

Archaeology Wales

Land at Crug yr Efydd, Crymych, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Appraisal



By

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Report No. 1385


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Archaeological Appraisal

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Summary

Archaeology Wales carried out an Appraisal of land at Crug yr Efydd, Crymych, Pembrokeshire for Pembroke Design Limited following pre-planning advice from Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Management, on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council. It is proposed that dwellings are constructed within a field that contains a Bronze Age barrow, a protected Scheduled Ancient Monument.

A site visit, undertaken as part of the Appraisal, identified a mature tree hedgerow growing across the apex of the postulated barrow. The barrow was overgrown with summer vegetation and consequently difficult to identify as a monument. The remainder of the site field was also overgrown and has been subject to some construction disturbance associated with recent housing to the south and south-west. No other archaeological features were observed within the field, although undergrowth and earth disturbance made visibility difficult.

The setting of the monument has already been compromised in the post-medieval period in terms of its incorporation into an enclosed field system, while recent development to the south and east of the barrow has further isolated the monument. Careful consideration should be given to any development on its western edge, so that the monument is not physically compromised and its setting further affected.

1. Introduction

In August 2015 Archaeology Wales were commissioned to carry out a pre-planning archaeological Appraisal for Pembroke Design Ltd ahead of a proposed development. The development comprises the construction of thirty dwellings in Crymych, Pembrokeshire (AW Project Number: 2366: Planning Authority: Pembrokeshire County Council). The site of the proposed development lies within a field on the western side of the settlement (NGR: SN 18070 33783; figs. 1, 2)

The Appraisal included an examination of relevant documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources, a site visit and an evaluation of the Historic Environment Record (HER). The work was carried out by Dr Iestyn Jones in August 2015.

2. Site Description

Location, Topography, Geology

The proposed site is located on land north of Llain Drigarn on the western side of the village of Crymych, Pembrokeshire at 232m AOD. The site boundary encompasses a comparatively level green field site measuring approximately 120m (east to west) by 70m (north to south) with residential properties present to the south and playing fields

to the north (Fig. 2). The habitat and landcover can be described as upland pasture, rough grazing, dry heath and moorland with bracken, gorse and oak woodlands. The geology is characterized as Drefach Ordovician mudstone underlying glacial till and freely draining acid loamy soils (BGS 2015; Soilscales 2015).

3. Historical Background

Crymych, first documented in the Cemais Hundreds of 1468, means ‘crooked stream’ (the river Taf) after which the Crymych Arms and latterly the village derived its name (Owen & Morgan 2008, 107). The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows Crymmych Arms (sic.) as its name.

This rural upland area at the edge of the Preseli Mountains contains a series of prehistoric sites such as Llainbanal embanked enclosure and Foel Drigarn, defining its human history between the Neolithic and Iron Age respectively, whilst the village (and the proposed development site) itself contains an intact Bronze Age barrow (Crug Bach). Later historical sites include Parc y Domen, a probable medieval motte located near Pont Rhyd Isaf to the north-west.

The village’s origin derives from its location along the intersection of several roads known as Iet y Bwlch (gate through the pass) and the need for a market place to gather and drive cattle to the large markets of the Midlands and southern England. The Crymych Arms, built in the nineteenth-century, may have been located in order to profit from the market gatherings and traffic along these roads. The construction of the Whitland to Cardigan railway primarily to carry slate from Glôg and lead ore from Llanfyrnach resulted in the development of the village. The two chapels, built in the middle of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, attest to this growing population focus.

4. Desk-based assessment results

4.1 HER Data (fig. 3)

Following consultation with the relevant planning archaeologist at DAT-HM a search of the HER data was carried out within a 0.3 km radius of the site boundary (Figs 3; Appendix 1).

Within this search area and the development boundary there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument: Crug Bach barrow (SAM: PE 325; PRN 966) and five non-designated heritage assets: Morfa findspot (PRN 967); Capel Seion post-medieval chapel (PRN 18984); Railway Station (PRN 18983); post medieval Blacksmith’s Workshop (PRN 18985) and Antioch Chapel (PRN 18976).

Designated Assets and HLC areas: (Fig. 3)

The area is within the northern section of Pentre Galar Historic Landscape Character Area (Dyfed HLC 262). This area is described in the HLC report:-

‘The historic landscape character area on the eastern side of Mynydd Preseli between 210m and 350m. The area lies in an open basin - the headwater valley of the Afon Gafel, a tributary of the Afon Taf - with a general slope downwards from west to east. Rocky outcrops and boulder spreads occur on higher slopes on the western edge of the area. The field system across the whole area was laid out in 1812 and forms a coherent pattern of small, regular enclosures.... The A478 road crosses this area from north to south. It is clear from the field patterning that the road pre-dates the establishment of the fields.... The area is rich in recorded archaeology, almost exclusively of prehistoric date. There is a mesolithic/neolithic findspot, and a neolithic stone-axe factory. However, it is neolithic/bronze age ritual features that predominate, including a possible henge, a possible ring barrow and a ring ditch, several soilmarks and a cremation, which form a complex around the axe-factory in the centre of the area. To the north of this concentration are one definite and two possible round barrows, a scheduled stone pair, a possible burnt mound, and prehistoric and Roman findspots’ (DAT HLC 2015a)

The 0.3km search area lies outside but adjacent to the eastern boundary of Eglwyswrrw Historic Landscape Character Area (Dyfed HLC 280) described as ‘rolling hilly ground lying approximately between 20m and 180m on the northern side of Mynydd Preseli’ (DAT HLC 2015b). The area contains a rich and diverse archaeological record spanning the prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Crug Bach barrow SAM (PE 325/PRN 966) is described as an intact barrow located 270m south-west of Crymych Arms. Its dimensions are recorded variously as 1.1m high and 24m in diameter (Coflein) and 1.75m high and c. 23m in diameter (DAT HER). The monument has been divided by a hedgerow and the western half appears to be contained within the proposed development area. The date and function of this monument, based on parallel examples, would be a Bronze Age funerary monument. There are no listed buildings within the 0.3km search area.

Non-Designated Assets:

The find spot at Morfa, located 250m north-west of the development site (PRN 967), relates to a large wooden structure and burnt material discovered in a bog in 1851 (Jones 1852, 26-28). The description, as provided by the author, suggests it may have been a Bronze Age burnt mound and associated wooden trough, although this interpretation is necessarily speculative.

Two chapels, Seion Baptist Chapel (PRN 18984) built in 1900 and Antioch Independent Chapel (PRN 18976), built in 1845, are recorded 118m and 173m from the site boundary. The Railway Station built c. 1875 (PRN 18983) served as the northern terminus for the Whitland line until the Cardigan extension was completed by 1886. The station closed in 1962 and the building, located 264m west of the proposed site, is now used as a dwelling.

A post-medieval Black Smith’s Workshop (PRN 18985) is located approximately 100m west of the proposed site.

4.2 Map Regression

Detail of 1844 Llanfyrnach Parish tithe map (Fig. 4)

The tithe map shows Fron Lwyd farm, the lane connecting it to the main north to south road (A478) and a cottage and garden located to the north. The site field (13) is described in the apportionment as an arable field with pasture fields to the west. No field names are given and the barrow is not shown, although the field boundary which crosses it is located in the same location as in the 1888 map (below). The field is farmed by the owner of the cottage located to the north-east (9).

Detail of 1888 OS First edition map, Carmarthenshire (sheet XII, NW) 1: 10,560 (Fig. 5)

The 1888 map shows the barrow and the field boundary through it together with a building named Henffordd in the field to its east and Antioch Chapel to the south. The Crymych Arms is shown at the junction of three roads and the railway station to the east of this. The Morfa marsh where the timber find is clearly marked to the north-west.

Detail of 1947 OS map Carmarthenshire (sheet XII, NW) 1:10, 560 (Fig. 6)

The 1947 map shows little difference in the area although the barrow is not depicted in this version of the map.

Detail of 1953 OS Map Carmarthenshire (revised 1948) (Sheet 38, NE) 1:10, 560 (Fig. 7)

This map shows another dwelling built to the south-west of the proposed site at Henffordd and further development south of Antioch chapel.

Detail of 1977 Epoch 5 map 1:2,500 (Fig. 8)

The 1977 map shows the tumulus and further development to the south-west along the western limit of the road. The east to west field boundary formerly to the south of Henffordd has been removed by 1977.

4.3. Aerial Photographs

1946 aerial photograph. Reference: 106 GUK/1424 (detail of frame 3296), 15/05/1946. Black and white (Fig. 9)

The 1946 image shows the proposed site with the barrow visible as a faint circular feature with a hedgerow crossing north to south. Two faint dark irregularly shaped features to the west of the barrow appear to be geological anomalies. The two buildings to the east of the barrow are shown on the 1953 map. A field entrance and worn pathway from the lane appears to be located at the northern end of the barrow.

1955 aerial photograph. Reference: MAL 181/55 (detail of frame 27102), 1/06/1955. Black and white (Fig. 10)

The barrow is visible but faint in the 1955 image and the dark inverted L-shaped feature located to the west of the barrow appear to be located near the anomalies highlighted in the previous (1946) image. Further development is shown between the two Henffordd buildings.

2009 aerial photograph (Colour) (Fig. 11)

The most recent image shows housing along three short roads, Llain Drigarn, Feidr y Foel and Crug yr Efydd built to the south of the barrow location. Crug yr Efydd is currently the shortest of these roads and it would appear that the current development involves extending this road and constructing dwellings along its length. An east to west trackway is seen within the proposed site field.

5. Site Visit (Figs. 12-17)

A site visit was conducted in dry and bright conditions on the 18th of August 2015. The site is currently accessed via a gate at the end of Crug yr Efydd road and a partly metalled road surface continues for approximately 100m beyond the gate towards the western end of the field. The barrow is located on the northern side of the road in the north-eastern corner of the site and is currently difficult to identify as a barrow due to the extent of the undergrowth and the large and mature hedgerow trees and shrubs across its apex (Figs. 12-14). The eastern edge of the barrow is clearly raised but the extent of the undergrowth on the earthwork makes it difficult to estimate a true height. For the same reason the width of the barrow within the development boundary and west of the hedgerow can only be approximated at 10m to 13m (east to west). It was clear that the barrow continued to the east of the hedgerow but again this area was very overgrown. It is likely that the tree roots on top of the barrow will have grown into the barrow itself and a large degree of resulting bioturbation would be expected. The relatively level field in which the western end of the barrow is located has been subject to considerable episodic disturbance including the laying of a partly metalled trackway, insertion of large concrete enclosed pipes and inspection covers and general earth dumping.

The overgrown land to the north of the site track is approximately 35m wide (north to south) and 118m (east to west) whilst land to the south of the trackway (approximately 30m north to south and 90m east to west) comprises disturbed and uneven grassland leading to the back gardens of the Llain Drigarn dwellings (Fig. 15, 16).

The site's northern boundary, a 1.5 m high earthen bank, has an entrance (approximately 9m wide) that has recently been cut through the bank to provide access to the northern lane in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 17).

6. Impact of proposed development on Scheduled Ancient Monument PE 325 (Crug Bach Barrow)

The proposed development area has a section of a protected Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) within its boundary. Section 6.5.1 of PPW states that ‘.. an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application’ (PPW 2014, 92). Following consultation with DAT-HM and Cadw it was recommended that an initial assessment of the potential impact of the development on the monument and its setting should be included in this report.

Whilst a SAM has a fixed and defined boundary, the definition of a heritage asset's setting requires definition. The setting of a heritage asset is defined as ‘the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting,

irrespective of the form in which they survive. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (Paragraph 113 of PP5 cited by EHG 2011, 5).

The Good Practice Advice compiled by Historic England defines the Setting of Heritage Assets (March 2015), but relates to the England only National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The earlier English Heritage Guidance on the setting of heritage assets (EHG 2011), however, provides key principles for assessing the implications of change affecting setting. Steps 1 to 3 can be outlined within this assessment, whereas Steps 4 and 5 - outlining maximizing enhancement and minimizing harm and monitoring outcomes, are best undertaken during the remainder of the planning process.

Step 1: Identifying the asset likely to be affected and the scale of the development. The main asset in this case is SAM PE 325, identified by Cadw and the HER as a barrow of probable prehistoric date. No other single designated heritage assets lie within the 300m search area. Other non-designated assets (post-medieval buildings) lie in the village and would not be impacted by the development. The development consists of the construction of thirty houses adjacent to current housing and is only likely to have impact in the immediate area of the development and the setting of the monument.

Step 2: Assessing whether, how and to what degree the setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset.

The circular monument, presumably originally constructed on open moorland, has been subject to some change in the last few hundred years but considerable change in the last few decades with the encroachment of modern housing and associated disturbance. In this sense the setting has been compromised and its integrity affected. The earthwork is relatively low, currently overgrown and not visually dominant although the landscape in this area is relatively flat. The field in which the monument currently lies is disturbed rough grassland. The earthwork is bisected by a hedgerow and has hedgerows immediately to the north and east. A small sunken lane is located 3m north of the northern section of the earthwork and the scheduled area appears to include an 11m section of the lane. The eastern side of the scheduled area currently lies within 11m of a dwelling and 6m of a dwelling's garden boundary hedgerow. The monument's western side is currently within the north-eastern end of a 125m x 65m field, bounded by hedgerows on its northern and western side and gardens of Llain Drigarn dwellings to the south. A rough recent trackway currently crosses the field leading to a recently (2007-2009) constructed house in the field's south-western corner. Due to the mature vegetation forming hedgerows on the barrow and along the current field boundaries there is no intervisibility to other prehistoric monuments and given the location and scale of the earthwork it is difficult to know if this was ever the original intention. The current setting, therefore, does not greatly contribute to the significance of the heritage asset.

Step 3: Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset.

The proposed development currently includes the western side of the barrow's earthwork. The plan also includes locating the eastern side of a dwelling (No. 30) immediately adjacent to the western limit of the earthwork. In this sense the proposed

development further encloses the monument on its remaining open side. This will, in effect, be a permanent, non-reversible change to the monument's western surroundings. The 'potential play area' noted on the development plan, could be constructed with a minimal ground disturbance, although some visual impact to the western half of the monument is unavoidable.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

The proposed site is located within a landscape of upland heathland located on the eastern edge of the Preseli Mountains. The current village of Crymych developed because of its strategic location on the junction of several minor roads and the main, north to south, Pembrokeshire to Cardigan road. Access to the rail network via the former railway station was also important. The proposed site lies on the western side of the main A478 in an area of recent housing developments. The field is currently disturbed and overgrown, and it contains evidence of construction debris and services possibly associated with the construction of the adjacent dwellings at Llain Drigarn. No archaeological features, other than the SAM, were observed within the field, although the presence of the ground disturbances and vegetation were not helpful.

The proposed development site is unlikely to affect the integrity of the historic landscape, as it is confined to the nucleus of existing development within Crymych village and is shielded by high vegetation. A Scheduled Ancient Monument, interpreted as a Bronze Age barrow, is located in the north-east of the proposed site. A site visit, undertaken as part of this Assessment, confirmed that the monument is overgrown, but it was difficult to identify it as a barrow. The monument is currently obscured by vegetation and is likely to have been affected by trees growing across it.

It is clear that the current setting of the scheduled barrow, after which the adjacent roadway is named (Crug yr Efydd: Bronze Mound), does not contribute to the significance of this monument. It is difficult, however, to see how further enclosure of the monument, on its western side, would improve this situation. Despite the hedgerow located across the barrow, the remainder of the earthwork currently appears undisturbed and any development located anywhere near the scheduled area should ensure that the integrity of the earthwork remains this way. To this end DAT-HM and Cadw should be further consulted during the planning process.

8. Acknowledgements

Archaeology Wales would like to thank Pembroke Design Ltd, Aerial Photography Unit, Cardiff, DAT-HM and Neil Maylan of Cadw for their assistance.

9. Bibliography

The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this appraisal:

BGS Geology Viewer

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 15/06/15)

DAT 2015a 262 Pentre Galar HLC: DAT Historic Landscapes, Preseli

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/Preseli/area/area262.htm> (accessed 17/08/15)

DAT 2015 b 280 Eglwysrwrw HLC : DAT Historic Landscapes, Preseli

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/Preseli/area/area280.htm> (accessed 17/08/15)

EHG 2011 The setting of heritage assets: English Heritage Guidance (October 2011)

Jones, W.G. 1852. Ancient British Remains in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, New Series. No. IX (1852). Pp. 26-28

PPW 2014. Planning Policy Wales: Chapter 6. Conserving the Historic Environment (Edition 7- July 2014)

Soilscapes viewer: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes2/> (accessed 15/06/15)

Cartographic Sources

1844 Llanfyrnach Parish tithe map (National Library of Wales)

1888 OS Carmarthenshire (sheet XII, NW), 1: 10,560

1947 OS map Carmarthenshire (sheet XII, NW), 1:10, 560

1953 OS Map Carmarthenshire (revised 1948) (Sheet 38, NE)

1977 Epoch 5 map, 1:2,500

Aerial Photographs

1946 Reference: 106 GUK/1424 (frame 3296), 15/05/1946. Black and white

1955 Reference: MAL 181/55 (frame 27102), 1/06/1955. Black and white

2009 Colour. Google Earth

HER Data provided by DAT (appended)

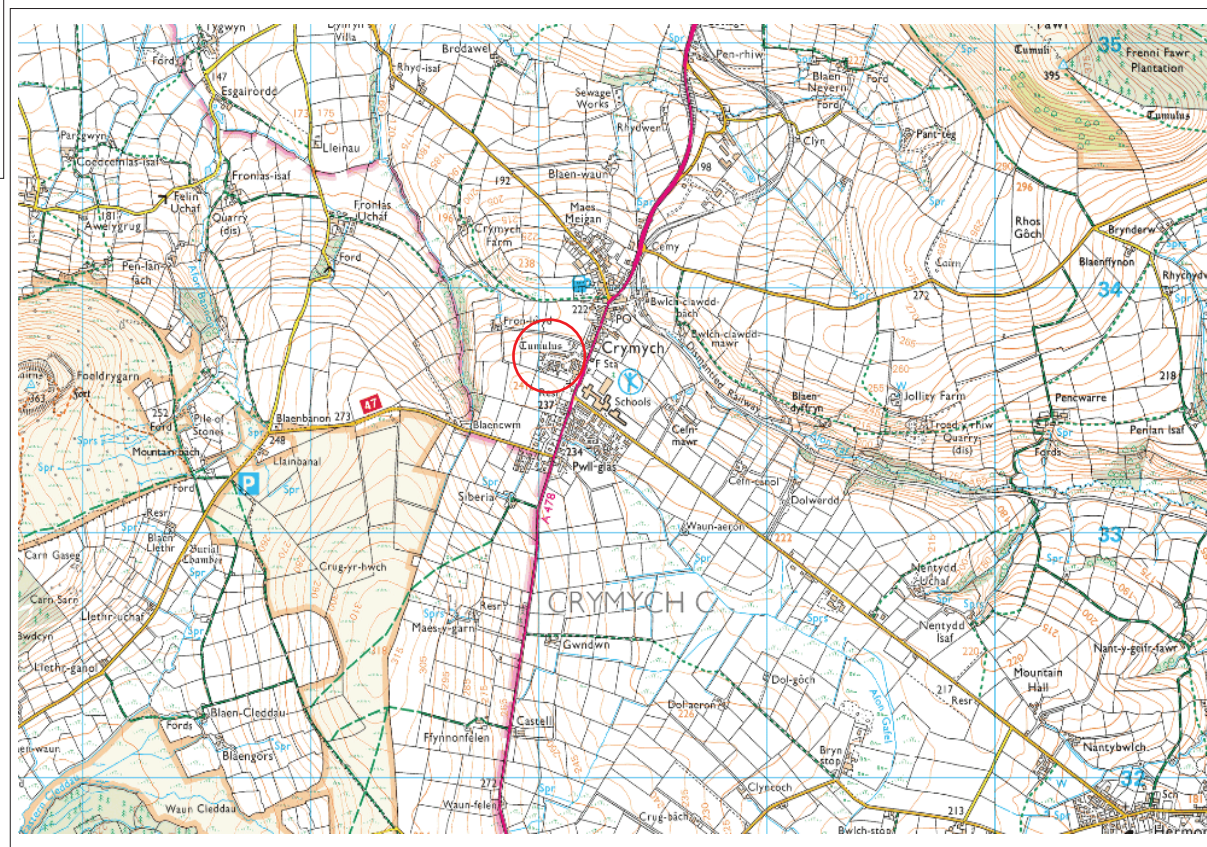
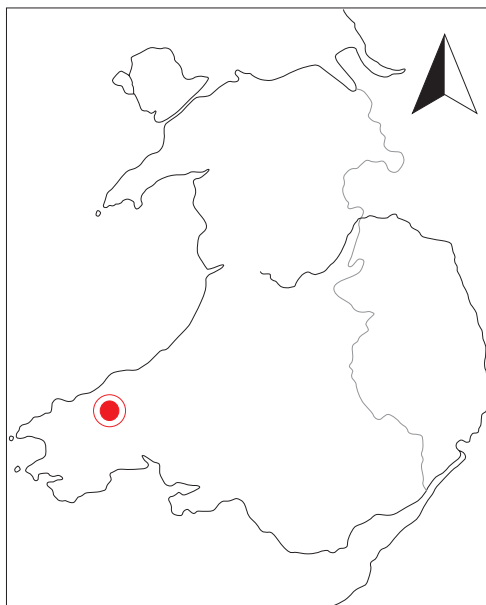
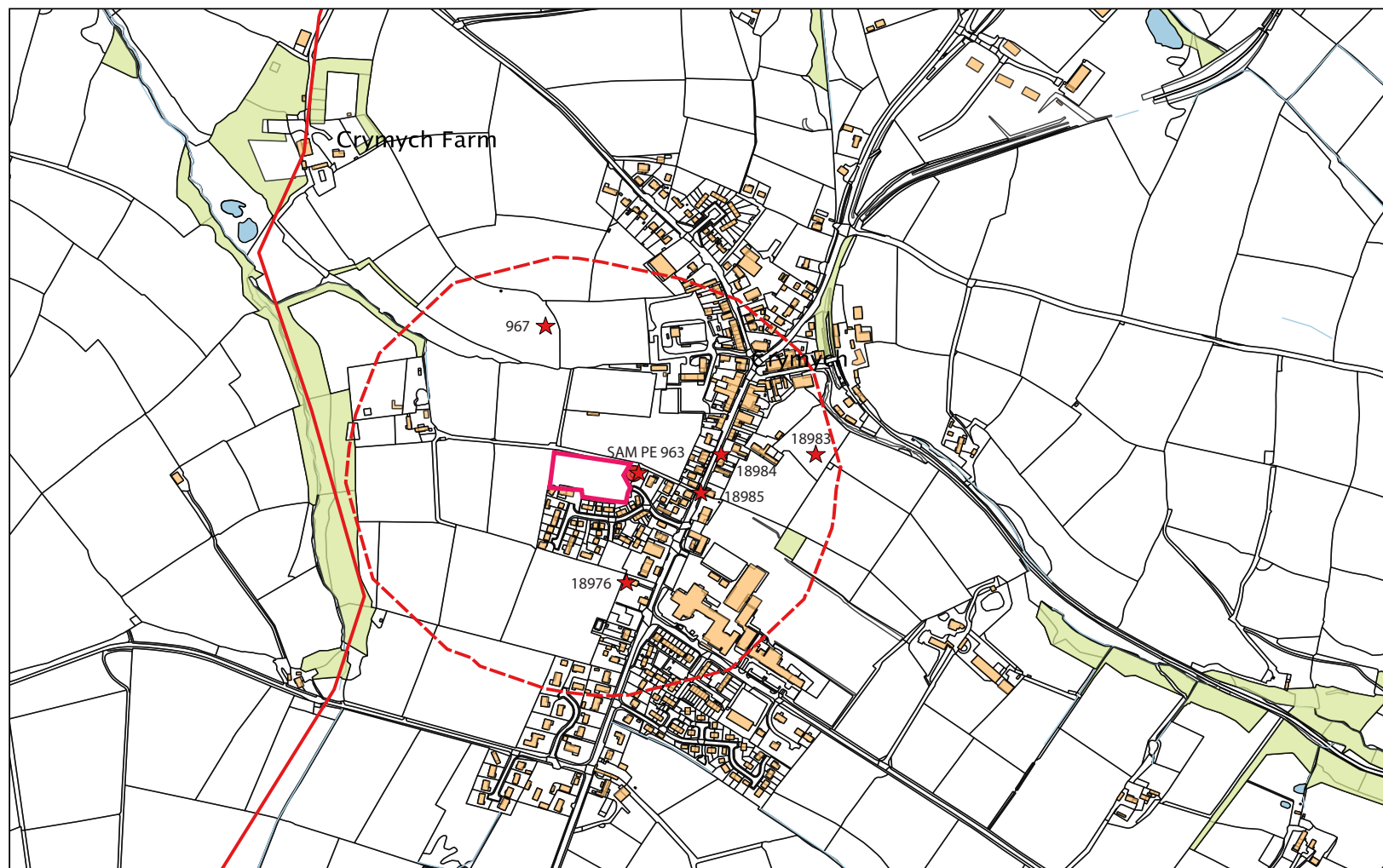


Fig. 1
Location of
site



Fig. 2
Proposed Site Plan
(1:500)



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100 0 100 200 300 400 m



CRYMYCH - HER

- 300m search area
- Eastern Boundary of HLW (D) 7
- 967 HER sites and PRNs
- PE 963 SAM

Fig. 3
Crymych HER
plotted data

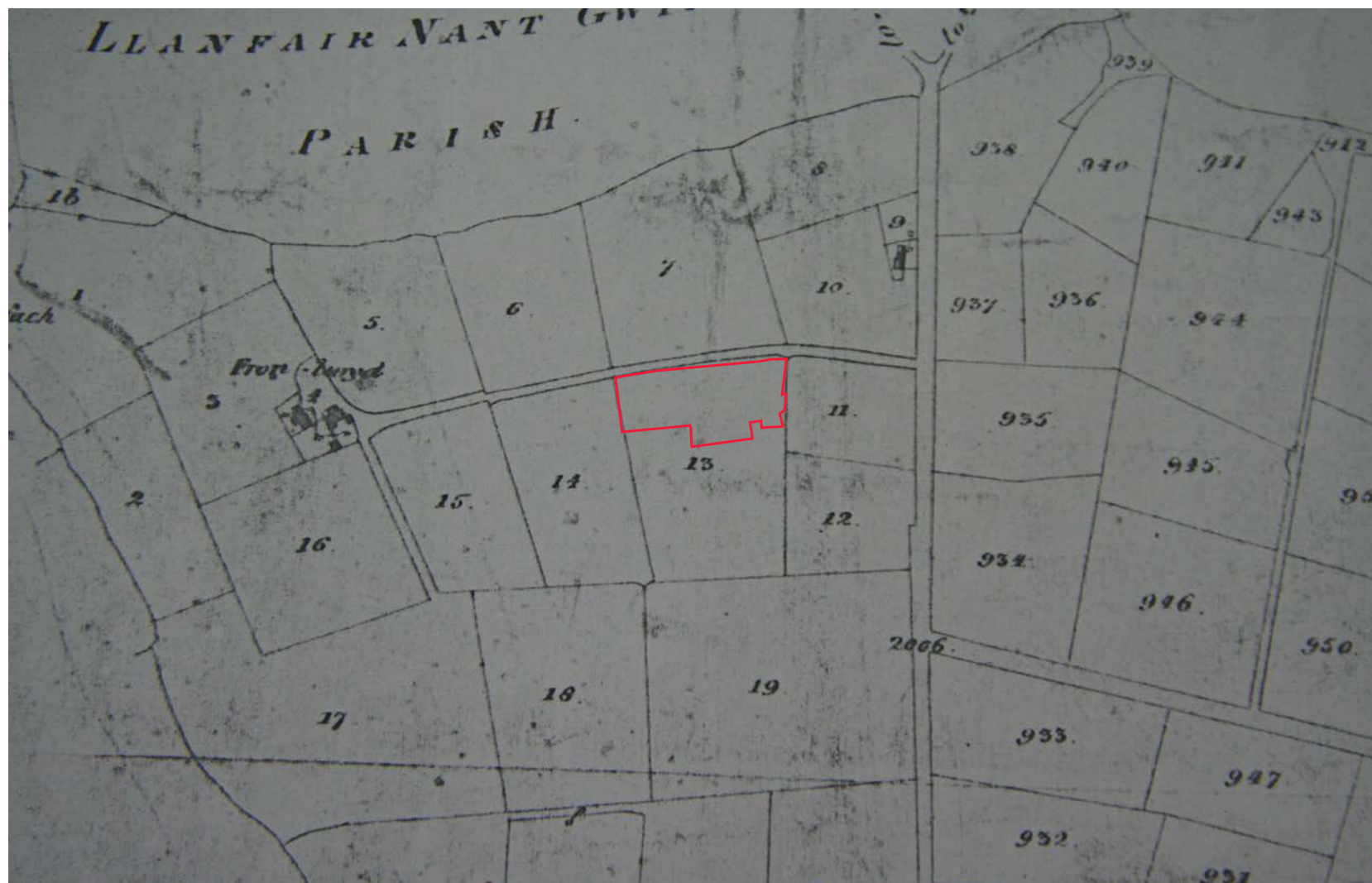


Fig.4

Llanfyrnach Parish
Tithe map (1844)

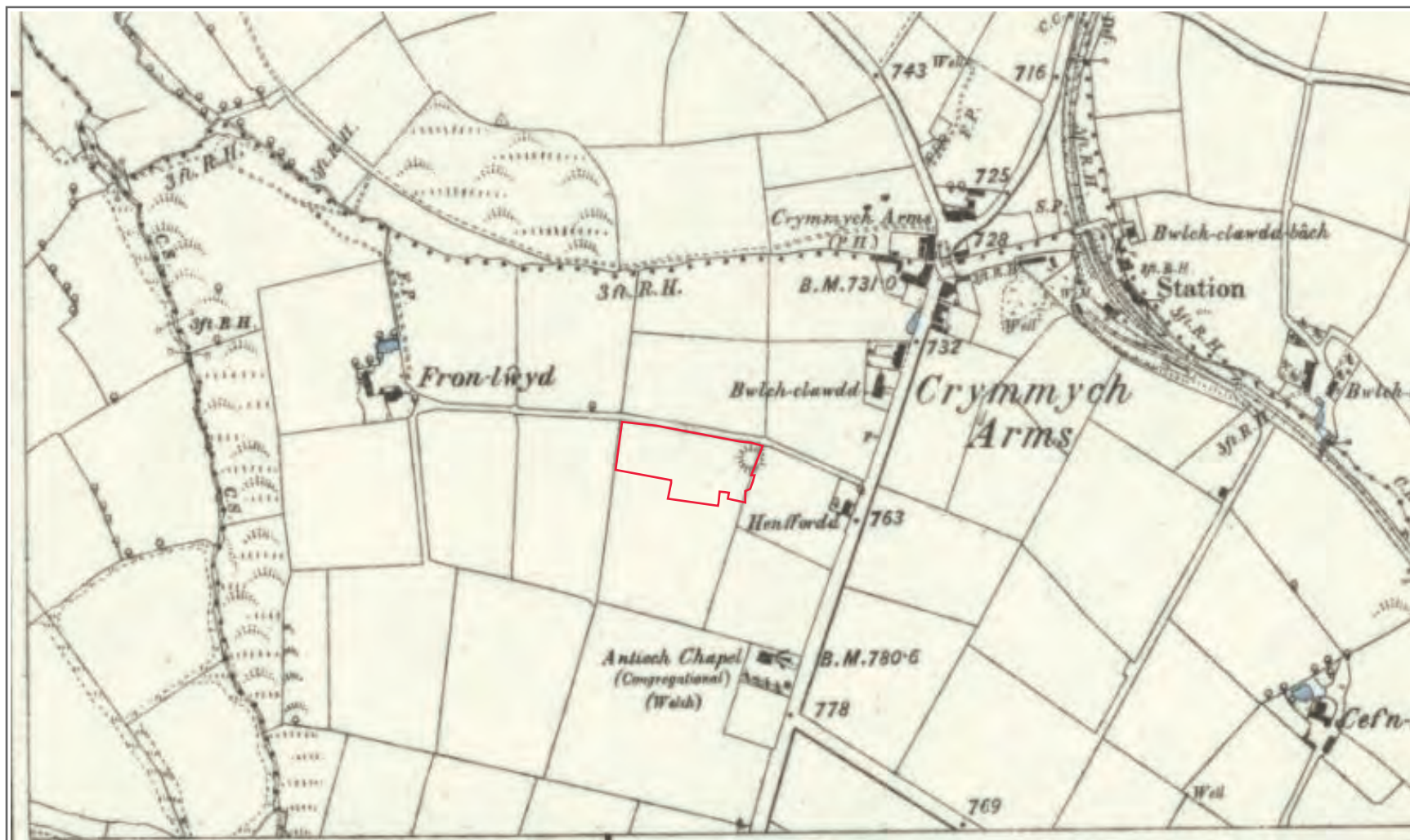


Fig. 5

1888 OS 6 inch
map of
Pembrokeshire-
sheet XII NW



0 100 200 300m

Fig. 6
1947 OS 6 inch
map showing site
area



Fig. 7

1953 OS 6inch
map of site area

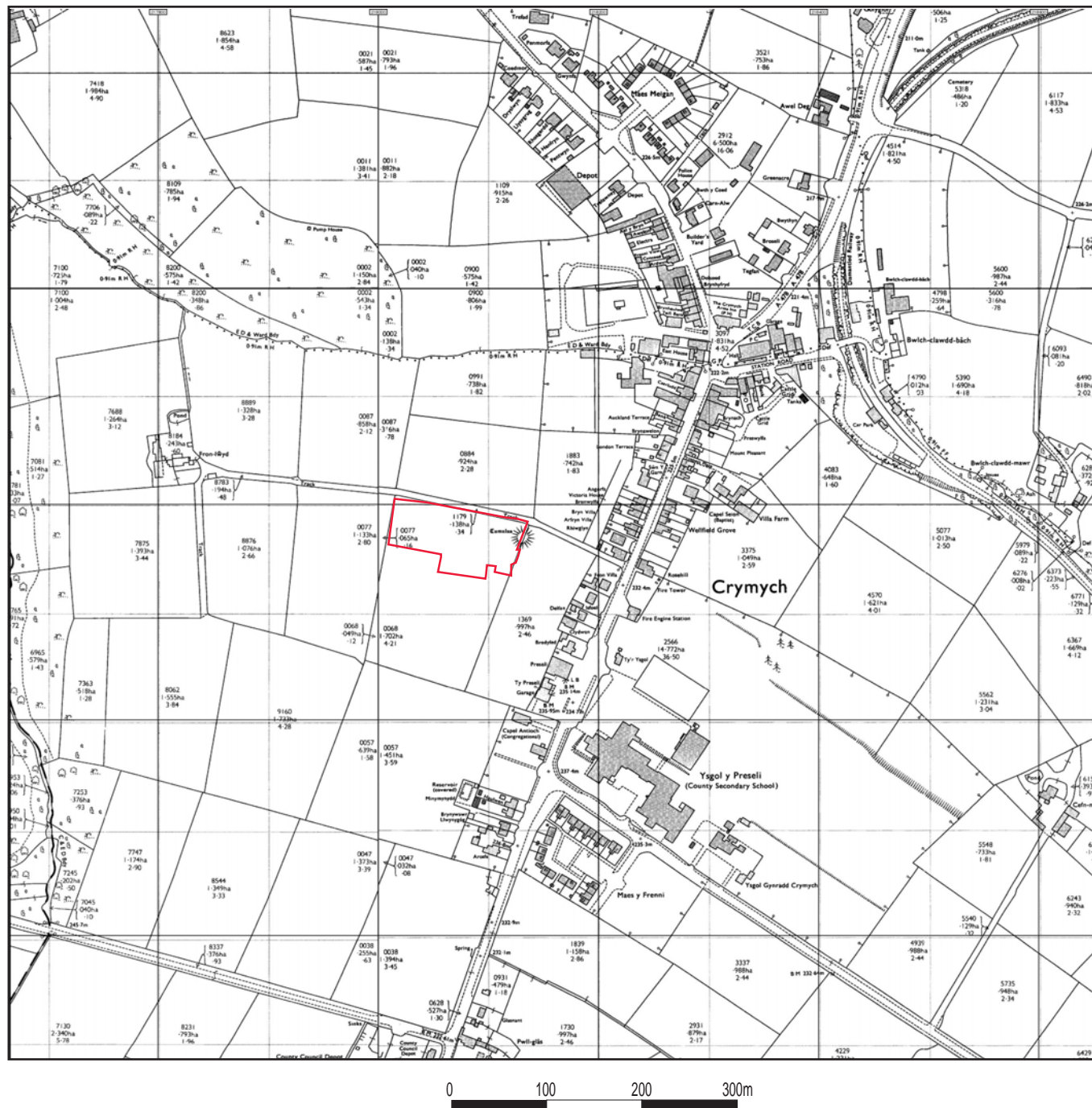


Fig.8
1977 Epoch 5
map of siite area
(1:2,500)



Fig. 9
Detail of 1946
Aerial
Photograph
(site: red)



Fig. 10
1955 Aerial
Photograph
(site: red)



Fig. 11
2009 Google
Earth Aerial
Photograph of
site



Access to the site via Crug yr Efydd. Barrow is behind vegetation to the right of frame (looking north-west)

Fig. 12

Site Visit Image



Barrow's eastern side located outside proposed site (looking north-northwest)



Barrow's overgrown western side located within proposed site boundary (looking north from entrance gate)

Fig. 13

Site Visit Image



Barrow's western side covered in flowering vegetation within proposed site and hedgerow crossing the earth-work (looking north-east)



Barrow's overgrown western side (looking north-east from entrance gate)

Fig. 14

Site Visit Image



Road surface/track heading west from the proposed site entrance and recent dwelling in south-west corner (looking west)



Disturbed and rough ground to the south of site track and rear of Llain Drigarn houses (looking south)

Fig. 15

Site Visit Image



Western end of track and site's western boundary
(looking west)



Disturbed ground to the south of site track at
western end of site showing rear of Llain
Drigarn houses (looking south-east)

Fig. 16

Site Visit Image



Sunken track and earthen bank leading from village to Fron Lwyd Farm, forming the northern boundary of the site. Proposed site on right of frame (looking east)



Northern lane (as left) with recent opening in earth bank and the site's new north-western corner entrance (looking south-east)

Fig. 17

Site Visit Image

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APPENDIX I:

HER Data supplied by DAT



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Iestyn Jones- Crymych from the Regional Historic Environment Record:

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info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/>>www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

Her search of all sites within 0.3km (300m) of site boundary centred on
NGR SN 18070 33783, Crymych, Pembs

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 Record 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 18976 **NAME** ANTIOCH CHAPEL
TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN18123360 **COMMUNITY** Crymych
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN13SE

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2009 CRYMYCH HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART D CRYMYCH REPORT

PRN 18983 **NAME**
TYPE Railway Station **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN184338 **COMMUNITY** Crymych
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN13SE

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2009 CRYMYCH HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART D CRYMYCH REPORT

PRN 18984 **NAME** CAPEL SEION

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN18263380 **COMMUNITY** Crymych

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN13SE

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2009 CRYMYCH HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART D CRYMYCH REPORT

PRN 18985 **NAME**

TYPE Blacksmiths Workshop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN18233374 **COMMUNITY** Crymych

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN13SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 966 **NAME** CRUG BACH

TYPE Round Barrow **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN1813833771 **COMMUNITY** Crymych

CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

PE325 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

A round barrow, c.23m in diameter and 1.75m high. It has been divided by a hedge and the eastern half is now in a garden. JH 1997 based on Cadw 1997

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1987 AM107 SAM File,Pem 325

Mm Desc Text CADW 1991 AM107 SAM File

Mm Desc Text CADW 1997 AM107 SAM file, Pe 325

Mm Desc Text CADW 2004 AM107 SAM file,PE325

Mm Desc Text Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project - Pembrokeshire 2003-2004

Mm File Many 1988 DRF Res.Development on part of Field Nos.006B and 1369

Mm File Many 1990 Applications for residential development Ordnance Survey 0068 & 1369,rear of Clydwen,Crymych DRF

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 210-230 23511-2,30936-7,20796-7

Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SN13 SE7

Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr B72

Mm Note Preseli Pembrokeshire DC 1990 Application to erect dwellings on land to rear of Clydwen,Crymych DRF

Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1424 3334-5

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.472,p.165

Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.325

Mm List Ward,PA 1975 Barrows of N.Pembs Pe B30

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2009 CRYMYCH HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART D CRYMYCH REPORT

PRN 967 **NAME** MORFA

TYPE Findspot **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN1834 **COMMUNITY** Crymych

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Finds

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention 1921-2 TCASFC Vol.15,Pt.XXXIX,p.xi

Pm Mention 1923 Arch.Camb 7th Series,Vol.3,p.164

Pm Desc Text Eyre-Evans,G 1922-3 TCASFC Vol.16,Pt.XLII,p.61-2

Ph Desc Text Jones,WB 1852 Arch.Camb 2nd Series,Vol.3,p.26-9

Mm List OS 1966 SN13 SE8

OTHER SOURCES

Report Arch Camb & TCASFC 967.pdf

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2009 CRYMYCH HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART A BONCATH COMMUNITY
REPORT

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).

Maps based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of
Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery
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copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings'. Welsh Assembly Government 100017916.

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Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II:

Archaeology Wales
Specification

Specification

For an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit:
Land at Crug yr Efydd, Crymych, Pembrokeshire

Prepared for:
Pembroke Design Ltd

Project No: 2366

August 4th 2015

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit associated with the pre-planning phase of a proposed residential development in Crymych, Pembrokeshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Pembroke Design Ltd.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans to construct 30 dwellings on land north of Llain Drigarn, Crymych (centred on NGR: SN 18070 33783; fig. 1). The planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council although the project is currently at the pre-planning stage.

This Specification has been prepared by Dr Iestyn Jones on behalf of Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Pembroke Design Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Appraisal and Site Visit is to provide Pembroke Design Ltd with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, July 2014 (Edition 7), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

DAT-HM, in its capacity as archaeological adviser to Pembrokeshire County Council, has recommended that an Archaeological Appraisal is undertaken.

The Appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource, as defined by the Standard and Guidance of the CIfA. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential. This work will inform whether further assessment or evaluation will be required as part of the planning process.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description

The proposed site is located on land north of Llain Drigarn in the village of Crymych, Pembrokeshire at 232m AOD. The site boundary encompasses a green field site measuring approximately 120m (east to west) by 70m (north to south) with residential properties present to the south and playing fields to the north (Fig. 2). Part of Crug Bach round barrow, a scheduled ancient monument (PRN 966; SAM: PE 325) is located within the north-eastern corner of the proposed site boundary.

3 Site specific objectives

The key objective of the Archaeological Appraisal will be to provide a rapid and

informed answer to the question of whether there is a historic environment dimension that needs to be considered as part of the planning process, and whether this requirement should be clarified through further assessment or investigation.

The appraisal will consider the potential of all aspects of the historic environment, as defined below, no matter what form or period, including the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area, and will also consider the potential for historic assets outside this area, the significance of which may extend into the immediate search area.

The resulting report will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to protect historic environment interests and allow for informed decisions to be made in the on-going planning processes. This work will include the following key elements which should be carried out in the following order:

- Consult and interrogate the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) including the detailed further information files and other readily available sources of information, including the National Monuments Record and early O.S and Tithe maps, aerial photographs, etc. A search of known historic assets listed in the HER within a 0.3km radius of the development will be undertaken (Stage 1)
- A site visit to assess the presence/absence and condition of historic assets and their potential. (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

5 Consult and interrogate the HER (Stage 1)

The report will consider the following aspects of the historic environment, which are given as a checklist. Comment on the potential significance of each significant aspect in relation to the proposed development will be provided. Where further consideration of an aspect is required, this will be clearly stated and reasons given.

Aspects

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments {SAMs} and their settings.
- Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.
- Listed buildings and their settings.
- Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- Registered Historic Landscapes
- Non-registered historic landscapes
- Buried archaeological potential
- Palaeoenvironmental potential
- Hedgerows and field patterns
- Ancient woodland
- Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity, which will require a

separate study.

- Newly identified sites of historic importance
- Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements

[For some of these aspects the advice of Cadw, The RCAHMMW or NRW may be required]

Searches

Only readily available material will be consulted. It is assumed that all the relevant material is contained in the HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. However, data held by other organisations will be consulted if appropriate. Advice will be sought from DAT-HM if such consultations are believed to be required.

6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)

A rapid walk-over survey will be undertaken to consider the condition of known assets and identify any previously unknown assets.

Previously unrecorded assets will be quickly recorded using photography with limited description. Where it is considered that more detailed recording is required this will be stated in the report and reasons given.

Drawings will comprise measured and sketch plans and elevations at appropriate scales as appropriate. Photographs will be taken in high-resolution digital photography with the camera set to take TIFF format images with a resolution greater than eight megapixels. Written records will be made as appropriate.

7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The report, submitted to the planning authority, will consider the following:

- The report will be fully representative of the information gained from Stages 1-2 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.
- The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography.
- The report will list all the sources consulted.
- Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections will be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit will be included.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified will be included. Where appropriate, this will include consideration of the national Research Agenda.
- An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.
- An impact appraisal of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource will be presented for consideration.

Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to Pembroke Design Ltd and to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report will be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER). Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery should be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

8 Monitoring

DAT-HM is the historic environment advisor to the Planning Authority and will monitor the work on their behalf to ensure compliance with planning requirements.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the DAT-HM for the approval of the Planning Authority.

9 Resources and timetable

Standards

The Appraisal will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken immediately (August 2015)

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

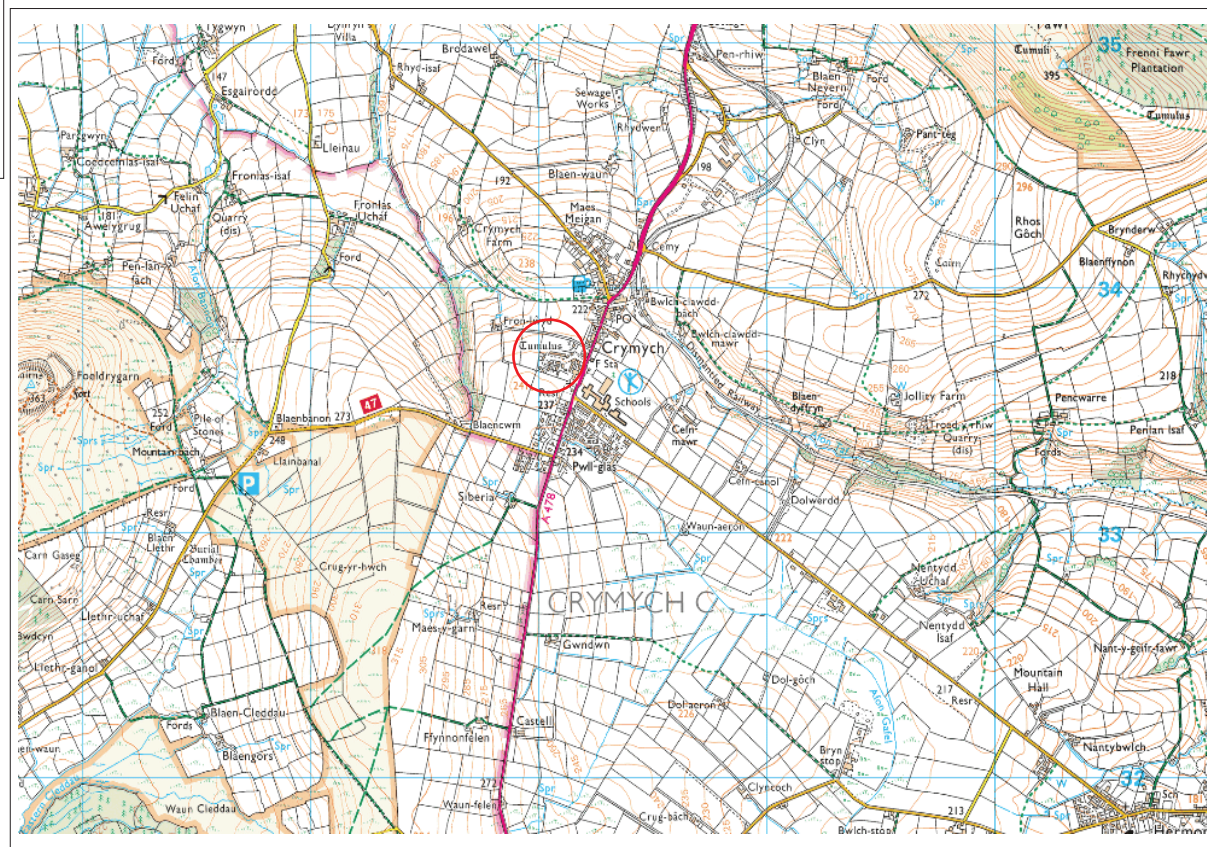
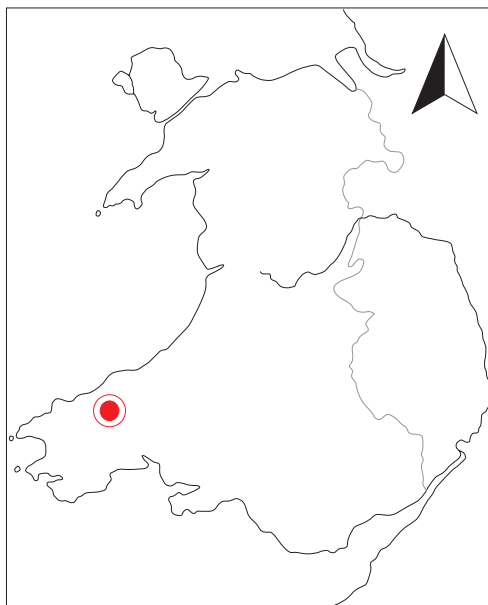


Fig. 1
Location of
site



Fig. 2
Proposed Site Plan
(1:500)

Archaeology Wales



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