

**Penally Training Area,
ATE Pembroke,
Pembrokeshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Condition Survey

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Penally Training Area, ATE Pembroke

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LIST OF FIGURE AND PLATES

COVER : Servicemen Excavating Trenches (Davies, R.W, 1988, *Old Pembrokeshire*, Dyfed; Gomer Press).

Aerial photograph (© *Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales*. 91-CRM-04 FILM 91-CS FRAME 287).

FIGURE 1: Site Location.

FIGURE 2: All Feature Plan – raw survey data (inset) and Interpretation.

FIGURE 3: Significant Areas of erosion/damage.

FIGURE 4: Plates.

FIGURE 5: Terrain Modelling Based on surveyed data.

PLATE 1: Trench A Viewed from the East.

PLATE 2: Looking south toward communication trenches C and D from trench A.

PLATE 3: Looking east along trench B.

PLATE 4: Looking north along communication trench C.

PLATE 5: Looking south along communication trench D showing erosion.

PLATE 6: Looking east at junction of trenches D and F showing erosion and sheep paths.

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Defence Estates Environment Support Team to carry out a desk-based assessment and a topographical condition survey at Penally Training Area, ATE Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, centered on 211197 198530. The purpose of the survey and desk-based assessment was to help in future management and development decisions. This work was undertaken between April and October 2003.

Penally Training Area is a detached element of the main Pembrokeshire Ranges at Castlemartin to the west. The Penally Range dates back to the early twentieth century; the earliest surviving feature relating to this land use is the area of World War One practice trenches.

The trenches represent a typical set of fortifications intended to prepare servicemen for the rigours of World War One.

The topographical and condition survey of the remains of the practice trenches showed that many of the original features could still be identified. Surviving features included two main trenches with many fire bays, parapets, parados and traverses. Other identified parts of the complex include communication trenches and various smaller trenches perhaps intended for purposes such as command posts.

The trenches varied in preservation from large deep features with high banks or parapets to very shallow obscure hollows. Soil slumping, rabbit warrens and sheep grazing on key areas has led to varying degrees of erosion. Grazing sheep have formed paths and have heavily worn away some areas when sheltering from the elements. Rabbit burrows have become a problem. Old and new burrows are fairly extensive and in several places form warrens.

Vegetation across the site varies, at the time of the first visit in the spring the grass was low and the scrub was not obvious. By the time of the second and third site visits in the late summer and early autumn grass had grown and thistles were proliferating. Bracken in the east of the site and areas of scrub were much more pronounced and in certain areas was large enough to obscure the trenches.

At the time of the second site visit an area of damage caused by digging in relation to ferreting activity was also recorded. All these processes are contributing in various ways to the deterioration of the monument.

Acknowledgements

The archaeological survey and desk-based assessment was commissioned by Defence Estates Environment Support Team, and the assistance of Niall Hammond, the Environmental Advisor (Archaeology), of that organisation is acknowledged. The assistance of the Commander and staff at Penally Ranges is also acknowledged.

The assistance given by Richard Jones at Cambria Archaeology and staff at the Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth was appreciated.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul Falcini. Charlotte Cutland undertook the desk-based assessment. The topographical survey was carried out by Bob Davis, Peter Fairclough, Charlotte Cutland and Matt Rous. This report was compiled by Charlotte Cutland and Bob Davis and the illustrations produced by Rob Goller.

**PENALLY TRAINING AREA,
ATE PEMBROKE
PEMBROKESHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Condition Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Defence Estates Environment Support Team (hereafter DE) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and condition survey at Penally Training Area, ATE Pembroke, centred on 211197 198530 (the 'Site'). The purpose of the survey and desk-based assessment was to help in future management and development decisions.

1.1.2 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1999).

1.2 The trenches: location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The World War One (WWI) practice trenches (the Site) are situated approximately 0.5km to the south of Penally Camp and cover a roughly triangular area of approximately 2ha, currently used as grazed pasture. The trenches are a Scheduled Monument, reference PE483 (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The trenches are on a clifftop at approximately 90m OD, the north facing hillside sloping gently down towards Penally Camp.

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The British Geological Survey Map of Wales 1994 1st Edition 1:250,000 Solid Geology shows the site lying on limestone of the Carboniferous period (360-286 million years).

1.4 Site visits

1.4.1 The topographical and condition survey was carried out on three separate occasions between 22nd, 23rd and 25th April 2003, Tuesday 2nd and Wednesday 3rd September 2003 and between Monday 6th and Wednesday 8th October 2003. It was not possible to survey the site on the 24th of April due to live firing on the range. Heavy weather and driving wind and rain on the 25th hampered the survey. Sixty six digital images were taken to identify and record significant features including areas of erosion damage to the trenches.

1.5 Planning and legislative background

- 1.1.1 **National Guidelines:** The initial legislation concerning protection of important archaeological sites comprises the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended).
- 1.1.2 The relevant documents are: *Welsh Office Circular 61/96, "Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas"*. *Welsh Office Circular 1/98 "Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State"*.
- 1.1.3 Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 5, covers the protection of archaeology, ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks, gardens and landscapes and very much echoes the policies set out in PPG16.
- 1.1.4 **Regional and Local:** The relevant clauses have been consulted in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Plan, Adopted 1999 in particular Chapter 7: Military Use and Chapter 10: Landscape Conservation, which includes policies covering archaeology. Specific applicable policies follow:
- Policy MI1 states: *'Proposals for new installations or more intensive military use should be sensitively accommodated within the present extent of Castlemartin and Manorbier Ranges. Proposals which fall outside the present extent of the Castlemartin and Manorbier Ranges including those which relate to other military land holdings, will be strongly resisted.'*
 - Policy MI4 states *'The National Park Authority will seek to establish a Local Nature Reserve on land at Penally Range and Giltar should it become surplus to MoD requirements.'*
 - Policy LA5 states *'Where development proposals may affect remains of archaeological importance, developers will be required to submit an evaluation of the character, extent and importance of the remains and the extent to which the proposed development is likely to affect them, prior to determination of the application.'*
 - Policy LA6 states *'Planning consent will not be given for proposals which would have a materially adverse effect upon archaeological remains of national importance, whether or not these are SAMs, and/or their settings.'*
 - Policy LA8 states *'Historic/prehistoric landscapes will be protected and conserved. Planning consent will not be given for proposals which would have a major impact on or introduce incongruous elements into the pattern of historic or prehistoric landscapes in the National Park'.*

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment was to provide detail on the WWI practise trenches and any associated monuments and remains. A brief summary of sources consulted is given below; a full list is contained in the bibliography.

2.1.2 The objectives of the survey were:

- To provide detail on the trench system and any associated monuments and remains
- Assess the importance of the archaeology and historic environment of the site in national, regional and local terms.

2.1.3 This desk-based assessment considers the archaeological potential related to the WW1 trenches within the Site.

2.2 Archive consultation

2.2.1 A list of sources consulted appears in the Appendix.

2.2.2 The Pembrokeshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is held by Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

2.2.3 Two features associated with the trenches were identified. These include Penally Camp to the north of the trenches centred on 211000 198900 and a Boundary Stone in Valley Top Field to the west of the trenches centered on 210860 198370.

2.2.4 The National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth, was consulted for its archaeological records and reference material. The aerial photographs held by this establishment were also viewed.

2.2.5 The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, was visited for reference information and in order to consult their collection of historic maps. In addition the Pembrokeshire Record Office at Haverfordwest was visited.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 It is intended in this section to set out an overview of the known and potential archaeological resource related to the WW1 trenches contained within the site.

3.2 Statutory protection

- 3.2.1 *Scheduled Monuments:* The practise trenches are a Scheduled Monument, reference PE483. As such they are afforded statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any works resulting in the demolition or damage to a Scheduled Monument, or for any works for the purposes of removing or repairing the monument or any part of it. This extends to adjacent land essential for the support or preservation of the monument.
- 3.2.2 *Conservation Areas:* Penally lies within the boundaries of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The National Park Authority has a statutory duty to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the park area. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority is also the statutory planning authority for the National Park area.
- 3.2.3 *Listed Buildings:* There are no listed buildings within the Study Area.
- 3.3 The modern period (1800-present)**
- 3.3.1 Two recorded sites (**Figure 1**) date to the modern period. The Infantry School at Penally Camp (**Figure 1**) was established in 1860 to train Militia Units in musketry in response to the perceived threat of a French invasion.
- 3.3.2 There is a limestone War Department boundary marker (**Figure 1**) 30cm square and 50cm high. It is inscribed with 'B.S.' over 'W.D.' over 'No. 1', over 'To H.W.M.' and delineates the boundary of Penally Range. A government property arrow is inscribed between the W and D.
- 3.3.3 Britain declared war on Germany on 4th August 1914. Initially it was not thought that the war would last long, so it is unlikely that practise trenches were being dug that summer. Fighting in France soon became deadlocked, and a fortified frontline was established. It is probable, therefore, that the practise trenches at Penally (**Figure 1**) were dug in spring/summer 1915. Although unclear, the cap badges in the photograph of the trenches being dug (**Cover Plate**) suggest that the soldiers were Royal Engineers.
- 3.3.4 An aerial photograph of the trenches (**See Figure 2**) shows the two main trenches having a crenellated plan, developed to prevent the blast of artillery shells from travelling along the trench, and to slow enemy progress through the line should the trench be taken. The photograph also shows clearly communication trenches and associated features that make up the complex of fortifications.
- 3.3.5 The trenches were positioned so that they could be fired over by guns in other parts of the range. The photograph (**Cover**) shows them being constructed with rubble stone sides retained by hurdles.

4 TOPOGRAPHIC AND CONDITION SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The practice trenches cover a roughly triangular area of approximately 2 Ha (**Figure 1**). The range of preservation varies from very shallow depressions to the south and east edges of the complex to trenches approximately 1.5m deep.
- 4.1.2 The survey was carried out on three separate occasions between Tuesday 22nd and Friday 25th April 2003, Tuesday 2nd and Wednesday 3rd September and between Monday 6th and Wednesday 8th October.

5 METHODS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The specification for the survey was provided by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2003) in response to a brief issued by Defence Estates.

5.2 The site

- 5.2.1 Sea cliffs mark the south boundary of the site and sheep fencing and a public footpath and wire fence bound the north edge. A low collapsed dry stone wall and wire fence mark the east boundary while to the west the north boundary footpath merges with the cliff path forming a tapering point. The site topography consists generally of gently undulating ground which, moderately slopes down from south to north. In the north-east corner of the site the slope steepens to the north.
- 5.2.2 At the time of the first site visit sheep were grazing the site which was mostly covered with short-cropped grass with only a few patches of scrub. By the time of the second and third visits the site was covered in deep grass and thistles. The east of the site had become overgrown with bracken.

5.3 Objectives

- 5.3.1 The trenches and features were surveyed using an EDM Total Station. This system would gather sufficient data to be able to create a digital terrain model and feature plan.
- 5.3.2 The same system was used to enhance a condition survey of the trenches and to record areas of degradation to the trenches and to link digital images to areas of damage.

5.4 On site recording

- 5.4.1 On site surveying was carried out using a Leica EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) in the first instance and a Topcon 211D Total Station on the

second and third visits. Images of the site, trenches and damaged areas were taken using a Kodak DC 5000 Digital camera. Sixty six images were taken.

- 5.4.2 It was intended to carry out the survey in the week commencing Monday 21st April. Access was not possible on Thursday 24th April due to live firing on the adjacent ranges. Adverse weather conditions on Friday 25th hampered surveying and conditions eventually proved unsuitable for working.
- 5.4.3 A second site visit further enhanced the topographical survey and feature plan but due to a serious accident on site this was not completed. A third site visit was necessary and enabled specific areas of uncompleted survey to be targeted, including areas of erosion, slumping and rabbit damage. The east of the site had become covered in deep bracken so feature identification was impossible. Neither was it possible to produce an accurate feature plan of the closed system of trench remains to the south of the site due to their extremely shallow relief. The aerial photograph (**Figure 2**) shows this closed system very well but on the ground they are difficult to identify. Due to the disjointed nature of the survey one "T" head trench was not surveyed. However this feature has been located on **Fig 2** from interpretation of the aerial photograph.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Description of surviving trenches

- 6.1.1 The Penally training complex of fortifications represent a typical layout for trench warfare during World War One (**Figure 2**). From the features still visible it is possible to identify various elements such as a front line trench and support or second line trench connected by communication trenches. The trenches are orientated to the north with main defensive parapets and traverses on that side.
- 6.1.2 Other features noted throughout the complex include a possible first aid station or Officers post/shelter, two "T" head trenches, and located behind the principal defences a circular area of shallow earthworks, which may represent the remains of a "closed" group of trenches (**Figure 2**). Many minor earthwork features that form part of the fortifications are difficult to interpret owing to the softening of their profiles due to erosion.
- 6.1.3 The axis of the northern forward or front line trench (**A**) and second line support trench (**B**) are approximately south-west to north-east. They meander slightly and in plan they form crenellations alternating between fire-bays and traverses and passages. On the north side of the trench are the remains of parapets and traverses. On the south side the remains of the parapets. Two shallow trenches were noted leading north from trench (**A**). These are probably the remains of sapping trenches.
- 6.1.4 The preservation of the north trench (**A**) varies. The west and centre sections are well preserved and in places are between 1.5m and 2m deep (**Plate 1**) but further east they are shallower and in places are less than 0.5m deep. General

condition is good but very little evidence survives to indicate the position of the fire step. Both parapet and parados are very rounded in profile. Sheep sheltering has caused some erosion and there are rabbit burrows in some areas (**Plate 2**).

- 6.1.5 Condition of the support trench (**B**) varies also. The west and in particular the east ends are less well defined than that of the centre section where like trench **A** the total depth from top of parapet to bottom of trench is approximately 1.5m –2m (**Plate 3**). The trenches, fire-bays and traverses at the east end of the trench appear as shallow hollows and humps.
- 6.1.6 Three types of communication trench were identified within the complex. The first type consists of three trenches (**C**, **D** and **E**, **Figure 2**). Trenches **C** and **D** run south from the main north front line trench **A** and cross through the second line of defence trench **B** to connect with a southern west-east communication trench **G**. In plan they form a distinctive zigzag pattern. Trench **E** runs north from trench **G** where it connects with the east end of support trench **B**. It then connects with the southern part of trench **H**.
- 6.1.7 The condition of trenches **C** and **D** is good. There are well-preserved parapets on either side of both ditches designed to defend against shell blast or enfilade fire. Evidence of soil erosion and rabbit burrows into the parapets was recorded (**Plates 4-5**).
- 6.1.8 Two “T” head trenches are located on the West Side of communication trenches **C** and **D** (**Figure 2**) and facing west. T-head trenches could have been used for a variety of purposes including latrines or fire trenches. It is not clear in this instance what the purpose of these trenches was.
- 6.1.9 The north end of communication trench **E** forms a loop trench system with trench **A** with at least two island traverses along this section (**Figure 2**). This north loop is well preserved with extant parapets and deep trenches. Further to the south along trench **E** the trenches and parapets are shallower.
- 6.1.10 The second type of communication trench consists of two trenches running west to east (**F** and **G**). The two trenches meander slightly across the complex. Trench (**F**) crosses the ground between the front line and second line trenches (**A** and **B**). Trench **G** runs along the south of the complex and its west end links into the south end of communication trench **C**. The east end of trench **G** fades out gradually becoming barely discernible in the ground.
- 6.1.11 The third type, trench **H** is located at the east end of the complex and runs north-south connecting trenches **A** and **B** (**Figure 2**). Identified features in trench **H** include two island traverses designed to separate “traffic” along the trench. A rectangular hollow was also identified and was located on the north side and at the south end of trench **H**. It has a parapet on its outward side and possibly represents the remains of a weapons pit for a mortar or similar.
- 6.1.12 The preservation and condition of all the communication trenches varies. In general they are well defined and their general condition is good. Some

erosion is apparent due to weathering and slipping of bank material. In places rabbit burrows have exploited the banks and sheep have caused damage to some areas where they shelter from the weather and create paths (**Plate 6**).

- 6.1.13 To the south of the main complex of trenches is an area of very shallow earthworks (**Figure 2**). The earthworks covered a roughly circular area approximately 40m in diameter. At the time of the survey it was not possible to fully interpret their layout or survey them. Aerial photography shows a group of “closed” trenches in a circular arrangement possibly forming a redoubt.
- 6.1.14 Significant areas of damage were surveyed and are presented in **Figure 3**. Encroaching scrub vegetation was predominantly found in the east and north of the site and has principally taken hold within the base of trenches. Erosion and slumping can also be identified in key areas such as the steep sides of the trenches where some parapets are gradually slipping back into the trench. Other areas of bad erosion are located where trenches interconnect and form exposed corners open to the elements. Grazing sheep have exploited these eroded areas forming deep hollows when they shelter from bad weather. Rabbit damage to the monument also appears to be in specific areas. Most of the surveyed burrows are to be found in the west half of the site and several groups can be isolated and probably form warrens, which have been partially exploited for ferreting.

6.2 Data Interpretation

- 6.2.1 Manipulation of the feature plan and topographical survey data using Surfer 7.0 computer software gives different presentations of the site. With the data available the difference in amplitude can be shown and a terrain model of the surviving remains of the surveyed trenches shown (**Figure 5**).

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 The topographical and condition survey of the remains of the practice trenches showed that many of the original features could still be identified. Surviving features included two main trenches with many fire bays, parapets, parados and traverses. Other identified parts of the complex include communication trenches and various smaller trenches perhaps intended for purposes such as command posts or weapons pits.
- 7.1.2 The trenches varied in preservation from large deep features with high banks or parapets to very shallow diffuse hollows. Soil slumping, rabbit warrens and sheep grazing on key areas has led to varying degrees of erosion. Grazing sheep have formed paths and have heavily worn away some areas when sheltering from the elements. Rabbit burrows have become a problem. Old and new burrows are fairly extensive and in several places form warrens.
- 7.1.3 Vegetation across the site varies, at the time of the first visit in the spring the grass was low and the scrub was not obvious. By the time of the second and third site visits in the late summer and early autumn grass had grown and

thistles were proliferating. Bracken in the east of the site and areas of scrub were much more pronounced and in certain areas was large enough to obscure the trenches.

- 7.1.4 At the time of the second site visit an area of damage caused by digging in relation to ferreting activity was also recorded. All these processes are contributing in various ways to the deterioration of the monument.

8 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, site code reference 53268. The archive will be deposited in due course with the appropriate Museum Service.

8.2 Archive Index

File No.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	Index to Archive	A4	
	Project Brief	A4	4
	Project Specification	A4	4
	Photographic Register	A4	3
	Survey Data Index	A4	5
	SMR Date sheets	A4	3
	SAM Info	A4	2
	Aerial Photo Nos	A4	2
	Aerial Photo Copies	A4	2
	Photos Copies	A4	2

9 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

SOURCES CONSULTED

Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Wales
SAM No PE 483 (PEM) Visit Descriptions dated 05/06/96, 09/08/01 and 18/03/02

Cambria Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record

Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest.

Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Wales
Aerial photographs

Flight No	B/W Film	B/W Frame	NGR	Slide Film	S/ Frame
91-CRM-04	915017	23	SS111985		
91-CRM-04	915017	24	SS111985		
91-CRM-04	915017	25	SS111985		
91-CRM-04			SS1298	91-CS	286
91-CRM-04			SS111985	91-CS	287
91-CRM-04			SS111985	91-CS	288
97-TGD-09	973515	20	SS1299	97-CS	0595/0596
93-CRM-11	935080	43	SS111985		
93-CRM-11	935080	44	SS111985		
93-CRM-11	935080	45	SS111985		
93-CRM-11	935080	46	SS111985		
93-CRM-11	935080	47	SS111985		
95-CRM-20	955106	55	SS112985	95-cs	1140-45
95-CRM-20	955107	41-44	SS112985		
98-HJ-01	985056	0017	SS1198		
98-HJ-01	985056	0018	SS1198		

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Trace Trench	The outline of the plan of a work on the ground
Communication Trench	To admit the rapid reoccupation of temporarily evacuated trenches, to facilitate re-enforcement and supply.
Parapet	Earthen mound along the front of trench.
Parados	A traverse to give cover from reverse fire
Traverse	A buttress of earth provided between two adjacent portions of a fire or communication trench for protection against enfilade or oblique fire, and to localise the burst of shells
Island Traverse	Placed in the centre of a trench and intended to separate "traffic"
Sap Trench	A trench formed by men working at the bottom of the trench and constantly extending the end towards the enemy
Firebays	A length of trench from which it is intended to deliver rifle fire
Redoubt	Outwork or Fieldwork usually square or polygonal and without flanking defences.
Enfilade Fire	Fire, the line of which sweeps a target from a flank

Annex A; Condition survey form

A. LOCATION: PENALLY WWI PRACTICE TRENCHES ATE PEMBROKE PEMBROKESHIRE WALES							
NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD SYSTEM No.		SMR NO:	33458	SAM/LB No.*	PE 453	ANY OTHER DESIGNATION:	
Grid ref: (centre point)	211197 198530	Country/county	WALES / PEMBROKESHIRE	LPA:	PEMBROKESHIRE	monument name:	

B. RECORDED BY	
SURVEYOR: BOB DAVIS / CHARLOTTE CUTLAND	DATE: 9 SEPT 2003

C: FORM OF MONUMENT (CAN BE A COMBINATION)	
EARTHWORK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEVELLED
FINDSPOT	<input type="checkbox"/> BUILT OVER
UPSTANDING (RELIC) STRUCTURAL FEATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC UPSTANDING EXTANT STRUCTURAL FEATURE

D: FORM OF EARTHWORK*/RELIC STRUCTURAL FEATURE* (COMPLETE IF APPLICABLE) (*DELETE AS APPROPRIATE)	
MAXIMUM VERTICAL DIMENSIONS (M): 2m	% OF ESTIMATED ORIGINAL SITE SURVIVING AS EARTHWORK*/RELIC: 80%

E: LAND USE							
TYPE (TICK APPROPRIATE BOX OR BOXES)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ON-SITE % COVER/USE	AROUND SITE (WITHIN 10M) % COVER	TYPE (TICK APPROPRIATE BOX OR BOXES)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ON-SITE % COVER/USE	AROUND SITE (WITHIN 10M) % COVER
AGRICULTURE:							
ARABLE				ROAD / TRACK			
PASTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100%	98%	CIVILIAN			
BUILDINGS				BARE GROUND			
GRASSLAND				OTHER (SPECIFY)			
FORESTRY				FOOTPATH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0%	2%
CONIFEROUS							
DECIDUOUS							
MIXED							
SCRUB							

F: DAMAGE TO SITE/STRUCTURE AND IMMEDIATE LOCALITY (TICK IF APPROPRIATE)							
	DIRECTLY ON MONUMENT (ESTIMATE % DISTURBED)						
	CURRENT (WITHIN LAST YEAR)		RECENT * (WITHIN 2-5 YEARS)		OLD (OVER 5 YEARS OLD)		
VEHICLE DAMAGE		%		%		%	
TREE DAMAGE (WIND BLOW)		%		%		%	
DIGGING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1					
SHELLING		%		%		%	
SCRUB ENCROACHMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10					
OVERGRAZING		%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	
BURROWING ANIMALS - BADGER		%					
BURROWING ANIMALS - RABBITS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30					
BURROWING ANIMALS - MOLES		%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	
WATER EROSION		%					
PLOUGHING		%					
FOOTPATH EROSION		%					
TIPPING		%					
DEVELOPMENT ENCROACHMENT		%					
REMOVAL OF STRUCTURAL MATERIAL		%					
FORESTRY PLANTING/FELLING		%					
OTHER (SPECIFY) STREET LIGHTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	
SLUMPING / EROSION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40	

G: MONUMENT CONDITION (TICK APPROPRIATE BOX)

EXEMPLARY	GOOD	MODERATE	POOR
-----------	------	----------	------

H: STABILITY (TICK APPROPRIATE BOX)

GRADUAL DECLINE	IMPROVING	STABLE	RAPID DECLINE
-----------------	-----------	--------	---------------

I: IN SITU PROTECTIVE MEASURES (tick where appropriate)

IF NONE PRESENT TICK HERE:

	GOOD CONDITION	AVERAGE CONDITION	POOR CONDITION
NO DIGGING (STAR) SIGNS			
NO VEHICLE SIGNS			
AGRICULTURAL PENNING			
PALISADED			
DRAGONS TEETH			
FENCED			
SCREEN OF TREES			
TEMPORARY REPAIR/SUPPORT			
OTHER (SPECIFY TYPE AND CONDITION):			

J: VULNERABILITY (TICK RELEVANT BOX)

IF NOT CONSIDERED VULNERABLE TICK HERE:

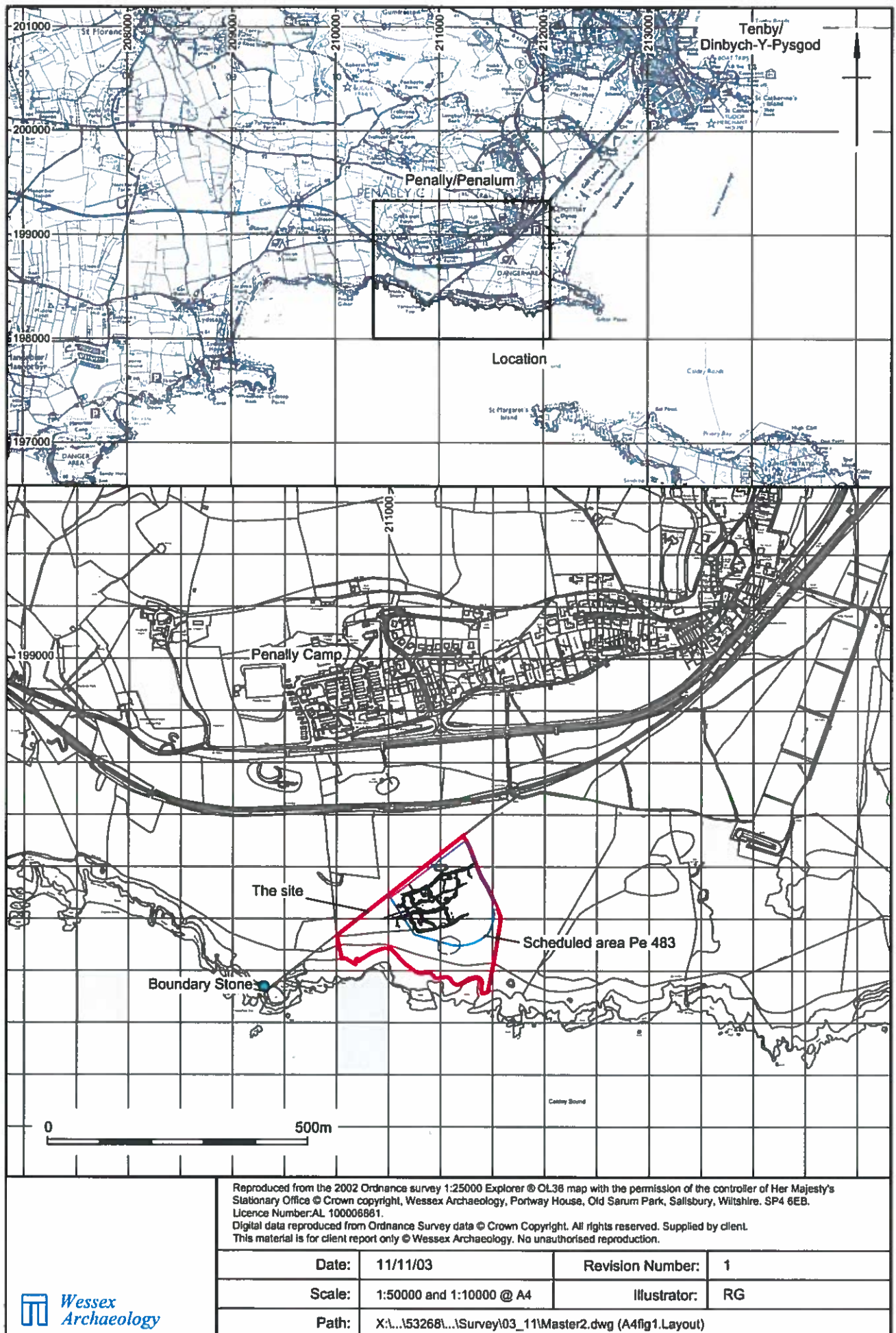
LOW		FROM WHAT:
MEDIUM	✓	FROM WHAT: SHEEP, VEGETATION
HIGH	✓	FROM WHAT: RABBIT, HUMAN DAMAGE

K: PHOTOGRAPHS (GIVE ARCHIVE NUMBERS): ARCHIVE LOCATION (OFFICE WHERE PICTURES HELD) = WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY SALISBURY

COL. SLIDE:	COL. PRINT:	B&W PRINT:	DIGITAL: # 1-75
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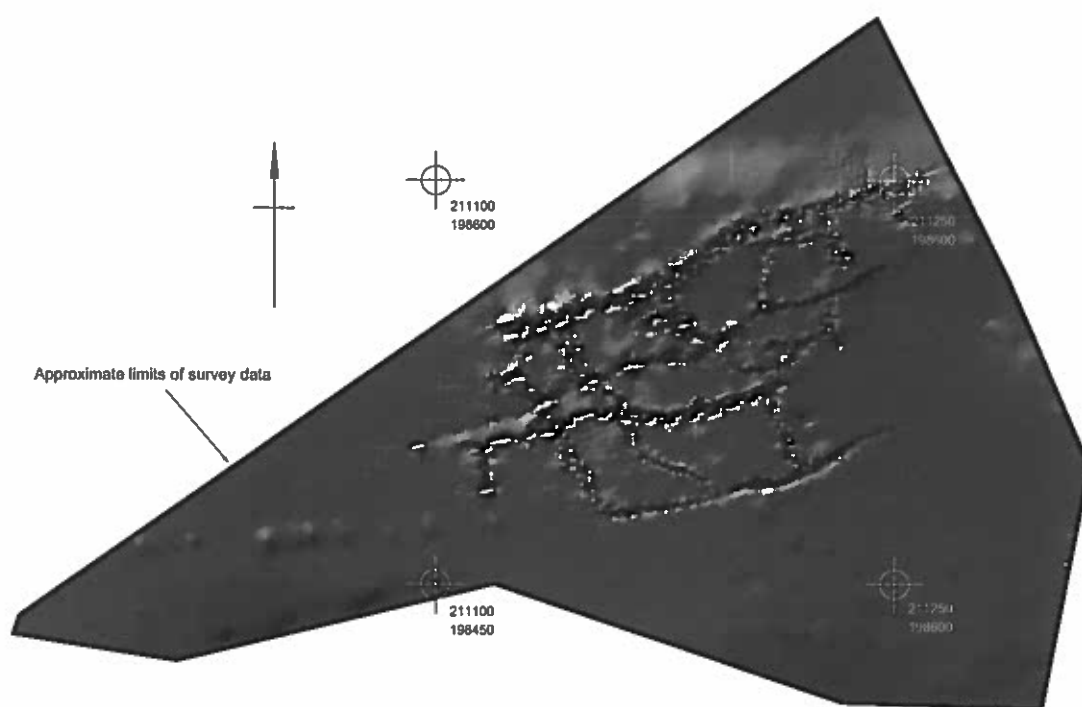
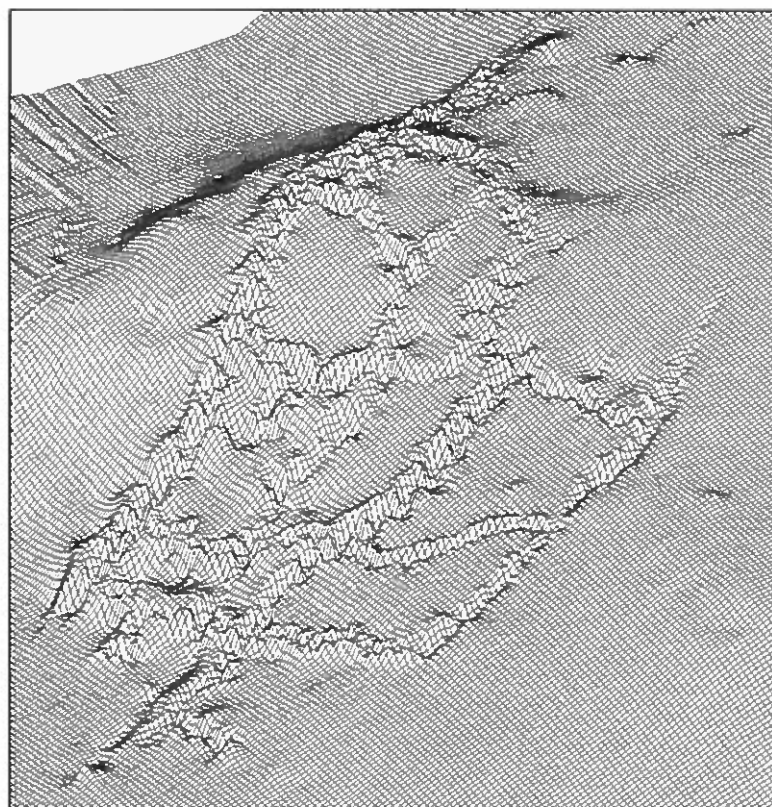
L: MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMEND ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ENHANCE MANAGEMENT	TICK AS MANY AS REQUIRED AND DEFINE URGENCY	
MANAGEMENT ACTION	REQUIRED (TICK)	TIMESCALE (URGENT, MEDIUM TERM, LONG TERM)
PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN		
MARK MONUMENT WITH 'NO DIGGING' SIGNS (STAR SIGNS OR EQUIV)	✓	URGENT
MARK MONUMENT WITH 'NO VEHICLE' SIGNS		
REPAIR EXTANT 'NO DIGGING' SIGNS (STAR SIGNS OR EQUIV)		
REPAIR EXTANT 'NO VEHICLE' SIGNS		
RESTRICT ACCESS - ENCLOSE WITHIN FENCE		
RESTRICT ACCESS - ENCLOSE WITHIN PALISADE		
REPAIR PROTECTIVE FENCE		
REPAIR PROTECTIVE PALISADE		
DEFLECT VEHICLES OFF MONUMENT - DRAGON'S TEETH		
DIVERT VEHICLE TRACK OFF MONUMENT		
HARDEN EARTH TRACKS OVER OR IN VICINITY OF MONUMENT		
DIVERT FOOTPATH OFF MONUMENT		
CLEAR SCRUB	✓	MEDIUM TERM
CLEAR TREES		
REMOVE VEGETATION OFF STRUCTURAL FEATURES		
MAKE SAFE STRUCTURAL FEATURES		
SHAPE PLANTATION TO REMOVE RISK TO MONUMENT		
CONTROL RABBITS	✓	URGENT
CONTROL MOLES		
RELOCATE BADGERS		
REMOVE FROM PLOUGHING		
REDUCE STOCKING LEVELS	✓	URGENT
RELOCATE FENCE/S		
RELOCATE TROUGH/S		
RELOCATE GATE/S		
ENTER INTO MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT WITH TENANT FARMER	✓	URGENT - CATTLE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED ACCESS TO MCH
PURSUCE COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP GRANT		
REPAIR EROSION SCARS	✓	URGENT/MEDIUM IN PLACES
MOVE TARGETS		
MARK ON ESTABLISHMENT MAP		
BRING TO ATTENTION OF SITE USERS DURING BRIEFINGS	✓	MEDIUM



Site location

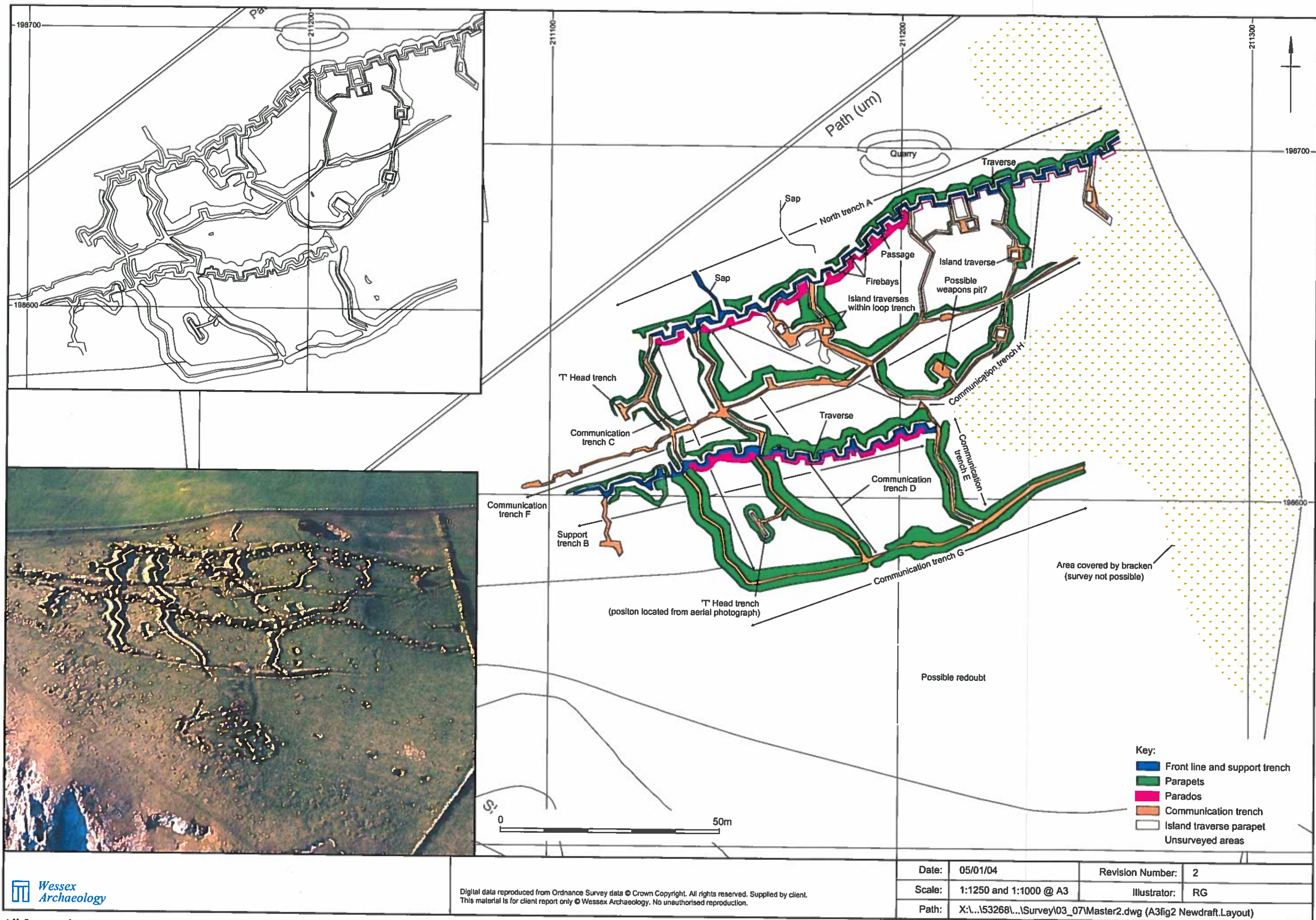
Figure 1



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All feature plan - raw survey data (inset) and interpretation.

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench A viewed from the east



Plate 2: Looking south toward communication trenches C and D from trench A



Plate 3: Looking east along trench B

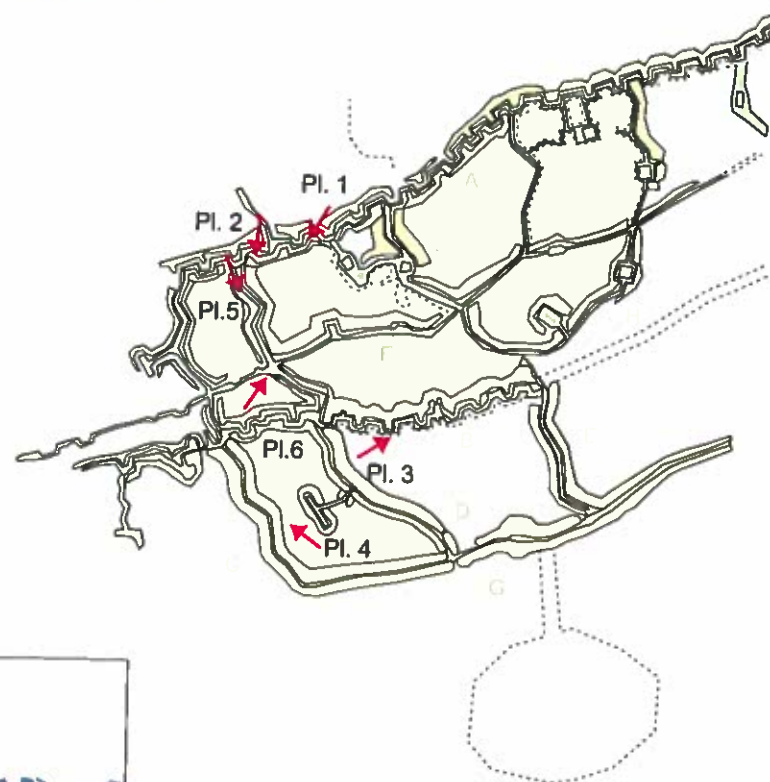


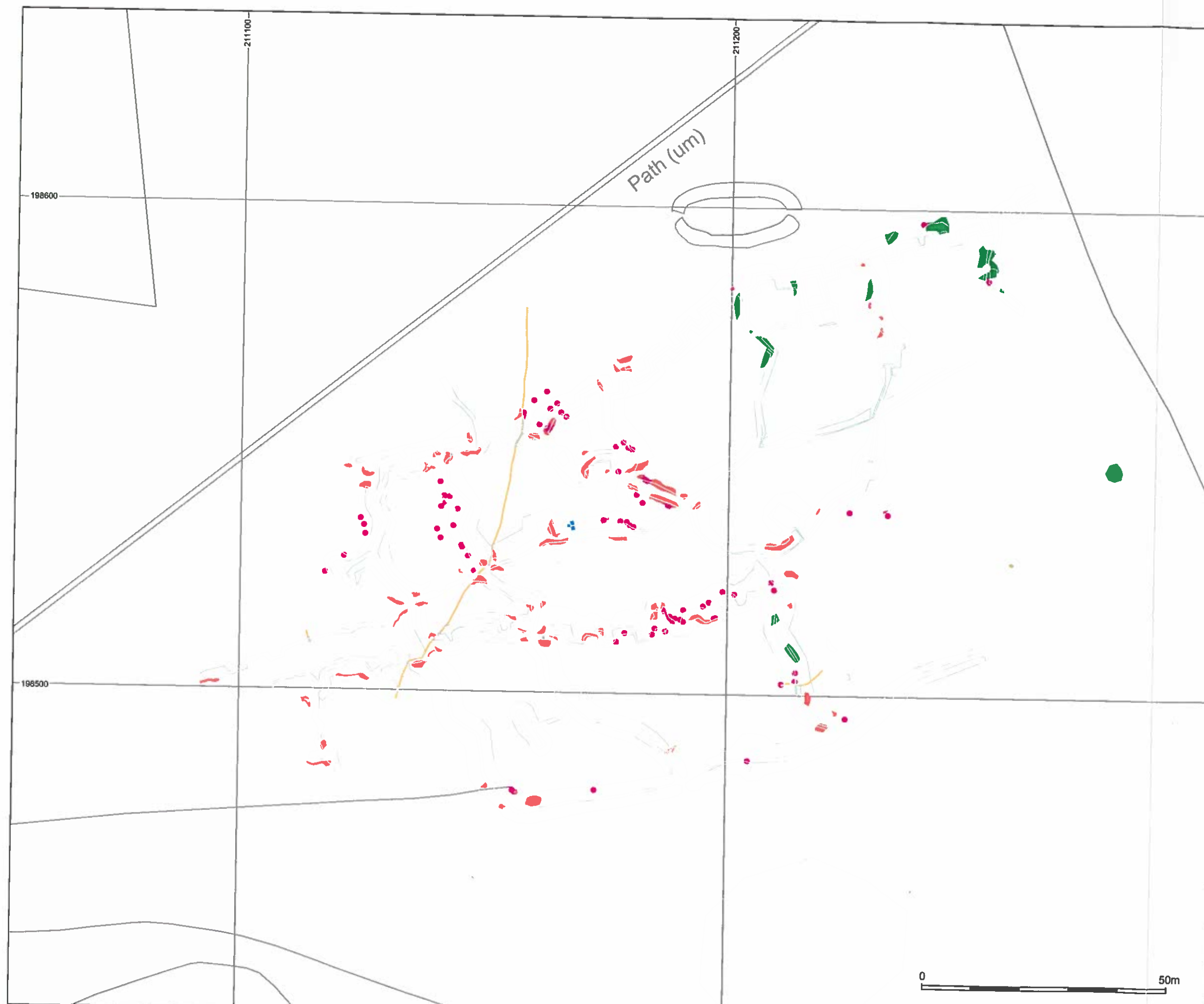
Plate 6: Looking east at junction of trenches D and F showing erosion and sheep paths



Plate 5: Looking south along communication trench D showing erosion



Plate 4: Looking north along communication trench C



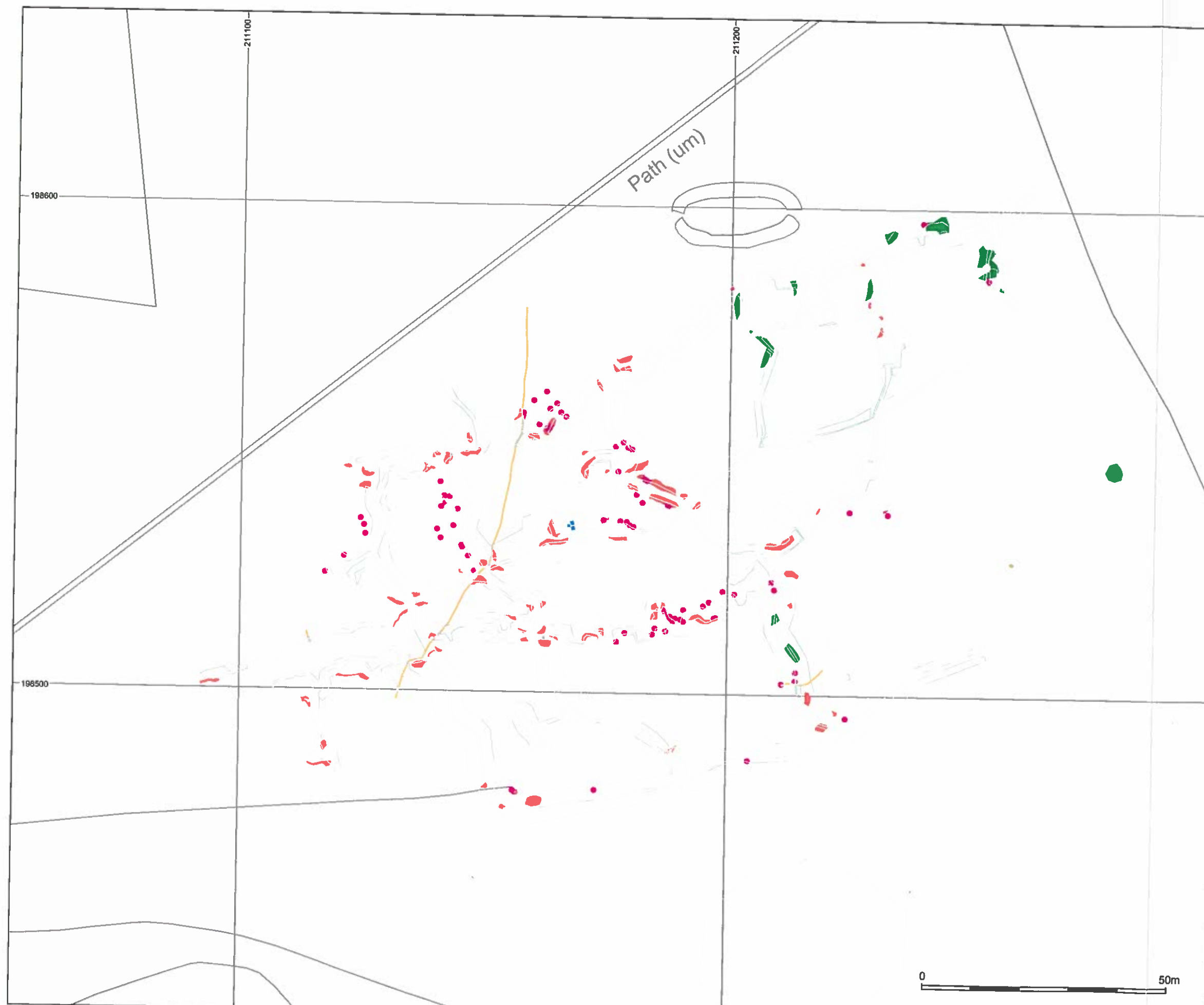
Wessex
Archaeology

- Key:
- Areas of invasive vegetation
 - Areas of slumping/erosion
 - Areas of rabbit disturbance
 - Areas of digging/ferreting damage
 - Sheep runs

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Key:

- Areas of invasive vegetation
- Areas of slumping/erosion
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