

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Pilot Street, St Dogmaels Pembrokeshire**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment



By  
Sam Pamment

Report No. 2061

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## **Summary**

*In January 2022, Enzo's Estates Ltd, commissioned Archaeology Wales (AW) to carry out a Settings Assessment (SA) and a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) associated with a proposed residential development with associated access, landscaping and ancillary works, land adjoining Green Meadow, Pilot Street, St Dogmaels, SA43 3EN.*

*66 HER records are contained within the search area. No HER will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. However, four new assets were recorded during the site visit and during the observation of LiDAR imagery. SD1-2 correspond to former boundaries which are already depicted by 1838. The area also contains an L-shaped bank of uncertain origin and the remains of a former entrance (SD3-4). Furthermore, the presence of sub-surface remains cannot be altogether discarded due to the sedimentation processes affecting the site and triggered by the river and the topography of the site.*

*The proposed development site is located adjacent to St Dogmael Conservation Area. The search area has retrieved sixteen listed buildings. No listed building will be affected by the proposed development.*

*The proposed development site falls within the Registered Historic Landscape of Lower Teifi and St Dogmaels. Furthermore, the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path starts and finishes at the locality.*

*The SA highlights that the proposed development site can trigger a direct and indirect impact over the setting of CD116, Old Castle Mound.*

*The results obtained through the DBA and the SA highlight that the proposed development may have an overall Moderate impact over the designated and non-designated assets. However, the following mitigation measures can help lessen the overall score.*

- It is recommended that the proposed development site is subjected to an intrusive field evaluation.*
- The assets identified during the site visit may be recorded and the results included in the HER.*
- St Dogmael Conservation Area plays a key role on the definition of the modern setting of CD116, Old Castle Mound. It is therefore recommended that the proposed development site selects materials, forms and finishings which are highly sympathetic with the built environment characteristic of the Conservation Area.*

*The following recommendations will lessen the magnitude of the impact to Minor.*

## Crynodeb

*Ym mis Ionawr 2022, comisiynodd Enzo's Estates Cyf Archaeology Cymru i gynnal Asesiad Lleoliad ac Asesiad Desg mewn perthynas â datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig a'r gwaith mynediad, tirlunio ac ategol cysylltiedig, ar dir ger Green Meadow, Stryd y Peilot, Llandudoch, SA43 3EN.*

*Mae 66 o gofnodion amgylcheddol hanesyddol wedi'u cynnwys o fewn yr ardal chwilio. Ni fydd unrhyw gofnodion yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol nac yn anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, cofnodwyd pedwar ased newydd yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle ac wrth edrych ar y delweddau LiDAR. Mae SD1-2 yn cyfateb i ffiniau blaenorol sydd wedi'u nodi eisoes erbyn 1838. Mae'r ardal hefyd yn cynnwys llethr siâp L o darddiad ansicr a gweddillion mynedfa flaenorol (SD3-4). Ymhellach, ni ellir hepgor yn gyfan gwbl bresenoldeb gweddillion o dan yr wyneb oherwydd y prosesau gwaddodi sy'n effeithio ar y safle ac sy'n cael eu sbarduno gan yr afon a thopograffeg y safle.*

*Mae'r safle datblygu arfaethedig wedi'i leoli ger Ardal Warchodaeth Llandudoch. Mae ardal y safle wedi datgelu un ar bymtheg o adeiladau rhestredig. Ni fydd yr un adeilad rhestredig yn cael ei effeithio gan y datblygiad arfaethedig.*

*Mae safle'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn dod o fewn Tirlun Hanesyddol Cofrestredig Teifi Isaf a Llandudoch. Ymhellach, mae Llwybr Arfordir Sir Benfro yn dechrau a gorffen yn y lleoliad.*

*Mae'r Asesiad Lleoliad yn amlygu'r ffaith y gallai safle'r datblygiad arfaethedig sbarduno effaith uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol ar leoliad CD116, Twmpath yr Hen Gastell.*

*Amlygodd y canlyniadau a gafwyd drwy'r Asesiad Desg a'r Asesiad Lleoliad y gallai'r datblygiad arfaethedig gael effaith Gymedrol ar yr asedau dynodedig a heb eu dynodi. Fodd bynnag, gall y mesurau lliniaru a ganlyn helpu i leihau'r sgôr cyffredinol.*

- *Argymhellir bod gwerthusiad maes ymwthiol yn cael ei gynnal ar safle'r datblygiad arfaethedig.*
- *Gellir cofnodi'r asedau a nodir yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle a gellir cynnwys y canlyniadau yn y cofnod amgylcheddol hanesyddol.*
- *Mae Ardal Warchodaeth Llandudoch yn chwarae rhan allweddol yn y diffiniad o leoliad modern CD116, Twmpath yr Hen Gastell. Felly, argymhellir bod safle'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn dewis deunydd, ffurfiau a gorffeniadau sy'n cydweddu'n dda iawn â nodweddion amgylchedd adeiledig yr Ardal Warchodaeth.*

*Bydd yr argymhellion a ganlyn yn lleihau maint yr effaith i Bach.*

## STAGE I

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. In January 2022, Enzo's Estates Ltd, commissioned Archaeology Wales (AW) to carry out a Settings Assessment (SA) and a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) associated with a proposed residential development with associated access, landscaping and ancillary works, land adjoining Green Meadow, Pilot Street, St Dogmaels, SA43 3EN. Centred on NGR SN 16295 46310 (Figure 1).
- 1.2. The SA focuses on the assessment of the impact that the proposed development may have on the following assets and its settings: CD116, Old Castle Mound.
- 1.3. The DBA focuses on the examination of sub-surface features that may exist within the proposed development area. It also assesses the direct/indirect impact that the proposed development may have on the existing heritage of the area.
- 1.4. The work has been undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA Guidelines.

### 2. Site description

- 2.1. The proposed development site is located toward the north region of St Dogmaels, close to the western side of the River Teifi and opposite CD116, Old Castle Mound. It is bounded to the west by Pilot Street and by a row of houses adjacent to it. The area falls within the Registered Historic Landscape: Lower Teifi Valley (ref. HLW (D)14), as defined by Cadw (1998) (Figure 1-2)
- 2.2. The underlying geology is defined by Dinas Island Formation - mudstone, sandstone - formed during the Ordovician Period. The superficial soils are defined as Head and Talus - Gravel, Clayey - formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

### 3. Methodology and policy

#### Desk Based Assessment

- 3.1. The primary objective of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

- 3.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4. This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

### Settings Assessment

- 3.5. The purpose of the Setting Assessment (SA) is to understand the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument or archaeological site, to be able to assess likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct/indirect).
- 3.6. The SA is a structured process which results with information of significant value for any design process which may affect the historic environment.
- 3.7. The present SA has been produced following the guidelines provided in *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017), and the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).

### Methodology

- 3.8. The assessment will consider (1) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area; (2) the potential and magnitude of the impact that the proposed development will have over a number of adjacent assets and their setting. The assessment will consider:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within 0.5km radius of the proposed development site (Figure 2).
  - Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within 0.5km radius (Figure 2).
  - Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 0.5km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
  - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.

- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g., all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
- Place-name evidence.
- Internet sourced satellite imagery and LiDAR
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

3.9. In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

3.10. The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

## 4. Report Structure

- 4.1. The present report follows a staged structure. Stage I contextualises the area of study and provides with all necessary background information on the venues of research selected to obtain suitable information to use during the assessment process. Stage II presents all information obtained during the period of research. Stage III and IV focus on the assessment of the impact that the proposed development may have upon built and buried heritage environment. Stage V examines all the information gathered during the report and establishes a series of recommendations that will ultimately inform the design process.

## STAGE II

## 5. Historic Environment Records (HER) (Figure 3)

- 5.1. A HER search within the applied search area has retrieved 66 records. One entry is located at the southern boundary of the proposed development: PRN 31983. The authenticity of this record is questioned by the entry itself as it indicates that a corrugated shed is found at this location rather than a building platform as initially recorded.
- 5.2. The HER results have been used to produce a brief narrative of the history of development of the area (see below). A table itemising all HERs is found in Appendix 1 of the present report.

Palaeolithic (c.450,000- 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000- 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC- 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC - 700 BC), Iron Age (700 BC -AD 43)

- 5.3. The HER records contained within the search area do not document features/finds of prehistoric date. A search into the wider area documents the presence of Bronze Age activity as noted with the presence of two adjacent burnt mounds – PRN 14233-4.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.4. The HER does not document any record of Roman chronologies. The description of the HLCA of St Dogmael produced by DAT highlights the presence of a Roman hoard within the village itself.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 5.5. St Dogmaels Abbey is thought to have originated as a *clas* Church, or pre-Norman monastery, and may have been in existence as early as the sixth century BC. The Welsh Chronicles record that St Dogmaels Church at

Llandudoch was one of several monastic Churches along the Welsh coast attacked by Vikings in AD 988, indicating that it was a wealthy and established monastery.

- 5.6. The HER records that the existence of an early monastic community is further substantiated by the association of St Dogmael with the early Christian Saint Dogmael (PRN 1222).
- 5.7. A number of early Christian carved stones have been found within the Abbey precinct and below the Norman buildings, including one found below the Chapter House wall during excavations in 1949. The majority are of eighth or ninth century AD date and are thought to represent both grave markers and boundary stones (e.g. PRNs 1216, 1217 and 1215).
- 5.8. The medieval Abbey of St Dogmaels (PRN 1090) was founded in the 1110s by Robert fitz Martin, the Norman Lord of Cemais. Initially, in 1113, he founded a priory with 13 monks and a Prior brought from the Abbey of Tiron in France. In 1118 he returned to France and brought a further 13 monks back to St Dogmaels and formally established the monastery as a daughter house of the Abbey of Tiron. In the early years of the Abbey's foundation construction work was concentrated on building a small church (the choir, part of the presbytery and an apsidal chapel) and accommodation areas (the western range) for the monks and it was only in the thirteenth century that the full extent of the nave and presbytery were built, and the choir changed to its extant form. Building work continued through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, culminating in the construction of the north transept in the early sixteenth century. The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1536 and the buildings and landholdings sold to John Bradshaw of Presteigne. In the seventeenth century the remains of the nave were altered to create a small church, possibly to replace the parish church located on the corner of David Street to the south-east of the abbey. In the early eighteenth century a new parish church was built immediately to the north of the abbey ruins and this was replaced in 1847 by the extant Church of St Thomas the Apostle. In 1934 the remains of the abbey were placed in state guardianship and a programme of clearance and consolidation undertaken between 1947 and 1968. The site is currently in the guardianship of Cadw (Pannett 2014).
- 5.9. The HER also records documentary references to two medieval fulling mills (PRN 12610 and 12962), a spring along the bank between Albro Castle and Penrallt y Dre and a building platform (PRN 31893)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The validity of this entry has been questioned and noted as part of the HER record.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899)

5.10. The majority of the records retrieved from the search area document the imprint of post-medieval development and constitute the St Dogmael Conservation Area (see section 8). These include a number of chapels (e.g. Capel Degwel – PRN 15531; Capel Sion – PRN 15545; Capel Y Bedyddur – PRN 15543), and a number of listed structures among other. The results are presented below:

PRN	Site name	Grade	Designated reference
35375	Albro Castle	II*	10556
31984	Alexandra Gardens		
99492	Amblesstone; the Ship		
15543	Bethsaida - Capel Y Bedyddwyr		
59211	Brynivor, High Street (n Side)	II	13093
59213	Cannon House, High Street (s Side)	II	13095
15531	Capel Degwel		
15545	Capel Sion		
59218	Clydfan, Pentre Llangwm (s Side)	II	13101
59206	Former Bier House Beside Steps to Lychgate	II	13088
30806	Glan-teifon		
59217	Heathfield, Pentre Llangwm (s Side)	II	13100
57413	Lime Kiln to Sw.of Old Castle Farm, Old Castle Road	II	10549
59216	Llys Teify, Pentre Llangwm (s Side)	II	13099
59205	Lychgate and Steps to Churchyard at St. Thomas Church	II	13087
59215	Maesyrafon and Attached Cottage to S, Pentre Llangwm	II	13098
59210	Mount Pleasant, High Street (n Side)	II	13092
39180	Netpool Bank;alexandra Gardens		
59208	No.3 Finch Street (s Side)	II	13090
25469	Old Castle Farm		
30807	Old Castle Farm	II	LB
31980	Old Castle Ferry		
120392	Pentre-langwm		
48013	Penyrallt		
31985	Pinog		
20648	Pinog;pinnog		
31986	Port of St Dogmael's		
31989	Port of St Dogmael's		
31990	Port of St Dogmael's		
31991	Port of St Dogmael's		
31992	Port of St Dogmael's		
31987	Port of St Dogmael's;jewsons		
31988	Port of St Dogmael's;jewsons		
59209	Princess Villa, Glanteifion (e Side)	II	13091
59219	Ruins of Abbey of St Mary, Shinrig	I	13102

59214	Sincerity, Pentre Llangwm (n Side)	II	13097
4998	St Dogmael's;st Thomas the Martyr's	II	13086
15533	St Dogmaels Primary School		
59220	The Vicarage Stables, Shinrig	II	13103
31981	The Watch House		
59204	Tymelyn, Church Street (w Side)	II	13085
59212	Tyrhedyn, High Street (s Side)	II	13094
59207	Wall Along S Side of Churchyard	II	13089
57415	Warehouse at Messrs.jewson's Premises, St. Dogmaels	II	10552

#### Modern 1899-

- 5.11. Entries of modern date include a war memorial (PRN 114203) and a war memorial hall (PRN 114204).

#### Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) and NMW

- 5.12. The National Museum of Wales records the following objects:

RECORD	DESCRIPTION	OBJECT_NAME
7071	Rough pillar stone which is fractured, with two gate-hanger holes in the face and fractured in two; with Ogam and Latin inscriptions.	early Christian monument
7067	A rough pillar stone (top partly fractured away). Features a lightly carved Latin ring-cross of 'Maltese' type, with small central roundel, splayed arms, and double-beaded ring and upper stem; the stem ending below in two opposed spirals, from which an i	early Christian monument
12566	Lewis Group 19 no.253 Slip-on impression. 4-tile design: circle, lobed on the inside, with an eight-petalled flower at the centre; in each corner a five-petalled flower motif.	floor tile

## **6. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SM) (Figure 4)**

- 6.1. Two Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are located within the applied search area: CD116 Old Castle Mound (also PRN 1068), PE073 St Dogmael Abbey (also PRN 1090).
- 6.2. The legal listing for CD116 Old Castle Mound highlights that:

The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved castle-ringwork, which dates to the medieval period (c. AD 1066 - 1485). Old Castle Mound occupies a substantial rocky promontory jutting into the estuary of the Teifi and would be admirably placed to monitor water traffic on the river. It consists of a rocky knoll defended on the west by natural cliffs and on the east or landward side by a bank and ditch, which meets the coastline at either end. It might equally be classified as a motte or as a coastal promontory fort. The enclosed summit is only c.60m north-south by c.24m, tapering towards the north. The defensive bank rises up to 1m

above the level of the interior, and there is a fall of c.7m externally to the base of the ditch, which is c.2m below the level of the surrounding field. There may be a causewayed entrance near its southern end. A further bank up to c.0.8m high appears to join the eastern side of the ditch about halfway along, and then to curve round towards the south to form a further enclosure, but this may be natural in origin. The site has been identified with Din Geraint, mentioned in 1093.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, organisation and defence. The site forms an important element within the wider medieval landscape. It is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

### 6.3. The legal listing for PE073 St Dogmael Abbey notes that:

The monument consists of an abbey, a Christian monastery under the government of an Abbot, dating to the medieval period. St Dogmael's was founded by Robert fitz Martin, the Norman lord of Cemais in 1115 as a priory for the Tironensian monastic order, a movement with a simplified liturgy and austere life-style based on the rule of St Benedict. The site is likely to have originated as the celtic church clas (or monastery) of Llandudoch as early Christian inscribed stones now in the parish church are presumed to have belonged to it. Thirteen monks were originally brought from France and within five years St Dogmael's was made an abbey. The buildings follow the usual claustral layout with the abbey church to the north, the cloister to the south with a west range to house the Abbot's apartments, the monk's refectory to the south and the sacristy, vestibule and chapter house to the east.

The church was originally planned to have an aisled nave, transepts with apsidal chapels and a short presbytery with an eastern apse but before it was completed was remodelled in the early 13th century to a simple nave and square-ended presbytery over a crypt. To achieve this arcade of the southern aisle was blocked to become the new nave south wall with the cloister then extended further north to disguise the asymmetry. The monk's choir lay in the crossing, separated from the nave by a stone screen or pulpitum. In the 14th century, perhaps to repair damage after the Edwardian conquest of Wales, a major rebuilding programme to the church was undertaken. The nave was remodelled with a large west window and fine decorated door. The vaulting in the crypt was rebuilt over capitals with reeded and stiff-leaved foliage decoration. The crypt vaulting rose above the floor of the presbytery so the high altar must have been on a raised floor of some kind, at this time substantial alterations were also saw the cloister and refectory. Later in the 14th century or possibly the 15th a plain tiled pavement was added to the church and the pulpitum strengthened possibly for the insertion of an organ in the gallery above. A final and major series of alterations were carried out in the 16th century when the north transept was extensively modified and given an elaborate vaulted roof with decorated corbels to support the timbers: an angel for St Matthew, a lion for St Mark,

the archangel St Michael, an eagle for St John an example of which was found during excavations. Elements of the earlier transept can still be seen, including the piscine on the east. There is the base of a small stone altar against the east wall and there are two tombs recesses in the north east corner. After the Dissolution the church was altered to become the parish church. The rood screen was given a central door and new walls blocked off the west end of the nave to form a porch.

The remaining walls of the cloister date to the 13th century and held arcades to support a timber pent roof over the pavement. The sacristy is fragmentary and lies between the church and the chapter house vestibule. The chapter house was rebuilt in the 14th century at an angle to conform with an infirmary built to the south-east which stands to roof level. Little remains of the refectory, and masonry remains to the south-west represent a 16th century rector's house built after the Dissolution which incorporated parts of the kitchen and the abbot's house. The west range has a projecting west wing built in the 14th century for guest accommodation.

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the organisation and practice of medieval Christianity. The site forms an important element within the wider medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

## **7. Listed Buildings (LB) and Conservation Areas (Figure 5)**

- 7.1. The proposed development area is immediately adjacent to St Dogmael's Conservation Area. The latter does not have an appraisal however, guidance concerning planning states that:

Conservation Area designation introduces control over demolition and the strengthened controls over development with the aim of preserving and enhancing the special interest of the Conservation Area. A Conservation Area does not result in the exclusion of all change. Planning applications for development within a Conservation Area will require Conservation Area Consent. All applications should be supported by full detailed drawings, and where necessary detailed landscaping proposals. This enables a proper assessment of the proposal and its impact on the Conservation Area. These should be read in conjunction with the current development plan policies produced by Pembrokeshire County Council (adopted February 2013) of which the following are particularly relevant: Policy GN.38 - Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment.

- 7.2. All but two listed buildings within the search area are contained within the St Dogmael Conservation Area. The listed buildings retrieved within the search area are listed below:

NUMBER	PRN	NAME	GRADE
10549	57413	Lime kiln to sw.of old castle farm, old castle road	II
13085		Church House	II
13086	4998	Church of Saint Thomas, church street (w side)	II
13087	59205	Lychgate and steps to churchyard at St. Thomas church	II
13088	59206	Former bier house beside steps to lychgate	II
13090	59208	No.3 Finch Street (S side)	II
13091	59209	Princess villa, Glanteifion (E side)	II
13092	59210	Mount pleasant, High Street (N side)	II
13093	59211	Brynivor, High Street (N side)	II
13094	59212	Tyrhedyn, High Street (S side)	II
13095	59213	Cannon house, High Street (S side)	II
13097	59214	Sincerity, Pentre Llangwm (N side)	II
13098	59215	Maesyrafon and attached cottage to S, Pentre llangwm	II
13099	59216	Llys Teify, Pentre Llangwm (S side)	II
13100	59217	Heathfield, PENTRE LLANGWM (S side)	II
13101	59218	Clydfan, PENTRE LLANGWM (S SIDE)	II

## 8. The Landscape (Figures 6-7)

8.1. The proposed development area lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of Lower Teifi Valley HLW (D). Cadw legal listing notes that:

The River Teifi is one of Wales's principal and, historically, most famous rivers. From its source in Llyn Teifi, high on the western flanks of the Cambrian Mountains, it cuts through the Cambrian Mountain foothills before flowing west in a classically picturesque valley that divides the Ceredigion plateau to the north from the Carmarthenshire plateau to the south. It enters Cardigan Bay at Cardigan, through a broad estuary which is over 90km from its mountain source. The area included here comprises the estuary and lower reaches of the Teifi valley between Cemaes Head and Cardigan Island at the mouth of the estuary and the Cenarth gorge in the south-east. This narrow corridor represents a distance of about 20km in which the valley floor rises to about 20m above OD, between tightly enclosing sides that rise steeply to the plateau surfaces above at 150m to 200m above OD. The area has long been an important locus of study by Quaternary geologists. Recently, the shaping processes of the deglaciation of the area have been reviewed, and it seems that erosion of sub-glacial stream channels created the lower Teifi gorges at Cenarth and Cilgerran in which the post-glacial river flowed. Its earlier courses were blocked by deep deposits of glacial drift in the wider valley either side of the present course of the Teifi. Raised beach deposits at Poppit Sands at the estuary mouth and, on the northern side at Gwbert, later deposits of Irish Sea glacial till, are overshadowed by much more recent and extensive sand dunes. Whether beginning in later prehistory or not, there was, as elsewhere on the South and West Wales coasts, a rapid build-up of sand in the later 13th century. An important

assemblage of medieval cooking pots in what has become known as Dyfed gravel tempered ware was recovered from a pit exposed in a cliff face at Gwbert. Sealed by sand, the pit may be part of a deserted medieval settlement within Towyn Warren on the north side of the estuary. The sand has also created a bar across the estuary mouth, perhaps in post-Roman times. The mouth of the River Tuerobis (the Teifi) is one of the few places on the Welsh coast named from 1st century coastal survey in Ptolemy's Geography. But there is as yet no obvious candidate for any late Iron Age centre of power and focus of coastal trade which might have occasioned the inclusion of the Teifi estuary in the Geography. This contrasts with groups of Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments on the high ground on the southern side of the estuary such as Crugiau Maen Saeson above St Dogmaels. Early medieval and medieval settlements were characteristically sited further up river, 5 km from the sea at the lowest bridging point. St Dogmaels on the south bank, Cardigan opposite on the north, and the fortified promontory of Old Castle Farm, are visible from several vantage points on the high ground on either side of the estuary. Visually and topographically, as well as in their surviving medieval monuments of abbey, castle, walled town and medieval priory and bridge, they provide a good example to correct the often over-simplified view of the processes of survival of native Welsh settlements and the imposition on them of Anglo-Norman castle boroughs. Although there is no direct archaeological evidence, it is likely that Robert FitzMartin's 1115 Tironian foundation of St Dogmaels Abbey occupied the same site as the early medieval monastery of Llandudoch, sacked by the Vikings in AD 987. Cardigan itself, established on a de novo site between 1110 and 1136, was preceded by earlier strongholds. At least one such is likely to have been on Old Castle promontory and to be identified with the Din Gereint of the Welsh Brut y Tywysogion or Chronicle of the Princes. Twelfth-century Cardigan was an embattled Norman outpost and in 1165 fell under the control of the Lord Rhys; it remained a Welsh urban centre for at least a generation. A staple port in the 14th century and centre of pilgrimage for the famous taper, a relic of the Virgin Mary, at the priory church, late medieval Cardigan leased many of its lands and mills to prominent Welsh gentry of the vicinity. But, like many towns, it was in decline in the late 15th to early 17th centuries. From the later 17th and into the 18th centuries, renewed commercial prosperity was based on an essentially coastal trade. Sea and river fishing were important and the river was increasingly used as a means of transport and as a source of motive power for mills and foundries. Deep sea trading had developed by the early 19th century and Cardigan became an important shipbuilding centre, mainly for coasting vessels, with an increase in all the ancillary trades, focussed on the Netpool and the Mwldan. Teifi valley timber, especially oak, was heavily used, but needed to be augmented by Norwegian and North American imports. The wharves and warehouses of this period are still a prominent feature of the river frontage. Also in the 1820s and 1830s, the town became a springboard for emigration from the impoverished and overpopulated hinterland. A notable recent study by the Canadian historian, Peter Thomas, details the foundation of a Cardigan in New Brunswick, Canada, from one such emigration, movingly recreated from a contemporary ballad, Hanes Mordaith y Brig Albion o Aberteifi. The falls at Cenarth,

in a stretch of the river famed for its salmon, excited the attention of travellers after they were first described by Gerald of Wales. Whilst the antiquarian and traveller Richard Colt Hoare might, in the early 19th century, consider that the distinctive Teifi coracles 'add much to the animation of the views', it was also true that the communities of Cenarth, Abercych, Llechrhyd and Cilgerran depended heavily on salmon fishing for their livelihoods. The river was divided into four sections and the fishing was highly organized within orally transmitted rules. Battles with the landed interests and the rod and line fishermen were protracted throughout the later 19th century. Today, tourism seems set to become the main means of preserving some of these traditions and practices. The whole of the mature Teifi valley was favoured from the 18th century onwards for the building of gentry residences. Its wooded slopes and vistas were admired by travellers and artists, none more so than Cilgerran gorge surmounted by its romantic ruined castle, which was drawn and painted by J. M. W. Turner and many others. But during all this time, the gorge was being quarried for slate or flagstones which were shipped down river to Cardigan. This industry was developed by the Lloyds of Coedmor. Its effects and the massive dumping of waste on the Pembrokeshire side of the river on the marshes above Cardigan were not visible from their mansion above Cilgerran, a mecca for Teifiside society throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. Incomers like Sir Benjamin Hammet were responsible for other industrial and commercial ventures. A Lloyd of Coedmor and other local entrepreneurs built a canal from Manordeifi to Llechrhyd, itself the site of an iron forge, to power an early tinworks in the 1770s; by the 1790s Hammet had taken over the works and built a new mansion, Castell Maelgwyn. Another later monument of industrial archaeological interest is the tramway constructed following the suggestion of County Surveyor, James Szlumper, in 1873, to carry quarrying waste on to the Cardigan marshes and prevent further clogging of the river and subsequent flooding. These industries have gone; some quarrying remains, but it is the leisure and tourist industries which make use of the river and estuary today. This is accompanied by an increasing recognition of the ecological value of the river valley and estuary.

8.2. The proposed development area falls within the St Dogmaels HLCA. DAT defines the area as follows:

St Dogmaels is a small, built-up historic landscape character area located on the southern bank of the tidal Afon Teifi. Most of the settlement lies on relatively level ground between sea level and 30m, but on the southwestern periphery streets and houses are located on very steep slopes up to 80m above sea level. Also included are two wooded minor valleys, the larger of which, Cwm Degwell, has a minor road with dwellings along its floor. An open area containing the imposing ruins of a medieval abbey with the adjacent mid-19th century parish church lies at the centre of village. An early 19th century stone-built corn mill in working condition lies immediately to the east of the abbey ruins, on a medieval site. Streets meander from this centre in an organic fashion. There is no indication of planned settlement. Tightly-packed buildings, usually two-storey terraces, curving and straight, with some semi-detached and detached houses line these streets. Almost the whole pre 20th century housing stock dates to the 19th century, and most to the mid-19th

century, with very little evidence of anything earlier. Terraces are generally multi-build, that is buildings have been fitted between existing buildings. However, there are a few examples of short single-build terraces. This pattern suggests buildings had to be fitted into existing building plots, plots that may have been established several centuries prior to the rebuilding during the 19th century. Teifi valley slate is the principal building material and north Wales slate the roofing material of these 19th century houses. Many houses are cement rendered (stucco). Occasional use is made of red brick – sometimes cement rendered. A very distinctive characteristic of some of the St Dogmaels houses is the use of pale blue/silver Teifi valley slate laid in strongly coursed bands which is separated by courses of rich brown squared stone (possibly Preseli dolerite). In some instances the slate banding has been emphasised by paint. This banding technique has been noted elsewhere, such as at Newport and Dinas in Pembrokeshire and at Cardigan, but no other location has the strong polychrome effect seen on the St Dogmaels houses, several of which are listed. Many of the 19th century houses have good period detail, such as door cases, bay windows, bargeboards and low street frontage walls with railings. Few of the terraces are single build. This mixture of narrow crowded streets rising up the steep valley side and small houses of great individual variety, but with an overall coherence of date and design, provides St Dogmaels with its strong historic landscape character.

Modern housing, individual dwellings and small estates lie at the periphery of the village and infill gaps in the historic core. Albro Castle, one of the best examples of a 19th century workhouse in Wales is located on the periphery of this area. There is a school, but few shops in the village and little in the way of modern commercial development. Concrete slipways and other facilities are provided for the launching of small boats along the river frontage, but apart from limekilns and 19th century warehouses in banded stone (now converted to other uses), there are few structural remains to indicate the former importance of the sea trade to the community. Recorded archaeology mainly consists of standing structures and buildings as described above, but also included are the early medieval inscribed stones in the abbey, church and chapel sites, burnt mounds and a Roman coin hoard.

## **9. Map regression (Figure 8)**

### **2nd class map of the parish of St Dogmells, Pembrokeshire, 1838**

- 9.1. This map edition clearly evidences the unplanned-nucleated settlement pattern of St Dogmaels. The majority of houses/farmsteads appear to be located along High Street, with some farmsteads/houses located near the development area on Pilot Street.
- 9.2. The proposed development area is divided into three separate plots. However only one plot, encompassing the southern part of the proposed development area, is labelled as plot 401A. This plot measures 1 acre, 1 rood and 34 perches in size and is owned by Captain George Richards. The plot is marked as not being in use. The northern plot is not labelled and must

be assumed to under no direct ownership. The eastern plot again has no plot number but appears to be common land.

9.3. The wider landscape is characterised by St Dogmaels and the church St Thomas (LB 13086) situated on the former site of St. Dogmaels Abbey (PE073), although this is not noted on the tithe map.

9.4. On the east bank of the Teifi, the site of the Old Castle (CD116) is clearly marked and encompasses plots 1 and 2. Owned by the Rev. Robert Miles and occupied by John Williams, the site is mixed use with plot 1 given over to pasture and plot 2 to meadow.

### **OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1888, 1:10,560**

9.5. While there are no substantial changes within the proposed development area between the tithe map and this map edition, the 1889 map is more detailed. This map shows a network of footpaths present in and around the proposed development area as well as further residential development in the wider area.

9.6. The proposed development area is still divided into 3 separate fields as seen in the earlier tithe map. To the east of the site, there is footpath along the bank of the Teifi and running through eastern edge of the site. To the west of the proposed development site there is evidence of more residential buildings constructed along Pilot Street.

9.7. The remains of St. Dogmaels Abbey (PE073) has been marked out but not labelled.

9.8. On the Eastern bank of the Teifi, the Old Castle Mound (CD116) seen on the tithe map has not been marked.

### **OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1889, 1:10,560**

9.9. There are no substantial changes within the proposed development area and within St. Dogmaels between this map and the previous edition. The only major change to this edition is that the site of the Old Castle Mound (CD116) has been included on this version.

### **OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1907, 1:10,560**

9.10. The only significant change noted within the proposed development area between this map and the previous edition is the removal of the north-south field boundary in the Southern plot, creating a single enlarged field. Thereby dividing the proposed development area into two plots. As a result, the footpath now follows the west bank of the Teifi instead of cutting across the eastern half of the proposed development area.

9.11. This edition of the map also provides more detail than the previous editions and shows the location of a smithy situated on Pilot Street in the south-west Corner of the proposed development area.

- 9.12. To the south of the proposed development area, the remains of the Abbey (PE073) have also been clearly labelled.

### **OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1953, 1:10,560**

- 9.13. There are no substantial changes within the proposed development area and within St. Dogmaels between this map and the previous edition. There does however, appear to a small building east of the smithy, approximately the same size, which appears to span both the southern end of the proposed development area and the adjacent field to the south.

## **10. LiDAR imagery (Figure 9)**

- 10.1. LiDAR data 1m and 50cm DTM was processed to observe the presence/absence of sub-surface remains within or around the development area. The remains of a c 30m long bank running north-south was identified running through the centre of the site (SD1). This bank may continue for an additional c 40m to the south however it is not as clear. This may form part of the former field boundary dividing the east and west plots in the southern half of the proposed development area, as seen on the historic mapping.
- 10.2. Processing of the 50cm DSM LiDAR data also highlighted the east-west boundary seen on the previous OS mapping (SD3).
- 10.3. LiDAR data 25cm DSM and DTM was available for the proposed development area however, this provided too much detail and tended to obscure any potential sub-surface remains.

## **11. Aerial Photographs**

- 11.1. 1946 4606 RAF106GUK\_1424: This is a vertical black and white photograph that shows St. Dogmaels and surrounding landscape. The photograph shows the proposed development in use as two separate plots of land, likely in use for agriculture, split by an east-west boundary wall seen on the OS mapping. Due to the altitude at which the photograph was taken it is not possible to discern any other details regarding the proposed development area.
- 11.2. 1950 5001 541RAF514 IR3023: This is a vertical black and white photograph that shows St. Dogmaels and the surrounding landscape. The poor quality of the aerial photograph means that not much detail can be discerned within the proposed development site. However, it appears that the site has changed little from the previous 1946 aerial photograph of the site, except for a possible structure visible in the SE corner of the proposed development site.

- 11.3. 1953 5320 540\_RAF\_933 F42 0047: This is a vertical black and white photograph shows St. Dogmaels and the surrounding landscape. The low-quality image and altitude make it difficult to discern any fine details within the photograph. However, it does appear that little has changed within the development area from the previous 1950 aerial photograph. The possible structure noted in the south-east corner on the previous 1950's aerial photograph can be seen clearly in the photograph.
- 11.4. 1972 7255 OS72\_137 036: This is a vertical black and white photograph that shows St. Dogmaels and the surrounding landscape. The low-quality image and altitude make it difficult to discern any fine details within the photograph. Little has changed within the proposed development site from the previous 1953 aerial photograph. There are additional trees within the south-west corner of the site and a possible wall has been constructed along the western boundary of the site. In addition, a driveway from Pilot Street to the proposed development area has been constructed. To the south of the proposed development, the land has been redeveloped into residential housing seen on current satellite imagery.
- 11.5. 1972 7434 OS74\_004 006: This is a vertical black and white photograph that shows St. Dogmaels and the surrounding landscape. Little has changed within the development site from the previous 1972 aerial photograph. However, a possible square enclosure is visible within the South-East corner of the development site.

## **12. Site Visit (Plates 1-22)**

- 12.1. A site visit was carried out on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2022. The weather was overcast, and visibility was good.
- 12.2. The survey commenced at the proposed development area. The site is positioned on the bank of the River Teifi, with the majority of the development area situated on a moderately steep slope, running from Pilot Street, towards the river. The land within the development area is currently a mix of grassland and shrubs with a mixture of native and non-native trees.
- 12.3. The proposed site is bounded to the north by a garden hedge, to the east by a footpath that runs along the Teifi, the south by a fence for residential properties, and the west by Pilot Street.
- 12.4. Running east-west and splitting the site in two was a dry-stone wall (SD2), with vertical arranged slate coping stones. The wall measured c.20.5m long and between 1.5m and 0.50m high. The wall appears to form part of a relic field boundary and can be seen on the OS second edition (1888) mapping.
- 12.5. At the southern end of the site was an earthen bank running c.20m east-west, before turning north-south and continuing for approximately

25m, forming an "L" shape (SD3). The bank measured approximately 2m wide and 1.5m high from ground level on the western side and 2m high on the eastern side. This bank is not present on the historical mapping.

- 12.6. Approximately 5m to the west of the bank was a silted ornamental pond cut into the slope of the site. The pond measured 14m in diameter, with a semi-circular bank long the western edge. This pond cannot be seen on any of the historical mapping or aerial photography and must be later than the 1950's.
- 12.7. A former entrance (SD4) to the site was also noted along the eastern boundary of the site. The entrance consisted of an entranceway constructed from modern concrete and built into the red-brick boundary wall. From this there were a series of steps with wooden risers leading up the slope.
- 12.8. In the south-east corner of the site there was an abandoned lean-to building. The frame of the building was constructed from a mixture of wood and square, hollow iron frames. The frame was enclosed with corrugated iron panelling. The building is likely an old shed relating to agricultural use. This building has been noted on the aerial photography and its position likely dates to the early 1950's.
- 12.9. The site of the Old Castle Mound (CD116; NGR SN 16432 46398), on the east bank of the Teifi, is almost wholly obscured by the current vegetation cover within the site itself and along both banks of the river.
- 12.10. The survey continued to the listed building situated within the buffer of the proposed development site.
- 12.11. To the north of the proposed development site, Maesyrafon and attached Cottages (LB 13098; NGR SN 16218 46548), are located some 100m from the proposed development site. The existing residential buildings completely obscure any view of the proposed development from this listed building.
- 12.12. Clydfan (LB 13101; NGR SN 16247 46531), Sincerity (LB 13097; NGR SN 16301 46565), Heathfield (LB 13100; NGR SN 16303 46553), Llys Teifi (LB 13099; NGR SN 16320 46559) and Princess Villa (LB 13091; NGR SN 16349 46549) are all located some 100m from the proposed development site. The existing residential buildings completely obscure any view of the proposed development site.
- 12.13. To the south of the proposed development site, Mount Pleasant (LB 13092; NGR SN 16459 45992) and No. 3 Finch Street (LB 13090; NGR SN 16497 45967) are located some 350m away from the proposed development site. Any views to the site from these listed buildings are obscured by the existing residential buildings.
- 12.14. Tyrhedyn (LB 13094; NGR SN 16377 45998), Cannon House (LB 13095; NGR SN 16315 45993) and Bynivor (LB 13093; NGR SN 16236

45985), are located on the High Street of St Dogmaels, and some 300m from the proposed development site. The existing commercial and residential properties obscure any view of the proposed development site.

- 12.15. St Thomas' Church (LB 13086; NGR SN 16406 45913), the Lychgate and Steps to Churchyard (LB 13087; NGR SN 16469 45911), the former Bier House beside steps to Lychgate (LB 13088; NGR SN 16474 45907) and Church House (LB 13085; NGR SN 16468 45933) are located some 450m from the proposed development site. The existing residential properties and associated gardens obscure any views of the development.
- 12.16. On the east bank of the Teifi, the Limekiln (LB 10549; NGR SN 16512 46309) is located some 200m from the proposed development site. Vegetation on both the east and west banks of the River Teifi, partially obscures the view to the proposed development, however any development will be likely be visible particularly in the winter due to the loss of foliage.
- 12.17. The survey also examined the impact of the proposed development on the two Scheduled Monuments within the buffer area.
- 12.18. The Scheduled Monument of St. Dogmaels Abbey (PE073; NGR SN 16400 45864) is located some 500m south of the proposed development site. St Thomas' Church, residential buildings and their associated gardens obscure any views towards the proposed development.
- 12.19. The Old Castle Mound (CD116; NGR SN 16432 46398) was located some 150m to the east of the proposed development. The current vegetation cover on both banks of the Teifi does partially obscure the view towards the proposed development site, however any development will be likely be visible, particularly during the winter months due to the loss of foliage.

## STAGE III

### 13. Asset significance and setting

- 13.1. The present report is aimed to assess the potential impact of the proposed development over the heritage of the area. Old Castle Mound (CD116) and St Dogmael Abbey (PE073) have been targeted given their significance and location in relation to the proposed development. The significance and setting of these assets is outlined below.

#### Old Castle Mound (CD 116)

- 13.2. The significance of Old Castle Mound is already acknowledged by its listing noting that the asset is of national importance. The asset enhances

our understanding of medieval settlement, organisation and defence and it is likely to contain sub/surface deposits/features which inform aspects such as chronology, building techniques and so forth. Furthermore, the asset helps constituting the medieval landscape of the area which has survived to date. This medieval landscape is central to the definition of the Registered Historic Landscape of the Lower Teifi Valley HLW (D). Its value is therefore deemed **High**.

- 13.3. Historic setting: the Registered Historic Landscape of the Lower Teifi Valley HLW (D) highlights the importance of the River Teifi throughout history, and particularly during early medieval and medieval chronologies. medieval landscapes associated with it are located some 5km up the river, most predominantly in the region of St Dogmael and Cardigan.

The Old Castle Mound (CD 116) was built on a promontory, a vantage point to control water traffic through the river. The power it exerted over the landscape is clear as it could be viewed from the estuary itself.

The asset also echoes the survival of native Welsh settlements and the subsequent imposition of Norman castle boroughs.

- 13.4. Modern setting: the historic setting of the asset has been preserved to date to a large degree and it is constitutive of historic landscape character of the area alongside the medieval remains preserved in the village of St Dogmael. The asset's immediate setting is, to the west, constituted by large fields, whilst it is to the west defined by the River Teifi and by long distance views which include the village of St Dogmael with its Conservation Area and the fields around it. The aforementioned rural/historic landscape is central to the views experienced at the start/finish of the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path.

## STAGE IV

### 14. The proposed development (Figure 10-11)

- 14.1. The proposed development foresees the construction of a residential area comprising of fifteen plots with associated services, access roads, and garden areas. Figure 10 documents the latest project design, whilst Figure 11 positions the development within the existing topography of the area.
- 14.2. At present, it is anticipated that the roofs will be constructed with Marley Edgware Interlocking Concrete Slate, the elevations will be defined by bradstone and plain render and all other exterior elements – e.g. gutter – will be made of UPVC.

## 15. Desk based assessment results - impact assessment

- 15.1. This study has considered all results obtained within 500m of the proposed development. This has retrieved 66 HER records, two Scheduled Monuments, and sixteen Listed Buildings. These results alongside understandings obtained during the examination of cartographic sources, LiDAR and aerial photography, have allowed outlining the history of development of the village, while giving us sufficient understandings to establish the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.
- 15.2. PRN 31983 lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. However, the HER record already questions the authenticity of this record. The site visit conducted for this report confirmed that the asset is, in fact, a modern lean-to (Plate 8).
- 15.3. LiDAR imagery as well as the walk over survey highlight the presence of both above ground and sub-surface remains (SD1-3) likely to be former boundaries documented in historic cartographic sources. It is important to highlight that at least the N/W boundary predates 1838. While their value is considered **Low**, the proposed development will trigger a **Moderate** impact over these assets. The walk over survey also confirmed the presence of an L-shaped enclosure (SD4) within the proposed development area. While its origin and value are at present **Uncertain**, their magnitude of the impact is also considered **Moderate**.
- 15.4. It is significant to note that the proposed development area is located adjacent to a river bend, and it is therefore possible that sediment built-up over time has sealed sub-surface features. The topography of the site may have also contributed to the built-up of sediment. This could have sealed archaeological remains, likely to be of medieval origin.
- 15.5. Sixteen listed buildings are located within the search area. The walk over visit noted that they will not be visually affected by the proposed development. However, it is worth noting that St Dogmael Conservation Area is adjacent to the site. The value of the Conservation Area is considered **High** and an unsympathetic design could trigger a **Moderate** Impact over the Conservation Area.
- 15.6. The proposed development area is also located within the Registered Historic Landscape of Lower Teifi Valley HLW (D). As it has been noted, the heritage present at either side of the river is key for the definition of the registered area. Therefore, while the size and character of the development will not trigger a significant impact to the overall registered landscape – which is considered of **High** value – the magnitude of the impact has to consider the effect that the development will have on the setting of the Old Castle Mound (CD116) (see section 15) as well as other sub-surface features which may be present within the site itself.

- 15.7. The proposed development will not trigger any visual or direct impact over St Dogmael Abbey (PE073). The proposed development area may be seen from Old Castle Mound (CD116) particularly in periods of the year where tree cover is non-existent (see section 15).

## 16. Settings assessment

- 16.1. The present report has considered the impact that the following asset and its setting may have due to the proposed development:
- Old Castle Mound (CD116)
- 16.2. The asset is of **High** value.
- 16.3. In section 14 it has been noted that the proposed development site is located within the setting of the asset. It is therefore deemed necessary to examine the magnitude of its impact over the asset's setting.
- 16.4. It has been noted that Old Castle Mound (CD116) would have acted as a symbol of power for the neighbouring regions from which it could be seen. The asset location would have, in turn, allowed control of territory, particularly traffic through the river. At present, the asset is considered an important panorama from St Dogmael Conservation Area, and it is experienced through a sense of landscape which integrates other assets such as St Dogmael Abbey. These assets also play a key role in the way the landscape is experienced when walking the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path.
- 16.5. The magnitude of the impact will depend upon how sympathetic the development is over the assets and the Conservation Area.

## STAGE V

## 17. Conclusion and recommendations

- 17.1. The present report has highlighted that the proposed development will impact on the settings of Old Castle Mound (CD 116).
- 17.2. With regards to Old Castle Mound (CD 116) it has been noted that the monument was located to be able to view and dominate the territory. As noted, the asset, though protected by soft screening, will have a direct line of sight with the development in periods where trees lack foliage. This situation triggers a **Moderate** impact over the asset setting; however, it has to be noted that due to the topography the proposed development site will not conceal views from the castle site to St Dogmael Conservation Area. If the materials used for the construction of the residential area are highly sympathetic with those dominating the Conservation Area, then the magnitude of the impact may be **Minor**.

- 17.3. The results of the Desk Based Assessment highlight that, given the location and topography of the site, the area may conceal archaeological remains of significance. It has also been noted during the site visit and LiDAR imagery that former boundaries are present within the site. It is therefore recommended that the site is further explored by means of a trenched evaluation, and that the existing heritage within the development site is appropriately recorded and included in the HER.

## **18. Sources**

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) 2020: Archsearch & Grey Literature

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

British Geological Survey 2022: Geology of Britain Viewer.

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Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) 2016: Volume 11, Cultural Heritage

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Heritage Impact Assessment Wales (May 2017)

<https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf>

Standard and Guidance for Historic Desk Based Assessments

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf)

Portable Antiquity Scheme

<https://finds.org.uk/database>

Guide to good practice on using the register of landscapes of historic interest in Wales in the planning and development process

[https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/LandscapesRegisterGoodPractice\\_EN\\_0.pdf](https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/LandscapesRegisterGoodPractice_EN_0.pdf)

British Listed Buildings

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/>

Cadw Registered Historic Landscapes

[https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW%20\(D\)%2014](https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW%20(D)%2014)

### Cartographic Sources

2nd class map of the parish of St Dogmells, Pembrokeshire, 1838

OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1888, 1:10,560

OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1889, 1:10,560

OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1907, 1:10,560

OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1953, 1:10,560

### Aerial photographs

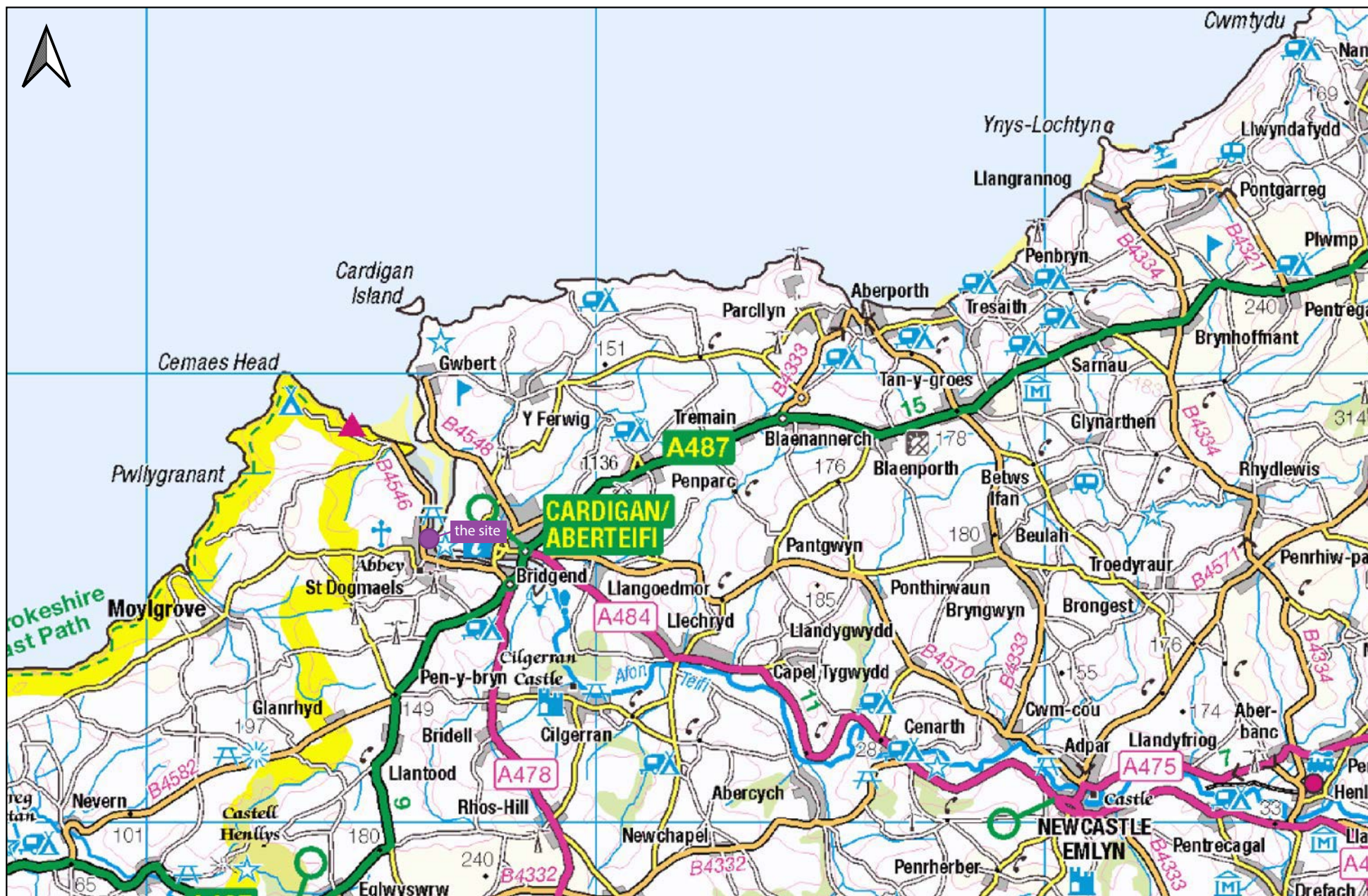
1946 4606 RAF106GUK\_1424

1950 5001 541RAF514 IR3023

1953 5320 540\_RAF\_933 F42 0047

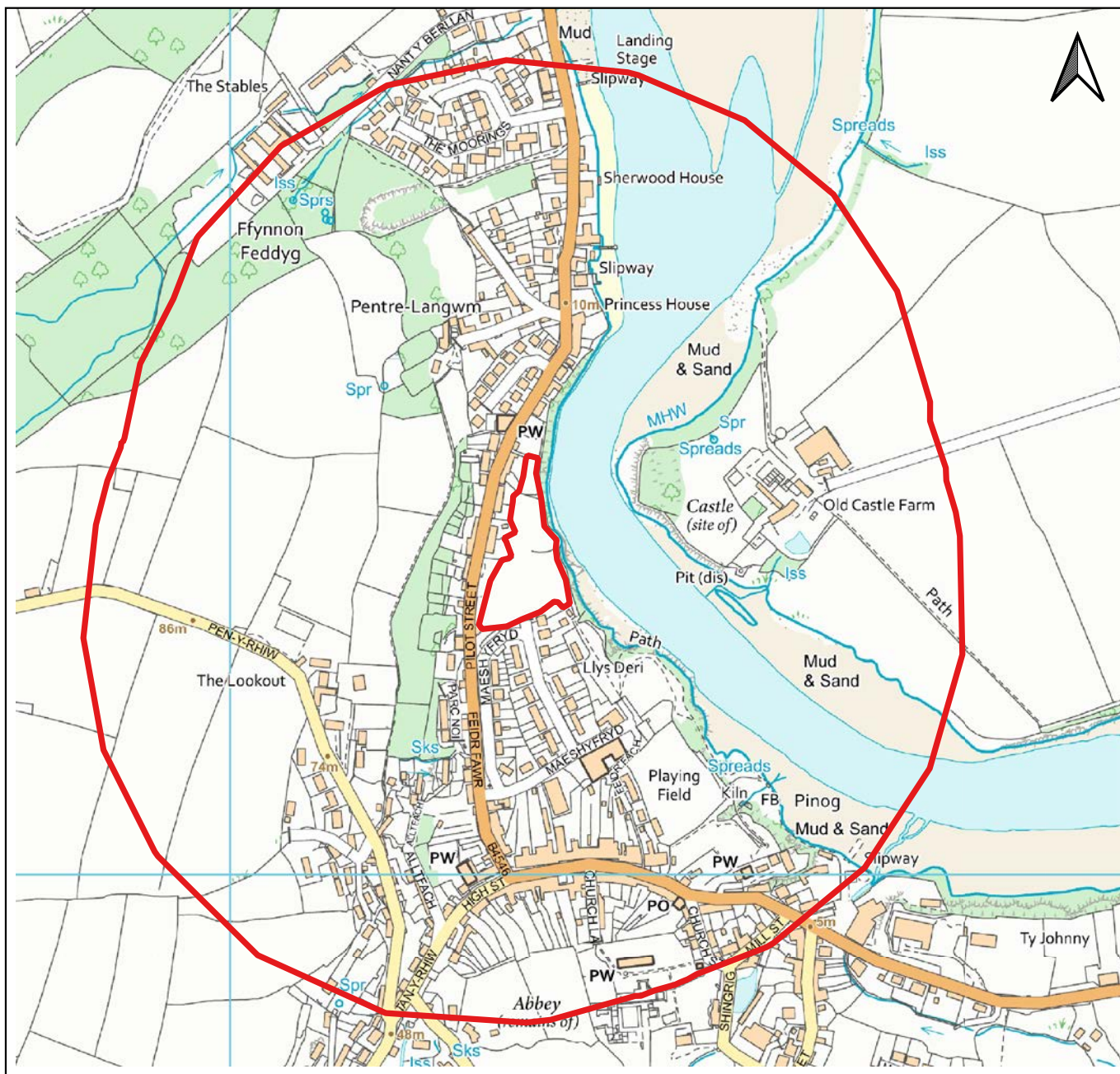
1972 7255 OS72\_137 036

1972 7434 OS74\_004 006



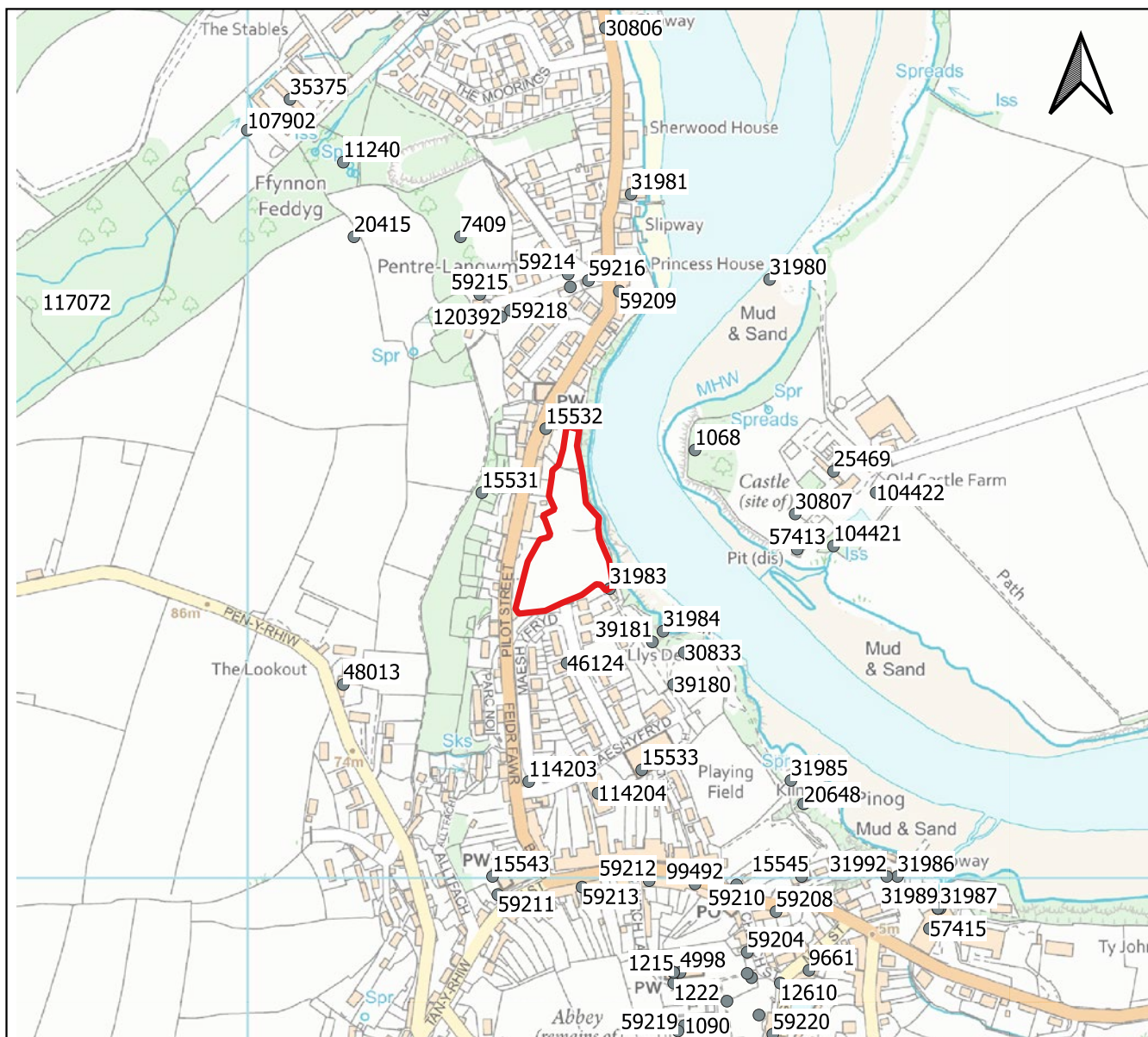
0 2.5 5 km

Figure 1. Site location.



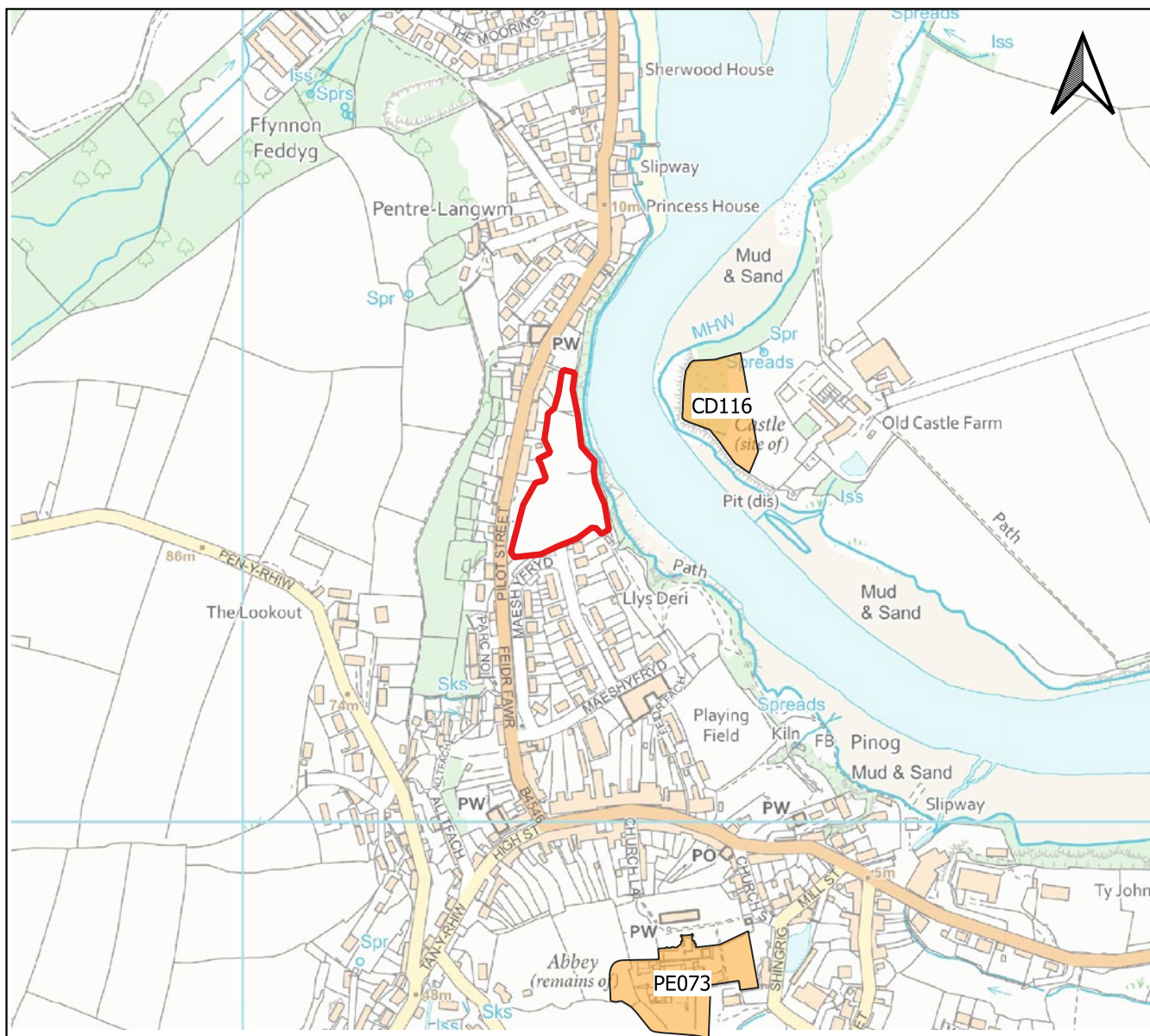
0 100 m

Figure 2. Proposed development site within 0.5km search area.



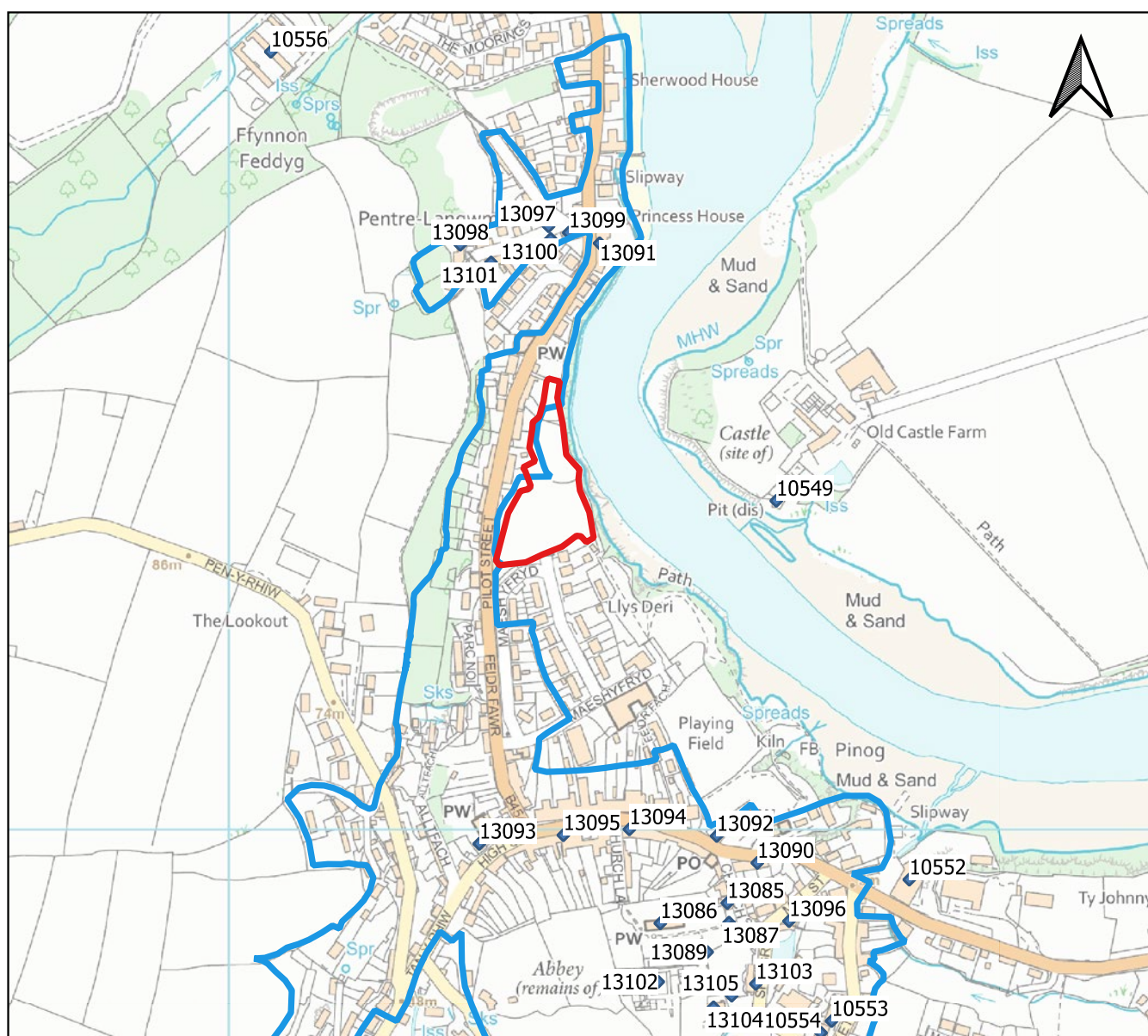
0 100 m

Figure 3. HER's within search area.



0 100 m

Figure 4. Scheduled Monuments within search area.



0 100 m Figure 5. Listed buildings and Conservation Area within search area.



Figure 6. Registered Historic Landscape - Lower Teifi Valley.



0 100 m

Figure 7. Historic Landscape Characterisation Area - St Dogmael.



Figure 8. 2nd class map of the parish of St Dogmells, Pembrokeshire, 1838.



0 100 m



Figure 9. Lidar 1m dtm - Hillshade.



Plate 1: Proposed Development Site from Pilot Street, View to NE



Plate 2 : Proposed Development Site, View to SE



Plate 3: Southern end of Proposed Development Site, View to S



Plate 4: Northern end of Proposed Development Site, View to S



Plate 5: E-W Wall through the centre of the Proposed Development Site, View to N



Plate 6: “L” Shaped Bank, Southern end of Site, View to SW



Plate 7: View to Old Castle Mound (CD116) from Proposed Development Site, View to E



Plate 8: Abandoned, Corrugated Lean-to building, South-East Corner of Site, View to S



Plate 9: Former Entrance to Site from Cycle/Footpath, View to W



Plate 10: View to Old Castle Mound (CD116) and Limekiln (LB 10549) from Cycle/Footpath, View to SE



Plate 11: Maesyrafon and attached Cottages (LB 13098), View to NW



Plate 12: View from Maesyrafon and attached Cottages (LB 13098) to Site with Clydfan (LB 13101) in foreground, View to SE



Plate 13: Mount Pleasant (LB 13092), View to E



Plate 14: View from Mount Pleasant (LB 13092) to Site, View to NW



Plate 15: Cannon House (LB 13095), View to SSE



Plate 16: View from Cannon House (LB 13095) towards Site, View to N



Plate 17: No.3 Finch Street (LB 13090), View to SE



Plate 18: View from No.3 Finch Street towards Site, View to NW



Plate 19: St. Thomas' Church (LB 13086), View to NW



Plate 20: View of St. Dogmaels Abbey (PE073) and St. Thomas' Church (background) towards Site, View to N



Plate 21: Lychgate and Steps to Churchyard at St Thomas Church (LB 13087); and Former Bier House (LB 13088), View to W



Plate 22: View from Lychgate (LB 13087) and Bier House (LB 13088) towards Site, showing Church House (LB 13085), first on the left, View to NE



Plate 23: View from Old Castle Mound (CD116) towards site, View to W



Plate 24: View through vegetation from Old Castle Mound (CD116) towards site, View to W



Plate 25: View from Limekiln (LB 10549) towards Site, View to NW

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