

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Maes y Graig, Puncheston**

Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment



By

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## **Appendix I** HER Gazetteer

## Summary

In April 2021 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned to carry out a Settings Assessment (SA) and a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) associated with a proposed erection of a dwelling and garage in land adjacent Maes y Graig, Puncheston SA62 5RN.

The results indicate that while the proposed development may have an indirect impact over the settings of the selected monuments, the magnitude of the impact is in every single case slight to negligible and mitigated by the sympathetic character of the proposed dwelling.

The proposed development will have a direct impact over PRN 7822. The latter is documented in cartographic maps dating back to the 1840s. It is suggested that a watching brief is carried out during groundworks associated with the development to be able to preserve by record part of the structure that would be otherwise damaged. While designs for the north and east of the property – areas potentially containing physical evidence relating to Castell Mael and its setting – envisage the presence of a garden, it is recommended that the watching brief also considers any groundworks in the area – e.g. during the erection of the fence.

## Crynodeb

Ym mis Ebrill 2021, comisiynwyd Archaeology Wales i gynnal Asesiad Lleoliad ac Asesiad Desg mewn cysylltiad â'r gwaith arfaethedig i adeiladu preswylfa a garej ger Maes y Graig, Puncheston SA62 5RN.

Mae'r canlyniadau'n dangos, er y gall y datblygiad arfaethedig gael effaith anuniongyrchol ar leoliad yr henebion dethol, maint yr effaith ym mhob un achos yw bach iawn i ddibwys ac mae'n cael ei lliniaru gan gymeriad priodol y breswylfa arfaethedig.

Bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith uniongyrchol ar PRN 7822. Mae'r olaf wedi'i ddogfennu mewn mapiau cartograffeg sy'n dyddio'n ôl i'r 1840au. Awgrymir y dylid cynnal briff gwyllo yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad er mwyn cadw ar gofnod ddarn o'r strwythur a fyddai'n cael ei ddifrodi fel arall. Tra bod dyluniadau ar gyfer rhan ogleddol a dwyreiniol yr eiddo - ardaloedd sydd o bosibl yn cynnwys tystiolaeth ffisegol sy'n gysylltiedig â Chastell Mael a'i leoliad - yn rhagweld presenoldeb gardd, argymhellir bod y briff gwyllo hefyd yn ystyried unrhyw waith tir yn yr ardal - e.e. yn ystod y gwaith o osod y ffens.

## STAGE I

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. In April 2021, Mr Richard Park commissioned Archaeology Wales (AW) to carry out a Settings Assessment (SA) and a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) associated with the proposed erection of a dwelling and garage in land adjacent Maes y Graig, Puncheston SA62 5RN - NGR SN 00916 29772.
- 1.2. The SA focuses on the assessment of the impact that the proposed development may have on the following assets and its settings: PE232 Castell y Mael, PE514 Parc Maen Llwyd Standing Stone, PE513 Carreg Quoitan Standing Stone, and St Mary's Church.
- 1.3. The DBA focuses on the examination of sub-surface features that may exist within the proposed development 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 to the west of Puncheston, and it is bounded to the east and southeast by Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276), to the west and northwest by the highway, and south and southwest by Maes Y Graig. The proposed development area measures c 597m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.2. The underlying geology is defined by Arenig Rocks - mudstone, siltstone, sandstone - formed during the Ordovician Period. No superficial soils are recorded for this region (BGS 2021).

### 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 Update 2017).

### 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. This assessment considers the following:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within 500m radius of the proposed development site (Figure 2).
  - Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within 500m radius (Figure 2).
  - 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).
  - Aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery
  - Place-name evidence.
  - 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 26 records. One entry is located within the bounds of the proposed development: Cas Mal cottage PRN 7822. 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)*

5.2. Prehistoric activity in the community of Puncteston is present mostly in the form of earthworks, drystone walls and other features. However, most of these features have not been excavated though are present in the form of outcrops evidenced during aerial photography and walk over surveys (Trysor 2012).

5.3. Two significant Neolithic features are known to exist in the community of Puncteston. The first one is a causeway enclosure - Banc Du (NPRN 308024)<sup>1</sup> - first known in the Welsh territory. The second one is a largely dilapidated chambered tomb - The Altar (PRN 305211), located south of the village of Puncteston, in Colston.

5.4. The region records more than nine funerary sites and two settlement sites of Bronze Age chronologies (Trysor 2012). Parc Lan Cairn is one of the most notable barrow examples, being 14m in diameter and standing to a meter in height. Other examples include the barrow cemetery located in Mynydd Castlebythe.

5.5. Two large standing stones are located within the search area for this report: Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514, PRN 1287; NPRN 304466) and Carreig Quoitan (PE513; PRN 1531; NPRN 304361).

5.6. Iron Age hillforts are a prominent landscape feature of Pembrokeshire. In the community of Puncteston, at least 10 sites are known to exist. Castell Mael (PE232)<sup>2</sup> may be said to be of Iron Age chronologies, although no conclusive evidence exists to support this interpretation.

*Roman (AD 43 - c. AD 410)*

5.7. The Roman occupation of the region is not well understood, however sets of evidence demonstrate the presence of Roman activity and exchange and trade between Roman and local populations. In some instances, Roman

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<sup>1</sup> The monument has been subjected to aerial recognisance - see <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/308024/images>

<sup>2</sup> This historic asset is examined on section 6.



coinage, pottery and other elements are found in Iron Age sites (Trysor 2012). What appears evident is that the Iron Age Hillforts are deserted during Roman chronologies in favour of farmsteads and settlements.

#### Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 - 1536)

- 5.8. Little is known about the Early Medieval period in the community of Puncheston. It is recorded that the area belonged to the cantref of Cemaes and the commote of Uwch Nyfer. In the village of Puncheston, the only evidence relating to Early Medieval times is located within St Mary's Parish Church (PRN 12570) in the form of an inscribed stone (PRN 1288) with the following writing 'CUNISCUS FILI NEMAGLI'.
- 5.9. The Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, time in which the control of the cantref of Cemaes takes place. In the village of Puncheston, Castell Mael (PRN 1275) is thought to have been a medieval earthwork castle. The latter is fully described in Section 6 of this report as it is a designated asset.
- 5.10. St Mary's Parish Church (PRN 12570) is known to be of medieval origin as noted by documents referencing it in 1326. The church was rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see PRN 15265), and it is located within a square churchyard adjacent to Castell Mael (PRN 1275) and the proposed development site.
- 5.11. Three area of common land of medieval origins are also documented within the applied search area: Allt Gran (PRN 13964), Caes Mael Graig (PRN 13960) and Puncheston Common (PRN 13959).<sup>3</sup>

#### Post-Medieval (1536 - 1899)

- 5.12. The religious history of the region was rather eventful in post-medieval times and led to the construction of chapels which still standing to date.
- 5.13. While the Quaker movement had been free to establish meetings during the Commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell, the situation changed with the restoration of the monarchy. This led to the imprisonment of many Quakers - e.g. ten people from the community of Puncheston were imprisoned by 1661.
- 5.14. The growth of non-conformism, and the break of Calvinistic Methodist congregations from the Church of England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century led to the construction of many chapels. Examples of this are Smyrna (PRN 18214) and Bethel (PRN 18217), both constructed in 1827 in the village of Puncheston.
- 5.15. The results obtained during the search into the HER records, note the presence of two quarries (PRNs 18226 and 18230). While the area remained largely rural in post-medieval times, these quarries reflect the industrial activity happening in neighbouring areas.

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<sup>3</sup> See Historic map regression for details.

- 5.16. The rural nature of the area is echoed by the density of farmsteads and cottages resulting from the search into the HERs. Seven farmsteads are recorded including PRNs 119388-94. The results also highlight the presence of two cottage (PRN 59757-8), and a dwelling (PRN 7822).

Modern 1899-

- 5.17. The community of Puncheston became a significant place for WW2. The area was used during the latest part of WW2 as an area to train the invasion army in advance of D-Day (Trysor 2012).
- 5.18. A war memorial is located within the bounds of St Mary's church. The war memorial (PRN 117027) commemorates those killed during the events of WW1 and WW2.
- 5.19. A camp (PRN 109328) was established for the 701<sup>st</sup> and 738<sup>th</sup> Medium Tank Battalions arriving from the United States in 1944.

Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS)

- 5.20. No objects are recorded within the search area.

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

- 6.1. Three Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are located within the applied search area: PE232 Castell y Mael, PE514 Parc Maen Llwyd Standing Stone, and PE513 Carreg Quoitan Standing Stone.
- 6.2. Castell y Mael (PE232) has traditionally been interpreted as either the remains of an Iron Age fort or a medieval earthwork castle. The feature is located within a promontory at 150m AOD. The site is levelled to the north and west, areas which are defended by a 2.8m high bank and ditch. The latter is well preserved though a lane occupied its course to the north. No defences exist to the east and south, probably results of the protection offered by the existing topography and the River Anghof. The feature's interior is around 80m and has been disturbed by a former school and current dwelling and ancillary buildings. The scheduling document indicates that the monument is of national significance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, organisation and defence. The site is key within the wider medieval landscape.
- 6.3. Parc Maen Llwyd Standing Stone (PE514): not much information is available about the standing stone. It is located in a private garden and stands to a height of 2.5m. It is assumed to be of Bronze Age date.
- 6.4. Carreg Quoitan Standing Stone (PE513): the stone stands to a height of 2m. it is incorporated into a boundary bank and it is assumed to be of Bronze Age date.

## **7. Listed Buildings (LB) (Figure 4)**

- 7.1. Two listed buildings are located within the applied search area: The White Hart (LB 25868; PRN 59757), and Ty Newydd (LB 25867; PRN 59756).
- 7.2. The White Hart (LB 25868; PRN 59757) is late 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage, formerly an inn, significant for its large external chimney breast. The building is listed as it represents the traditional architecture of the area. The building is Grade II listed.
- 7.3. Ty Newydd (LB 25867; PRN 59756) is a 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage, characterised by painted rubble stone, and with modern additions (e.g. asbestos roof). The building is Grade II listed and it is protected as it represents traditions of architecture typical of the area.

## **8. The Landscape (Figures 5-7)**

- 8.1. No Registered Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas or Registered Parks and Gardens are located within or adjacent to the applied search area.
- 8.2. Landmap Characterisation Area establishes the following: 'Casmael is a very small, built-up aspect area (0.1117 sq km) representing the village of Puncheston (Casmael). This is a nucleation with medieval origins around a church and earthwork castle. However, development is mainly 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century and unplanned, largely comprising ribbon development along the roads leading into the village. The majority of the 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings are stone-built, while later housing is mainly semi-detached. Other buildings include a school and a sewage works.'

## **9. Map regression (Figure 6-7)**

### **Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of Puncheston parish in the County of Pembroke, 1842**

- 9.1. This map edition clearly evidences the non-planned nucleated settlement pattern of the village. The majority of houses/farmsteads appear to be located along Park Avenue.
- 9.2. By 1842, two congregational spaces are documented: St Mary's Church (NPRN 421246) and Bethel Chapel (NPRN 11759; PRN 18217).
- 9.3. The proposed development area is at this point labelled as plot 187. The latter has mixed uses. Toward the south of it the area is arable and has a homestead, while toward the north the land is used for pasture. Plot 187 is occupied by Francis Williams and the land belongs to the Trustees of Sir John Owen. A small building is also located to the north (PRN 7822).
- 9.4. The wider landscape is characterised by Puncheston Common (PRN 13959) and by several 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed fields dividing what is still otherwise a very defined medieval landscape.

### **OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1889, 1:2,500**

- 9.5. While there are no substantial changes between the tithe map and this map edition, the latter offers a much greater detail.
- 9.6. This map documents Castell Mael earthworks (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276) occupied by a school on top. All congregational spaces documented in the tithe map are still visible and one further chapel is recorded for the first time in cartographic sources. This is Smyrna Baptist Chapel (NPRN 10971; PRN 18214). Further detail is also provided regarding the built environment of the area (e.g. smithy).
- 9.7. While it is clear that the proposed development area is occupied by at least a building (PRN 7822) and a number of intersecting footpaths.

### **OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1907, 1:2,500**

- 9.8. No substantial details are recorded in this map edition. In the grand scheme of things, the 1907 map is more detailed showing the network of footpaths that is present in and around Castell Mael earthworks (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276).
- 9.9. Two small, annexed holdings are present within the proposed development area, probably the same structures documented in the 1889 map edition. The latter still present in subsequent OS map editions until the 1970s<sup>4</sup>. While the demolition date is not known, it is suggested to have been sometime between the 1970s and 1980s. Section 11 will document a number of aerial photographs dating to the 1980s onwards; photographs where the holding is no longer present.

## **10. LiDAR imagery (Figure 8)**

- 10.1. LiDAR data 2m DTM was processed (Hillshade) to observe the presence/absence of sub-surface remains within or around the development area. However, no close inspection was possible at the time due to the lack of data precision (2m).
- 10.2. The results highlight the reasons for the positioning of Castell Mael earthworks (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276), in the summit overlooking the river valley to the east.

## **11. Aerial Photographs**

- 11.1. 1975 7586 OS75\_208 343: This is a vertical black and white photograph shows the village of Puncteston and surrounding landscape. Due to the altitude at which the photograph was taken it is not possible to discern any detail regarding the proposed development area.

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<sup>4</sup> HER records note that PRN 7822 was, in 1977, used as a storage shed.

- 11.2. c. mid 1970s, photo provided by client (Plate 23). This oblique, colour image shows the village of Puncheston, looking SW. The proposed development area is at the very left edge of the image. The site appears to have several substantial trees growing on it, and a round roofed barn can be seen adjacent to the Maes Y Graig farm buildings.
- 11.3. 1980 8003 MAL1180 059: This is a vertical black and white photograph shows the village of Puncheston and surrounding landscape. Not much detail can be discerned but it appears that a long farm relating structure is located abutting the existing one of the farm buildings of Maes Y Graig. A similar situation is portrayed in image 1983 8301 JAS3583 159, and 1992 9203 Geonex 5792 149.
- 11.4. c.1998-2000, photo provided by client (Plate 24). This is an oblique, colour image of Maes Y Graig farm and the development area. The development area has a round roofed green hay barn to the rear of the Maes Y Graig farm buildings while the rest of the area appears to be overgrown with shrubs.

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

- 12.1. A site visit was carried out on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 2021. The weather was sunny, and visibility was good.
- 12.2. The survey commenced at the proposed development area. The latter had a flattened surface with building material originating from the demolition of the long farm building noted on the aerial photographs in Section 11. This was metal a corrugated metal roofed hay barn. Some building stone, piled up in the SW corner of the site, also originated from this building.
- 12.3. While most of the area is currently covered by crushed stone and building debris, the NE corner of the site showed evidence of not having previously been impacted (at as far back as there are records for this area).
- 12.4. The proposed site is bounded to the north, east and south by hedgerows which are, at a maximum, 1m high. The farm complex defines the western and southwestern boundary of the plot.
- 12.5. Generally, views toward the village are obscured by the topography and by the existing vegetation. However, the site has clear views towards the Preseli mountains.
- 12.6. St Mary's Church (NPRN 421246; PRN 15265) is located 45m WSW from the proposed development. Despite the church being located on higher ground, it is still not possible to view the historic asset from the site as views to it are blocked by the adjacent farm complex.

- 12.7. The church stands in the centre of the graveyard in a dominant position, to be seen and heard from different regions of the village. The church yard is bounded to the south and southeast by the main village road.
- 12.8. Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276) is located less than 25m east of the development. Tree cover existing adjacent and within the asset obscure any clear views towards it. Despite it, only a footpath and a hedgerow separate the asset from the proposed site.
- 12.9. Carreig Quoitan (PE513; NPRN 304361; PRN 1531) lies in a higher topographic position, more than half a kilometre away from the proposed site. The standing stone or its setting is not likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
- 12.10. Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514; NRPN 304466; PRN 1287) is located on private land, and it was therefore not accessed. However, potential indirect impacts were assessed from a nearby position, asserting that the site is at the opposite end of the Puncheston.

## STAGE III

### 13. Assessment of value and setting assessment

13.1. Stage I of the present report established that the following historic assets would be subjected to a setting assessment as they may be affected by the proposed development<sup>5</sup>:

- Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276);
- Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514; NRPN 304466; PRN 1287);
- Carreig Quoitan (PE513; NPRN 304361; PRN 1531);
- St Mary's Church (NPRN 421246; PRN 15265)

13.2. Following the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) it has been determined that the value of these settings is in every single case High<sup>6</sup>.

#### **Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276)**

13.3. It has already been noted that the asset's value is considered High as it has the potential to develop new understandings of settlement, organisation, and warfare in medieval times.

13.4. While the site has not been subjected to intrusive initiatives and has therefore remained undated, its positioning and morphology allow us to make inferences of its date, function, and setting.

13.5. During Stage II of the present report, it has been noted that Puncheston and its surroundings echo its medieval origins. This is not only inferred by noting the presence of Castell Mael or of St Mary's Church, but also taking into consideration the village morphology and surrounding landscape. Whilst the latter has been heavily altered during enclosure events, its medieval origins are still well attested – e.g. Puncheston common. Post-medieval and modern activity in the area has also influenced the character of the village, although overall it has remained a rural setting characterised by an overall sense of tranquillity.

13.6. Castell Mael has been impacted to a large degree with the construction of a school on its summit, and by the development of a network of footpaths along its perimeter. The scheduling polygon takes into consideration its immediate setting, however, it may be noted that the scheduling area is only 9m to the east of the proposed development area. A detailed examination of this situation as well as its possible impact over the asset and its setting is offered in Stage III and IV of this report.

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<sup>5</sup> In consultation with Cadw and DAT-DC.

<sup>6</sup> Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objective.

- 13.7. The topography of the area would have been key in the selection of the area to build the asset. The latter is built in a promontory and has long distant views to the E, N and S. Its prominent position in the abovementioned areas is so marked that the asset only has clear bank and ditches to its west. While views toward the village are not highlighted, its position in a promontory echoes its dominance over the surrounding landscape.

**Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514; NRPN 304466; PRN 1287)**

- 13.8. This standing stone is also considered of High Value, not only because it is a Scheduled Monument but also because it is 'likely to retain significant archaeological deposits and enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices' (Cadw Scheduling Report).
- 13.9. Alike many other standing stones, its function is unknown. Yet, at the very least, it could be said that by their very nature, standing stones act as landmarks and may probably act as markers in the landscape.
- 13.10. An assessment of its setting is deemed problematic on the small scale as it is not directly associated with other sources of evidence dating to late prehistoric chronologies. However, if considering a larger scale, it could be argued that it forms part of the wider Bronze Age landscape which includes places such as Mynydd Castlebythe.
- 13.11. The setting of Parc Maen Lwyd has been heavily altered (including its sensory experience) by its positioning in a private garden.

**Carreig Quoitan (PE513; NPRN 304361; PRN 1531)**

- 13.12. This designated asset is considered of High Value as it has the potential to retain associated subsurface remains.
- 13.13. Similarly to that said for Parc Maen Lwyd, the function and setting of the standing stone is difficult to pinpoint. However, it appears clearly related to a wider prehistoric landscape together with March Barrow (PE341), and Fagwr-Fran Standing Stone (PE340).
- 13.14. The asset position allows clear views toward the Preseli mountains and its immediate setting is characterised by a sense of tranquillity and remoteness. On this particular case, its position may have also been selected for its advantaged views toward the valley and adjacent hills.

**St Mary's Church (NPRN 421246; PRN 15265)**

- 13.15. While reconstructed during post-medieval times, St Mary's Church runs back to at least the 1300s and should be understood as the core from which the village of Puncheston has developed through time.
- 13.16. As a parish church, St Mary's church has been throughout its history a focal point and a centre for congregation of the inhabitants of the village. It is built in a dominant position to be seen and heard, and easily accessed



through Park Avenue crossing the village core. Its façade is positioned ENE, and its belltower at the opposite gable end.

## STAGE IV

### 14. The proposed development (Figure 9)

14.1. The development proposal is for the erection of a dwelling and garage. Current development designs foresee the erection of the house at the SE corner of the site close to Maes Y Graig. The garden and most of the development area will be enclosed with a timber fence.

14.2. The current design statement estates that:

*The current proposal will retain the existing access to the highway with a disabled access leading up to the front door [...] Along the frontage will be a low welsh stone wall and from the property along the eastern side of the rear garden will be a timber garden fence with landscaping to screen.*

*The materials proposed for the building is a mix of traditionally used materials vernacular to the area. There will be a traditional slate roof with bookended imitation chimney stacks, which is a prominent feature within Puncheston. The finish of the external walls will be painted smooth cement render, with stone quoins to the front elevation and stone sills which will give a nice contrast and aesthetically pleasing finish. The building has been designed to have a simple front elevation with a central entrance porch with windows either side. The first-floor windows mirror the ground floor which is like other dwellings in the village.*

### 15. Desk based assessment results - assessment of direct impact

15.1. This study has considered all results obtained within 500m of the proposed development. This has resulted into 26 HER records, three Scheduled Monuments, and two 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 of Puncheston, while giving us sufficient understandings to establish the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

15.2. Cartographic sources confirm the presence of a cottage (PRN 7822) in the proposed development area going as far back as 1842. This structure is recorded in the HER as one used for storage in 1977. While the date of demolition is not clear, cartographic sources and aerial photography suggest that it may have been demolished sometime before 1985.

15.3. In order to assess the impact that the development may have over known archaeology, its outline has been overlayed in historic maps, highlighting that only a small portion of the historic cottage (PRN 7822) may be impacted by the proposed development.

- 15.4. The asset's value is considered Low and the magnitude of the impact that development may have over the asset is considered Slight. However, given that the building may predate the 1840s<sup>7</sup>, it is recommended that a watching brief is carried out during the creation of the footings for the structure. This will allow PRN 7822 to be further understood and contextualised within the history of development of the area.
- 15.5. Furthermore, it is significant to note that Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276) is adjacent to the proposed development site. Whilst the site falls outside the scheduling polygon, the possibility of encountering remains associated with the asset or its setting during groundworks cannot be discarded. It is worth noting that no other impacts have been observed for the areas north and east of the development. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief is carried out in the areas that may be subjected to groundworks.

## **16. Settings assessment - assessment of indirect impacts**

- 16.1. The present report has considered the impact that the following assets and their setting may have due to the proposed development:
- Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276);
  - Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514; NRPN 304466; PRN 1287);
  - Carreig Quoitan (PE513; NPRN 304361; PRN 1531);
  - St Mary's Church (NPRN 421246; PRN 15265)
- 16.2. In every single case, the assets have been considered of High Value.
- 16.3. Castell Mael (PE232; NPRN 304467; PRN1276) is located just a few meters to the east of the proposed development. While the development does not fall within the scheduling polygon, it can be said that the development will have an impact over its immediate setting and may also have an impact on the asset itself.
- 16.4. It therefore noted that the proposed development may result in the assets and its setting being physically slightly altered, therefore, considering the scale and severity of the impact Minor, resulting with a magnitude of impact being Slight/Moderate.
- 16.5. Indirect impacts and impacts over its setting have also been considered. As noted in previous sections, the setting of the monument is considered the promontory itself, the views it offers, as well as the surrounding landscape more widely; one that echoes the significance that the area had in medieval times. While its wider setting has been conserved through time and only slightly altered in post-medieval and modern chronologies, its immediate setting has been heavily altered by the

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<sup>7</sup> The building is already depicted in the Tithe map of 1842.

construction of the school on its summit, and by the network of footpaths surrounding it.

- 16.6. The proposed development, while potentially having a direct impact over the monument and its setting, it will only trigger Negligible change, meaning that the magnitude of the impact will be Neutral.
- 16.7. Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514; NRPN 304466; PRN 1287) and Carreig Quoitan (PE513; NPRN 304361; PRN 1531) are both standing stones of suggested Bronze Age chronologies. It has been noted that it is difficult to pinpoint the setting of standing stones given that they may have worked for different functions. In any case, it has been noted that when looking at the small scale, standing stones may have acted not only as landmarks but also as signalling methods for something existing nearby.
- 16.8. Taking into consideration the abovementioned suggestion, it is then possible to highlight that Parc Maen Lwyd (PE514; NRPN 304466; PRN 1287) immediate setting has been heavily altered during the development of the village, to the point in which the monument is currently sitting in a private garden. The monument can however be related to its wider setting, linking it to other sets of evidence of similar chronologies existing to the north and east of it. While this may be the case, the magnitude of the impact is considered Neutral.
- 16.9. A similar situation is given to Carreig Quoitan (PE513; NPRN 304361; PRN 1531). The latter is positioned in high ground and it is therefore plausible that the views it gathers are constituent of its setting. However, no views toward the development exist, making the magnitude of the impact Neutral.
- 16.10. St Mary's Church (NPRN 421246; PRN 15265) and its setting have also been considered. The setting of the church integrates the village itself and its rural surroundings as it acts as a congregational space. The church is also placed in a prominent position to make sure that it is seen and heard from different regions of the village. The proposed development will therefore have an impact over its setting; however the latter is considered of Negligible Change, therefore triggering a magnitude of the impact which is Slight.

## STAGE V

### 17. Conclusion and recommendations

- 17.1. The aim of the present report was to assess the impact that the development may have over possible sub-surface remains and over the setting of a number of selected designated assets.
- 17.2. It has already been noted that the proposed development will partly uncover the remains of PRN 7822. The latter is documented in all map editions up until the 1980s. While it is known that the cottage was already erected in 1842, the date for its original construction has remained unknown.
- 17.3. At present development designs highlight that most of the feature falls within the garden area and will therefore not be impacted by groundworks. However, it is deemed appropriate to carry out a watching brief during groundworks to preserve by record any remains relating to PRN 7822 that may be unearthed.
- 17.4. While groundworks are not expected in the eastern or northern areas of the development, the watching brief will also take into consideration the possible presence of remains/deposits relating directly to Castell Mael and its setting.
- 17.5. The proposed development design foresees the construction of a dwelling that morphologically as well as aesthetically harmonises with the surrounding built environment. This is seen as a positive contribution and one which will lessen the impact that the development will have over the setting of Castell Mael. A degree of screening is also expected in the form of a timber fence. The fence alongside existing vegetation will help preserving the sensory experience of the monument itself.
- 17.6. The proposed development is expected to have a Slight impact on the setting of St Mary's Church. However, it was noted during the site visit that the proposed development will be concealed behind Maes Y Graig and will therefore not have an impact associated with views towards and from the church. This is considered significant as the topographic position of the church is high, and it is therefore possible to suggest that views are a constituent element of the setting of the church.
- 17.7. Finally, the study has concluded that while the development may have an impact over the wider setting of Parc Maen Lwyd and Carreig Quoitan, the impact is Negligible.

### 18. Sources

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<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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

<http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/DMRB/vol11/index.htm>

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

Castell Mael - Scheduling report

<http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=469#>

British Listed Buildings

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

### Cartographic Sources

Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of Puncheston parish in the County of Pembroke 1842

OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1889, 1:2500

OS County Series Pembrokeshire 1907, 1:2500

OS Map 1970, 1:2500

### Aerial photographs

1975 7586 OS75\_208 343

1980 8003 MAL1180 059

1983 8301 JAS3583 159

1988 8804 ADAS383 012

1992 9203 Geonex 5792 149

1995 9564 OS95\_175 320

2000 Getmapping



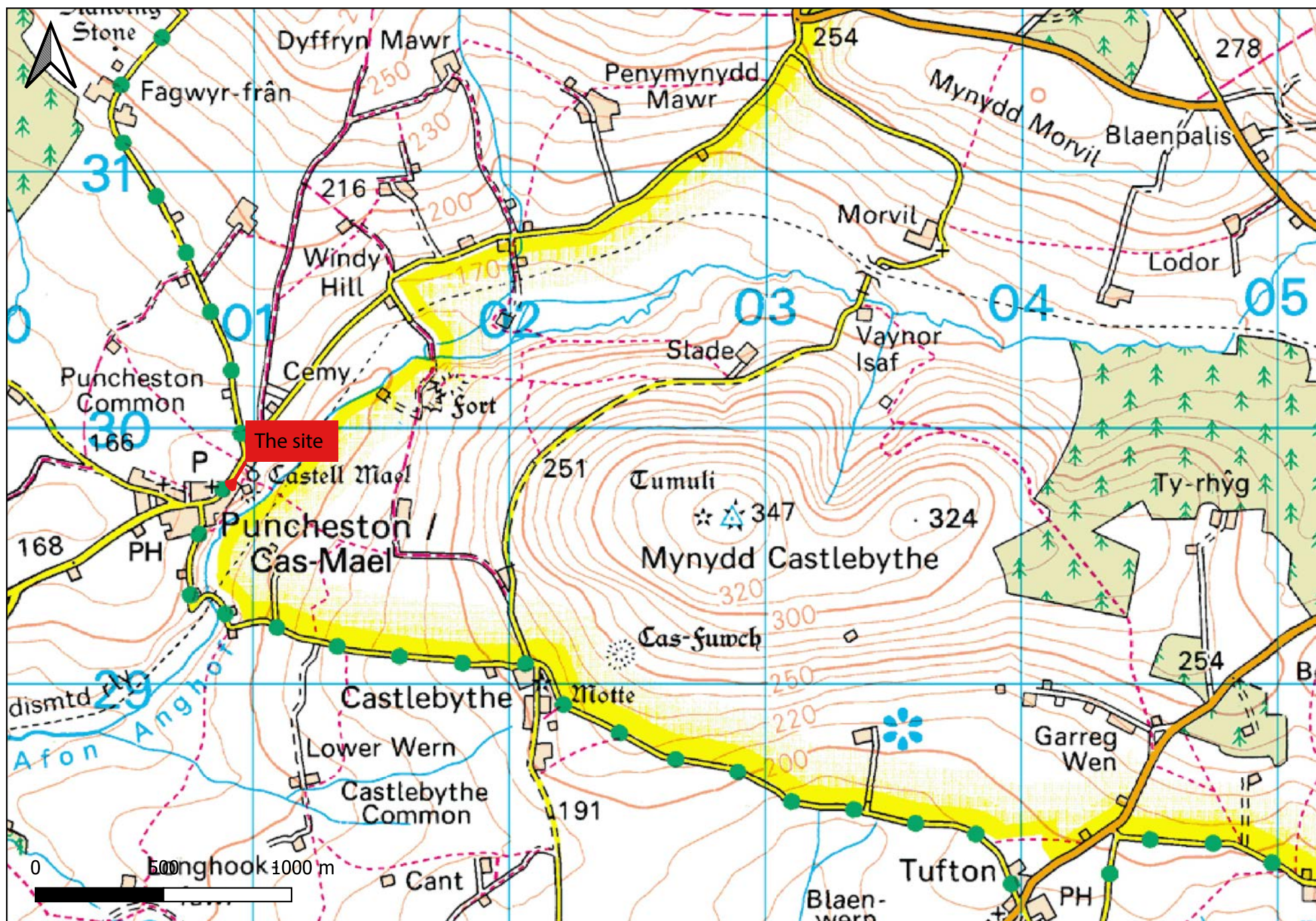


Figure 1. Site Location



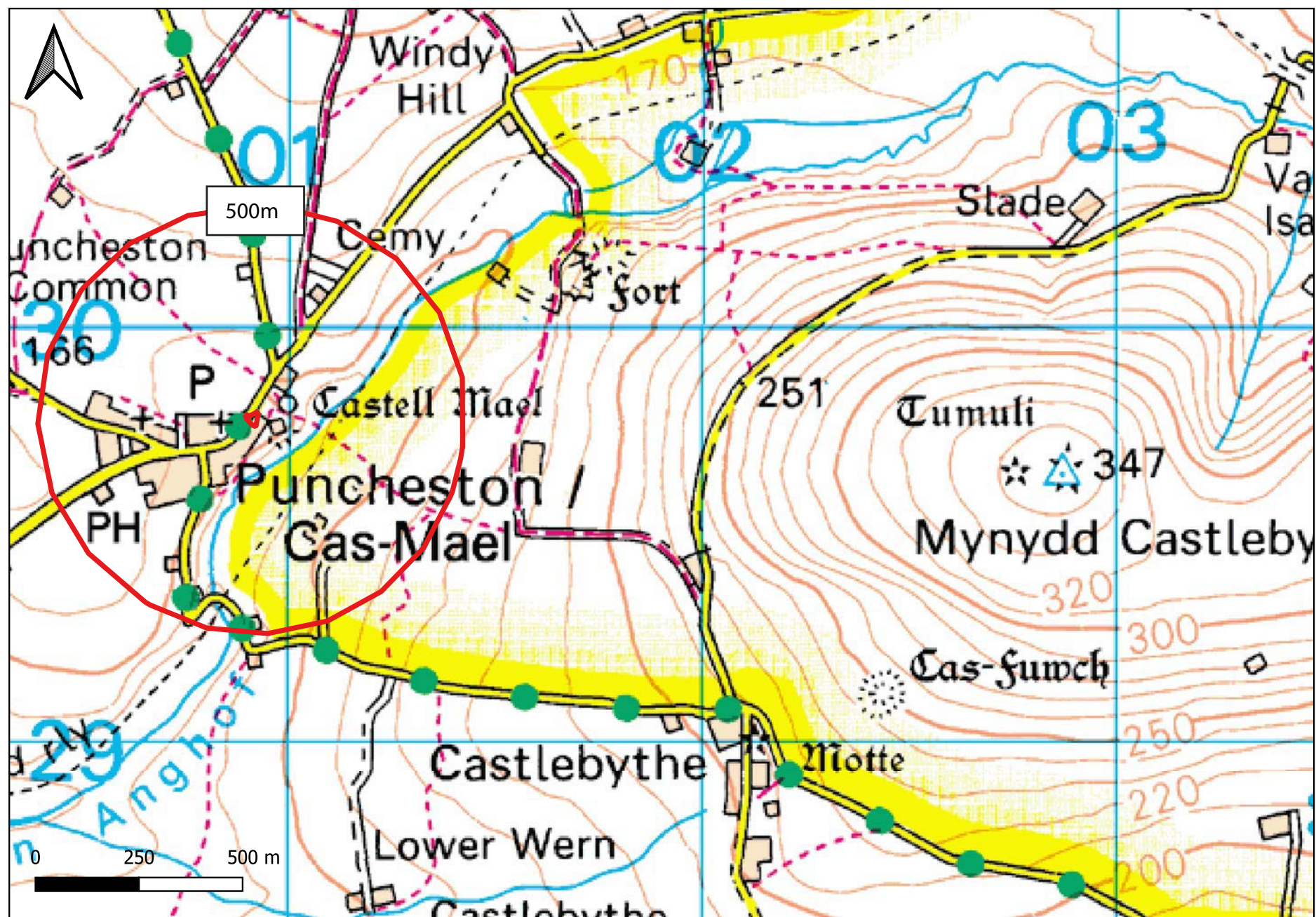


Figure 2. Applied search area.



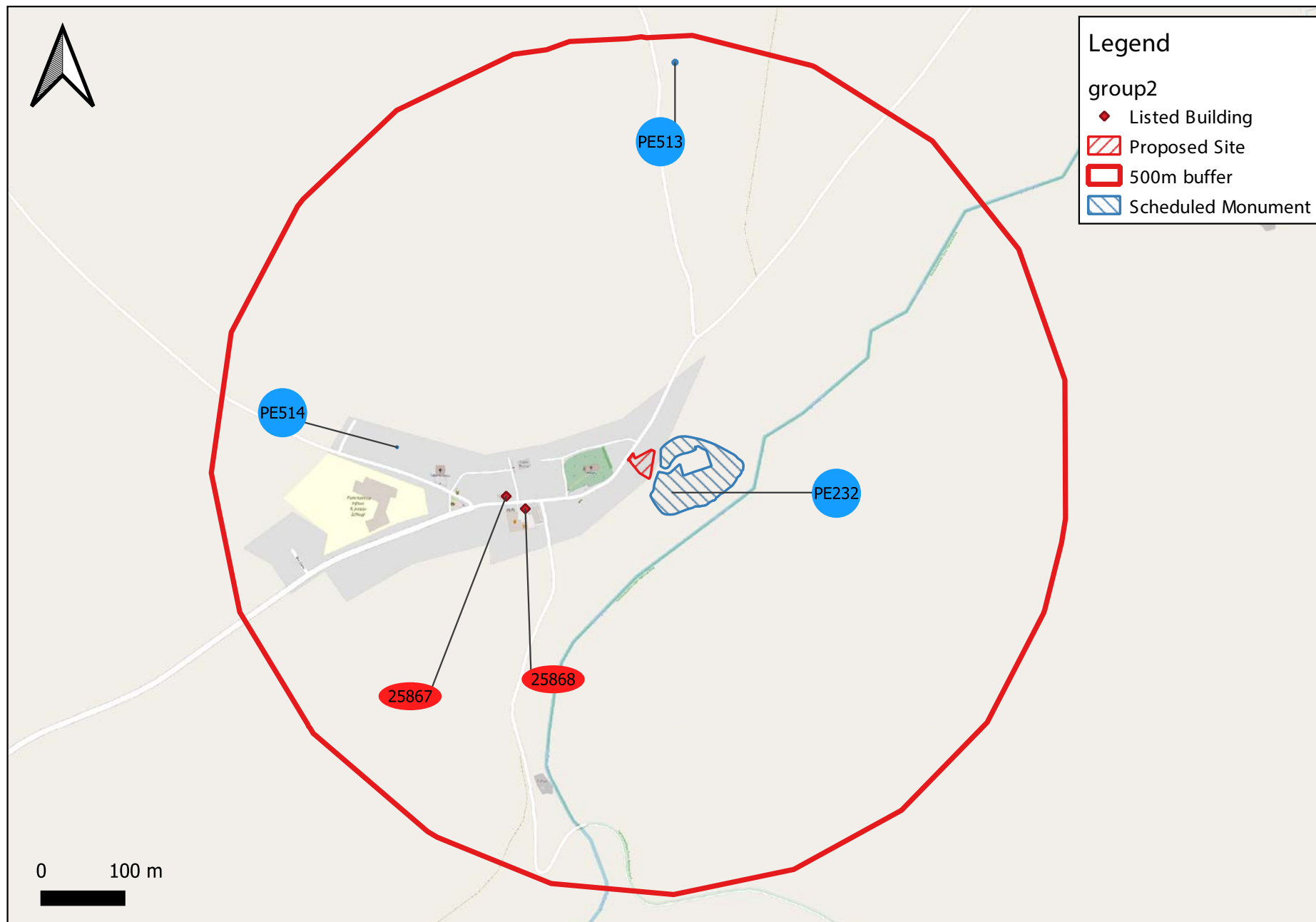


Figure 4. Designated data within search area.



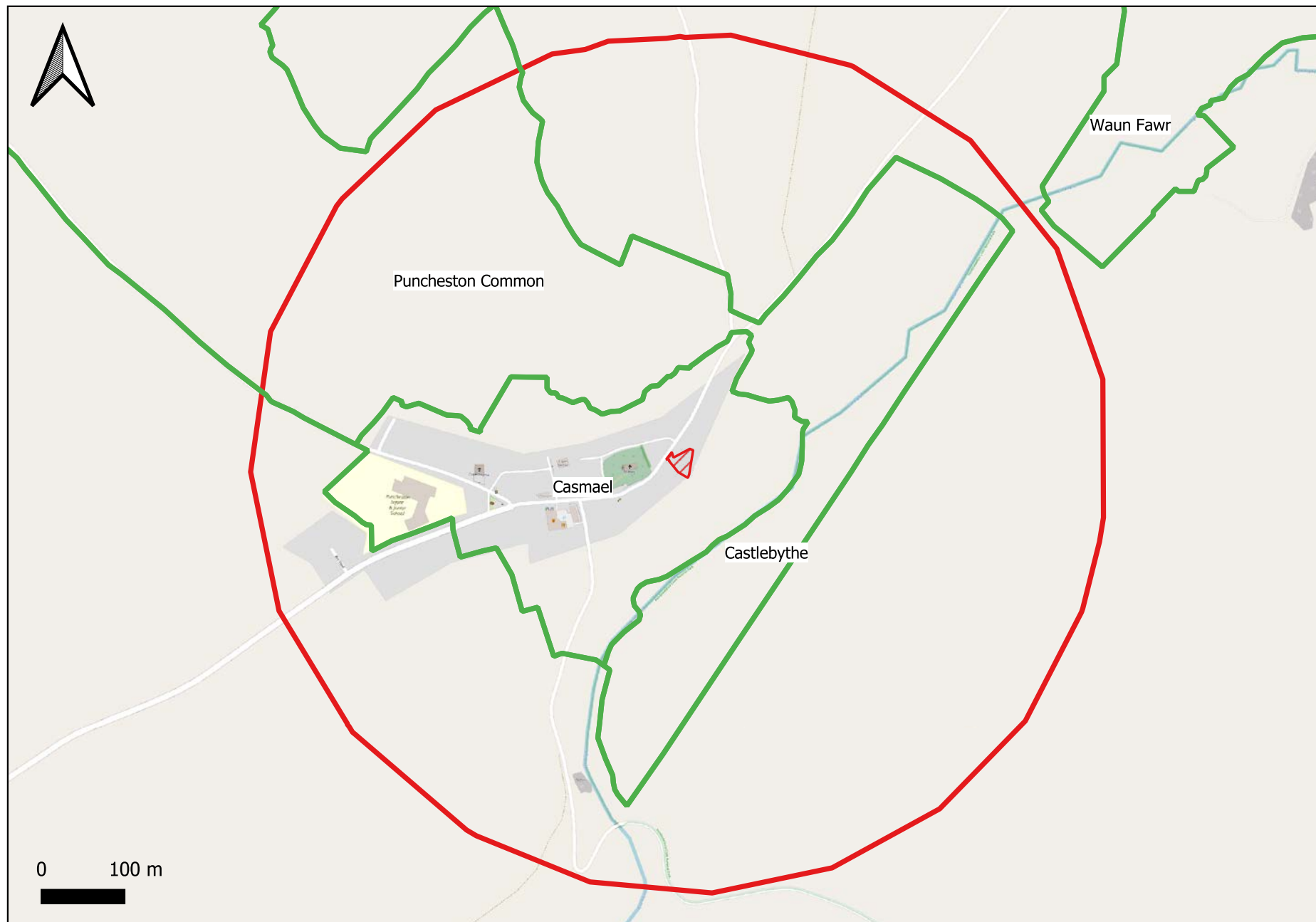
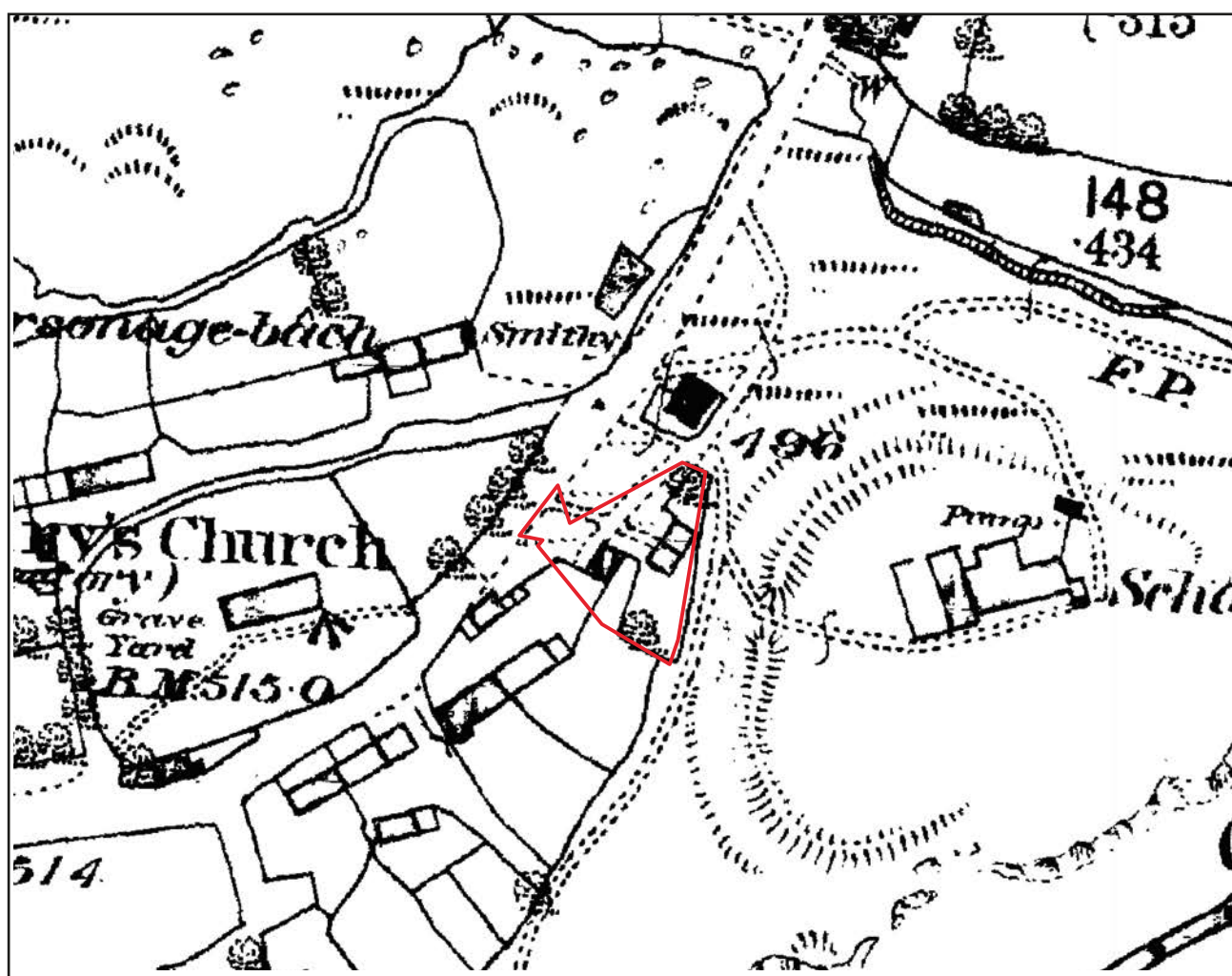
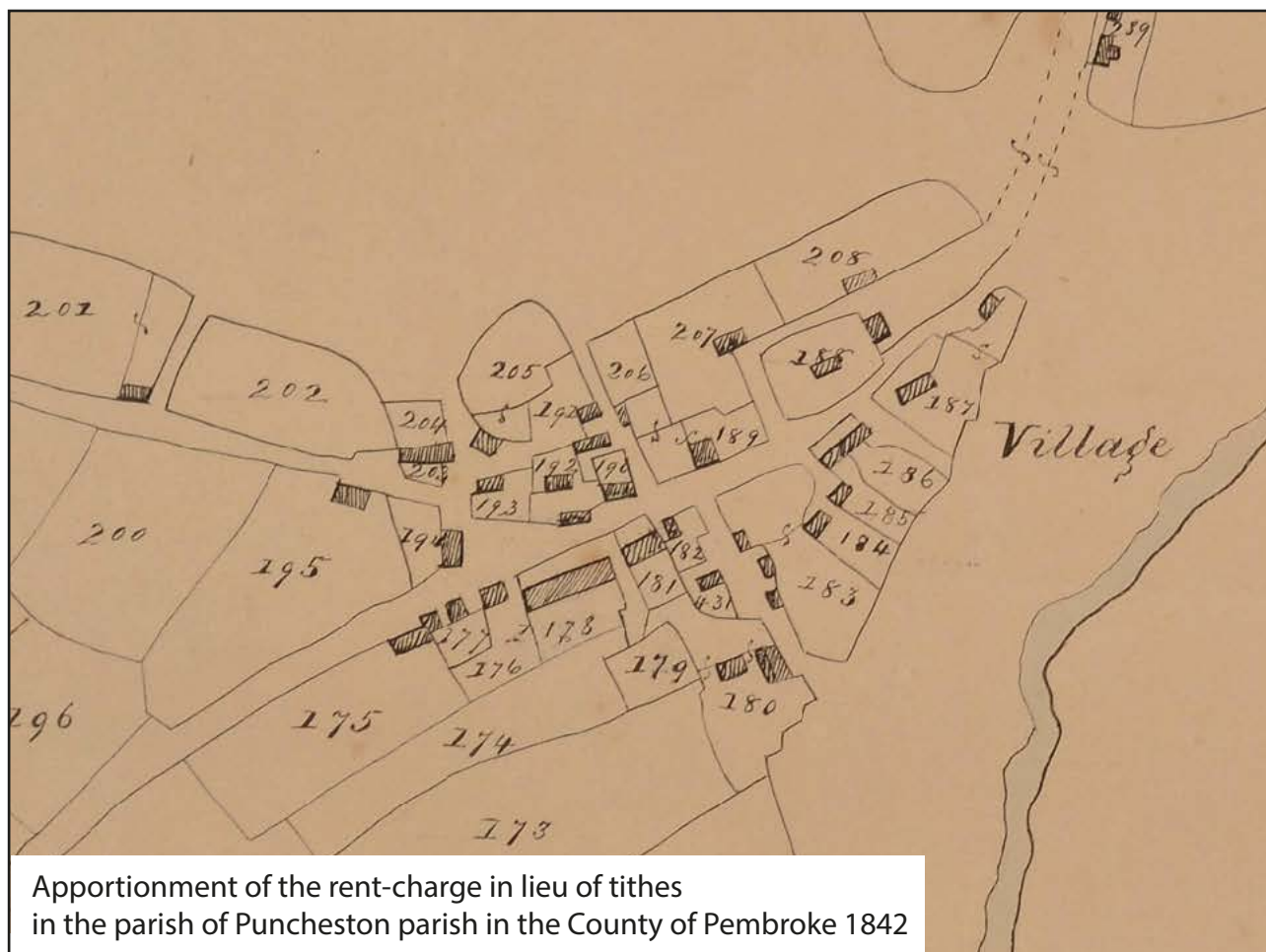


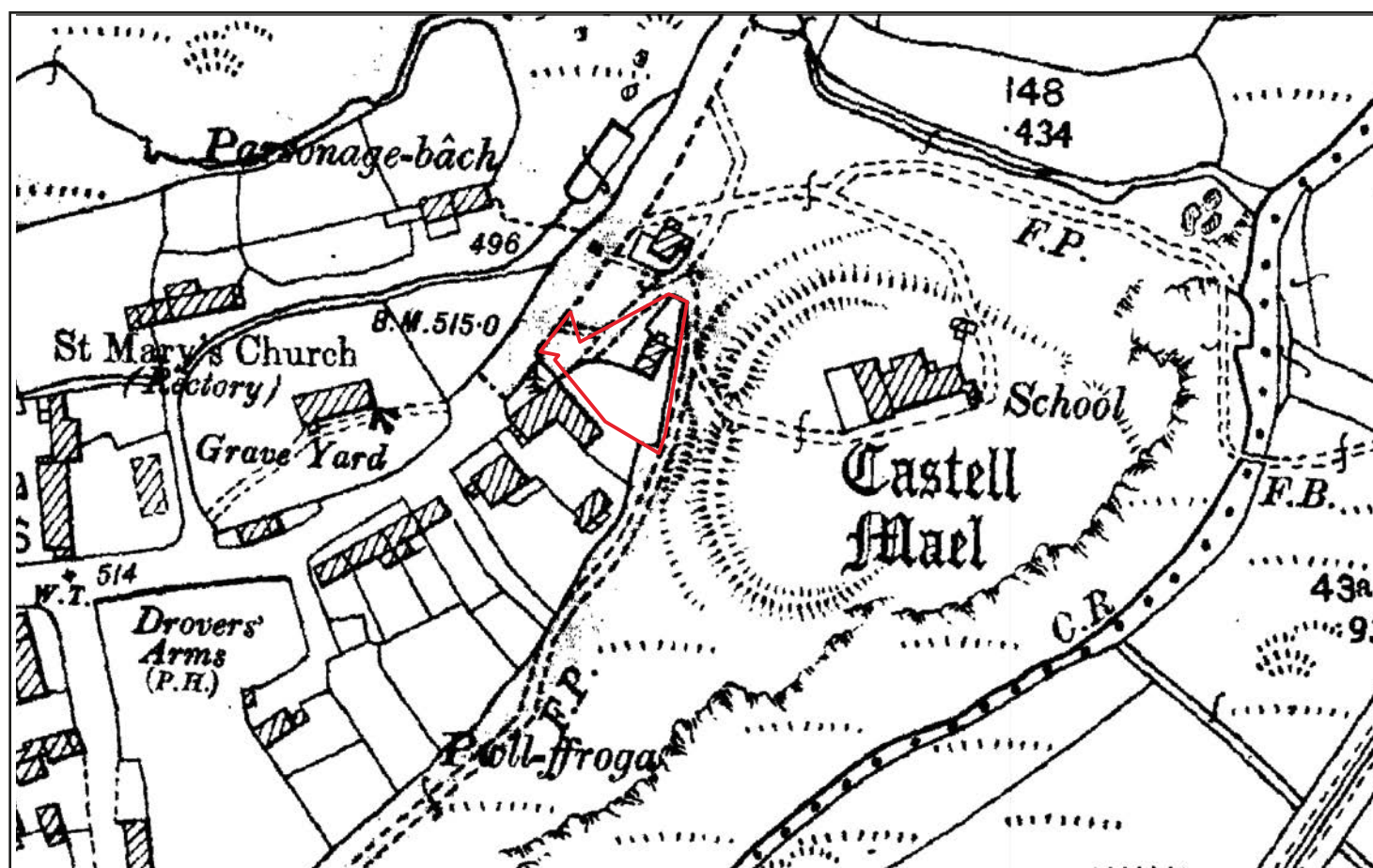
Figure 5. Landmap characterisation area.



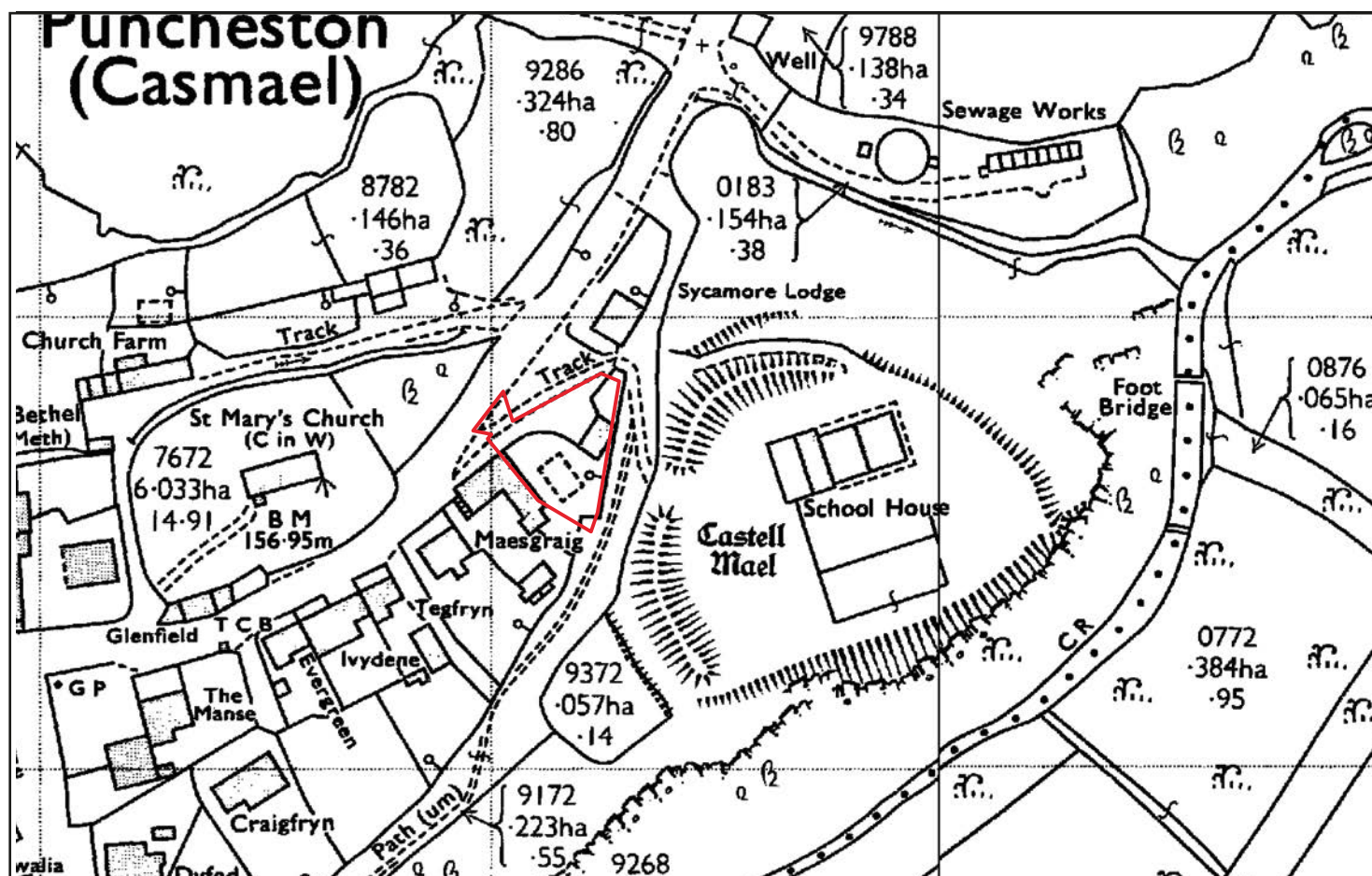
OS CS Pembroke 1889

Figure 6. Historic maps 1 of 2.





OS CS Pembrokeshire 1907



OS Plan 1976

Figure 7. Historic maps 2 of 2.



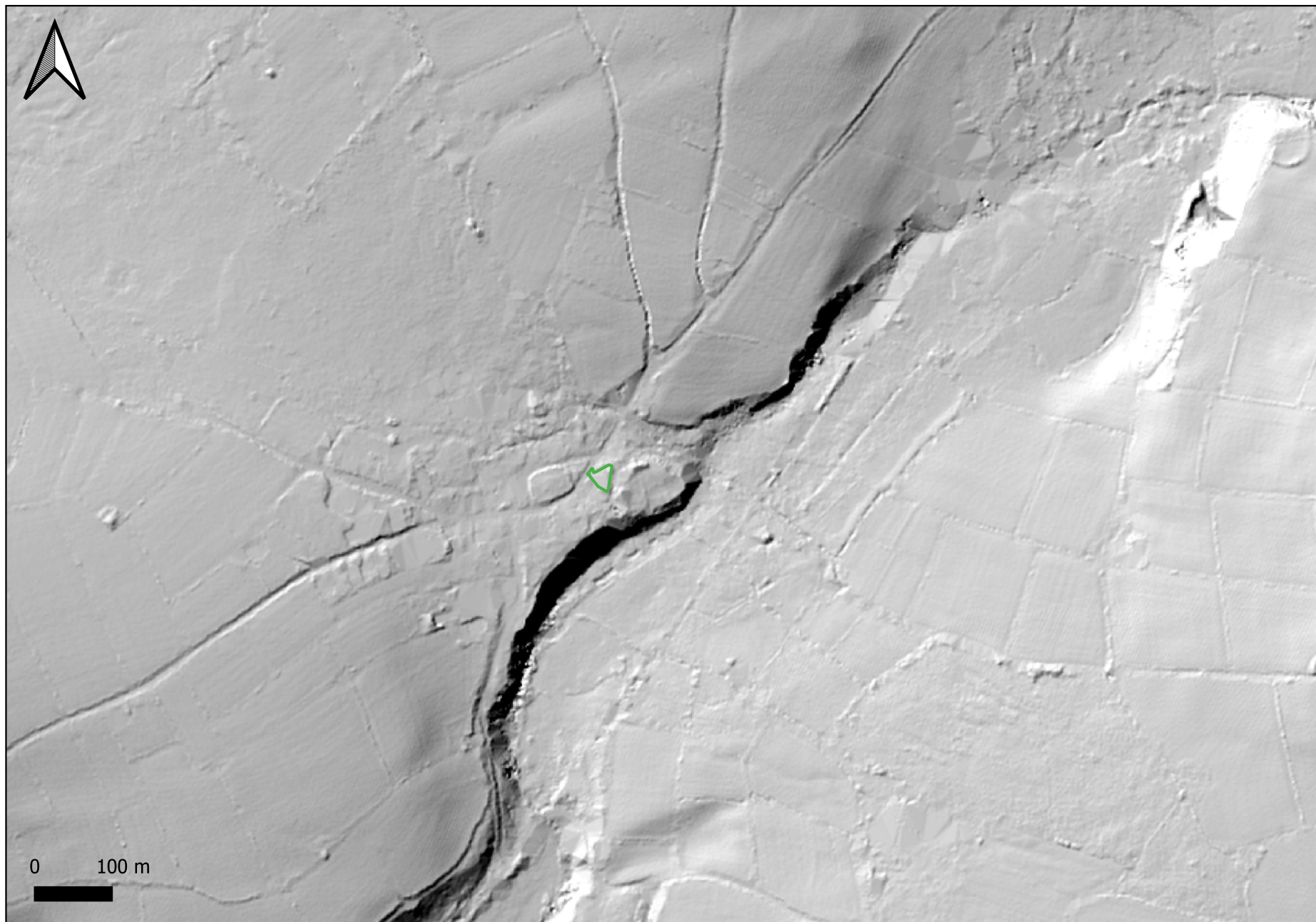
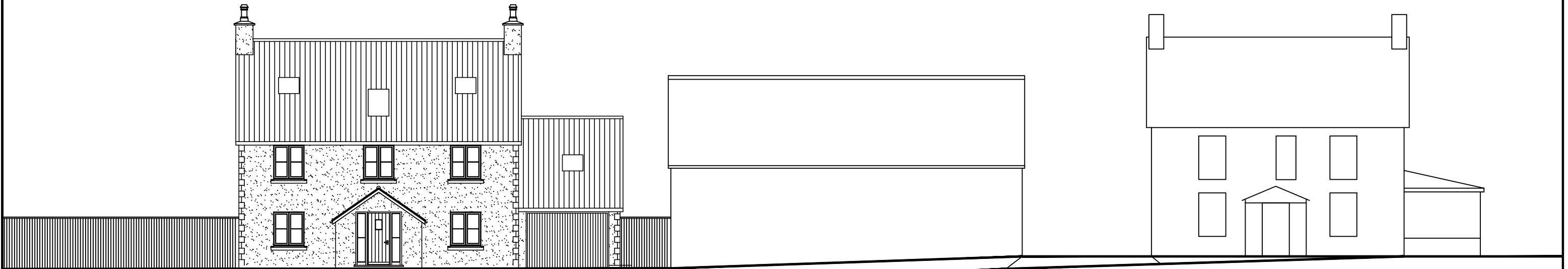


Figure 8. LiDAR 2m DTM hillshade.



<div>ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. REPORT DISCREPANCIES AT ONCE BEFORE PROCEEDING COPYRIGHT ACT APPLIES</div> <div>Planning</div>	Rev. A	Red Line rear boundary amended	Date. 26.03.21	By. DS	Project Title: Land Adjacent Maesygraig Puncheston SA62 5RN	Drawing Title: Planning Drawings Proposed Site layout	Scale: 1:200 @ A3 Date: Dec 2020 Drawing No: 450_PL_005 Plot date: 26-Mar-21	Drawn: DS Checked: DS Rev: A
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.





New Dwelling

STREET SCENE  
North facing, onto main road

Stone Barn

Maes - Y-Graig

		Rev.	Date.	By.	Project Title:	Drawing Title:	Scale: 1:150 @ A3	Drawn: DS
	ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. REPORT DISCREPANCIES AT ONCE BEFORE PROCEEDING COPYRIGHT ACT APPLIES	.	.	.	Land adjacent Maesygraig	Planning Drawing Street Scene	Date: Dec 2020	Checked: DS
	Planning	.	.	.	Puncheston		Drawing No:	Rev:
		.	.	.	SA62 5RN		450-PL-006	-
							Plot date: 27-Jan-21	



Plate 1. View toward site, looking SE.



Plate 2. View of site looking NE.





Plate 3. View of site looking NE.



Plate 4. View from site looking SW.





Plate 5. View of site, looking NE.



Plate 4. View of site looking SW.





Plate 7. View of site, looking SE.



Plate 8. View of site looking NE.





Plate 9. View from site, looking NE.



Plate 10. View of St Mary's Church.





Plate 11. From St Mary's Church toward the site.



Plate 12. From St Mary's Church toward the site.





Plate 12. From south of site looking toward Castell Mael.



Plate 13. From south of site looking toward Castell Mael.





Plate 15. From E of site looking toward site.

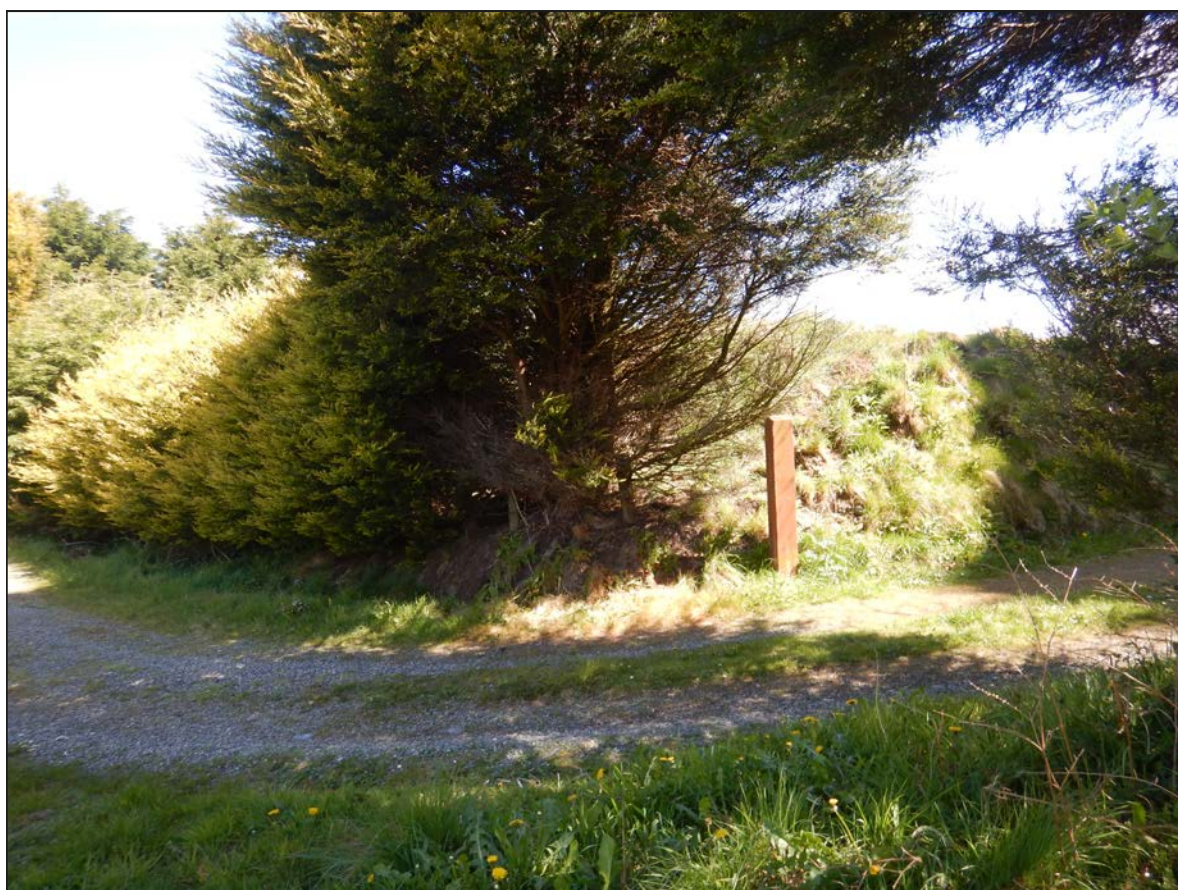


Plate 16. From E of site looking toward Castell Mael.





Plate 17. From E of site looking toward site.



Plate 18. From E of site looking toward Castell Mael.





Plate 19. View toward Castell Mael from N of site.



Plate 20. From Castell Mael looking toward site.





Plate 21. View of Carreig Quoit.



Plate 22. View from close location of Parc Maen Lwyd , looking to site.





Plate 23. Aerial photo of Puncheston, mid 1970s, looking SE. Proposed development area is at the left edge of the photo. Photo provided by client.



Plate 24. Aerial photo of proposed development area c. 1998-2000, looking W. Photo provided by client.



## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Irene Garcia Rovira from the Regional Historic Environment Record:  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,  
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[www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

### Search criteria:

I would like to obtain designated and non designated data 500m of NGR SN 00916  
29772 for research purposes (DBA and setting assessment)

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Reference Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

### Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)

Mh = Unpublished, historic

Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)

Desc Text = Descriptive text.

GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

**PRN 1276 NAME PUNCHESTON**

**TYPE** Motte ?, Promontory Fort ? **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Iron Age

**NGR** SN00972975 **COMMUNITY** PuncHESTON

**CONDITION** Damaged, Near Intact **STATUS** *Scheduled Monument PE232* **EVIDENCE** , Earthwork

**SUMMARY**

**CASTELL MAEL** There is some uncertainty whether Cas Mael is an Iron Age defended enclosure or a medieval earthwork castle, or both. It occupies an inland promontory at 150m above sea level. To the north, east and south the land slopes steeply down to streams 20m below the site. To the north and west the land is fairly level - these sides are defended by a single bank and ditch. The bank survives to an internal height of 2.7m and externally to 2.8m. The bank is broken on the north side and peters out rather abruptly. A simple west-facing entrance is used for access to a house in the interior. The ditch is well-preserved to the west, but to the north a lane occupies its course. The bank is covered with long grass. There are no built defences on the other sides, the steep slopes providing adequate natural defences. The interior area is sub-circular, 60m by 80m. The interior has been disturbed by the building of a school, now a dwelling, and by modern ancillary buildings, drives etc. In 1925 the RCAHM recorded a mound on the summit of the slope, but no other authorities mention it. K Murphy 27 October 2006 - compiled from several sources

**DESCRIPTION**

There is some uncertainty whether Cas Mael is an Iron Age defended enclosure or a medieval earthwork castle, or both. It occupies an inland promontory at 150m above sea level. To the north, east and south the land slopes steeply down to streams 20m below the site. To the north and west the land is fairly level - these sides are defended by a single bank and ditch. The bank survives to an internal height of 2.7m and externally to 2.8m. The bank is broken on the north side and peters out rather abruptly. A simple west-facing entrance is used for access to a house in the interior. The ditch is well preserved to the west, but to the north a lane occupies its course. The bank is covered with long grass. There are no built defences on the other sides, the steep slopes providing adequate natural defences. The interior area is sub-circular, 60m by 80m. The interior has been disturbed by the building of a school, now a dwelling, and by modern ancillary buildings, drives etc. In 1925 the RCAHM recorded a mound on the summit of the slope, but no other authorities mention it. K Murphy 27 October 2006 - compiled from several sources

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text CADW 1992 AM107 SAM File

Mm Desc Text CADW 1996 Revision of scheduled area SAM file, Pe 232

Mm File CADW 2002 AM107 SAM file, PE232

Pm List Crossley, DW 1963 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.20, p.196, No.25

Pm Desc Text Grimes, WF 1931-3 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.6, p.378

Pm List Hogg & King, AHA & DJC 1963 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.112, p.90

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 40-6

Ph List Lewis, S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales PuncHESTON

Pm List MOW 1961 AMs England & Wales p.138

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-220 25736-7



Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5,  
Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports  
Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.88,p.331,No.L66  
Mm List OS 1974 SN02 NW1  
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr E172-3,Pr C44  
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1472 4103  
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.872,p.299  
Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pembrokeshire SAMs No.232  
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet  
Mm Desc Text Rigg,J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure Lists Group F,Miscellaneous  
Earthworks  
Mm AP Oblique TAJ 1986-2 Colour slide SN02NW  
Pm Mention Talbot,EJ 1966 Archaeology in Wales No.6,p.24  
Mm Desc Text Williams,GH 1987 Visit in response to SMC application for new garage DRF

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

Aerial Photograph (digital) James,T SN02NW002 (jpg)  
Aerial Photograph (digital) James,T SN02NW003 (jpg)  
Aerial Photograph (digital) James,T SN02NW011 (jpg)  
Report PCM 1276.pdf  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment  
Audit: Part E Puncheston Community Audit  
Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED  
ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE  
SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN02 56594

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PRN 1287 NAME PUNCHESTON  
TYPE Standing Stone PERIOD Bronze Age  
NGR SN00622979 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Near Intact STATUS *Scheduled Monument*  
PE514 EVIDENCE Structure

#### **SUMMARY**

PARC MAEN LLWYD Marked on the modern Ordnance Survey Pathfinder map as a standing stone, but not on the 6" 1964 quarter sheet. The stone, which stands c.2.5m high, 1.4m wide and 1.7m thick, is now enclosed within the garden of a former council house at 7 Park Avenue, Puncheston. The stone, whose long axis is aligned NE/ENE (62 degrees), has trees and shrubs growing around it. N Cook PFRS 2004

#### **DESCRIPTION**

SOURCES Mm List 1980 Card Index Pr S100,96  
Mm Desc Text Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project -  
Pembrokeshire 2003-2004  
Mm List Lewis,J Index MOW,Cardiff  
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-220 25736-7  
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SN02 NW12  
Pm AP Vertical RAF 1946 10G-UK---1472.4103-4  
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb p.298,No.870

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

Documents 2006 Notification of Scheduling  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural



Environment Audit: Part E Puncheston Community Audit  
Cook, N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Pembrokeshire  
2003-2004

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PRN 1288 NAME PUNCHESTON  
TYPE Inscribed Stone PERIOD Early Medieval  
NGR SN00852976 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Destroyed STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Structure

#### SUMMARY

CUNISCUS STONE Lost Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone), of probable 6th century date. It was recorded in 1698 when it was 'pitched on end the south side of (Puncheston parish) church' (ibid). This is the only record of the stone. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Mention Stowe Ms 1024  
Mm List DAT 1982 CR DocumentedMed. church 12570 & present church 15265  
Mm List DAT 1984 CR 12570  
Pm List Macalister,RAS 1945 Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum 447  
Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1936 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.8,Pt.II,p.182,Puncheston  
Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1950 ECMs of Wales No.369,p.205  
Mm List OS 1966 SN02 NW13  
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E666  
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.873,p.299

#### OTHER SOURCES

Edwards, N 2007 A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales Vol 2, South-West Wales  
Report Ludlow,N 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Stage 2: Pembrokeshire Part 2b Gazetteer of Early Christian Monuments

---

PRN 1531 NAME PUNCHESTON  
TYPE Standing Stone PERIOD Bronze Age  
NGR SN0095130251 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Near Intact STATUS *Scheduled Monument*  
*PE513* EVIDENCE Structure

#### SUMMARY

CARREG QUOITAN A fine standing stone circa 2.15m high x 1.5m x 0.95m thick incorporated into the hedgebank between two pasture fields. There are at least three other fairly large boulders, which have been cleared to the boundary, lying at the north side of the base of the stone one of which has a hole drilled in it. The setting is a prominent location close to the eastern edge of Puncheston Common. RSR 2004.

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport, Puncheston Ph Schedule  
No.211, Field name "Parc Carreg"  
Mm Desc Text Cook, N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project -  
Pembrokeshire 2003-2004  
Mm List Lewis, J Private Index  
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 25734-5  
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SN03 SW5  
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr S99, 98  
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.869, p.298

#### OTHER SOURCES

Documents CADW 2006 Notification of scheduling  
Documents CADW 2005 AM107  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural  
Environment Audit: Part E Puncheston Community Audit  
Cook, N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Pembrokeshire  
2003-2004

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PRN 7822 NAME CAS-MAL COTTAGE  
TYPE Dwelling PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN00932977 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Near Intact STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

Cottage used as a storage shed in 1977. RPS July 2001

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1977 DRF  
Mm List RCAHM 1977 10c, PE  
Mm Plan RCAHM 1977 DRF  
Mm GP RCAHM 1977 DRF  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 12570 NAME PUNCHESTON PARISH CHURCH; ST MARY'S  
TYPE Church PERIOD Medieval  
NGR SN00852976 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

#### SUMMARY

Medieval parish church, entirely rebuilt in the earlier 19th century, as post-medieval PRN 15265. It was not listed in the Taxatio of 1291, and may be a later foundation, but was in existence by 1326 (Green and Barker 1913, 249). It occupies a square churchyard, that is adjacent to a possible iron age defended enclosure (PRN 1276), re-used as a motte castle (PRN 1360), and is nuclear to a ?planted, post-Conquest settlement. A Group I ECM (PRN 1288), now lost, was apparently recorded from the churchyard in 1698 (Edwards forthcoming). However, there is no good current evidence for an early medieval date. NDL 2003

## DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1983 CR 1288,15265  
Mm Database DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
Mm Desc Text Edwards,N forthcoming A Corpus of Early Medieval  
Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales, Vol. 2, The South West  
Mm Desc Text Green,F & Barker,TW 1912-13 Vol 3  
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1998 St Mary North Pembrokeshire Historic  
Churches  
Mm Mention Ludlow,N 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites  
Project,Part 1  
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E133  
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet  
OTHER SOURCES  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and  
Natural Environment Audit: Part E Puncteston Community Audit

---

PRN 12571 NAME PEN-Y-GRAIG  
TYPE Water Mill PERIOD Medieval  
NGR SN008296 COMMUNITY Puncteston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*  
*recorded* EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 13959 NAME PUNCTESTON COMMON (PART)  
TYPE Common Land PERIOD Medieval , POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN008298 COMMUNITY Puncteston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*  
*recorded* EVIDENCE Topography

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Rural Surveys Research Unit 1988 The Common  
Lands of England and Wales Pembs 164  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 13960 NAME CASTELL MAEL GRAIG  
TYPE Common Land PERIOD Medieval , POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN009297 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Topography

#### SUMMARY

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Rural Surveys Research Unit 1988 The Common Lands of England and Wales Pembs 165  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 13964 NAME ALLT GARN  
TYPE Common Land PERIOD Medieval , POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN007293 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Topography

#### SUMMARY

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Rural Surveys Research Unit 1988 The Common Lands of England and Wales Pembs 169  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 15265 NAME ST MARY'S  
TYPE Church PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN00852973 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

Built in the 19th Century to replace PRN 12570

#### DESCRIPTION

The Church of St. Mary, lately rebuilt, is without division between the nave and chancel, the font is old. A good east window was put up in 1906 by Mr. Percy Arden. The old name was Pontchardston.

SOURCES Pm Desc Text 1912-13 WWHR Vol.III,p.249-251  
Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
Mm List DAT 1982 CR ECM 1288 formerly in the churchyard  
Mm List DAT 1983 CR 12570  
Pm Mention Eyre Evans,G 1927 Arch Camb 7th Series Vol.VI,p.396

Pm List Laws & Owen 1907 Pemb.Arch.Survey 140, No. 7  
Ph List Lewis, S 1833 Topog. Dict. Wales Pirncheston  
Mm File Ludlow, N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project  
Categories A B G 'DRF  
Pm Map OS 1964 SN02NW  
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No. 873, p. 299  
OTHER SOURCES  
Documents DAT 2010 15265.pdf

---

PRN 18214 NAME CAPEL SMYRNA  
TYPE Chapel PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN00672975 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN02NW  
OTHER SOURCES  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and  
Natural Environment Audit: Part E Puncheston Community Audit

---

PRN 18217 NAME CAPEL BETHEL  
TYPE Chapel PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN00782977 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

Bethel Chapel was built in 1827. It was recorded by RCAHMW in May 2014 that the chapel is still in use with monthly services.

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN02NW  
OTHER SOURCES  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and  
Natural Environment Audit: Part E Puncheston Community Audit

---

PRN 18226 NAME  
TYPE Gravel Pit PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN0098329930 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Earthwork

#### SUMMARY

#### DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN02NW  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 18230 NAME  
TYPE Quarry PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN00792938 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN02NW  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 59756 NAME TY NEWYDD  
TYPE Cottage PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN0075129731 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *Listed Building 25867*  
// EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY  
Grade II listed cottage

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES  
OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 59757 NAME WHITE HART  
TYPE Cottage PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL  
NGR SN0077429716 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *Listed Building 25868*  
// EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY  
Grade II listed cottage

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES  
OTHER SOURCES  
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and  
Natural Environment Audit: Part E Puncheston Community Audit

---

PRN 109328 NAME  
TYPE Military Camp PERIOD Modern  
NGR SN00452956 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION NOT KNOWN STATUS *None*  
*recorded* EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

#### SUMMARY

One of a number of fields in which a temporary military camp and storage area was established during 1944 when the US army were training in the Preselis. Documents in the Pembrokeshire Archives record the requisition of land for a temporary camp site, no permanent buildings were erected. A Pyper based on A James, 1998 , RJC Thomas 1993.

#### DESCRIPTION

A camp was established for the 701st and 738th Medium Tank Battalions (Special) who arrived from the United States via Liverpool and Clynderwen station in May 1944. They had come to train with the experimental 'Canal Defence Lights'. These were specially adapted tanks with bright lights to dazzle and conceal an assault on heavily defended positions. Training took place on Mynydd Cilciffeth and the camp included pyramidal tents pitched in the fields and a water pumping station was built on Puncheston Common. Aerial photographs 1946 show a trapezium shaped field with crop-mark evidence of eight hut bases around the headlands. Adjacent fields to west show evidence of military activity, ie multiple gateways cut through hedges, trackways & some feint cropmarks. Plotted off aerial photographs. Recorded by RJC Thomas as site no 487/000. A Pyper based on A James, 1998 and RJC Thomas 1993.

#### SOURCES

##### OTHER SOURCES

Report RJC Thomas 1994 Survey of 19th and 20th C Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire  
Article Adrian James 1998 Lights in the Hills  
Documents Pembrokeshire County Council 1944 Files re requisitioning of land for wartime purposes (consents under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act given through Ministry of War Transport)

---

PRN 117027 NAME PUNCHESTON  
TYPE WAR MEMORIAL PERIOD MODERN  
NGR SN00852977 COMMUNITY Puncheston  
CONDITION NOT KNOWN STATUS *None*  
*recorded* EVIDENCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

#### SUMMARY

A war memorial raised to commemorate those who lost their lives in the First World War.

#### DESCRIPTION

A war memorial, situated in the graveyard of St Mary's church, is a heastone with the names of three men killed in the First World War and recording those 14 men who served. Additionally one man who died in the

Second World War is added and an additional man who served. A Pyper based on IWM. 2019

#### SOURCES

##### OTHER SOURCES

Digital Archive Steve John West Wales War Memorial Project Website  
Online Resource Imperial War Museum

---

PRN 119388 NAME PEN-Y-GRAIG

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0078129622 COMMUNITY Puncteston

CONDITION DAMAGED STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

#### SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

#### DESCRIPTION

#### SOURCES

##### OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 119389 NAME

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0077029698 COMMUNITY Puncteston

CONDITION CONVERTED STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

#### SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

#### DESCRIPTION

#### SOURCES

##### OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 119390 NAME

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0078429677 COMMUNITY Puncteston

CONDITION CONVERTED STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

#### SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

#### DESCRIPTION

#### SOURCES

##### OTHER SOURCES



---

PRN 119391 NAME

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0072929693 COMMUNITY Puncheston

CONDITION NEAR INTACT STATUS *None*

*recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 119392 NAME

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0076629772 COMMUNITY Puncheston

CONDITION DAMAGED STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 119393 NAME

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0080229743 COMMUNITY Puncheston

CONDITION NEAR INTACT STATUS *None*

*recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

---

PRN 119394 NAME NANT-Y-FFYNNON

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0097229873 COMMUNITY Puncheston

CONDITION DAMAGED STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE COMPLEX

#### SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

#### DESCRIPTION

#### SOURCES

#### OTHER SOURCES

---

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND SETTINGS ASSESSMENT  
AT MAES Y GRAIG, PUNCHESTON**

**Prepared for:**

**Ms. Husband**

**Project No: 2893**

**26.4.21**



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Figure 1. Site location plan.

Figure 2. Applied search area.

## **Summary**

*This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment associated with a proposed development of erection of a dwelling and garage in land adjacent Maes y Graig, Puncheston SA62 5RN - NGR SN 00916 29772.*

*The proposed development is located close to Castell Mael (PE232, PRN 1276) and the medieval St Mary's Church (PRN 12570). The Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment will consider the archaeological potential of the proposed development area, while assessing the impact that the proposed development may have over the setting of the aforementioned assets.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).*

## **1. Introduction and planning background**

- 1.1. This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment associated with a proposed development of erection of a dwelling and garage in land adjacent Maes y Graig, Puncheston SA62 5RN - NGR SN 00916 29772 (Figure 1). Planning Application 20/0941/PA.
- 1.2. This Specification has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA), Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Ms Husband. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment.
- 1.3. The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Setting Assessment is to provide Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Control (DAT-DC) and Cadw with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.11, February 2021), Section 6, and Technical Advice Note 24. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or



fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

- 1.4. All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (ClfA December 2014), the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1. The proposed development site is located to the west of Puncheston, and it is bounded to the east and south by Mael Castle (PE232,PRN 1276), to the west by housing and to the north by Little Newcastle Road. The proposed development area measures c 597m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.2. The underlying geology is defined by Arenig Rocks - mudstone, siltstone, sandstone - formed during the Ordovician Period. No superficial soils are recorded for this region (BGS 2021).

## **3. Objectives**

- 3.1. The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Setting Assessment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be 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 will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3. The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ will be

advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended. Other mitigation measures will also be recommended to lessen the impact that the development may have over designated assets and their setting.

#### **4. The proposed archaeological work**

4.1. The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site, and immediate surroundings. The work will include the following elements:

- ✓ Desk Based Assessment and settings assessment
- ✓ A site visit
- ✓ Settings Assessment
- ✓ The production of an illustrated report

#### **Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment and Settings Assessment**

4.2. 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 a 0.2km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
- 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 report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.

- Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
- All sources indexed in the County Archive
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
- 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).
- Place name evidence
- Internet sourced satellite imagery and LiDAR
- Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

### **The Site Visit**

- 4.3. The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area and surroundings. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be considered along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.
- 4.4. All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

- 4.5. The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.
- 4.6. The site visit will also explore the relationship that a number of selected historic assets have with the surrounding landscape. This work will include observations on the physical character of the landscape (asset setting) considering the ways in which the asset has changed over time and on the potential that the setting has to reveal further archaeological remains. The examination will also consider existing views toward and from the assets and planned vistas. Further observations will be carried out to outline the ways in which the assets have been experienced over time, and how their experience has been key to the development of cultural, literary and artistic associations.
- 4.7. A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements.
- 4.8. Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.
- 4.9. Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

#### **The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive**

- 4.10. A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.
- 4.11. The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that

data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

- 4.12. Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 4.13. All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan
- 4.14. The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.
- 4.15. The report will specifically include the following:
  - ✓ a copy of the design brief
  - ✓ a location plan
  - ✓ all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
  - ✓ a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period
- 4.16. Copies of the report will be sent to: the client, DAT, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.
- 4.17. Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional DAT-DC curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

## **5. The site archive**

- 5.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with The management of research projects in the historic environment (MORPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.
- 5.2. The site archive - including any artefacts and records - will be subjected to selection to establish those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan. The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with: Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines For Wales (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA, 2020).
- 5.3. The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the national monuments record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA guidelines (Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives', 2014) and National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (2017).

## **6. Staff**

- 6.1. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Dan Moore (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of DAT and the client.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **7. Health and Safety**

#### **Risk assessment**



- 7.1. Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

### **Other guidelines**

- 7.2. AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

### **Covid-19 Guidelines**

- 7.3. If an AW Staff member believes they are at an increased risk from the virus they are to contact management.
- 7.4. If anyone is showing symptoms of Covid-19 they are to go home immediately and notify the appropriate people.
- 7.5. Staff will drive to site in a private vehicle alone or with someone from their household only. If sites require multiple staff members to attend, they will travel separately and will try to avoid the use of public transport (walking, cycling etc).
- 7.6. Staff will stay at least 2m away from any person, who does not live within their own household, AT ALL TIMES. This includes on site, within office space, in the canteen and all other parts of the compound.
- 7.7. Staff will wash hands regularly and thoroughly, especially on arriving to site, leaving site and before eating.
- 7.8. The staff members should take their own food and drink to site.
- 7.9. Once returning home, appropriate care should be taken to ensure that contamination does not spread (change clothes, shower etc)
- 7.10. Staff will avoid touching surfaces if possible. If they have to touch a surface, such as a door handle or toilet seat, staff must either wear gloves or wash their hands/ relevant body part with sterilising hand wash immediately afterwards. DO NOT touch your face after touching any

surface. Staff should also disinfect surfaces before and after touching. Staff must bring their own sterilising handwash, wipes and gloves and dispose of them safely after use.

7.11. All staff will read, sign, and adhere to the separate AW Covid-19 risk assessment AND Site Operating Procedures for full details and work in accordance with them.

7.12. If any AW staff, contractor, or any other persons on site are not abiding by these rules, the staff member will remove themselves from the risk and contact the Project Manager immediately.

### **Insurance**

7.13. AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

### **Quality Control**

#### **Professional standards**

7.14. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

#### **Project tracking**

7.15. The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

### **Arbitration**

- 7.16. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

## **8. References**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer



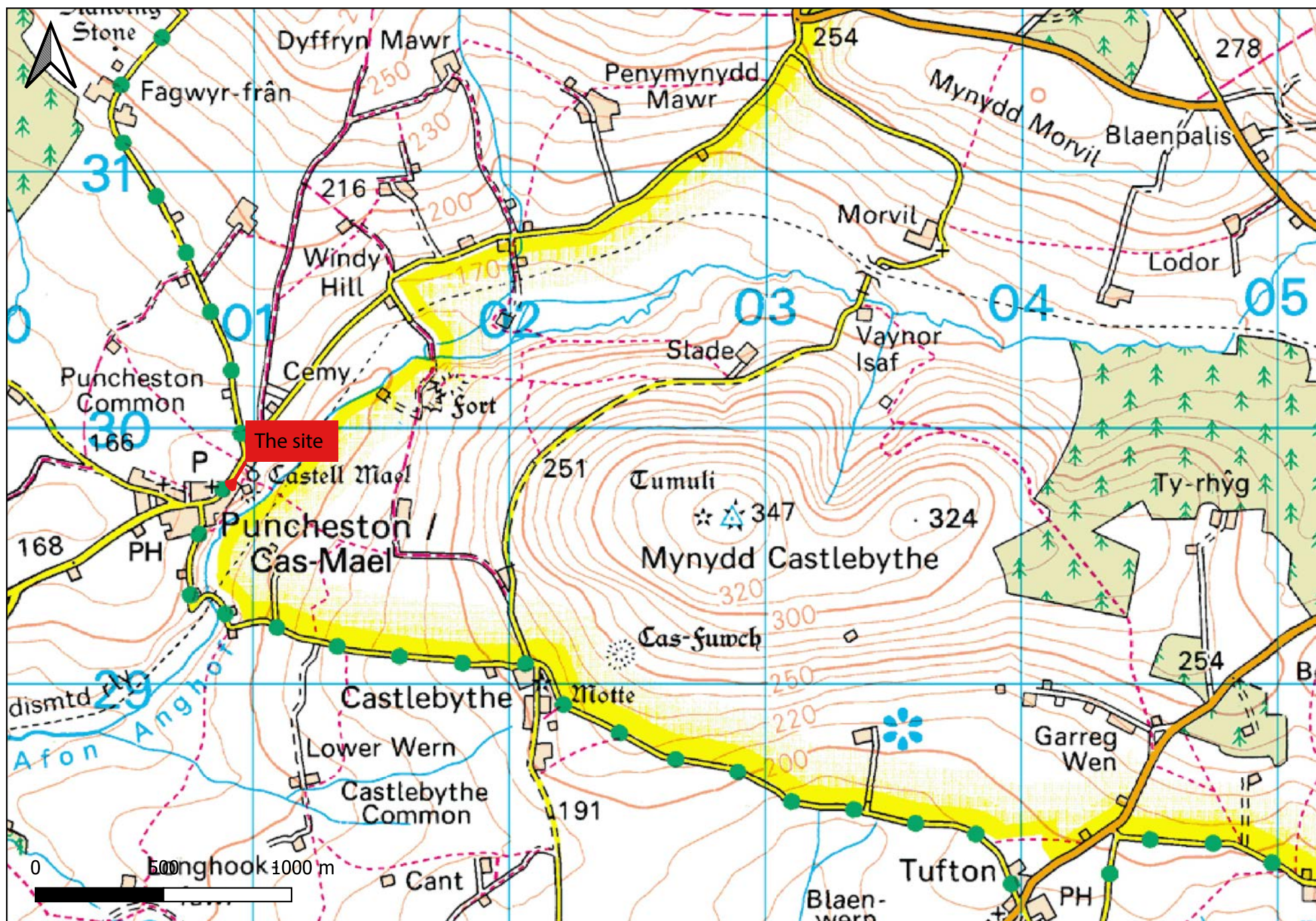


Figure 1. Site Location



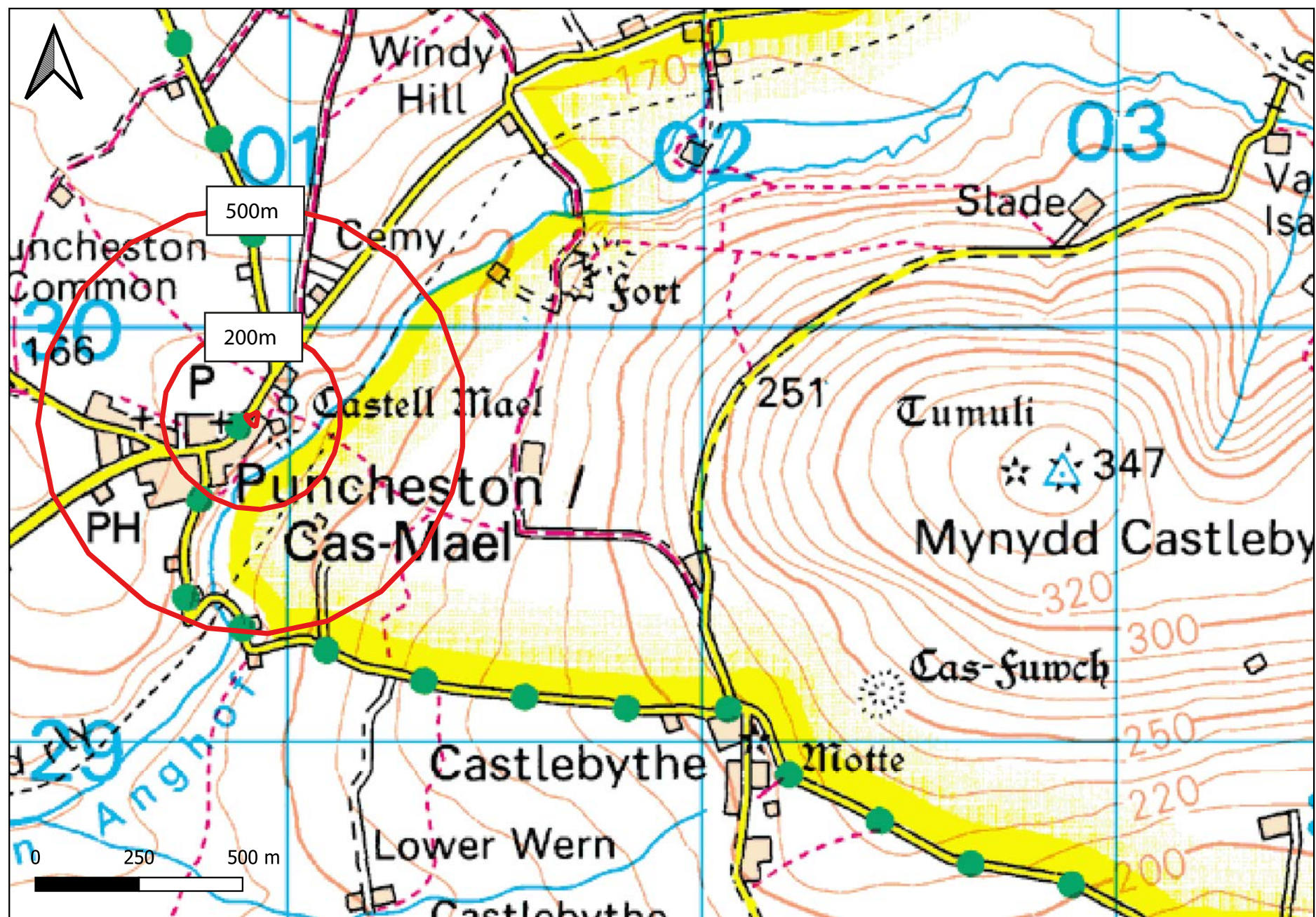


Figure 2. Applied search areas.

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