

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR THE DEMOLITION OF AN EXISTING
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW
DWELLING AT PENCASTELL, ST. DOGMAELS,
PEMBROKESHIRE, SA43 3BU
Planning Application:
NP/21/0110/FUL (PCNP)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Kinver Kreations

March 2021



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2020/728
DAT HER Event Record PRN 114886

For: Kinver Kreation

March 2021

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Cover photograph: Looking southwest through the gate from the garden to the southern side of the promontory fort. The rampart is lower here and there is a view to the sea.

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Demolition of an Existing Building and
Construction of a New Dwelling at Pencastell,
St. Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU
Planning Application: NP/21/0110/FUL (PCNP)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2020/728
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – DAT 114886

DYDDIAD 18^{fed} Mis Mawrth 2021 **DATE** 18th March 2021

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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DAT	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
ID Number	An unique number used within this report to identify historic assets. Cross-references to other numbers such as PRNs, NPRNs and Designations are given in a site gazetteer in the Appendices.
NPRN	National Primary Record Number in National Monument Record held by the RCAHMW
PRN	Primary Record Number in regional HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114886
Name	PENCASTELL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN1108745964
Easting	211087
Northing	245964
Summary (English)	In February 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for the proposed demolition of the existing house and the building of a new residential unit at Pencastell, St Dogmael's, Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3LZ. © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Chwefror 2021, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen bwrdd gan Trysor ar gynllun i fwrw bwthyn i lawr a chodi tŷ newydd yn ei le ym Mhencastell, Llandudoch, Sir Benfro SA43 3LZ. © Trysor 2021
Description	In February 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for the proposed demolition of the existing house and the building of a new residential unit at Pencastell, St Dogmael's, Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3LZ. © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the Demolition of an Existing Building and Construction of a New Dwelling at Pencastell, St.Dogmaels, Moylegrove, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU</i>
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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from the demolition of an existing structure and the building of a new residential unit at Pencastell, St Dogmael's, Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU at SN1108545961.
- 1.2 A walkover survey on 14th July 2020 was undertaken by Trysor to examine Pencastell cottage (ID Number 9) and its surroundings. A Level 2 building recording of the existing cottage was undertaken at the same time (Trysor, forthcoming) as the proposed development would see its demolition.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 500 metres in radius, focused on SN1108745964.
 - 1.3.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.4 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 500-metre radius of the development, the Promontory fort, Pen-Castell, PE212 (ID number 1).
 - 1.4.1 There would be no physical impact on the Scheduled area, but there would be a Low Negative impact on the setting of the fort. The proposed new dwelling would be constructed on the same footprint as the present cottage but its higher roofline would increase its visibility.
 - 1.4.2 There would be no impact on the Significance of the promontory fort. The Significance of the promontory fort is drawn from its relationship with the cliff coastline, its earthwork ramparts and the archaeological potential of the interior of the fort and these would not be affected.
- 1.5 There are no Listed Buildings within a 500-metre radius of the development.
- 1.6 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500-metre radius of the development.
- 1.7 The proximity of the Iron Age Promontory Fort, as well as the redevelopment of a site which has been occupied by a cottage since the mid-19th century suggests that a watching brief may be considered on any groundworks relating to the demolition of the present cottage as well as the preparation of the site for the proposed dwelling, including any ground level reductions or service trenches.
 - 1.7.1 The western boundary of the garden surrounding Pencastell cottage is formed by the Iron Age counterscarp bank of the adjacent promontory

fort and part of the scheduled area. Steps should be taken to ensure that all contractors and tradespersons involved in demolition and construction works are aware of the position of the boundary and its significance. The scheduled area should not be used for storage or access at any time.

1.7.2 Scheduled Monument consent must be sought from Cadw to undertake any works within the scheduled area.

1.7.3 The name of the cottage – Pencastell – is inextricably linked to the monument. It reflects the fact that the cottage stands alongside the promontory fort and in modern times the name has become synonymous with the fort itself. The Pencastell name is therefore culturally important and consideration should be given to retaining it for any new development.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes but it must be noted that Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Kinver Kreations of Chestnut House, Main Street, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire, SA64 0BL commissioned Trysor heritage consultants, on behalf of their client, to undertake a desk-based assessment on the proposed demolition and development at Pencastell, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU, see Figure 1.

3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation was written guided by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020a). This was approved by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust who advise Pembrokeshire Coast National Park on the historic environment.

3.3 A planning application was submitted on 25th February, 2021 (NP/21/0110/FUL).

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the
Demolition of an Existing Building and Construction of a New Dwelling at
Pencastell, St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU*

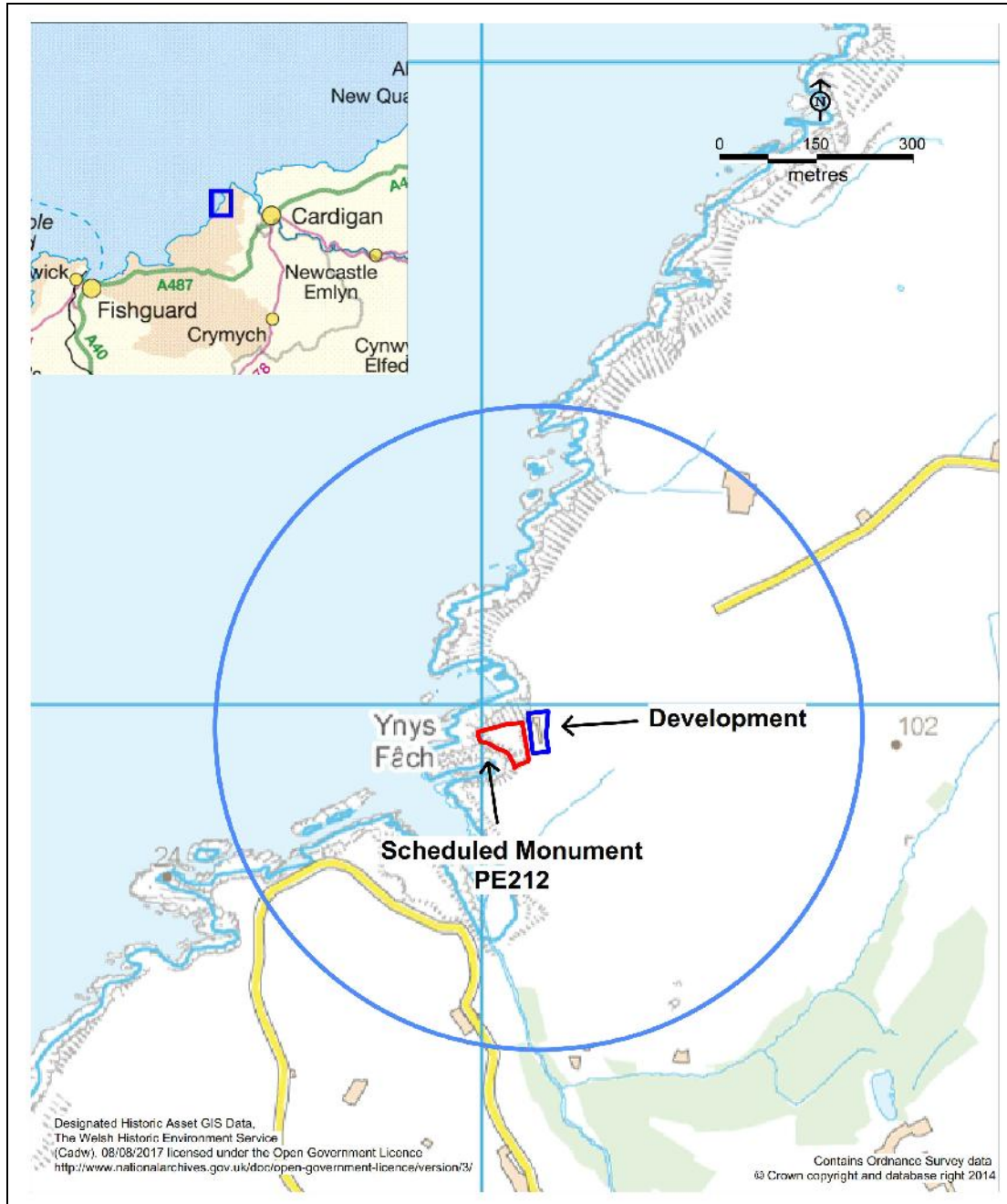


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 500 metre radius assessment area.

4. The development

- 4.1 The development will consist of the demolition of the existing Pencastell cottage at SN1108545961 and the construction of a new dwelling on the same site, with associated works (see Figure 1 and Client Plans in Appendix E).

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 500-metre radius circle centred on SN1108745964.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix B.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 500-metre radius assessment area.
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the parish tithe map.
- 5.5 A walkover survey was made by Trysor to the original proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 14th July, 2020. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2009, 2013, 2018 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment as well as those online from the Welsh Government's Aerial photographic Unit dating to 2013. LiDAR data of 2 metre resolution was available for the assessment area.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.

- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 500 metre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.
- 5.12 The setting of the Scheduled Monuments was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017). The impact on that setting and whether there was an impact on the significance was subsequently assessed also following the guidance. As well as observation on the ground, ZTVs were created to inform the assessment. The detailed setting assessment is included in Appendix D of this report.

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The development site is situated close to the coast edge to the northern side of Ceibwr Bay, Moylegrove, Pembrokeshire, at SN1108545961. The site is located at approximately 57 metres AOD, just above the cliff coastline and just outside the eastern edge of the Pencastell Iron Age promontory fort, PE212 (ID Number 1).
- 6.1.1 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician Period dating to between 449 million and 458 million years ago. These include sandstones and mudstones of the Dinas Island Formation, which were laid down in a deep-sea environment. The bedrock is overlain by glacial clays and gravels deposited by ice and meltwater during the last Ice Age.
- 6.1.2 The soil is categorised as a *free-draining acid loamy soils over rock* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). These soils are of low fertility and generally typical of more marginal land, suitable for grassland and rough grazing.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, 2017, p. 34-35..

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

- 6.2 There is a close relationship between the development site and the adjacent Pencastell promontory fort. The promontory fort is to the west of the development site and occupies a small coastal promontory edged by cliffs to north, west and south. A rampart, ditch and counterscarp bank form the eastern side of the fort. The interior of the promontory fort slopes down to the west. The most extensive views are towards the sea and to the southwest, with foreshortened views to the north and east.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Early Prehistory (before 700BC)

- 7.1.1 There are no recorded historic assets dating to the Palaeolithic (250,000BC – 8,500BC) within 500 metres of the proposed development site.
- 7.1.2 The earliest historic asset recorded within a 500 metres radius is the findspot of a prehistoric flint axe (PRN 1042), which was reported by the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey in the late 19th century. Finds of flint artefacts and flint flakes left by early hunters fashioning flint tools at campsites around the modern Pembrokeshire coastline are not uncommon, but little is known about this find. A flint axe is likely to be of early prehistoric date (Mesolithic (8,500BC – 4,400BC) or Neolithic (4,400BC – 2,200BC) but the artefact was never clearly described by its finder and has long been lost. During early prehistory sea levels were lower than at present and the modern coast would have represented a series of inland hills, set back from the contemporary coastline.
- 7.1.3 There are no recorded historic assets dating to the Bronze Age (2,200BC – 700BC) within 500 metres of the proposed development site.

7.2 Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval (700BC to AD1094)

- 7.2.1 The Iron Age (700BC to AD43) is well represented in Pembrokeshire and the county's coastline is particularly characterised by the defensive promontory forts built along the cliff edge in numerous locations. Pencastell promontory fort (ID Number 1, PE212) is the northernmost example in the county, although similar forts are also found further north along the Cardigan Bay coastline. Pencastell is a typical example of this type of defended settlement site. The high cliffs protect the seaward side, with earthwork banks and ditch raised across the neck of a natural promontory to protect the landward side. It is likely that dwellings would have stood within the enclosed area between the defences and the cliffs. No excavations have been undertaken at Pencastell to provide further details of this fort.

7.3 Medieval (AD1086-AD1536)

7.3.1 During medieval times this district lay within the commote of Is-Nyfer, in the cantref of Cemaes. The area was conquered by the Norman Robert FitzMartin by the early 12th century AD but soon became part of the estates of St. Dogmael's Abbey, founded by the FitzMartin family. Despite the Norman control of the region, Welsh customs of land tenure survived across most of Cemaes throughout the medieval period, which gave rise to the scattered settlement pattern of medieval and post-medieval times. There are no recorded historic assets of medieval date in the area in the vicinity of Pencastell, but there is no question that the district would have been settled and farmed during medieval times. Some of the principal farms of the area may have their origins in medieval vills, though our knowledge of the detail of such activity is scant.

7.4 Post Medieval & Modern (1536 to present day)

7.4.1 The small number of recorded historic assets in the area around Pencastell mostly consist of historic assets related to settlements and associated features of the post medieval period, particularly farmsteads and dwellings.

7.4.2 The dwelling at Pencastell (ID number 9) itself appears later in this period. It was built as a small cottage and is not comparable to the more substantial and older farmhouses of the district.

7.4.3 The nearby village of Moylegrove, which had medieval origins, grew during the 19th century, partly due to the proximity of the sheltered natural harbour at Ceibwr bay (ID number 5). Ceibwr itself was a focus of settlement and coastal trade, evidence today by the ruins of a 19th century limekiln above the beach (ID number 4).

8. Historical overview

- 8.1 The proposed development is to demolish the present cottage at Pencastell, which would be replaced with a new dwelling.
- 8.2 Pencastell (ID number 9) is a cottage of 19th century origin, which first appears in the mid-19th century. No building is shown at the location on either the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings or the 1838 St. Dogmael's parish tithe map. The site later used to build Pencastell cottage is shown on the tithe map as parcel 118A, part of nearby Trerhys Farm, see Figure 2. The individual field name and state of cultivation are not given.
- 8.3 Pencastell was undoubtedly built shortly after the tithe survey, for the 1841 census returns for St. Dogmael's show that the cottage was occupied by Charlot Thomas, aged 60 and of independent means. Ann Thomas, aged 35 lived with her, as well as a 10 year old child named Ann Evans.
 - 8.3.1 The 1851 parish census returns show that a labourer named David Jenkins (34), his wife Eleanor (32) and their 9 month old son David lived at Pencastell.
 - 8.3.2 The 1861 census shows that another labourer, David James (46) and his wife Mary (46) lived at Pencastell with their three children, Nancy (12), William (6) and John (3).
 - 8.3.3 The 1871 census records show that David and May James were still living at Pencastell with their daughter Nancy, now aged 22.
 - 8.3.4 By 1881, Pencastell had evidently been enlarged and now comprised two cottages. The census returns show that a General Labourer named David Morgans and his wife Anne, both aged 40, lived in one cottage. The other cottage was home to a widow named Anne Thomas (79) and her daughter Anne Evans (47). These are undoubtedly the two of those who lived at Pencastell at the time of the 1841 census (the inconsistencies in the ages provided when comparing 1841 with 1881 are typical of census returns of the time as precise ages were often not recorded). Two children lived at this second cottage, Anne Griffiths (5) and William Griffiths (4), who were presumably relatives to the two women living here.
 - 8.3.5 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows Pencastell to be a long building range, aligned north to south, with three main sections, flanked by small extension at either end and a pair of pig sties attached to the northern end of the range, see Figure 3. This linear arrangement has remained at the core of the dwelling to the present day.

- 8.3.6 By the time of the 1891 census, Pencastell was once again a single dwelling. It was now home to Thomas Phillipps, a 40 year old farmer. He lived here with his wife Mary and their five children; Mary A. (10), John (7), Lizzie (6), William (4) and Hannah (2).
- 8.3.7 The 1901 census shows that the Phillipps family were still farming at Pencastell. Thomas and Mary now lived with four of their children, Mary Ann (20), John (17), Hannah (12) and David (8).
- 8.3.8 The latest available census returns are for 1911. This shows that Thomas and Mary Phillips still lived at Pencastell, though he is now recorded as a farm labourer. This census also records that all 6 of their children were still alive, although none were residing at Pencastell when the census was taken.
- 8.3.9 The history of Pencastell after the 1911 census is less clear. For a time it was associated with Unity More (1894-1981), a celebrated theatre actress and dancer in Edwardian times. She was also one of the early stars of screen, appearing in several British films in the period 1918-1919. She was married to English cricketer Nigel Haig. After retirement they purchased Pencastell and spent much time there later in life.



Figure 2; An excerpt from the St Dogmael's Parish Tithe Map of 1838. The development site would be in field parcel 118A, to the left of the trackway which divides the field. The land here belonged to Trerhys farm at the time of the tithe survey.

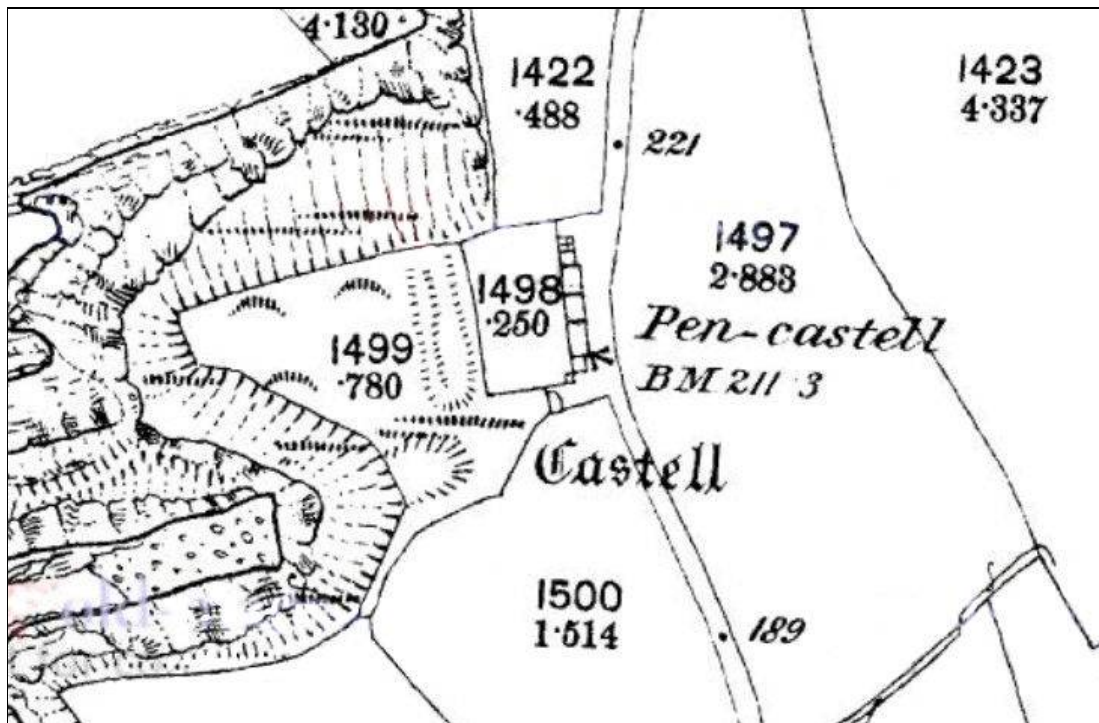


Figure 3; The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1889 shows Pencastell in detail, including.

9. Data Collation

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the 500-metre radius assessment area yielded 11 records for historic assets.
 - 9.1.1 Two of the 11 records were not assessed. One of these was a natural feature with no recorded archaeological component and the other a findspot.
- 9.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 500-metre radius assessment area contained 9 records for historic assets.

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) categories for Wales i.e. International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B and Figure 4 but the table below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Included in the 9 records within 500-metres of the proposed development which were assessed for this report, there is a single Scheduled Monument, but no Listed Buildings or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

Project ID	Historic Asset name	Historic Asset Type	Significance or Importance	Historic Asset Status
1	CASTELL;PENCASTELL	PROMONTORY FORT	National	Scheduled Monument
4	CEIBWR	LIME KILN	Regional	
8	PEN-Y-GRAIG	FARMSTEAD	Local	
9	PEN-CASTELL	FARMSTEAD	Local	
5	CEIBWR	HARBOUR	Local	
7	BRYN-ABER	FARMSTEAD	Local	
3	PEN CASTELL	QUARRY	Minor	
2	CWM TAWEL	QUARRY	Minor	
6	CEIBWR	FARMSTEAD	Minor	

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets

³ The glossary give letter codes but in order to improve readability, the definition of each level of importance is given not the code, <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/14/concepts/508305.html>

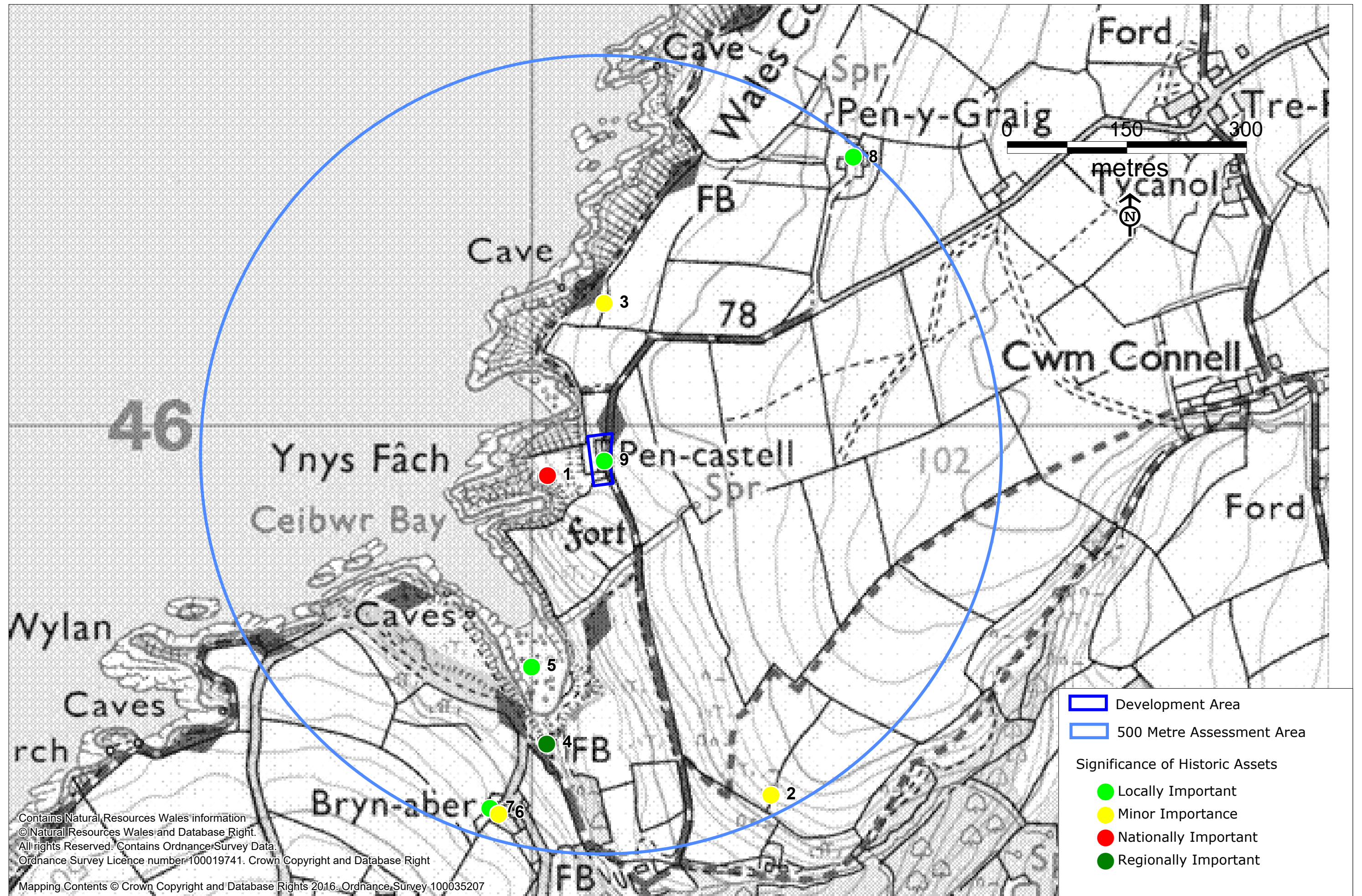


Figure 4: The 500 metre assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
9	PEN-CASTELL	FARMSTEAD	Very High	None	None	None
1	CASTELL;PENCASTELL	PROMONTORY FORT	None	Low	Low	None
2	CWM TAWEL	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
3	PEN CASTELL	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
4	CEIBWR	LIME KILN	None	None	None	None
5	CEIBWR	HARBOUR	None	None	None	None
6	CEIBWR	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
7	BRYN-ABER	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
8	PEN-Y-GRAIG	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the 500-metre assessment area

11.2 As Table 2 shows, one historic asset within the 500-metre assessment area would be exposed to a Very High Negative direct impact from the development. This is the cottage recorded in the HER as Pencastell Farmstead (ID number 9), which is to be demolished. The building is of 19th century origin but has undergone significant extension and modernisation in recent decades. It is currently considered to be of Local Importance drawn largely from its evidential value as a standing structure and historic value association with a person of historic importance. It will be demolished by the current proposal but its significance will remain Locally Important through the Level 2 building recording (Trysor, forthcoming) to preserve by record, and through its association with a person of historic importance.

11.3 Pencastell Iron Age Promontory Fort (PE212, ID Number 1) lies immediately adjacent to the proposed development site. The Pencastell Promontory Fort has never been subjected to archaeological excavation, therefore there is no dating evidence relating for the site at present. In terms of its form and location it compares with other coastal promontory forts along the Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion coastline which are known to have been constructed and occupied during the Iron Age (800BC – AD43). There are no known associations between this site and any other structures or historic assets. It is not intervisible with any other recorded Iron Age site.

11.3.1 The position of the fort on a natural coastal promontory is its defining characteristic. There are steep cliffs on three sides, giving good protection to the occupants of the fort. This coastal situation is the overriding consideration in understanding the setting of this monument.

11.3.2 The fourth side, to the east, was protected by an earthwork rampart and external ditch, with a counterscarp bank outside the ditch. The rampart is likely to have been strengthened by a palisade fence to increase the defensive value of the site. However, views in this direction were limited at the time the fort was in use and clearly the position was selected for security, not to gain the maximum views over the adjacent landscape.

11.3.4 There would be no direct impact on the fort. The new structure will occupy the same footprint to the east of the promontory fort as the existing cottage, with a small southern extension. Both the existing cottage and the new building lie within the setting of the promontory fort. The higher roofline of the proposed new dwelling when compared with the present cottage, would give a Low indirect visual impact on the protected historic asset because of the increased visibility of the building from parts of the interior of the fort. It would also lead to a Low Negative impact on the setting of the monument due to its increased height and visibility. However the views to the north and east from the promontory fort were short range and the proposed building doesn't block a significant view. The key views are to the dramatic coastal cliffs to the north, west and south and along the coastline to the south.

11.4 There are no Listed Buildings within a 500 metre radius of the development.

11.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500m assessment area.

11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 500m assessment area.

11.7 The development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape.

11.8 The development would be within the Tre-Rhys LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46236), see Figure 6, described as;

"Exposed west facing coastal slopes, treeless, hedges windswept gorse bracken and thorn, Most significant archaeological element(s): Hillfort and Early christian burials at Caerau, Bronze Age barrow. Tre-Rhys historic landscape character area lies on a very exposed west-facing coastal slope between approximately 30m and 180m above sea level. Consequently it is a treeless landscape, and hedges are reduced to low windswept straggling lines of gorse, bracken and thorn. It is an agricultural landscape characterised by small- to medium-sized irregular fields and dispersed farms. Land-use is almost entirely improved

pasture. Field boundaries are high banks of earth and stone topped with low, windswept hedges and supplemented with wire fences. Cement-rendered stone is the main building material of the farmhouses. Most date to the 19th century and are relatively small, consisting of two storeys and three-bays with a central front door and five symmetrically arranged windows. Stone outbuildings are similar in date and of one or two ranges. Modern outbuildings, where present, are also small and are not a strong component of the historic landscape. Indeed there are few late 20th century buildings. Significant archaeological sites include the large Iron Age hillfort and cemetery at Caerau Gaer, a second hillfort and a Bronze Age round barrow. Apart from where it meets the coastal slope to the west this area is not easy to define. On other sides boundaries between this area and its neighbours are broad zones of change rather than hard-edged. Conservation priorities - Most historic landscape components are in good condition. Maintain as existing."

11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, the justification for this is *"chiefly based on the well preserved character of the fieldscape and settlement pattern and the multi-period nature of the archaeological resource in this area, dominated by the prominently sited, extensive remains of the multivallate hillfort of Caerau, which exhibits evidence of occupation from the Iron Age into the early medieval period (including the remarkable survival of a cemetery site within the hillfort enclosure."*

11.8.2 The development would change the current cottage for a modern building. The new building respects the footprint and alignment of the existing structure.

11.8.3 No field boundaries typical of the Aspect Area will be removed by the development. The character of the field system surrounding the development would not be affected.

11.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 500 metre study area.

11.10 The proposed development would see a new dwelling erected on the footprint of the existing cottage, with only a modest extension to the southern end lying outside the present footprint. The garden boundary to the west of the dwelling has incorporated the counterscarp bank of the fort's defences, therefore the garden area to the west of the house is considered to have archaeological potential and unnecessary ground disturbance should be avoided.

11.11 The field boundaries surrounding the development area are predominantly stone-faced earth banks with post and wire fencing and no hedgerows. No field boundary will be removed.

11.12 The name of Pencastell cottage is historically significant as it refers to the presence of the adjacent Iron Age Promontory Fort.

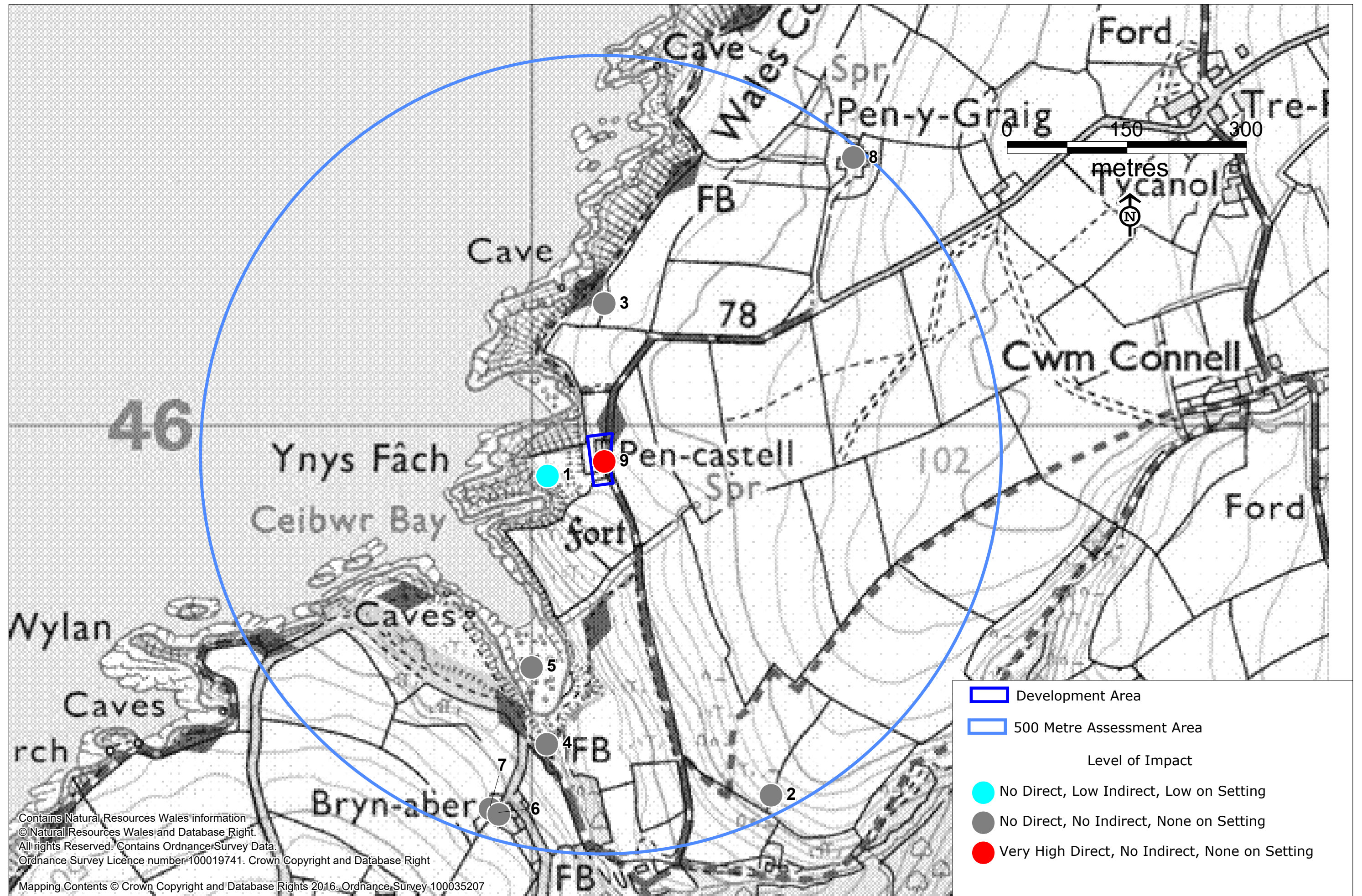


Figure 5: The 500 metre assessment area showing the impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number

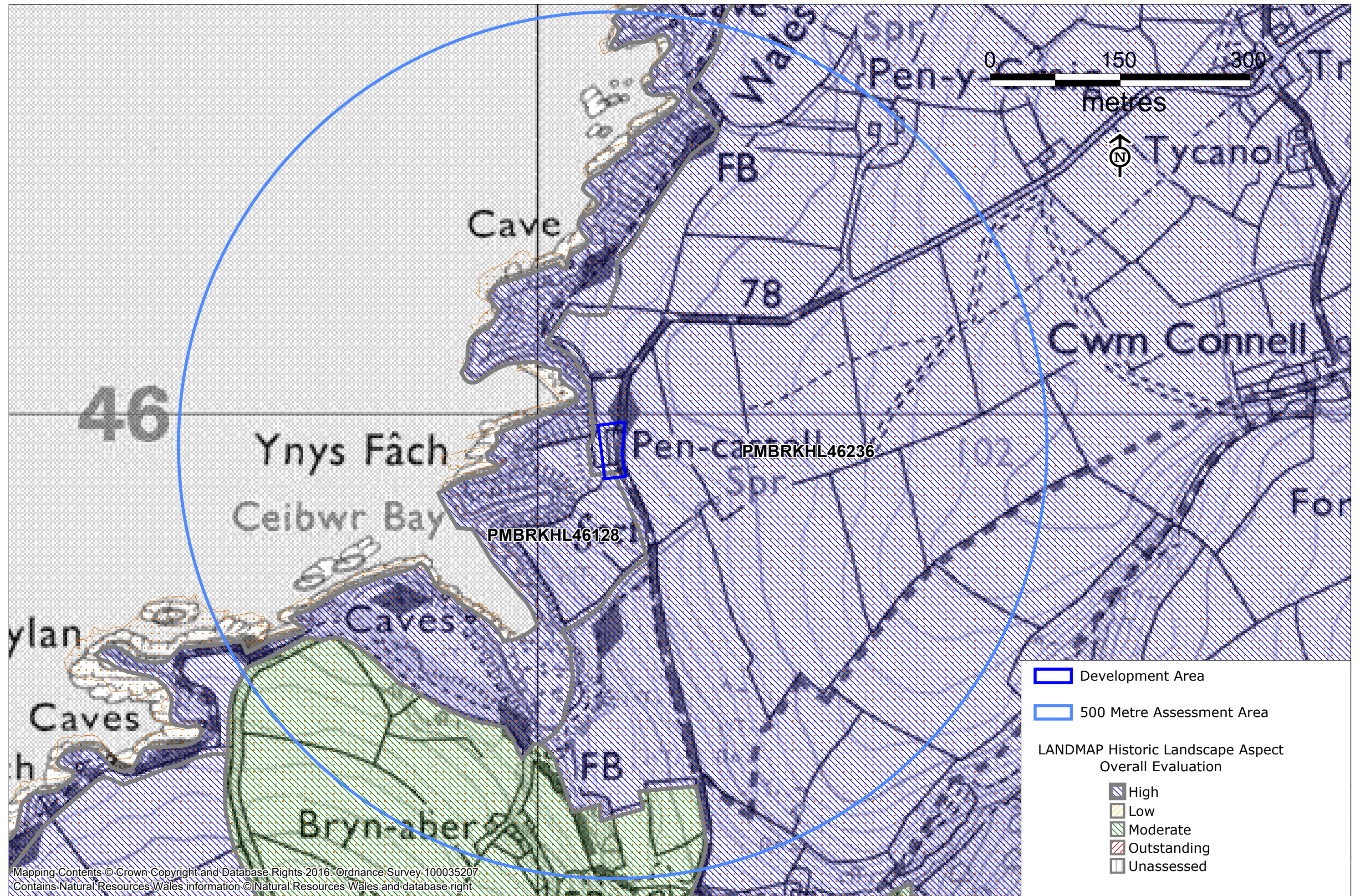


Figure 6: The 500 metre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

12. Conclusion

12.1 The present Pencastell cottage (ID number 9) dates to the mid-19th century and was named to reflect its proximity to the Iron Age Promontory Fort (PE212, ID Number 1). The cottage has been modernised and extended and found to be of Local Importance. A Level 2 building recording has been undertaken of the building in advance of any development and thereby its character and history will be preserved by record. This is a suitable mitigation in relation to the proposal to demolish the existing cottage.

12.2 The Pencastell Iron Age Promontory Fort, which is a Scheduled Monument, is located immediately to the west of the proposed development site.

12.2.1 There would be no direct, physical impact on the scheduled area from the proposed development

12.2.2 There would be a Low Negative impact on the setting of the scheduled monument as the roof line of proposed new dwelling would be higher than that of the present cottage, which would make the proposed building more visible from parts of the interior of the promontory fort. The presence of the present cottage at the site, forming part of the historic and modern setting of the promontory fort, means that the impact of the proposed development is not as great as a new build on a undeveloped site would be.

12.3 The proximity of the Iron Age Promontory Fort, as well as the redevelopment of a site which has been occupied by a cottage since the mid-19th century suggests that a watching brief may be considered on any groundworks relating to the demolition of the present cottage as well as the preparation of the site for the proposed dwelling, including any ground level reductions or service trenches.

12.3.1 The western boundary of the garden surrounding Pencastell cottage is formed by the Iron Age counterscarp bank of the adjacent promontory fort and part of the scheduled area. Steps should be taken to ensure that all contractors and tradespersons involved in demolitions a construction works are aware of the position of the boundary and its significance. The scheduled area should not be used for storage or access at any time.

12.3.2 Scheduled Monument consent must be sought from Cadw to undertake any works within the scheduled area.

12.3.3 The name of the cottage – Pencastell – is inextricably linked to the monument. It reflects the fact that the cottage stands alongside the promontory fort and in modern times the name has become synonymous with the fort itself. The Pencastell name is therefore culturally important and consideration should be given to retaining it for any new development.

13. Reporting

13.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1810, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Cardigan Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500, 2nd edition

Ordnance Survey, 1976, 1:2500

Parish tithe map, 1838, St. Dogmael's.

Parish tithe apportionment, 1838, St. Dogmael's.

14.2 Web-based materials

Ancestry, St. Dogmael's Parish Census Returns for 1841-1911

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

Google Earth, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2018 & 2020, Aerial Photographs

14.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

14.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2020, *Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the Demolition of an Existing Building and Construction of a New Dwelling at Pencastell, St. Dogmael's, Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3LZ*

Trysor, forthcoming, *Level 2 Building Recording of Pencastell, St. Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU Planning Application NP/21/0110/FUL (PCNP)*

14.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, DAT Enquiry Number 1257, data received 4/07/2020

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded 6th October 2020

NRW, LiDAR data, accessed online during March 2021

<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

NRW, LANDMAP Portal, accessed March 2021

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CIfA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1810 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum website.
- 15.2.2 The parish tithe map and the tithe apportionment of 1838 were a good resource, with field level mapping and land use and ownership details.
- 15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Comments on the records are provided in Table 3 below.

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
1042	BRYN ABER	Findspot	No record created	Findspot only
1043	CASTELL;PENCASTELL	Promontory Fort	Record created	
30817	CWM TAWEL	Quarry	Record created	
31925	PEN CASTELL	Quarry	Record created	
32038	CEIBWR	Lime Kiln	Record created	
32084	CEIBWR	Harbour	Record created	
110979	Ceibwr Bay Cave No.5	CAVE	No record created	Non archaeological
117882	CEIBWR	Farmstead	Record created	
117883	BRYN-ABER	Farmstead	Record created	
120379	PEN-Y-GRAIG	Farmstead	Record created	
120380	PEN-CASTELL	Farmstead	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records from the regional HER

- 15.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was useful but with fewer records than the HER and none of relevance to the assessment other than that for the Pencastell Promontory Fort (ID number 1), the record for which (NPRN 92645) includes a series of colour aerial photographs of the monument.
- 15.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006, 2009, 2013, 2018 and 2020 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area.
- 15.6 LiDAR imagery of 2 metre resolution was available from the Lle website. It was of good quality for this area though of limited use.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
March, 2021

Appendix A: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR THE DEMOLITION OF AN EXISTING BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION
OF A NEW DWELLING AT PENCASTELL, ST. DOGMAELS, CARDIGAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE, SA43 3LZ.**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
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OF A NEW DWELLING AT PENCASTELL, ST. DOGMAELS, CARDIGAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE, SA43 3LZ.**

1. Introduction

1.1 Kinver Kreations of Chestnut House, Main Street, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire, SA64 0BL, on behalf of their client, have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of historic assets, for a proposed new dwelling at Pencastell, St Dogmaels, Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3LZ. The development would see the demolition of the existing building at SN1108745964.

2. The development

2.1 The development will consist of the demolition of the existing building at SN1108745964 and the construction of a new one with associated works.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning proposal is currently being developed for the demolition of the existing building at Pencastell and building a new one in its place. A planning application has not yet been submitted.

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2017) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site is on the west side of the coastal path on the north side of Ceibwr Bay.

5.2 The proposed development site is under 0.2 hectares, but adjacent to the Pen-Castell Iron Age promontory fort, Scheduled Monument PE212. A house called Pencastell was built to the east of the promontory fort in the mid 19th century. This house will be demolished and a new dwelling constructed.

5.3 Pen-Castell promontory fort is on a narrow promontory. The area of the fort now measures 65 metres east to west by 46 metres although it is not known how much has been lost to coastal erosion. The defences of the fort on the north, west and south sides are the coastal cliffs. The eastern, landward side is defined by a single bank and ditch. This has been damaged by various structures in the past including a concrete block structure and a cess pit.

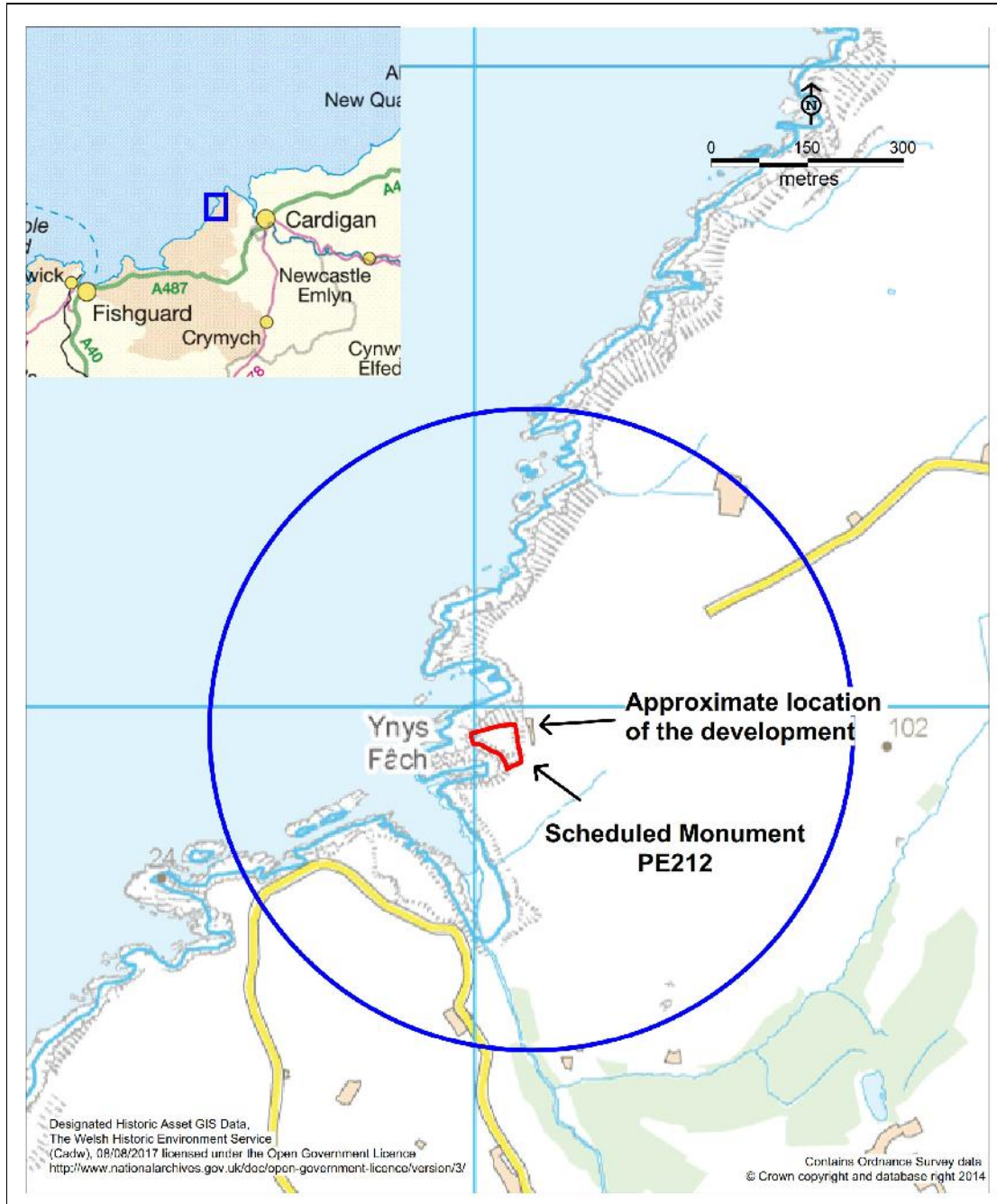


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 500 metre radius assessment area centred on SN1108745964.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will consider the known historic assets within a 500 metre area centred on SN1108745964.

6.1.1 The Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets recommends a 0.5 kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance where the development area is under 0.2 hectares (Cadw, 2017, p.11)

6.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- d. World Heritage Sites
- e. Conservation Areas
- f. Previously recorded non-designated historic assets, and their settings
- g. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- h. Newly identified historic assets and their settings
- i. Historic Landscapes and their characterisation
- j. Hedgerows and field patterns
- k. Ancient woodland
- l. Place-name evidence
- m. Cumulative impacts
- n. Any agri-environmental interests or requirements, e.g. Environmental Stewardship or Countryside Stewardship scheme
- o. Potential for buried archaeological
- p. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Dyfed Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2017)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development.

6.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

6.7 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010) and their setting (Cadw, 2017).

6.8 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, including direct physical, indirect physical, and indirect visual impacts. This will include impact on the significance of all nationally important historic assets whether designated or not.

6.9 The potential for buried archaeology will also be assessed, drawing on data within the 500-metre assessment area, and the wider landscape.

7. Reporting

7.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative, positive or neutral, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- i. discussion of the results of the evaluation
- j. former potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot

7.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance. In particular the following will be adhered to:

- Checking those undertaking the field visits have no symptoms that day, or in the previous 7 days
- Regular handwashing/Use of hand sanitiser meeting EN14476, in particular when arriving at site and leaving

- Control respiratory responses – e.g. coughing/sneezing. Turn away from others, use and tissue and discard safely, wash hands afterwards
- Avoid touching face whilst on site
- Social distancing of 2 metres or more when outside. When inside masks may be needed to mitigate increased risk if 3rd parties are required to be present.

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

9.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

9.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR making it publicly accessible. The report will also be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2018).

9.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

10. Archive

10.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

10.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

11. Resources to be used

11.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. During the field visit will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

12.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

12.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She

has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

12.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2020/728. The site code will be PCL2020, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 114886.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

Cadw, 2017, *Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets*

CIfA, 2017, revised December 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

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

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
June 2020

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

Pencastell DBA 24/06/2020 v.1 Archive Selection Strategy		
Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
Context		
Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to: ● The aims and objectives of the project;		

- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority and Cadw.
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>
No specific themes are connected with this project although the reason the work was asked for was because of its proximity to an Iron Age promontory fort.
- As this is a DBA there should be no artefacts. If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include
c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
d) Drawings as .pdf files
e) Scanned site notes as pdf

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

RCAHMMW, 2015, *RCAHMMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis

and reporting and archive compilation).

2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.

2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

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

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the
Demolition of an Existing Building and Construction of a New Dwelling at
Pencastell, St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU*

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pencastell DBA

24/06/2020 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
- What data will you collect or create? - How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix 1
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
- Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? - What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? - Have you contacted the data repository? - Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
- How will you share the data and make it accessible? - Are any restrictions on data sharing required? Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities

- Who will be responsible for data management?
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 114886
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
24 th June 2020
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i> RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1 WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes Photographs and catalogue Access database GIS data for use during project – MapInfo Report – Word doc and pdf
How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper written on site Photographs taken and listed on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access. Report drawn together as a pdf from separate elements.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created in line with guidance.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.
--

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
--

Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
--

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW – Report and Access database to the HER for them to update records

Have you contacted the data repository?

No – not necessary

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
--

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
--

Trysor partners

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 1043 **NMR NPRN:** 92645

CASTELL;PENCASTELL

PROMONTORY FORT

NGR: SN11024594 **Feature Centred**

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Domestic;Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: PE212

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: Pencastell is an Iron Age promontory fort which stands above the sea cliffs to the northern side of Ceibwr Bay. The interior of the fort is on moderately sloping ground which generally falls from east to west. The cliffs protect its north, west and south sides, with an earthwork bank and ditch, with a counterscarp bank outside the ditch, forming the defences across the eastern side and cutting off the promontory. The counterscarp incorporated into the boundary bank of the adjacent Pencastell cottage during the 19th century.

Rarity: Common in Pembrokeshire

Distance from development: 20 metres to the west

Group Value: One of a series of Iron Age promontory forts along the Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion coastline

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological and historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Set in a dramatic clifftop location

Communal Value: Visible from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.

Setting: This is a clifftop promontory fort, overlooking Cardigan Bay and protected by an earthwork rampart and ditch on the landward (eastern) side. The clifftop, coastal location of the fort and the protection that it offered to the fort builders is the defining characteristic of its setting.

There are good views from within the fort along the coast to the south, including Ceibwr Bay and its valley, which runs inland to Moylegrove. There is an expansive view westwards over Cardigan Bay, but the cliff coastline to the north blocks views in that direction.

There are only short views possible inland, as the land to the east rises from the fort. Since the later 19th century the cottage of Pencastell has stood immediately to the east of the fort and has also blocked views in this direction to some extent.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
The development would be visible from the eastern side of the fort,

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the
Demolition of an Existing Building and Construction of a New Dwelling at
Pencastell, St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU*

although the present cottage is already visible here. Care would have to be taken not to accidentally impact on the earthworks which form the western boundary of the garden attached to Pencastell cottage.

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

Low

**Comment on
Impact:**

The relatively large, single-storey cottage of Pencastell already stands at the development site. The proposal is to build a new dwelling on the same footprint, with a small addition to the southern end, but with a second storey included, raising the roofline. This would make the cottage more visible from the eastern side of the fort. However, this would not impact on the key coastal views from the fort or significantly alter key views of the fort from the north or the south, in which the present cottage is already a feature. The additional impact is considered to be Low Negative therefore.

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 30817 **NMR NPRN:**

CWM TAWEL

QUARRY

NGR: SN11304554

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition:

Survival:

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A minor quarry dating to the late 19th century. Now disused.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 470 metres to the south-southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor feature which would not be intervisible with the development.

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 31925 **NMR NPRN:**

PEN CASTELL

QUARRY

NGR: SN1109146156 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Minor post medieval quarries, now in an area of grass and gorse outside the enclosed field system and close to the coastal path.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 155 metres to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthworks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 32038 **NMR NPRN:** 525048

CEIBWR

LIME KILN

NGR: SN1101945604 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A post-medieval lime kiln at the top of the shingle beach at Ceibwr Bay. It was in use in the 19th century, burning limestone landed on the beach to supply the local market. This stone-built kiln was disused by the early 20th century but survives in a ruinous condition, though it has been partly rebuilt.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	360 metres to the south-southwest		
Group Value:	One of a series of coastal lime kilns around the Pembrokeshire coastline		
Evidential Value:	Ruinous structure		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in historical sources		
Aesthetic Value:	The kiln is of typical form but has an unusual triangular draw hole		
Communal Value:	Publicly accessible alongside the Pembrokeshire Coast Path		
Setting:	The kiln stands against the natural bank to the southern side of the top of the beach at Ceibwr Bay. It is now overgrown.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not impact on the kiln. The roof of the present house is just visible from the kiln and a replacement building of similar height would have the same level of impact, which is minimal.		

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 32084 **NMR NPRN:**

CEIBWR

HARBOUR

NGR: SN11004570 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport;Maritime

Form: Documentary Evidence;Landform **Condition:** Very Good**Survival:**
Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Ceibwr is a sheltered bay which formed a natural harbour for small vessels plying a trade along the Pembrokeshire coast. There are no structures relating to its use as a harbour.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 270 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Landform

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical records

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible on Pembrokeshire Coastal Path

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There is no archaeological or structural component so there is no impact from the development

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 117882 **NMR NPRN:**

CEIBWR

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN1095945516 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	A small cottage called Ceibwr is shown here on the 2nd edition		
Description:	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. It was replaced by a cottage known as Fagal during the 20th century.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	460 metres to the south-southwest		
Group Value:	This was one of the scattered cottages around Ceibwr Bay		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This house stood at the roadside overlooking Ceibwr Bay to the north. It was demolished and replaced during the 20th century.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Pencastell is visible from this location but if it was replaced by another dwelling of similar height and alignment, it would not impact on the view.		

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 117883 **NMR NPRN:**

BRYN-ABER

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN1094845523 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A cottage known as Ceibwr stood at this site at the time of the 1847 Moylgrove tithe survey. It was a small holding, consisting of a cottage and 2 acres in total. By the time of the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map the house was known as Bryn Aber. It still stands today.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 460 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: One of the scattered cottages around Ceibwr Bay

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stands in its own garden overlooking Ceibwr Bay to the north.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Pencastell is visible from this location but if it was replaced by another dwelling of similar height and alignment, it would not impact on the view.

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 120379 **NMR NPRN:**

PEN-Y-GRAIG

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN1140346339 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former small farmstead which is still used as a residential holding. The farm outbuildings were removed between 2006 and 2009, based on the evidence of Google Earth.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 475 metres from

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The property is not intervisible with the development.

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 120380 **NMR NPRN:**

PEN-CASTELL

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN1109145958 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	Pencastell does not appear on the 1838 St. Dogmael's parish tithe map.		
Description:	A cottage is however listed here on the 1841 census returns for the Pantygroes hamlet of St. Dogmael's. By 1851, there were two cottages listed at Pencastell, and this remained the position until 1891, when the census records it as a single dwelling occupied by a farmer and his family. It was presumably a small farm at this time, and continued to be so into the first part of the 20th century. By the mid-20th century it was used as a country retreat for the famous actress Unity Moore. The thick walls of the kitchen and dining room in the present dwelling (seen in by Trysor in 2020) are likely to represent the footprint of the two original cottages here. The buildings were greatly extended during the 20th century and turned into a modern residence.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within the development area

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, standing building

Historical Value: Associated with the actress Unity Moore

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The house of Pencastell sits in a remote location above the northern side of Ceibwr Bay, terraced into the slope to the east of the Pencastell Iron Age promontory fort. There are views over the coastline of Cardigan Bay to the south, but the ramparts of the fort shelter the house on its western side to some extent and close off views of the adjacent clifftops. There is enclosed farmland to the east and the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path passes outside the east side of the garden area.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Yes

Impact?: Very High

The present building would be demolished

Any Indirect No

Impact?: None

Level of Impact None

on Setting:

Comment on Impact: The present building would be demolished

Appendix C: Photographs

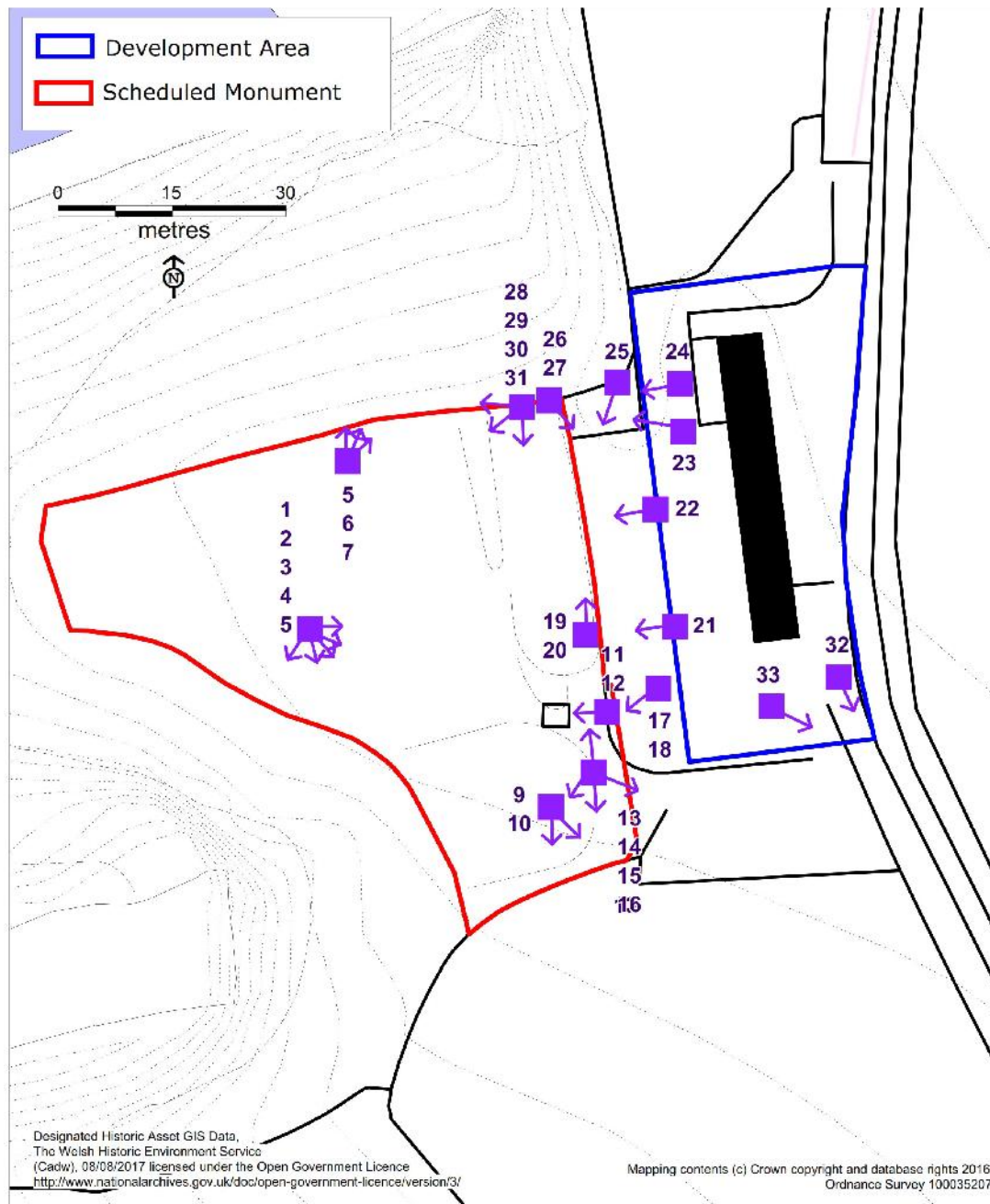


Figure 7: Location and direction of photographs at Pencastell (Plate numbers shown).

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the
Demolition of an Existing Building and Construction of a New Dwelling at
Pencastell, St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, SA43 3BU*



Figure 8: Location and direction of photographs of Pencastell from distance (Plate numbers shown).



Plate 1: PEN2020_101. A view towards Pencastell cottage from within Pencastell Promontory Fort. The chimney of the cottage is visible above the rampart bank. The roof of the proposed dwelling would be visible in this view. Looking east.



Plate 2: PEN2020_102. A view from within Pencastell Promontory Fort. The chimney of Pencastell cottage is visible above the rampart bank. The roof of the proposed dwelling would be visible in this view. Note how the terrain rises southeast of the cottage. The fort has no good views in this direction. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 3: PEN2020_103. A view from within the promontory fort. A possible southern rampart is in the foreground. The valley above Ceibwr Bay, running up to Moylegrove village (on the skyline), is seen in the distance. Looking southeast.



Plate 4: PEN2020_104. A view from within the promontory fort. A possible southern rampart is in the foreground. The valley above Ceibwr Bay, running up to Moylegrove village (on the skyline), is seen in the distance. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 5: PEN2020_105. A view down the coastline towards Dinas Island and Strumble Head in the far distance from within the promontory fort. Looking southwest.



Plate 6: PEN2020_106. A view from within the promontory fort showing how the cliff coastline to the north blocks all views. Looking north.



Plate 7: PEN2020_107. A view from within the promontory fort showing how the cliff coastline to the north blocks all views. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 8: PEN2020_108. A view from within the promontory fort, to its northern edge, looking towards Pencastell cottage. The rampart in the foreground blocks much of the view and the roof of the present cottage blocks views of the land beyond. The higher roof of the proposed dwelling would be more visible from this position but would not block any more of the view eastwards than the present cottage. The white gable will be removed and a less intrusive colour scheme adopted. Looking northeast.



Plate 9: PEN2020_109. A view from just outside the southern edge of the promontory fort, looking towards Ceibwr Bay below. Looking south.



Plate 10: PEN2020_110. A view from just outside the southern edge of the promontory fort, looking towards Ceibwr Bay below. The concrete slab to the left are related to drainage or water supply at the present cottage and have been in place for many years. Looking southeast.



Plate 11: PEN2020_111. A view of the concrete base of an old shed or greenhouse in the garden of Pencastell cottage. It is located in the ditch of the promontory fort. Looking west.



Plate 12: PEN2020_112. A view of the concrete base of an old shed or greenhouse in the garden of Pencastell cottage. It is located in the ditch of the promontory fort. Looking west.



Plate 13: PEN2020_113. A view of the ditch of the promontory fort. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 14: PEN2020_114. A view of the fields and rising ground to the east-southeast, seen from the eastern side of the promontory fort. The southern end of the garden boundary bank is seen to the left and centre of the image. Looking southeast.



Plate 15: PEN2020_115. A view towards Moylegrove on the skyline from outside the southern edge of the promontory fort. The line running to the left side of the image is the trackway leading up to Pencastell cottage from the valley below. Looking south.



Plate 16: PEN2020_116. A view toward Ceibwr Bay and the coastline beyond from outside the southern edge of the promontory fort. Looking southwest.



Plate 17: PEN2020_117. A view through the garden gate of Pencastell cottage, with the rampart of the promontory fort running right to left. Looking southwest.



Plate 18: PEN2020_118. A view through the garden gate of Pencastell cottage, with the rampart of the promontory fort running right to left. The bank to the right of the gate is the garden boundary is formed by the now revetted counterscarp bank of the fort's defences. Looking southwest.



Plate 19: PEN2020_119. A view of the top of the counterscarp bank/garden boundary showing it to be over 2 metres wide. Looking north.



Plate 20: PEN2020_120. A view of the top of the counterscarp bank/garden boundary showing it to be over 2 metres wide. The ditch of the fort's defences is to the left and the garden of Pencastell cottage is to the right. Looking north.



Plate 21: PEN2020_121. A view of the heavily overgrown revetted counterscarp bank/garden boundary. Looking west.



Plate 22: PEN2020_122. A view of the heavily overgrown revetted counterscarp bank/garden boundary, with the main rampart bank rising above it to the rear. Looking west.



Plate 23: PEN2020_123. A view of the garden boundary bank at the northern side of the garden. The northern end of the fort rampart bank is covered in gorse in the background to the left. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 24: PEN2020_124. A view of the garden boundary bank outside the northern side of the garden. The northern end of the fort rampart bank is covered in gorse in the background to the left. Looking west.



Plate 25: PEN2020_125. A view of the garden boundary bank at the northern side of the garden. The northern end of the fort rampart bank is covered in gorse in the background to the right. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 26: PEN2020_126. A view of the revetted termination of the garden boundary bank/counterscarp bank at the northern side of the garden. The northern end of the fort's ditch is to the right. Looking southeast.



Plate 27: PEN2020_127. A view of the revetted termination of the garden boundary bank/counterscarp bank at the northern side of the garden. Looking southeast.



Plate 28: PEN2020_128. A view within the ditch of the fort's defences, with the main rampart to the right and the counterscarp bank to the left. Looking south.



*Plate 29: PEN2020_129. A view of the northern end of the fort's rampart bank.
Looking southwest.*



*Plate 30: PEN2020_130. A view of the northern end of the fort's rampart bank.
Looking southwest.*



Plate 31: PEN2020_131. A view of the northern end of the fort's rampart bank, where it reaches the clifftop. Looking west.



Plate 32: PEN2020_132. A view towards the lane which runs southwards from Pencastell cottage but is now out of use. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 33: PEN2020_133. A view of the fields and rising ground from the southern end of the garden of Pencastell cottage. Moylegrove is visible to the right edge of the image. Looking southeast.



Plate 34: PEN2020_134. A distant view of Pencastell cottage from the minor road between Ceibwr and Moylegrove at SN1118545137. The promontory fort is barely visible to the left of the cottage. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 35: PEN2020_135. A distant view of Pencastell cottage from the minor road between Ceibwr and Moylegrove at SN1100445442. The promontory fort is visible in profile to the left of the cottage. The proposed development would not impact on the view of the fort. Looking north.



Plate 36: PEN2020_136. A view of Pencastell cottage from the minor road at Ceibwr at SN1096445648. The peak of the southern gable of the cottage is just visible. The site of the promontory fort is visible in profile to the left of the cottage but is not readily identifiable to the untrained eye. The proposed development would not impact on the view of the fort. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 37: PEN2020_137. A view of Pencastell cottage from the minor road at Ceibwr at SN1096445648. The peak of the southern gable of the cottage is just visible. The site of the promontory fort is visible in profile to the left of the cottage but is not readily identifiable to the untrained eye. The proposed development would not impact on the view of the fort. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 38: PEN2020_138. A view of Pencastell cottage from Ceibwr at SN1080845797. The peak of the roof at the southern end of the cottage is just visible. The site of the promontory fort is visible but not readily identifiable to the untrained eye. Looking northeast.



Plate 39: PEN2020_139. A distant view of Pencastell cottage from the minor road south-southwest of Ceibwr at SN1076345139. The promontory fort is visible to the left of the cottage, including the rampart at its eastern end. The proposed development would not impact on the view of the fort. Looking north-northeast.

APPENDIX D

SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES
STAGE 2

PENCASTELL
IRON AGE PROMONTORY FORT
(Scheduled Monument PE212)

PENCASTELL IRON AGE PROMONTORY FORT (Scheduled Monument PE212)	
Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?	
• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:	
What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?	The Pencastell Promontory Fort has never been subjected to archaeological excavation and there is therefore no dating evidence relating to the site. In terms of its form and location it does, however, compare with other coastal promontory forts along the Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion coastline which are known to have been constructed and occupied during the Iron Age (800BC – AD43). There are no known associations between this site and any other structures or historic assets. The position of the fort on a natural coastal promontory is its defining characteristic. There are steep cliffs on three sides, giving good protection to the occupants of the fort. This coastal situation is the overriding consideration in understanding the setting of this monument. The fourth side, to the east, was protected by an earthwork rampart and external ditch, with a counterscarp bank outside the ditch. The rampart would have been strengthened by a palisade fence to increase the defensive value of the site. However, views in this direction were limited at the time the fort was in use and clearly the position was selected for security, not to gain the maximum views over the adjacent landscape.
What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?	The site was deliberately sited on a narrow coastal promontory which offered a defensible location, protected by steep cliffs on three sides.
What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/	It is likely that the occupants of the fort would have been part of a community which farmed the surrounding landscape, though there is no evidence of their presence in the

streetscape?	wider modern landscape after centuries of farming and change. The fort itself is rather detached from the surrounding landscape. It has a visual relationship with Ceibwr Bay and its valley to the south as well as views along the cliff coastline to the south. There are also clear views out to Cardigan bay to the west. There are no views of the cliff coastline northwards and only short views inland to the east.
Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.	It would appear that the security of the promontory was the overriding consideration in site selection for this fort. Views from the rampart would have been relatively short and there are no commanding views over the surrounding landscape. The best views are across Ceibwr Bay to the lands to the south. It is notable that the nearest Iron Age promontory fort, Castell Treruffudd, is 1.33km to the southwest and not intervisible from Pencastell. Therefore the setting of the fort is heavily dependent on its coastal location.
Has its function or use changed?	The promontory fort would have been abandoned by the end of the Iron Age in the first century AD and thereafter had no specific purpose. There is some evidence that the interior of the fort was ploughed in the past, but in historic times the site has been used as pasture. Since the 19 th century, the counterscarp bank at the eastern edge of the promontory fort has been incorporated into the garden boundary of Pencastell cottage.
What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/ streetscape?	The entire fieldscape and associated settlement pattern of scattered farms and cottages surrounding the monument is of post-medieval date. By the mid-19 th century, Pencastell cottage had been built immediately to the east of the fort, with its garden enclosure incorporating the counterscarp bank into its boundary. Coastal erosion along the cliff edge is thought to have resulted in some loss of area within the fort.
Have changes happened because of changes to the	Changes to the surrounding landscape, with the development of the fieldscape and rural settlement pattern has changed the setting

historic asset or to its historical setting?	of the monument considerably. The construction of Pencastell cottage in the mid-19th century and the creation of a garden enclosure to its western side has had some impact on the counterscarp bank at the eastern edge of the fort. The loss of some land to coastal erosion has also changed the historic asset itself to an unquantified degree.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?	The presence of the rampart at the eastern side of the fort may have been a factor in the choice of location of Pencastell cottage as the rampart acts as a windbreak for this exposed coastal location. Otherwise the site is marginal to the post-medieval and modern fieldscape, left isolated on the now unmanaged coastal strip above the clifftops.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape /streetscape?	As above.
Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?	The construction of Pencastell cottage in the 19th century has further divorced the fort from the land to the east, although before the cottage appeared there were only short views in that direction (no more than 100 metres). The views of the landscape to the south have changed with the development of the post-medieval fieldscape and settlement.
• Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:	
Were these relationships designed or accidental? How did these relationships change over time?	The selection of the site was designed, as the promontory offered a defensive position which could be enhanced by the construction of a rampart across its neck. The fort fell out of use when its defensive qualities were no longer required.

How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?	The relationship appears in the visible earthworks of the fort, but will also be reflected in the buried archaeology of the site.
• Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?	The adjacent cottage of Pencastell was built in the 19 th century and named to reflect its position above and alongside the ramparts of the <i>castell</i> or fort. The name of the cottage is an important signpost to the presence of the monument therefore.

Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:	
• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure	It is not know which views, of or from the fort, were of significance when it was created. There is a limited view inland to the east, but this was presumably of some significance as the fort could only be approached from that site. No known contemporary features are in view in any part of the surrounding landscape.
• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site	None are known.
• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.	There are no known popular visitor viewing points as this fort it relatively anonymous and not a landmark monument. Two important viewpoints were identified during the field visit; The first is from a 100-metres stretch of the coastal path to the north of the fort, centred on SN1105846047, some 80 metres from the fort. From here a side view of the promontory is gained, offering a view of the profile of the rampart and ditch at the eastern end of the fort. The second is a much longer-range view gained from the road south of Ceibwr Bay from SN1076745141, 850 metres from the fort. The area of the fort is visible to the informed eye but it does not stand out as a landmark.

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	A third viewpoint of note is at SN1117845131 on the Ceibwr to Moylgrove road. This is also 850 metres from the fort but only offers a side on view at distance, in which the profile of the bank and ditch is just visible.
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Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.			
POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale and location of the historic asset and its setting	The scheduled area of the Pencastell Promontory Fort covers an area of circa 0.3 hectares. The proposed replacement dwelling at the adjacent Pencastell Cottage site would measure circa 0.08 hectares. The cottage would largely fit within the footprint of the existing dwelling at the site, with some extension southward. The replacement dwelling would however be a two-storey building, whilst the present cottage is single storey. This vertical extension would be the most significant change to the appearance of the building on the site in terms of its form and mass. The new dwelling would be a more prominent feature in long distance views in the direction of promontory fort, though as the existing building is already relatively prominent, the additional visual impact would not be	Low Negative	None

	damaging to the appreciation or understanding of the fort or detract from its significance. The addition of the second storey to the new dwelling would also make it more visible from within the eastern side of the promontory fort. However, the present building is already visible from the eastern side of the fort and the additional visual impact would not detract from the significance of the monument and would not represent a substantial impact on its setting.		
Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/or buried remains	The proposed dwelling would replace an existing cottage at the same site. The present cottage is already a prominent feature in long views towards the promontory fort from the south and is much more visible than the scheduled monument, which has few upstanding earthwork features. The proposed building will be two-storey instead of single-storey and would therefore appear larger in views towards the fort, but the additional visual impact would not be significantly greater	Low Negative	

	than that of the present building. The promontory fort does not have an obvious functional relationship with the land to the east. Its main character is determined by its clifftop location and its ramparts also visually and physically detach it from the land to the east. The present cottage stands to the east of the ramparts and add to the sense of detachment between the monument from the land to the east. The proposed building would not impact on known buried remains and would largely stand on the footprint of the existing building.		
The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this	The proposed dwelling would replace an existing dwelling. It will occupy a similar footprint but in terms of scale would be slightly longer and have a higher roofline as it would be a two-storey building replacing a single storey building. This is the only building in close proximity to the monument.	Low Negative	

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The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible	The present cottage was established in the mid-19 th century. Its replacement would be expected to remain in use in the long term. As the site has been used for settlement for over 150 years it is unlikely that its use would change or the development be reversed.	Neutral	
The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity	This exposed coastal location is an essentially treeless environment.	None	
The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views	The present cottage has artificial lighting and the proposed cottage would have similar levels of internal and external lighting for domestic use.	Neutral	
The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics	The development would see the replacement of an existing building with a similar, if slightly larger, structure. No key landscape characteristics would be changed. The present garden boundaries would be maintained to ensure physical impacts on the adjacent scheduled monument were avoided.	Neutral	

The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses	The proposed building would replace and existing dwelling and there would therefore be no change to the character of the historic asset. It will still be possible to experience and appreciate the monument and understand its key features, such as its earthwork defences and dramatic clifftop location with sweeping views of the coastline to the southwest and Ceibwr Bay and valley to the south. The name of the cottage – Pencastell – is inextricably linked to the monument. It reflects the fact that the cottage stands alongside the promontory fort and in modern times the name has become synonymous with the fort itself. The Pencastell name is therefore culturally important.	Low Negative	
The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell	No new noises or smells would be introduced to the site as the proposal is to replace the present dwelling with a new dwelling.	Neutral	

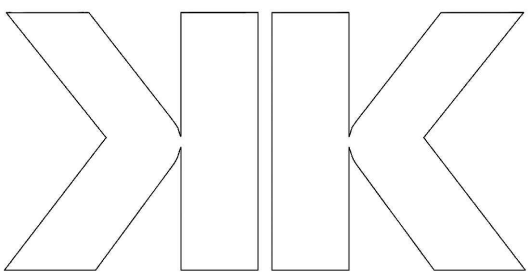
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Cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.	The proposed development would not add to the number of dwellings here and would not impact on the ability to appreciate and understand the monument from within its area, or interfere with any key views of the monument.	Neutral	
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Appendix E: Client Drawings



Proposed 3D Visualisations.



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Proposed Site Plan, 3D Images

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