

# Glogue, Tegryn Pembrokeshire Archaeological Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

**For:** DC21 Ltd

September 2016



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2016/519

For: DC21 Ltd

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*Cover photograph: The hardstanding area for the northwestern turbine, looking southwest*

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**DYDDIAD** 6<sup>ed</sup> Medi 2016      **DATE** 6<sup>th</sup> September 2016

**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.**

**JENNY HALL MCIFA**      *Jenny Hall*

**PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA**      *Paul Sambrook*

***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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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 survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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 survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

## **Contents**

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	1
3. Introduction	1
4. The Development	1
5. Conditions on the consent	1
6. Breach on planning condition	2
7. Historical and Archaeological Overview	4
8. Methodology	5
9. Site Stratigraphy	5
10. Photographs	6
11. Conclusion	8
12. Archive	8
13. Sources	8
Appendix A: Photographs	9

## **1. Summary**

1.1 In July 2015, Trysor undertook two inspections of spoil heaps and groundworks which had partially exposed areas around the sites being prepared for two wind turbines at SN2186033300 and SN2195033240 at Glogue Farm, Tegryn, Pembrokeshire.

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the spoil heaps.

## **2. Copyright**

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figure 2 includes other copyright material and should not be copied.

## **3. Introduction**

3.1 DC21, Dene House, North Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire HD8 0RW had commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for two wind turbines at Glogue Farm, Tegryn, Pembrokeshire relating to planning application number: 15/0476/PA.

3.2 No written specification was prepared for this work as the groundworks had commenced before Trysor were notified by DC21. In response Trysor undertook an immediate visit to the site to assess the situation and then reported developments to Mike Ings, Senior Planning Archaeologist at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Mike Ings requested that an archaeological report be drawn up on the basis of the results of earlier visits and the observation of exposed sections and surfaces on site.

## **4. The development**

4.1 The development consisted of two wind turbines and associated infrastructure at SN2186033300 and SN2195033240.

## **5. Conditions on the consent**

5.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

*The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing, at least two weeks prior to the*

*commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.*

## **6. Breach on Planning Condition**

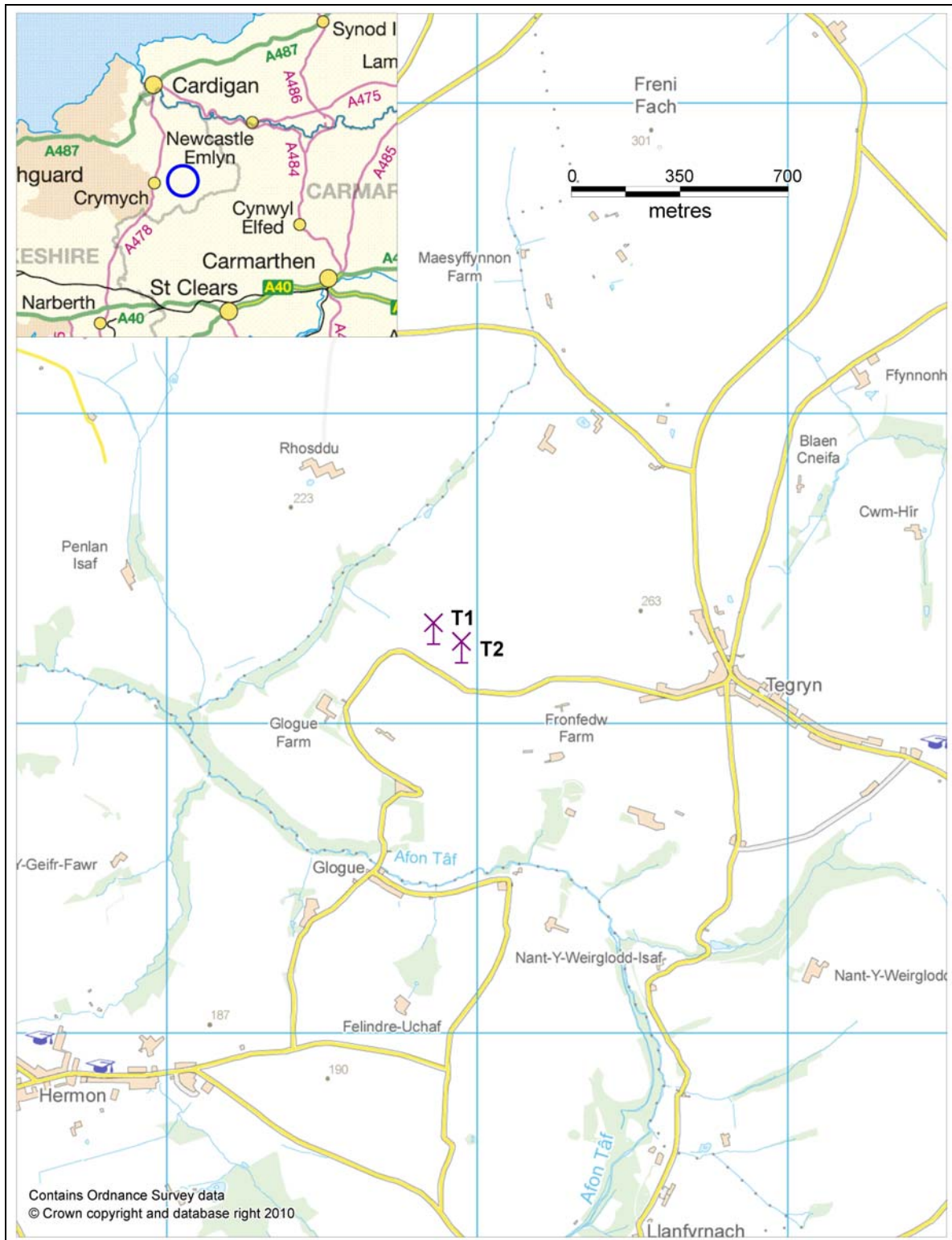
6.1 In February 2016, Trysor were asked to be available during August 2016 to undertake a watching brief on the Glogue Farm wind turbine development.

6.2 On July 5<sup>th</sup>, DC21 contacted Trysor giving notice that work had already started on site and that the excavation of most of the groundworks had already been completed.

6.3 Trysor visited the site on July 5<sup>th</sup> to assess the situation. It was found that both turbine bases had been excavated to full depth, the associated hard-standing areas had been stripped of their grass and topsoil and the metalling of the access trackway had been laid down, with the topsoil being removed in advance.

6.4 Trysor made a second visit to the site on July 13<sup>th</sup> to examine the site further and record the contexts from the exposed sections at the turbine bases.





*Figure 1: Location of turbines*



## **7. Historical and Archaeological Overview**

7.1 An historic environment appraisal was undertaken by Trysor in 2015 for the two proposed wind turbines at Glogue Farm.

7.2 The appraisal looked at all known historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN2190433271, midway between the two turbines, consulting the regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, as well as examining historic maps. A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets.

7.3 It was determined that two Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Low, indirect visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbines at distance. There were the Frenni Fach Round Barrow (PE204) and the Frenni Fawr Round Barrow (PE290).

7.4 One Listed Building in the appraisal area would also experience a Low, indirect visual impact. This was Fronhaul Cottage (Listed Building number 83056).

7.5 The appraisal shows that no direct, physical impact, or significant indirect, visual impact, would be caused to known features historic environment by the proposed turbines.

7.6 The appraisal showed that there was no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed development site. However, the correct position of a now-lost Bronze Age round barrow (Crug y Mynach PRN1109) was identified by Trysor from historic mapping. This large barrow was situated some 275 metres to the east-southeast of the proposed development. Given the proximity of such a significant monument to the proposed development site, it was felt that there might be some archaeological potential at the Glogue Farm turbine site.

7.7 As a result of the identification of the location of the Crug y Mynach Round Barrow in relatively close proximity to the proposed development, a watching brief was requested to be undertaken on groundworks associated with the turbines.

## 8. Methodology

8.1 An emergency visit was undertaken to the development site on July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Exposed sections and surfaces were examined and record photographs taken. Soil samples were also taken from the exposed contexts. The spoil heaps on site were also examined for any artefacts of archaeological interest.

8.2 A second visit was undertaken on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016. More photographs were taken of exposed sections. The spoil tips were re-examined for any artefacts of archaeological interest. A newly opened cable trench alongside the access trackway was also examined and the contexts recorded at SN2188033287.

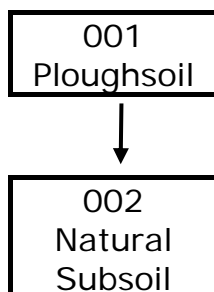
## 9. Site Stratigraphy

9.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

9.2 Sections exposed in the foundation holes for both turbines, as well as the newly opened cable trench were examined. The stratigraphy was found to be consistent at each location and therefore the contexts freshly exposed in the cable trench were recorded.

9.3 Context Catalogue. The field had been ploughed and reseeded shortly before work had begun in the field, therefore there was no turf line present across the development site.

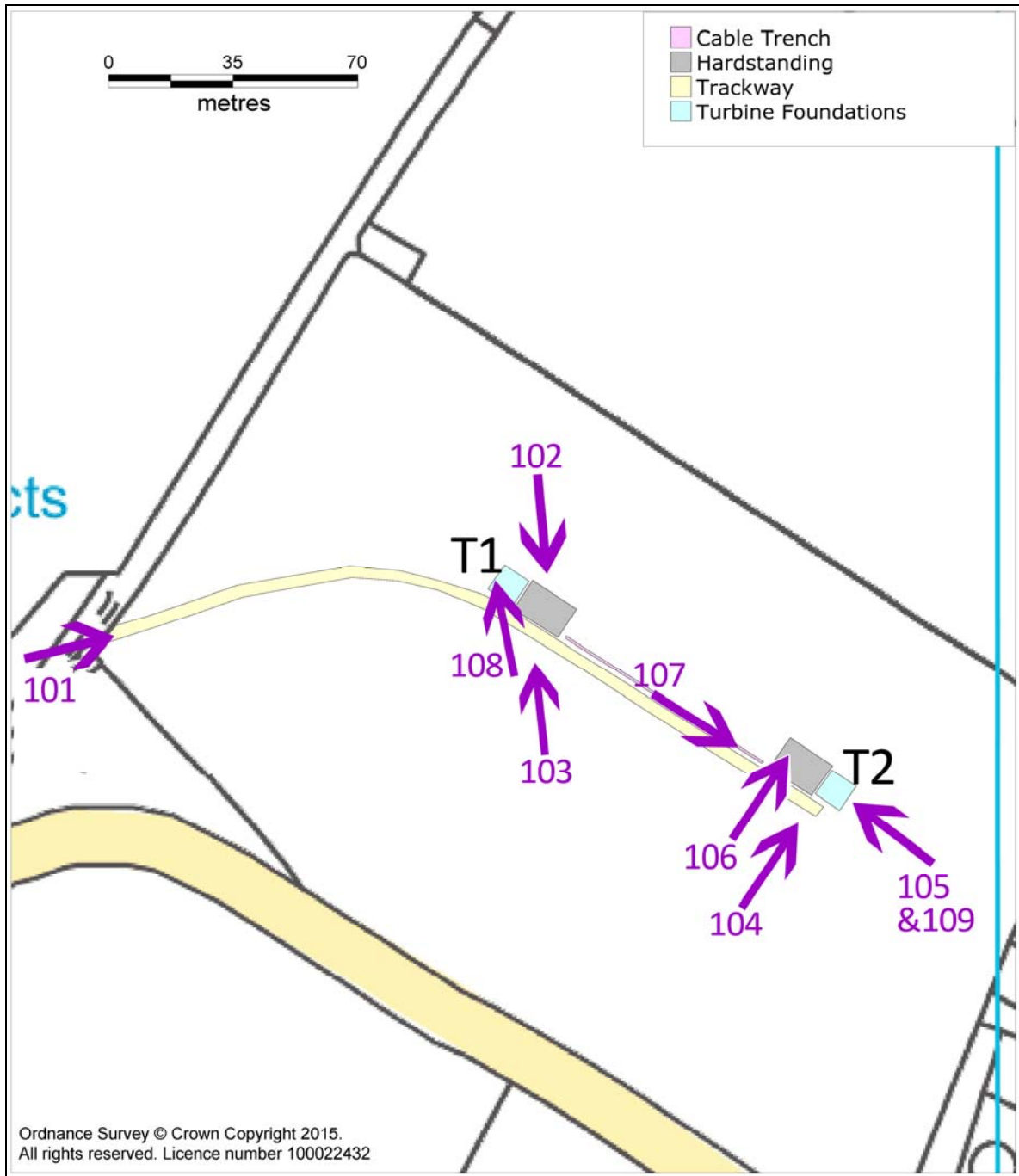
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.10m	10YR 3/1 friable silt loam with slate gravel	Ploughsoil
002	0.18m	10YR 4/4 clay gravel mix	Subsoil



## 10. Photographs

10.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of the exposed sections and surfaces at the development sites using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive. The photographs are included in Appendix A at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
GLG2016_101	Access track	5/7/2016	East
GLG2016_102	Turbine 1 hardstanding	5/7/2016	South
GLG2016_103	Turbine 1 hardstanding and spoil tips	5/7/2016	North
GLG2016_104	Site of Turbine 2	5/7/2016	North
GLG2016_105	General view	5/7/2016	Northwest
GLG2016_106	Turbine 2 hardstanding section	5/7/2016	North
GLG2016_107	Cable trench	13/7/2016	Southeast
GLG2016_108	Turbine 1 section	13/7/2016	Northwest
GLG2016_109	General view	13/7/2016	West



*Figure 2: Location of photographs*

## **11. Conclusion**

11.1 No archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed.

## **12. Archive**

12.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

12.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.

## **13. Sources**

13.1 ClfA Standard and Guidance

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, available online from the IfA website, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)



## APPENDIX A – Photographs



Plate 1: GLG2016\_101, a view towards the development site, looking east (5/7/2016).



Plate 2: GLG2016\_102, looking south across the hardstanding area adjacent to Turbine 1 (5/7/2016).





*Plate 3: GLG2016\_103, a view looking northwards towards the spoil tips of Turbine 1 (5/7/2016). The hardstandings and spoil tips were easily accessed.*



*Plate 4: GLG2016\_104, a view looking northwards at the site of Turbine 2 (5/7/2016).*





*Plate 5: GLG2016\_105, a view northwest across the development site (5/7/2016).*



*Plate 6: GLG2016\_106, a section of the topsoil and the upper subsoil at the edge of the hardstanding of Turbine 2, looking north (5/7/2016).*





Plate 7: GLG2016\_107, the cable trench opened alongside the access trackway to Turbine 2, looking southeast (13/7/2016).



Plate 8: GLG2016\_108, a view of the section exposed in the foundation hole of Turbine 1, looking northwest (13/7/2016). These sections gave a clear and consistent view of the stratigraphy of the development site.



*Plate 9: GLG2016\_109, a view across the development side looking west (13/7/2016).*