |
| 414996 | Tycanol Woods, Newport | Managed Woodland | SN 0900 3700 1.3km south |

Table 7: Sites of medieval date recorded on the HER and NMR within the 1.5km search area

3.5.7 *Post Medieval*

- 3.5.7.1 There are by far the most records dating from the post-medieval period recorded on the DAT HER and NMR (Tables 8). The majority of these are associated with general settlement and the changing use of the landscape during this period.

- 3.5.7.2 There are several entries in both registers that are linked with rural mansion estates like at Pentre Evan (PRN 1484, NPRN 30052, NPRN 30051) including buildings (PRN 58958, PRN 58959, PRN 58960) and a mill (NPRN 40251). Similarly for Trewern (PRN 6673, PRN 58967, NPRN 30340) there are outbuildings (PRN 58970), a privy (PRN 58968) and a stable (PRN 58696). At Llwyngoras (PRN 48011, PRN 58931, NPRN 22278) there are outbuildings (PRN 58932, PRN 58934), a coach house (PRN 58933), and farmhouse (NPRN 86689).

- 3.5.7.3 There is evidence for now deserted settlements to the west of Tycanol woods at Twll y Cadnaw (PRN 41561) and Fachongle Ganol (PRN 41565), through the presence of a trackway (PRN 41568), Farmstead (PRN 41566), a dwelling (PRN 41567), a quarry (PRN 41564), a clay pit (PRN 41569) a platform (PRN 41562) and an unknown structure (PRN 41563). All of these sites are centred around Fachongle Uchaf.

- 3.5.7.4 There are numerous cottages in the search radius that date to this period. These include Ty Canol (PRN 33476), House Garden Field (PRN 33477), Ty'r Feidr (PRN 45308), Bwlch y Melyn (PRN 45309), Lookabout (PRN 45310), Castell Cadw (PRN 45311), No. 1 Pendre (PRN 58926), No. 2 Pendre (PRN 58927), Fron Haul (PRN 23529), Wern Gwyddel (PRN 58971) and unnamed cottages (PRNs 45313 & 45317). There are also three farmsteads and farmhouses in the surrounding landscape, namely Wern Gwyddel (PRN 45312), Garnallt (PRN 45315) and Sychpant (PRN 45388). Also in Felindre Farchog there is a building known as College (PRN 6485) which was a former schoolhouse and meeting place for the court leet. A house known as Pen-Waun (NPRN 415148) lies in Nevern.

- 3.5.7.5 At Argoed there is a building complex (PRN 97190) and a former Lime Kiln (PRN 26524) as well as confirmed sub-surface archaeological deposits (PRN14801).

- 3.5.7.6 A collection of features were recorded in Pentre Evan Wood and Tycanol Wood related to their historic management and use. These include trackways (PRN 33693, PRN 33694, PRN 33695, PRN 33699, PRN 33704, PRN 33705, PRN 33706), boundary features like banks (PRN 33696, PRN 33697, PRN 33701, PRN 33702, PRN 33703, PRN 33707, PRN 33711), ditches (PRN 33698, PRN 33700) and walls (PRN 33712). It also noted pit features in the woods in Pentre Evan (PRN 33788) and some were identified as saw pits (PRN 33789).
- 3.5.7.7 Several religious structures can be found in the search area. These include Yr Hen Gapel (PRN 58922, NPRN 11741), Capel Cana (PRN 58923, NPRN 11150), Morfa Room (NPRN 11151) and the Church of Saint David (PRN 59412).
- 3.5.7.8 There are several industrial sites that can be found in the search area. These include Quarries (PRN 18617, PRN 18618, PRN 18635), a sand pit (PRN 18677), a mining feature (PRN 25476), a woollen factory (PRN 45314)
- 3.5.7.9 There are two bridges recorded from historic mapping in the HER, Pont-y-Velindre (PRN 18604) and Dolbont (PRN 18646).
- 3.5.7.10 At Sychpant (PRN 45388) farm there is also a large stone cow shed (PRN 45389). In Felindre Farchog there is a village pound (PRN 58925) which is also a listed building. To the northwest of the proposed development there is a farm known as Llystyn, in whose grounds can be found a cropmark (NPRN 40194)

| PRN / NPRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR and distance from site |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 6485 32066 | College; Velindre Farchog | Dwelling. Grade II listed. | SN 10146 39099 1.5km east-northeast |
| 6673 30340 | Tre Weryn;Trewern | Dwelling | SN 08780 38150 1.5km south-southwest |
| 18597 | Llwyn-Gwair Lodge | Lodge | SN 08290 39770 1.6km north |
| 18604 | Pont-Y-Velindre | Bridge | SN 09980 38960 1.3km east-northeast |
| 18617 | Unnamed quarry | Quarry | SN 08500 38790 0.6km north-northwest |
| 18618 | Llystyn Isaf | Quarry | SN 08136 38787 0.9km west-northwest |
| 18635 | Chwarel Llystyn | Quarry | SN 08400 38510 0.5km west-northwest |
| 18646 | Dol Bont | Bridge | SN 08560 37930 0.5km southwest |
| 18677 | Unnamed sandpit | Sand Pit | SN 08750 38070 0.2km south-southwest |
| 23529 | Fron Haul | Cottage | SN 07300 38200 1558 W |
| 24387 | Llystyn mill; Felin Clydach | Mill, Corn Mill | SN 07523 38602 1371.9 W |
| 25476 | Gallt Coed-Cadw | Mining Feature | SN 09670 38791 962.2 ENE |

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 26524 | Argoed | Lime Kiln | SN 09920 38510 1089 E |
| 33476 | Ty Canol | Farmstead,Cottage | SN 09440 37330 1113.5 SSE |
| 33477 | House Garden Field | Cottage | SN 09351 37295 1100.6 SSE |
| 33693 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 09000 38000 313.1 SSE |
| 33694 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 08850 37620 658.1 S |
| 33695 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 08850 37780 498.1 S |
| 33696 | Unnamed boundary | Boundary Bank | SN 09000 38000 313.1 SSE |
| 33697 | Unnamed bank | Bank (earthwork) | SN 09200 37940 482.3 SE |
| 33698 | Unnamed ditch | Ditch | SN 09450 37800 762.5 ESE |
| 33699 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 09630 37810 904.5 ESE |
| 33700 | Unnamed ditch | Ditch | SN 09520 37700 880.4 SE |
| 33701 | Unnamed bank | Bank (earthwork) | SN 09460 37630 885.9 SE |
| 33702 | Unnamed boundary | Boundary Bank | SN 09330 37630 802.9 SSE |
| 33703 | Unnamed bank | Bank (earthwork) | SN 09400 37430 1007.5 SSE |
| 33704 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 09330 37620 811 SSE |
| 33705 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 09230 36880 1447.2 S |
| 33706 | Unnamed trackway | Trackway | SN 09180 36840 1474.1 S |
| 33707 | Unnamed field boundary | Field Boundary | SN 08900 36960 1318.8 S |
| 33708 | Unnamed boundary wall | Boundary Wall | SN 09130 36780 1522.9 S |
| 33711 | Unnamed boundary | Boundary Bank | SN 09660 37130 1401.6 SSE |
| 33712 | Unnamed field boundary | Field Boundary | SN 09390 37330 1088.1 SSE |
| 33788 | Pentre-Evan Wood | Pit Cluster | SN 09370 37780 715.7 SE |
| 33789 | Pentre-Evan Wood | Saw Pit | SN 09230 37740 655.3 SSE |
| 41552 | Fachongle Ganol | Shelter | SN 08320 36850 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | 1525.3 S |
| 41561 | Twll-Y-Cadnaw | Deserted Rural Settlement | SN 08800 36890 |
| | | | 1389.2 S |
| 41562 | Fachongle Ganol | Platform | SN 08710 36980 |
| | | | 1306.2 S |
| 41564 | Fachongle Ganol | Quarry | SN 08700 36970 |
| | | | 1317.3 S |
| 41565 | Fachongle Ganol | Deserted Rural Settlement? | SN 08490 36940 |
| | | | 1387.2 S |
| 41566 | Fachongle Ganol | Farmstead | SN 08430 37000 |
| | | | 1347.2 S |
| 41568 | Fachongle Ganol | Trackway | SN 08500 37140 |
| | | | 1192.4 S |
| 41569 | Fachongle Ganol | Clay Pit? | SN 08470 37300 |
| | | | 1051.5 S |
| 45308 | Ty'r Feidr | Cottage | SN 09020 39080 |
| | | | 818.6 N |
| 45309 | Bwlch Y Melyn | Cottage | SN 08813 39016 |
| | | | 739.3 N |
| 45310 22289 | Lookabout | Cottage | SN 09160 38950 |
| | | | 737.6 NNE |
| 45311 | Castell Cadw | Cottage | SN 09250 38922 |
| | | | 755 NNE |
| 45312 | Wern Gwyddel | Farmstead | SN 09050 39180 |
| | | | 922.7 N |
| 45313 | Unnamed cottage | Cottage | SN 08533 37969 |
| | | | 447.1 SW |
| 45314 | Dolbont Woolen Factory | Factory | SN 08420 37962 |
| | | | 538.5 WSW |
| 45315 | Garnallt | Farmstead | SN 07743 38062 |
| | | | 1133.8 W |
| 45316 | Llystyn Mill Leat | Identified on OS 1 st ed | SN 07540 38520 |
| | | | 1338.1 W |
| 45317 | Unnamed building | Identified on OS 1 st ed | SN 07460 38270 |
| | | | 1396.1 W |
| 45388 | Sychpant | Farmhouse | SN 08470 38540 |
| | | | 466.6 WNW |
| 45389 | Sychpant Cowshed | Cow Shed | SN 08450 38560 |
| | | | 494.4 WNW |
| 48011 22278 | Llwyngorras | Country House | SN 09200 39500 |
| | | | 1269.5 N |
| 58922 11741 | Yr Hen Capel, A487 (N.Side) Felindre Farchog | Chapel. Grade II listed. | SN 10071 39068 |
| | | | 1449.3 ENE |
| 58923 11150 | Cana Chapel/Capel Cana | Chapel. Grade II listed. | SN 10050 39017 |
| | | | 1404.2 ENE |
| 58925 | The Pound, Henllys Road, Felindre Farchog | Village Pound. Grade II listed. | SN 10126 39111 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | 1518.9 ENE |
| 58926 | No.1 Pendre, | Cottage, Henllys Road, Felindre Farchog. Grade II listed. | SN 10136 39121 |
| | | | 1532.7 ENE |
| 58927 | No.2 Pendre, | Cottage, Henllys Road, Felindre Farchog | SN 10142 39129 |
| | | | 1542.1 ENE |
| 58931 | Llwyngoras, | House & Garden Walls and Gatepiers. Including Garden Walls With Gate Piers, Glanrhyd Road, Llwyngoras. Grade II* listed. | SN 09206 39504 |
| | | | 1275 N |
| 58932 | Outbuilding to SE. of Llwyngoras | Outbuilding. Grade II listed. | SN 09218 39492 |
| | | | 1266.9 N |
| 58933 | Coach House at Llwyngoras | Coach House. Grade II listed. | SN 09240 39495 |
| | | | 1276.2 N |
| 58934 | L-Plan Range of Outbuildings to NE. of Llwyngoras | Outbuildings. Grade II listed. | SN 09268 39540 |
| | | | 1327.6 N |
| 58939 | Outbuildings to right of Evan Farmhouse, Pentre Evan | Outbuildings to right of Evan Farmhouse, Pentre Evan | SN 08282 39781 |
| | | | 1608.9 N |
| 58958 | Evan Farmhouse, Pentre Evan | Farmhouse. Grade II listed. | SN 09305 38087 |
| | | | 488 E |
| 58959 | Outbuildings To Right Of Evan Farmhouse | Farm. Grade II listed. | SN 09301 38078 |
| | | | 487.9 ESE |
| 58960 | Former Barn at Pentre Evan Farm | Former Barn. Grade II listed. | SN 09261 38076 |
| | | | 452.6 ESE |
| 58967 | Trewern | House. Grade II* listed. | SN 08826 38106 |
| | | | 174.6 S |
| 58968 | Privy at Trewern | Privy. Grade II listed. | SN 08862 38106 |
| | | | 172.2 S |
| 58969 | Stable Block At Trewern | Stable Block. Grade II listed. | SN 08789 38121 |
| | | | 170.7 S |
| 58970 | Outbuildings by Pond W.of Trewern | Outbuildings. Grade II listed. | SN 08809 38090 |
| | | | 193.8 S |
| 58971 | Wern Gwyddel, A487 (N.Side) | Cottage. Grade II listed. | SN 09048 39176 |
| | | | 918.3 N |
| 59412 | Church Of Saint David | Church | SN 08679 39768 |
| | | | 1500.5 N |
| 97190 | Argoed | Building Complex | SN 09880 38540 |
| | | | 1057 E |
| 1484 30052 30051 | Pentre-Evan; Pentre Ifan | Mansion | SN 07420 38830 |
| | | | 1538.5 W |
| 41567 | Fachongle Ganol | dwelling? | SN 08690 37000 |
| | | | 1288.8 S |
| 40251 | Pentre Ifan Mill | Corn Mill? | SN 093 380 |
| | | | 0.5km east-southeast |
| 86689 | Llwyn Goras, Nevern | Farmhouse? | SN 09187 39467 |
| | | | 1.2km north |
| 11151 | Morfa Room (Independent), Morfa | Chapel | SN 08 39 |
| | | | 1.1km northwest |
| 401949 | Llystyn, Cropmark Feature | Field Boundary | SN 0786 3846 |

| | | | |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|
| | | | 1.0km west |
| 415148 | Pen-Waun, Nevern | House | SN 0865 3973 |
| | | | 1.5km north |

Table 8: Sites of post-medieval date recorded on the HER and NMR within the 1.5km search area

| PRN / NPRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR and distance from site |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1484 | Pentre-Evan; Pentre Ifan | Mansion | SN 09250 38070 0.4km east-southeast |
| 41553 | Unnamed deserted rural settlement | Deserted Rural Settlement | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41554 | Unnamed shelter | Possible shelter or sheepfold | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41555 | Unnamed platform | Platform for possible building | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41556 | Unnamed clearance cairn | Possible Clearance Cairn | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41557 | Unnamed shelter | Possible shelter | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41558 | Unnamed long hut | Possible Long Hut? | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41559 | Unnamed shelter | Possible shelter | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41560 | Unnamed shelter | Possible shelter | SN 08740 36750 1.5km south |
| 41567 | Fachongle Ganol | Possible dwelling | SN 08450 37000 1.3km south |
| 24562 | Pentre Ifan possible Fish Ponds | Possible fishpond feature of uncertain date. | SN 09300 38000 0.5km east-southeast |

Table 9: Sites of post-medieval or possibly medieval date recorded on the HER and NMR within the 1.5km search area

3.5.7.11 A number of sites are recorded on the HER and NMR within the study area which are designated as possibly medieval or post-medieval. These include Pentre Ifan mansion (PRN 1484) and associated fishponds (NPRN 24562). Also included is a possible dwelling at Fachongle Ganol (PRN 41567).

3.5.7.12 The HER includes a further 8 sites which are all possibly associated forming part of a larger deserted rural settlement of possibly medieval or post-medieval date (PRN 41553) lying some 1.5km to the south of the proposed development area. The features include building platforms (PRN 41555), a possible long hut (PRN 41558), possible shelters or sheep folds (PRNs 41554, 41557, 41559 & 41560) and a clearance cairn (PRN 41556).

3.5.7.13 The 1843 Tithe map shows the development area as only a field, an irregular trapezoid that corresponds with the present day field, including that occupied by the modern buildings to the north. The apportionment names the field as "Park (?)odyn" and that it was used as pasture. Odyn is the Welsh word for 'kiln' and is frequently associated with lime kilns in

particular, however no evidence any structure is visible within the field on the accompanying map.

- 3.5.7.14 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 10) shows little change to the layout of the immediate area of the development from the Tithe map. The irregular trapezoid field in which the proposed development lies has a footpath running parallel and adjacent to its southern boundary.
- 3.5.7.15 There is almost no change between the first (1889) and second edition (1907; Figure 11) Ordnance Survey maps.
- 3.5.7.16 Close study of an overhead aerial photograph taken of the site in 1955 (Photo 1), shows no cropmarks or features can be within the field of the proposed development. However there appear to be numerous cropmarks in the field immediately to the south. This field lies directly east of Trewern, separated only by the access track leading to it. It may be that this field was the location of a formal garden associated with Trewern, as it was a mansion of note. The age of these gardens cannot be ascertained with certainty, but they are not shown on the 1843 Tithe map or later mapping, and so a post-medieval date prior to the tithe map can be assumed.



Photo 1: Aerial Photograph 12149 from 1955 showing the area of the proposed development

North to top of photograph

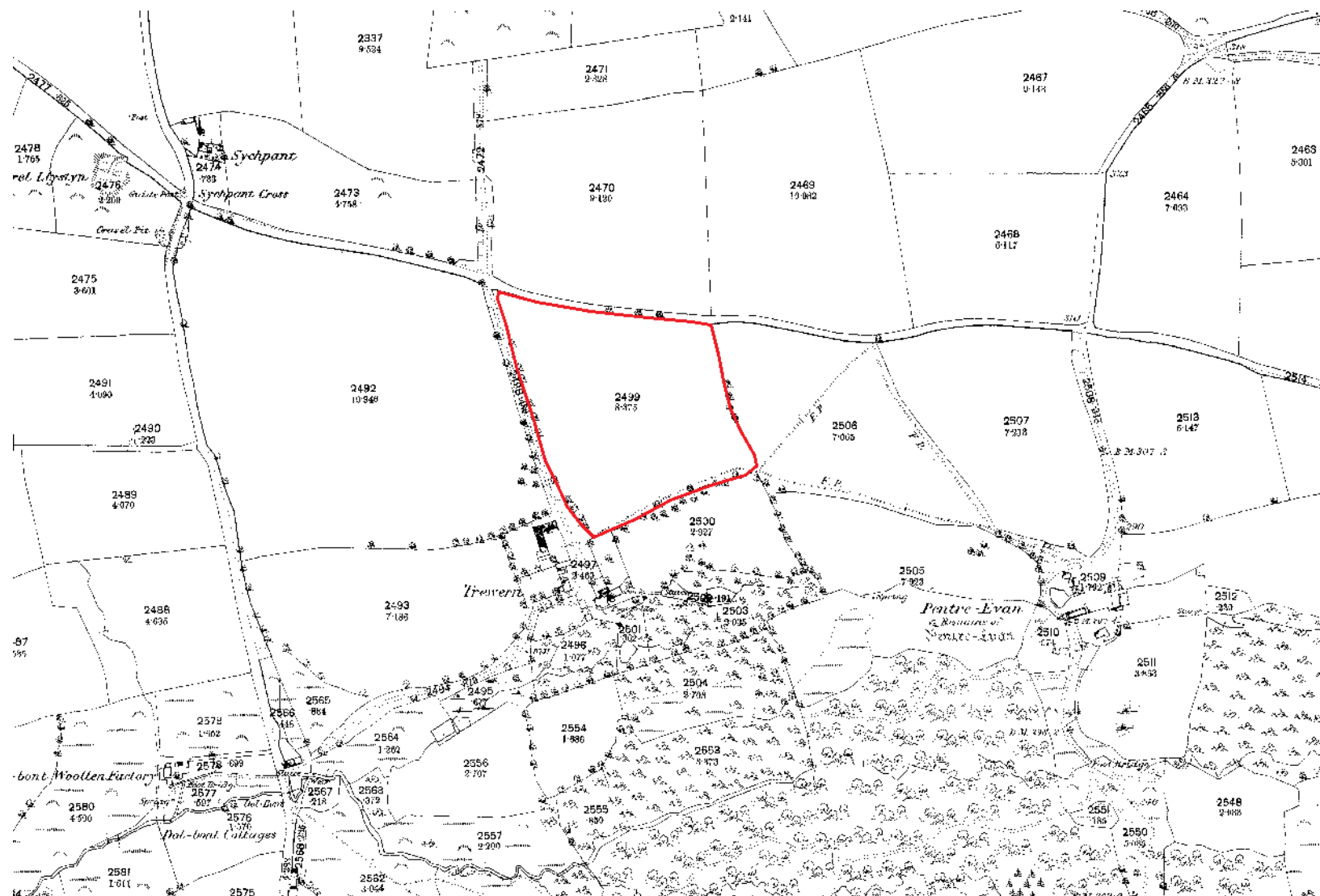


Figure 10: Extract of 1889 1:10568 scale OS map.

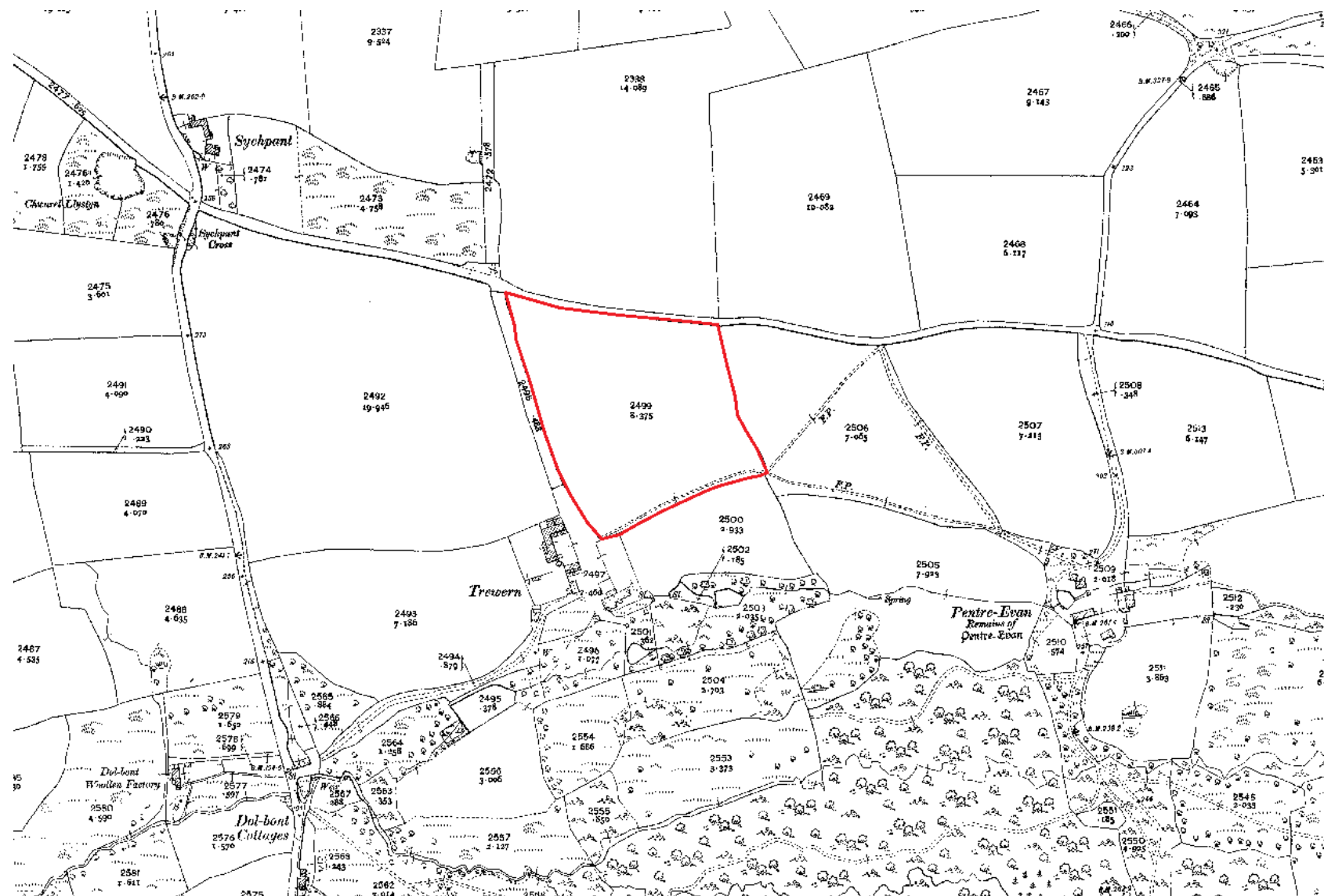


Figure 11: Extract 1907 1:10568 scale OS map.

3.5.8 **Modern**

3.5.8.1 The DAT HER and NMR record no modern sites in the search radius, however one site is listed as post medieval and is likely to be a modern feature and so is discussed here.

3.5.8.2 The searchlight battery known as Constantinople (PRN41571) lies southwest of the proposed development near to Fachongle Uchaf. It is a defensive structure and likely relates to the defence of Britain during the Second World War.

3.5.8.2 The field in which the proposed development lies has seen extensive development since 2005 with the construction of milking sheds, slurry pits and a dwelling in the northern half of the field. There is no record of archaeological work being undertaken in advance of or concurrent with those constructions.

| PRN / NPRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR |
|------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 41571 | Constantinople | Searchlight Battery | SN 08389 37258 1.1km south-southwest |

Table 10: Sites of modern date recorded on the HER and NMR within the 1.5km search area

3.5.9 **Sites of Unknown Date**

3.5.9.1 Three sites of unknown date which cannot be assigned to any other period are recorded on the DAT HER (Table 11).

| PRN / NPRN | Site Name | Summary | NGR |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 5710 | Castell Cadw | Drawn from place name evidence | SN 09250 38930 0.8km north-northeast |
| 12029 | Llystyn | Drawn from place name evidence. | SN 08140 38620 0.8km west-northwest |
| 14801 | Argoed | Unknown, Archaeological Feature | SN 09860 38490 1026.2 E |

Table 11: Sites of uncertain date to which no clear period can be assigned recorded on the HER within the 1.5km search area

3.6 Walkover survey

- 3.6.1 A site visit was made on 04/07/2015 to identify the presence and character of any known and previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential within the site area.
- 3.6.2 The site is gently sloping to the south and is overlooked by the hills to the south and west. The land to the east gradually rises, obscuring the hills in that direction (Photos 2 & 4). No earthwork features or other indications of archaeological remains within the proposed area for the anaerobic digester development were noted during the walkover survey.
- 3.6.3 The burial chamber of Pentre Ifan (PE008) can be seen clearly from the site (Photo 3) as can the camp at Carn Ingli (PE011) (Photo 2). The site also overlooks the grade II* listed Trewern (PRN 6673) and Tycanol Woods (Photo 4).
- 3.6.4 To the north of the proposed development and sharing the field are modern agricultural buildings including milking sheds and associated structures. These buildings appear to have been constructed within the last 10 years, according to satellite imagery of the area.
- 3.6.8 Pentre Ifan (PE008) and Carn Ingli (PE011) were visited as part of the walkover to assess the views back towards the proposed development. The view from Pentre Ifan (Photo 5) shows that the site is overlooked at an oblique angle while the site is entirely visible from Carn Ingli (Photo 6).
- 3.6.9 It can be assumed, given the all-encompassing views from Carn Ingli itself that the other scheduled sites that occupy the same hill will also share a similar clear view of the site. These sites are Carn Llwyd Ringcairn (PE495) and Carn Ingli round barrows (PE019).
- 3.6.10 Other Scheduled monuments within 3km of the site were also visited as part of the walkover, including the enclosure in Tycanol Wood (PE481), Castell Mawr (PE172), and the standing stones around Parc Lan (PE171) and Penparke (PE172). No view of the proposed development could be ascertained from them, due to landforms or vegetation growth. Because of this a decision was made not to assess the view from other sites due to obvious obstructions in the landscape.

3.7 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

- 3.7.1 No previous archaeological investigation is known to have been carried out within the area of the proposed development. Several archaeological investigations and projects have dealt with the wider landscape, two of which have been discussed previously (see section 3.2 and 3.3).



Photo 2: View west of the proposed development area towards Carn Ingli camp (PE011)



Photo 3: View south from proposed development site towards Pentre Ifan burial chamber (PE008)

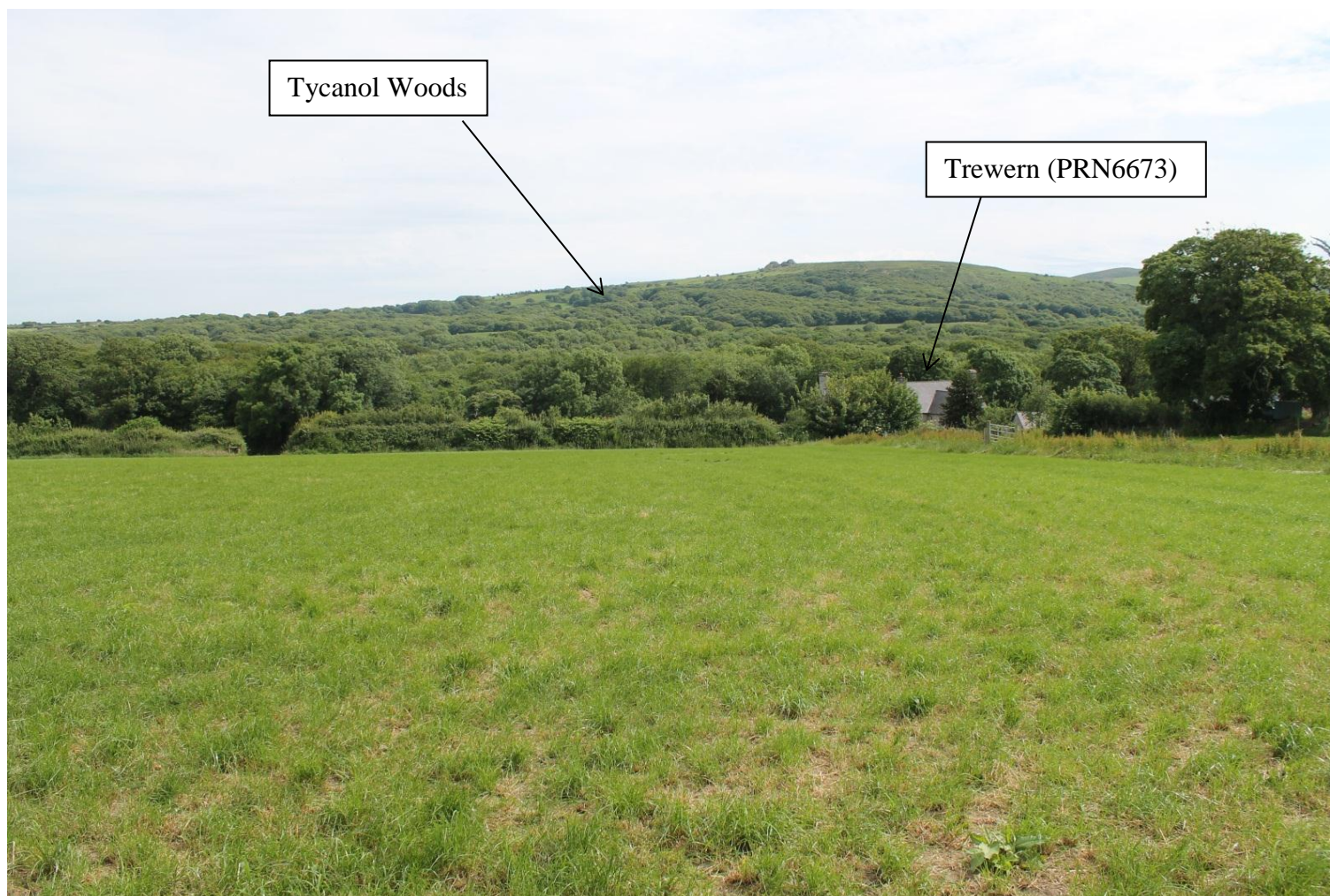


Photo 4: View south from proposed development towards Tycanol Wood and Trewern (PRN6673)



Photo 5: View northwest from Pentre Ifan (PE008) with location of proposed development indicated by arrow



Photo 6: View east from Carn Ingli (PE011) with location of proposed development indicated by arrow

4 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 4.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that there are no archaeological sites within the area of the proposed development at Trewern farm. The site area lies within the Eglwyswrrw Historic Landscape Character Area.
- 4.2 There are no known archaeological remains of national significance within the proposed development area, although the site area has a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in its vicinity, some of which have clear views of the proposed development area, primarily Pentre Ifan (PE008) and Carn Ingli (PE011).
- 4.3 There are numerous listed buildings in the wider study area, but again, none of these lie within the proposed development area. Trewern, a Grade II* listed building lies immediately downslope to the south of the development, as do several of its accompanying Grade II listed outbuildings. The development will be partially shielded from other listed buildings in the search area by landforms and hedgerows.
- 4.4 The site walkover did not identify any upstanding archaeological remains within the proposed development.
- 4.5 In terms of other archaeological remains it is only possible to provide an indication of the potential for remains to be present within the site area based on the results of this assessment. This is discussed below by general prehistoric/historical period providing an assessment of the potential and the likely significance should remains of that date be present. Archaeological potential is defined in Table 12. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 13.

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

Table 12: Site potential definitions

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

Table 13: Site importance definitions

- 4.6 No sites of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date are recorded within 1.5km of the proposed development area. It is difficult to be certain of the archaeological potential for these periods as such remains can be difficult to identify, but is considered low due to the absence of known sites in the vicinity, although topographically the site could be suitable for remains of these periods to be present. Such remains are generally quite rare and if present, remains of these periods could be of medium importance
- 4.7 Although no sites of Neolithic date are recorded within 1.5km of the proposed development, there are a number of Neolithic sites of high importance within the wider 3km search area. These include the scheduled chambered tombs of Pentre Ifan and Carreg Coetan. Evidently the Preseli area was of great importance during the Neolithic period. . The potential for archaeological remains of Neolithic date to be present within the site area is considered to be medium, and its importance would also be medium.
- 4.8 The potential for remains of Bronze Age date to be present is considered to be low. There is clear evidence that the general area around the site contains evidence of Bronze Age activity, but the immediate surrounding area within 1.5km of the site contains only three sites relating to that period and the evidence that two of them are drawn from is documentary. Topographically the site area is not in a typical location for Bronze Age activity within the Preseli area. If present, remains of Bronze Age date within the site area would likely be of medium or medium/low importance.
- 4.9 Iron Age activity is known in the wider area of the proposed development although only two known sites lies within 1.5km of it, both forts located on high points of land. The archaeological potential is thus considered low for archaeology of the Iron Age to be present, but if it were it would likely be medium/low importance.
- 4.10 The potential for Roman remains to be present is considered low, as there are no known remains within 1.5km of the site area and very few within this part of north Pembrokeshire. If present such remains would be considered of medium/low or above importance (Roman roads at the

medium/low end and the presence of Roman military sites pushing into the high importance bracket).

- 4.11 There are few known sites of early medieval date within the 1.5km search area. It is likely that by this time a settlement pattern of scattered hamlets and farmsteads may have been established along similar layouts as exist today, although the surviving evidence is slight. The larger settlements at Nevern and Newport all have early medieval features associated with the churches, perhaps indicating larger settlement foci serving the mostly rural/agricultural hinterlands. It is possible that Trewern and Pentre Evan could both have originated in the early medieval period as farms, although no such evidence has as yet been recorded. The proposed anaerobic digester would most likely have lain within agricultural lands surrounding these farms. The archaeological potential is low and the importance would also be low if associated with agricultural practices.
- 4.12 The assessment of potential and importance is very similar for the medieval period. Archaeological evidence indicates medieval farms were probably present at Pentre Evan and possibly at Trewern. It is likely that the field in which the development lies was used as agricultural land. The archaeological potential for medieval activity within the proposed development is considered low to negligible, but if present would likely be of low archaeological importance.
- 4.13 The proposed development lies between two known mansion type dwellings of the post-medieval period, Pentre Evan and Trewern, both of which probably have earlier origins as discussed above. The field immediately to the south of the development site may have formerly been a landscaped garden, as indicated by aerial photographic evidence, although nothing indicates this extended into the field of the proposed development. The field name as given by the Tithe apportionment is "Park (?)odyn" which suggests there may have been a kiln within the field of the development, although no such structure is recorded on the accompanying map, indicating that if present it was demolished prior to 1843. Given the level of activity in such close proximity to the site, the archaeological potential of the site is considered high, although the archaeological importance of such remains would be considered low or uncertain.
- 4.14 The site area and its vicinity shows no significant activity during the modern period and so its archaeological potential can be considered low and the archaeological importance of such remains would be considered low or uncertain.

5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED development ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Previous Impacts to Development Site

- 5.1.1 The site area is likely to have been previously disturbed during the construction of modern buildings and structures immediately to the north.
- 5.1.2 The development area would otherwise appear to have remained relatively undisturbed except for agricultural processes from at least the medieval period.
- 5.1.3 Based on the topography of the land and the known agricultural regimes practiced upon it for the last c.170 years, it is most likely that if archaeological deposits from the medieval period onwards are present they will lie at the interface between the plough disturbed soils and underlying natural geological strata. Typically this would be at a depth of less than 0.5m. Potentially prehistoric remains, if present, could lie at slightly lower depths, if they have been sealed by colluvial processes (hill wash) although they are unlikely to lie at significantly greater depths. Thus any groundworks within the site area which will remove topsoil or be deeper could expose, damage or destroy any archaeological remains which could be present.

5.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The proposed development covers only a small area of the field (as shown on Figure 1). The anaerobic digester development will include a number of structures (Figure 2), including:
- 5.2.2 It is understood that the development will comprise:
 - Two digestate tanks of 11m height and 17m in diameter;
 - Gas storage tank of 11m height and 22m in diameter;
 - A mixing tank of 3m height and 8m diameter;
 - Digestate dryer shed of 6.86m height, 30.57m x 12.75m width;
 - A Combined Heat and Power (CHP) unit/Control Room of a combined width of 5.8m and 12.2m length and maximum height of around 10m to top of chimney;
 - a gas flare of less than 7m height;
 - An earth bund to the south and west with additional planting on top; and
 - Perimeter security fencing and lighting.
- 5.2.3 Existing boundary hedgerows will be retained, excluding an area to the west which will need to be removed for access. Additional supplementary planting is proposed. Further woodland planting is also proposed along the southern side of the development adjacent to an existing footpath and in the field to the east. All planting schemes will be used to mitigate visual impacts from the development on adjacent buildings, roads and the footpath.
- 5.2.4 A proposed access road from the west will be required into the development area.
- 5.2.5 Additional groundworks which may be required could include service trenches as well as a contractor's compound or materials storage area during construction.
- 5.2.6 It is understood that the main area of the anaerobic digester will be slightly terraced into the ground-slope, lowering the existing ground level by a maximum of 3m in places. This would remove any buried archaeological remains which could be present within the site area.

Further depths of groundworks below the terraced area would be required for building foundations and associated services, although the depths required for such works is not known.

5.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

5.3.1 The following table outlines the criteria for the assessment of impacts to the settings of heritage assets. It is based on The Department for Transport 'Transport Analysis Guidance' (TAG) section 3.3.9 'The Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective' of June 2003 (Updated 2009) with additional information based on professional judgement.

| Significance | Criteria |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Major Beneficial | The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing visual intrusion, such that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a highly valued area, a group of sites, structures or features of national or regional significance is re-established |
| Moderate Beneficial | The proposals would enhance existing historic landscape / townscape character through beneficial landscaping/mitigation and good design or remove discordant elements of the landscape to enhance the setting of national or regional significant buildings or monuments |
| Minor Beneficial | The proposals restore or enhance the form, scale, pattern or sense of place of the heritage resource through good design and mitigation or remove or mitigate visual intrusion (or other indirect impacts) into the context of locally or regionally significant heritage features, such that appreciation and understanding of them is improved |
| Negligible | The proposals do not result in severance or loss of integrity, context or understanding within a Historic landscape or maintain existing historic character in a landscape/townscape |
| Minor Adverse | The proposals have a detrimental impact on the context of regionally or locally significant assets, such that their integrity is compromised and appreciation and understanding of them is diminished or would not fit well with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape/area |
| Moderate Adverse | The proposals would be out of scale with, or at odds with the scale, pattern or form of the heritage resource or be intrusive in the setting (context), and will adversely affect the appreciation and understanding of the characteristic heritage resource |
| Major Adverse | The proposals would compromise the wider setting of multiple nationally or regionally significant heritage assets, such that the cumulative impact would seriously compromise the integrity of a related group or historic landscape/townscape or be highly intrusive and would seriously damage the setting of the heritage resource, such that its context is seriously compromised and can no longer be appreciated or understood or be strongly at variance with the form, scale and pattern of a historic landscape/townscape |

Table 14: Visual / Setting Impact Scale of Impact (based on TAG 3.3.9)

5.3.2 A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) of the proposed anaerobic digester is being prepared for the site by Anthony Jellard Associates. The assessment does consider the visual impacts of the development on the settings of some of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Landscape Areas discussed in this document. The LVIA also considers visual impacts to other receptors which are not archaeology or historic environment related. The following sections provide an assessment of the impacts to the settings of historic environment features identified within this document, the conclusions of which tally with those from the LVIA. The scale and magnitude of the setting impacts assessed in the following sections are done from an archaeological perspective, based on the site visit considering existing topography, vegetation and extant buildings.

5.3.3 ***Historic Landscape Character Areas***

5.3.3.1 The site area lies within the Eglwysrw HLC area. The designation notes that its key characteristics are that it consists of rolling hilly ground and that its fields are medium sized and irregular in shape, while the field boundaries are made of earth or stone banks often topped by hedges. The proposed development should retain the existing hedge banks within the area and supplement them where needed, although some removal may be needed during construction. The terracing required for the buildings will affect the rolling hilly nature of the area, although in terms of the overall HLC area this will be very slight. The proposed development lies adjacent to a series of existing modern agricultural buildings, some of which are of massive scale. It is considered that there will be a negative impact upon the HLC area, although it is considered that such impact will be minor adverse in terms of the overall size of the HLC area.

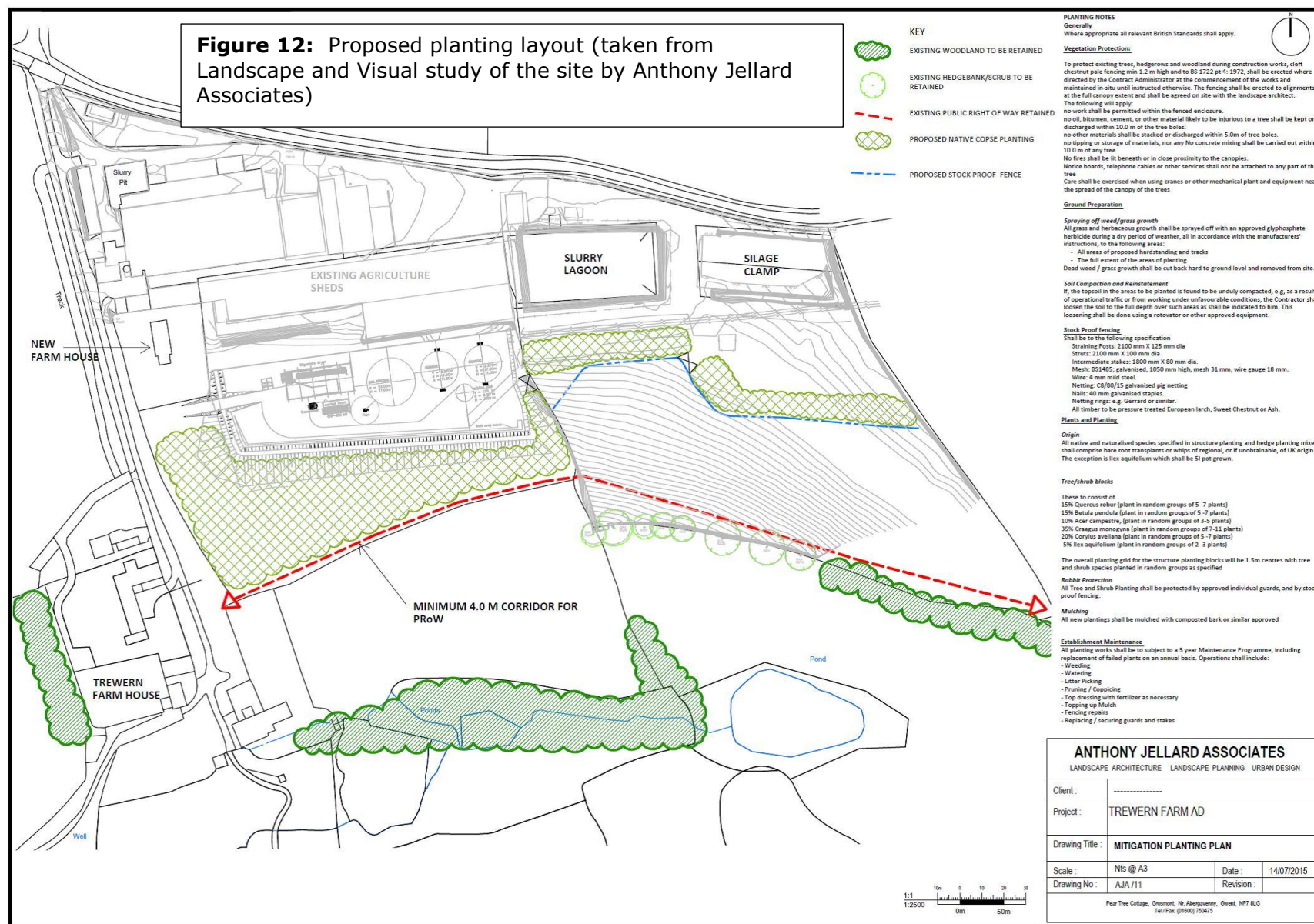
5.3.3.2 The proposed development will be visible from the higher ground of the Cilgwyn HLC area which lies to the south of the site. It consists of the undulating landscape on the northern slopes of the Preseli mountain centred around the Afon Gwaun and Afon Clydach. Its key characteristics are its pasture and woodland and smaller field enclosures. The proposed development will have no effect on this, and although visible from the HLC area, the scale of development and overall impact would be considered minor adverse to negligible and thus not significant.

5.3.4 ***Listed Buildings***

5.3.4.1 Most of the identified grade II* listed buildings and many of the grade II listed buildings will have no intervisibility with the proposed development, and any views will likely be obscured by existing vegetation or topography. Only those buildings centred around Trewern (grade II*, and grade II) and Pentre Evan (all grade II) are likely to have any intervisibility with the site. The proposed development may have an impact on these buildings, although mitigation is proposed which will retain existing hedge banks and woodland and supplement them with additional planting schemes to the south and east of the development site (Figure 12). The impacts would be considered minor adverse in terms of the nearest listed buildings following mitigation through planting schemes and negligible for those further afield.

5.3.5 ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments***

- 5.3.5.1 Of the 20 scheduled monuments identified within a 3km radius around the proposed anaerobic digestion plant, 4 of them will have intervisibility with the development site: Pentre Ifan (PE008), Carn Ingli (PE011), Carn Llwyd Ring cairn (PE495) and Carn Ingli round barrows (PE019).
- 5.3.5.2 Pentre Ifan has a clear view of the site from the south. The development will be visible from Pentre Ifan and so have a moderate adverse impact on its setting. Pentre Ifan is an iconic site of national if not international renown, and any alteration to its setting would be considered moderate adverse.
- 5.3.5.3 Although the site has intervisibility with the other sites on Carn Ingli, the increased distance is such that although a negative impact on their settings will occur, the significance would be minor adverse.
- 5.3.5.4 The proposed planting schemes to the south of the development may mitigate the impacts on the settings of these scheduled ancient monuments to some degree. The colour of the proposed buildings could also be used to blend the structures into the existing landscape. .
- 5.3.5.5 For the other scheduled ancient monuments any negative impacts to their settings would be considered negligible from the development proposals, based on the available information.
- 5.3.5.6 It should be noted that the proposed anaerobic digester will lie within a field adjacent to a series of existing modern farm buildings of large scale, and as such the overall impact from the proposals will be lessened. In terms of cumulative impact, the fact that the proposals lie adjacent to these modern buildings is a better scenario than them being placed on a brand new site elsewhere; the views from the scheduled monuments have already been affected to some degree by the modern agricultural buildings, with the proposed anaerobic digester being located directly adjacent to these structures and so hardly altering this existing view. In the case of Pentre Ifan, the site is, as noted above, somewhat iconic for Pembrokeshire and although the impact will be lessened by the existing building behind the proposed anaerobic digester, the overall impact to its setting is still considered moderate.



6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed anaerobic digestion plant lies within a landscape containing known archaeological sites of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 6.2 The known Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age sites are generally found on the surrounding uplands, while medieval and post-medieval activity is found throughout the landscape including in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 6.3 The development site lies within the registered Historic Landscape of Egwylswrw. The development will have a low negative impact on this HLC area.
- 6.4 The Scheduled Ancient monument of Pentre Ifan lies 1.6km to the south of the proposed anaerobic digester and they will be intervisible. The development will thus have a moderate adverse impact upon the setting of the monument. There will be a minor adverse impact upon the scheduled ancient monuments on Carn Ingli around 2.4km west of the site (the increased distance reducing the overall impact from the development). Mitigation in the form of additional vegetation planting to the south of the proposed anaerobic digester and supplementing existing hedgerows to the west of the site would allow some mitigation to reduce these impacts, although for Pentre Ifan the mitigation is not considered enough to reduce the impact from moderate adverse. The other scheduled ancient monuments within the 3km search area are considered to have no intervisibility with the development proposals and so impacts to the settings are considered negligible.
- 6.5 The development proposals will have a moderate adverse impact upon the setting of the adjacent Grade II* listed building of Trewern and associated Grade II listed outbuildings. This impact will be mitigated through additional vegetation planting to the south of the anaerobic digester (screening the site from Trewern) such that a minor adverse impact is likely. There will be a minor adverse impact on the setting nearby listed buildings at Pentre Evan, which will again be mitigated by additional planting schemes to the east of the proposed anaerobic digester (possibly reducing the impact to negligible). No other listed buildings within the vicinity of the anaerobic digester are considered to be intervisible with the site to enough extent to cause a negative impact upon their setting.
- 6.6 The existing extensive structures directly north of the site are of modern date (possibly built in the last 10 years). These are already large and imposing structures which will have impacted upon the settings of the surrounding HLCs, SAMs and listed buildings. The anaerobic digester will be located directly to the south of the largest of these structures. The heights of the various elements of the proposed anaerobic digester will mostly be below the roof line of the adjacent shed, with only the tops of the digesters and gas tanks being slightly higher (less than 1m) such that any views from the southeast, south, southwest or west (where the intervisible SAMs and listed buildings lie) to the new structures will already have the backdrop of the existing farm building.
- 6.7 The construction of the anaerobic digestion plant will involve landscaping groundworks to create a terraced platform and access track. Such works would expose, damage or destroy any underlying archaeological remains. In terms of archaeological potential, there is considered to be a medium potential for Neolithic remains to be present within the area based on the

known archaeology and its significance in the wider study area. There is a high potential for archaeological remains of the post-medieval period to be present associated with the nearby houses of Trewern and Pentre Evan, although such remains are likely to be in the form of agricultural activity which is of low importance. There is a low potential for remains of all other periods to be present within the site area.

- 6.8 It is likely that the construction of the existing farm buildings directly north of the proposed development site will have caused some disturbance to the existing ground surface, such that any archaeological remains present may have already been exposed or damaged by the works. The extent of such disturbance is unknown and may only be concentrated along the southern edge of the extant building.
- 6.9 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the area of the proposed development or its immediate vicinity as far as is recorded on the DAT HER. There is no record of any archaeological works being undertaken in advance of the construction of the adjacent farm buildings.
- 6.10 From the results of this assessment it is considered likely that some form of archaeological investigation should be carried out at the site. This would ideally be in the form of a trial trench evaluation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site area and ascertain the scope of any previous disturbance caused by the construction of the adjacent farm buildings. Alternatively an archaeological watching brief may be deemed suitable to be carried out during initial groundworks for the proposed development.
- 6.11 The scope of any further mitigation in terms of the historic environment either prior to a decision being made on the planning application, or before or during development will be determined by the Planning Services section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority.
- 6.12 The results of this archaeological assessment and the LVIA prepared by Anthony Jellard Associates will be submitted in support of the planning application. The reports will be used by Cadw to determine if the impacts on the settings of the surrounding designated features of the historic environment are considered acceptable.

7 SOURCES

The main source was information held at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

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

Cartographic Sources

1843 Tithe Map of Nevern, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map

1907 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map

Aerial Photographs (those that show the site area)

12149 – 1955

12150 - 1955

APPENDIX 1:

Historic Landscape Character Area Descriptions

Information taken from Historic Landscapes Characterisation Eglwysrw

280 – EGLWYSRW

280 Eglwysrw (PRN 42264)

Historical background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire to the north of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes, Uwch Clydach commote. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Nevern, Meline, Eglwysrw, Eglwyswen (Whitchurch) and Llanfair Nant Gwyn parishes. Nevern parish was a borough of the barony, while Meline and Eglwyswen - within which Llanfair Nant Gwyn formerly lay - were held immediately of the Lords of Cemaes. Eglwysrw was held, from the 13th century onwards, as a demesne manor or sublordship of the Lordship of Cemaes, with its own manorial court. It contains three early earthwork castles. In the 16th century, the militias of both Cemaes and Cilgerran mustered on the site of a building in the village, still known as the 'Armoury'. However, the settlement appears to have earlier origins. The church may be on a pre-Conquest site, while a study of deserted rural settlement sites by Sambrook has identified seven potential settlement foci within the sublordship of Eglwysrw, that, perhaps correspond to Jones' model of an early 'multiple estate'. Welsh systems of tenure appear to have persisted throughout the area, with the subsequent development of a number of small landholdings. Each of these was associated with a gentry house of varying status, but by the 16th century the landholdings had mainly become amalgamated under the Owen family of Henllys. Among the most important was Glanduad which may have been inhabited since the early 14th-century. Hendre is mentioned in a deed of 1407, while a messuage, 14 acres, a mill and a meadow at Clyn Meredith are recorded in 1418. The original buildings at Penybenglog were in ruins by the early 17th-century when the owner enlarged the demesne, while Argoed is described by George Owen of Henllys as similarly 'a house of long continuance' in 1603, when Henllan Owen is also described as a 'mansion house'. Evidence for the houses of the rural poor is provided by a description of the village of Felindre Farchog as composed of earth-built cottages. There is some common land, but it is associated with village rights, as at Eglwysrw, rather than relict. It is apparent that the entire area was settled, and probably enclosed with the present system of regular fields, by the early post-medieval period. The character area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, which was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. A coaching inn - the Serjeants Arms - has stood in Eglwysrw since the mid 18th-century. Here, during the 19th and 20th centuries, the Cemaes Petty Sessions were held. The Fishguard-Cardigan route (A487) is of similar age to the B4329 and was a factor in the development of Felindre Farchog, which boasted both a woollen mill and a tannery, and was largely rebuilt in the 'estate' style in the 19th century. Although industry was never a major factor in the development of this landscape, there was some small-scale lime production while the area was one of the main centres of woollen production in Pembrokeshire, with at least 6 recognisable 16th century fulling mill sites, and several factories that continued production into the 20th century including Pontyglasier. However, they appear to have had little effect on the settlement pattern which remained chiefly dispersed.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Eglwyswrw historic landscape character area consists of rolling hilly ground lying approximately between 20m and 180m on the northern side of Mynydd Preseli. There is an increase in height across the area from west to east, the western end being just a few kilometres from Newport Bay. Apart from on steep-sided valleys and on the small common at Eglwyswrw, all the land is divided into medium-sized fields. These vary in shape from the irregular through to the strongly rectilinear such as those that exist south of Penygroes Chapel. These differences presumably represent different periods of enclosure, or enclosure by individuals as opposed to estates, but in no-way do they prejudice the integrity of the area. Boundary banks are made of earth or stone and earth, with a few stone-faced banks also present. Most banks are topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, but in certain locations they are becoming neglected and overgrown. Deciduous woodland lies on some of the steeper valley sides and in small copses irregularly scattered across the area. Trees in the hedgerows also add to the wooded aspect of parts of this area. However, woodland is not as prominent as in some neighbouring areas, and is not a defining characteristic of the historic landscape. Agricultural land-use is predominantly pasture, most of which is improved, with small pockets of rougher rushy ground. About 10% of the land is under arable cultivation. Apart from the two villages of Eglwyswrw and Felindre Farchog and the lesser hamlets of Ffynnongroes and Pontyglasier, the settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, houses and cottages. Dwellings are of a variety of styles and dates, but the main type is 19th century, stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone), slate roofed, two storey and three bays, with examples in both the vernacular and more polite Georgian tradition. Other 19th century dwellings include stone-built one and one-and-a-half storey cottages and houses in the vernacular tradition, substantial stone-built houses possibly of 18th century date, and a whole range of 20th century dwellings from brick houses through to concrete-built bungalows. There are 38 listed buildings within the character area, four of which are rebuilt medieval churches. Seven, including the 'Armoury' and the Serjeants Inn, are in Eglwyswrw village, and are Grade II listed except the church which is Grade - listed. Eight listed buildings (also Grade II) are in Felindre Farchog. The remainder are located in the holdings of Llwyngwair (five listed buildings), Pentre Ifan (three listed buildings) and Trewern (four listed buildings). Other houses include Glanduad, 'a typical old Welsh gentry house with a simne fawr' (stone chimney), and the 18th century Penybenglog House. There are chapels at Penygroes and Pontyglasier. Pont Gynon bridge was mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. Older farm out-buildings consist of one or two ranges of stone-built structures, and, on occasions brick-built structures. These older buildings are often in a semi-formal arrangement with the house. More recent agricultural buildings include 20th century corrugated-iron barns and other buildings, and late 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos structures. On the larger farms the latter type can be substantial. Eglwyswrw, the chief village of the area, has developed around the medieval church site, and comprises, as well as dwellings, a school and public houses. Felindre Farchog is centred around a chapel, as is Pontyglasier. Other religious buildings such as the churches at Meline and Llanfair Nant Gwyn and the chapel at Penygroes have not attracted settlements. The main transport element of the landscape is the A487(T) which runs from west to east through the area and on which the villages of Felindre Farchog and Eglwyswrw are situated. Minor roads - the B4332 and the B4329 - branch from this A-road. Lanes and tracks are narrow and winding and for local-use only. All roads, lanes and tracks are bounded by boundary banks.

Recorded archaeology in such a large area is rich and diverse. Prehistoric sites comprise two neolithic findspots, a neolithic or bronze age megalithic structure, three bronze age findspots, one definite and three possible bronze age standing stones and two possible round barrows, a large, scheduled iron age hillfort and

four possible hillforts, one of which may be a medieval motte. There is a possible dark age llys site. From the medieval period are three scheduled earthwork castles, including Eglwysrw, the four medieval churches, two medieval chapel sites, a number of holy wells and a possible cemetery site. There are several medieval and post-medieval mill sites. Pont Baldwyn on the A487 may be medieval, and Pont Clydach bridge was also mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. Other post-medieval sites are represented by quarries, a limekiln and a world war two pillbox.

This area is well defined to the south and southwest where it borders areas consisting of smaller farms and more irregular field systems. To the north and east historic landscape character areas have yet to be defined, but generally here the landscape is composed of larger, more regular enclosures and larger farms, and has a more open aspect.

TREWERN FARM, NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/43
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Gorffennaf 2015
July 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by
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Llofnod / Signature ...  ... Date 16/07/2015

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by
James Meek

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on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **HEAD OF DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

Llofnod / Signature  Date 16/07/2015

*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*

