



making sense of heritage

Fenton Farm Crundale, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Ref: 89230.02
June 2013



**Fenton Farm, Crundale
Pembrokeshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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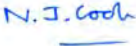

June 2013

89230.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	89230	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	198940 217260		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	F	JS/RW	NJC		30/04/2013
File:	X:\PROJECTS\89230\Report\Submitted\83920 Crundale DBA Final				
v02	F	JS/RW	CJRH		13/06/2013
File:	X:\PROJECTS\89230\Report\Submitted\83920 Crundale DBA Final				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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Front Cover: Fenton Farm, Crundale



Fenton Farm, Crundale Pembrokeshire

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Vogt Solar Limited to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Fenton Farm, Crundale, Pembrokeshire, centred on National Grid Reference 198940 217260. The Site is proposed for development as a solar array. The recorded historic environment within a 2km study area around the site was considered in order to assess the heritage resource and the likely impacts of the development upon the heritage assets. Additionally, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was established within the 2km study area, within which designated heritage assets of national importance were identified.

The effect of the development proposals on the identified historic environment resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

The designated heritage assets within the study area comprise five Scheduled Ancient Monuments, six Grade II Listed Buildings and a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. A number of these assets were located within the ZTV. During the site visit it was determined that the Merryborough Farm Moat Scheduled Ancient Monument (**WA 3**) and Grade II Listed Good Hook house (**WA 8**) share intervisibility with the site and, as such, these assets may be considered sensitive receptors with regard to the scheme. The development proposals may result in at worst a minor adverse impact upon the settings of these assets. Furthermore, any adverse impacts would be temporary and fully reversible.

The site visit ascertained that, due to intervening vegetation and topography, no meaningful intervisibility could be identified with the remainder of the designated heritage assets located within the ZTV. The proposed development is, therefore, unlikely to result in any adverse impact to the settings of these assets. The hedgerows at within and surrounding the site have identified as being of possible historical *Importance*, however these will remain in situ and no significant adverse impacts to these assets are anticipated as a result of the scheme.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site. A crop mark is mapped within the north-east of the Site, which can be identified from aerial photographs as a probable Iron Age defended enclosure. Additional prehistoric features are recorded at the margins of the Site. There is therefore an increased potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, dating from the Bronze Age period onwards. However, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, additional archaeological investigations may be required by the archaeological advisor to Pembrokeshire County Council. The development proposals include provision for the use of non-intrusive ground fixing methodologies in areas of the Site where this might be deemed necessary. It is suggested that the use of such methodologies within the footprint and in the immediate vicinity of the probable Iron Age enclosure might successfully mitigate against any adverse impact to this feature. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Vogt Solar Limited, through their agent Parker Dann Consultants, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Debbie Marriage of the latter in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Dyfed Archaeological Trust for supplying the Historic Environment Record data. The advice of Charles Hill, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, is also appreciated.

The report was compiled by Julia Sulikowska and Rebecca Wills and the site visit was undertaken by Nicholas Cooke. The illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer and Julia Sulikowska. Nikki Cook managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Fenton Farm, Crundale Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Vogt Solar Limited (the Client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Fenton Farm, Crundale, Pembrokeshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 198940 217260 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site is proposed to be developed as a 30MW solar photovoltaic (PV) array or "solar farm".
- 1.1.3 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Service (DATPS) responded to a Request for Screening Opinion (Parker Dann 2013), submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council as the local planning authority (LPA), and required an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to be undertaken as part of the planning application process. Prior to the commencement of the DBA, DATPS required a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013), outlining the scope and methodology to be employed in undertaking the DBA.
- 1.1.4 This DBA will support a planning application for the development of the Site, to be submitted to the LPA.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in eastern Pembrokeshire, approximately 1.9km to the south-east of Crundale and some 3.5km to north-east of the town of Haverfordwest (**Figure 1**). It is situated within farmland and is bounded to the south by Fenton Brook and to the north by Fenton Farm and agricultural land. The Site comprises a number of large regular and irregular fields both to the west and east of the farm complex, predominantly used for arable, with some fields laid to pasture for sheep. It encompasses an area of approximately 58ha. The Site is divided into two parts by a small watercourse tributary to Fenton Brook.
- 1.2.2 The Site is located on gently sloping ground at an elevation between approximately 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the south and 55m aOD to the north. The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as sedimentary bedrock comprising mudstone of the Ordovician Slade and Redhill Formation (British Geological Survey).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

- 2.1.1 This assessment was requested by the Client following consultation with the archaeological advisor to the LPA, in order to determine, as far as is possible from



existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the Heritage Assets that embody that significance.

2.1.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in Planning Policy Wales (PPW 2012): Chapter 6, comprises:

'archaeology and ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes.'

2.1.3 In the Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cadw 2011), the Historic Environment is further defined as:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed'.

2.1.4 Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011) defines a Heritage (Historic) Asset as:

'an identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated'.

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 2km from the site boundary;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting.*

2.3 Study area

2.3.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 2km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**).

2.4 Sources

2.4.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- *The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within the county.*
- *National heritage datasets including the Cadw Historic Assets, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), available via Coflein, and the Historic Environment Records of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, available via Archwilio;*

- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the National Library of Wales;*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at Dyfed Archaeological Trust and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.*

2.4.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the **References** section of this report.

2.5 Setting

2.5.1 The wider visual setting of the Site was also considered. Within the 2km Study Area, a GIS Viewshed Analysis was carried out in order to determine a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). Designated heritage assets of national significance which lay within the ZTV, comprising Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI), were identified.

2.5.2 Any indirect impacts resulting from the proposed development upon the settings of these monuments was then assessed during the Site visit (see below).

Viewshed analysis

2.5.3 Viewshed analysis is a commonly applied visibility analysis technique where the output produces a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping the area which theoretically shares intervisibility with the Site. The ZTV provides a means of modelling where in the landscape a theoretical observer would be able to see a target point within the Site based on a digital terrain map (DTM). This is calculated using:

- *The OS Terrain 50 DTM, a 'bare earth' terrain model of 50m horizontal resolution provided by Landform Panorama.*
- *A series of target points were set in a regular grid across the site, each one set to 2m representing the approximate height of the proposed development. The value of each cell in the ZTV represents the number of target points theoretically visible from that location.*
- *Observer heights were set to 1.6m representing the eye height of an average person.*

2.5.4 Since this process is based on a 'bare-earth' model which takes no account of surface forms and features (including trees, vegetation, buildings and other structures) the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV should not be conflated with 'real-world' intervisibility. The inclusion of a monument within the ZTV is not intended to indicate that the Site lies within this monument's setting, or that there will be an impact to the setting of this monument.

2.5.5 The value of the ZTV is as an aid to identifying an area within which heritage assets and settings possessing views that contribute to their significance may be effected by the proposed development.

2.6 Site visit

2.6.1 The Site was visited on 18th April 2013. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were dry and sunny. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.



- 2.6.2 The historic core of the farm comprises a substantial Georgian farmhouse and a number of outbuildings originally built as a model farm. Many of these are currently undergoing renovation. A large pond in front of the farmhouse, much reduced in size and form, is contemporary, and traces of the original brick walling survive in places. Towards the east of the site, the small farm at Little Fenton has been substantially rebuilt and extended in recent years, and there is little surviving trace of the original structure externally. Fenton Lodge, on the northern edge of the site, is in largely original condition.
- 2.6.3 The Site visit also aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider setting of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development, by comparing the ZTV to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. Any heritage assets which had been identified as located within the ZTV were assessed to see if intervisibility could be established. Note was made of any intervening vegetation, housing or landscape features which may have prevented meaningful views between the Site and the monument in question. The results of this are discussed below.

2.7 Assessment Criteria

- 2.7.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.
- 2.7.2 Significance (within the historic environment) is defined in Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011) as:
- 'The sum of the cultural heritage values, often set out in a Statement of Significance.'*
- 2.7.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Cadw in the document *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:
- **Evidential value.** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
 - **Historical value.** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.*
 - **Aesthetic value.** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
 - **Communal value.** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*
- 2.7.4 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:



Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

2.8 Chronology

2.8.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Table 2: Chronological periods

Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – 1085
Medieval	1085 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day



2.9 Best practice

- 2.9.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2012).

2.10 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.10.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.10.2 The records held by the DAT HER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.11 Copyright

- 2.11.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 Planning Policy Wales

- 3.2.1 The Planning Policy Wales (PPW) was published by the Welsh Government in March 2002 and updated in November 2012. This document provides advice on all aspects of planning policy in Wales and detailed advice on the historic environment in the planning process is contained in Welsh Office Circulars:
- *60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology;*
 - *61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and*
 - *1-98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales.*



3.2.2 PPW Chapter 6: Conserving the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

3.2.3 The aim of PPW Chapter 6 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource;*
- *requires an assessment and/or evaluation of the historic environment resource affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on the importance of the heritage assets;*
- *takes into account the desirability of preserving and enhancing the importance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens, or Conservation Areas);*

3.3 Local Planning Policy

3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of Pembrokeshire County Council which adopted its *Local Development Plan* on 28th February 2013, replacing the previous development plan framework.

3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. The DAT HER and National List entries are listed by number within the text and are illustrated in **Figures 1** and **2**:

- **1-5** *Scheduled Ancient Monuments;*
- **6-11** *Listed Buildings;*
- **12** *Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest; and*
- **13-91** *DAT HER entries.*
- **91** *Additional identified heritage assets*

4.1.3 Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for ease of reference.



4.2 Previous studies

- 4.2.1 There is no record of any previous intrusive archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Site or the Study Area. This is likely due to a lack of modern development within the area and, as a result, the recorded heritage resource within the Study Area is sparse.
- 4.2.2 Aerial photographic and field surveys carried out within the Study Area have identified a number of features, although the interpretation of these sites, in terms of date, scope and possible function is somewhat problematic in the absence of intrusive investigations.

4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

Site

- 4.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site itself.

Study Area

- 4.3.2 The designated heritage assets within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 1**.
- 4.3.3 There are five Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area. The medieval moat to the north-west of Merryborough Farm (**WA 3**) lies closest to the Site, approximately 100m to the south, on the opposing slopes in the valley of the Fenton Brook. It is situated within the ZTV, as are the prehistoric monuments of Good Hook Round Barrow (**WA 5**, c.460m to the south) and Rudbaxton Rath (**WA 2**, c.1.3km to the north).
- 4.3.4 The prehistoric Leachpool Round Barrow (**WA 1**, approximately 1.9km to the north-west) and Woodbarn Camp (**WA 4**, c.2km to the east) lie beyond the established ZTV.
- 4.3.5 Additionally, the north-western part of the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI, **WA 12**), an asset of national significance, extends into the Study Area and lies c.1.6km to the west and south-west of the Site (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2012). The northernmost part of the LOHI is included within the ZTV.
- 4.3.6 There are six Grade II Listed Buildings within the Study Area. The majority of these are situated at a distance of over 500m from the Site and consist of houses (**WA 6-7**), a Baptist Chapel with associated gates (**WA 9-10**) and a milepost (**WA 11**). Good Hook (**WA 8**), a post-medieval house, lies within the ZTV approximately 200m to the south of the Site, on the opposing slopes in the valley of the Fenton Brook.
- 4.3.7 There are no Conservation Areas within the Study Area. The nearest Conservation Area designated by Pembrokeshire County Council, which comprises the centre of the village of Wiston, lies approximately 2.5km to the north-east of the Site.
- 4.3.8 The fields within the Site are likely to be post-medieval in date and are generally bounded by mature hedgerows and standard trees set on prominent field banks. The majority of these hedgerows can be identified as field boundaries on the 1838 Tithe Map and, as such, can be considered as to be historically *Important* under the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* (amended 2002). Many of the entrances through these hedgebanks are inward curving and faced with dry stone walling in the local tradition.
- 4.3.9 The results of the visual impact assessment upon the designated assets located within the ZTV of the Site, carried out during the Site visit, are discussed below (**Section 6.4**).

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 2km Study Area surrounding the Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from DAT HER and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 2** and listed in **Appendix 1**.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

4.4.3 There are no Palaeolithic findspots within the Study Area and for much of the period Pembrokeshire lay under the ice sheets of successive glaciations. A recent study of the Palaeolithic activity in south-west Wales established that there are few Palaeolithic finds from Pembrokeshire, predominantly located on the south Pembrokeshire coast (Cambria Archaeology 2004). Much of this evidence comes from case sites and excavations at Priory Farm Cave in the vicinity of Milford Haven revealed Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint implements (Poucher 2008).

4.4.4 The re-colonisation of the landscape commenced c.9,700 BP, at the beginning of the Mesolithic. The tundra environments were replaced, first by open scrub, and then by dense woodland. In the Late Mesolithic landscape, dominated by dense woodland which covered low lying areas and lower slopes, river valleys and watercourses would have been attractive to hunter-gatherer populations and the environment on the edge of woodland area and near water sources provided important routeways and varied food and fuel resources. There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity within the Site or its environs. However, such activity tends to be concentrated in river valleys (Cambria Archaeology 2004) and, due to the Site's location in the valley of the Fenton Brook, the potential for Mesolithic remains within the Site is recognised.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

4.4.5 The Neolithic period in Wales can be broadly divided into four chronological categories:

- *The first Neolithic (c. 4000 – 3800 BC), characterised by rectangular structures, early types of bowl pottery and the early use of chambered cairns;*
- *the early Neolithic (c. 3800 – 3400 BC), characterised by the construction and use of bowl pottery, chambered cairns and some earthen monuments;*
- *the middle Neolithic (c. 3400 – 3000 BC), which saw the introduction of Peterborough Ware pottery and a move away from monumental sites in favour of small scale ritual activities; and*
- *the late Neolithic (c. 3000 – 2200) during which Grooved Ware pottery came to the fore, and settlement sites tend to be small and temporary.*

4.4.6 During the Neolithic period the sea level reached approximately the current levels, as a result of which early farmers retreated to higher ground (Poucher 2008). Initially, settlements were not permanently occupied and pastoralism seems to have played an important role in providing food. Monuments may have been used as points of meeting between these communities, acting as fixed points in the landscape for communities which are unlikely to have been fully sedentary. As the Neolithic progressed, the landscape is likely to have become increasingly settled and more open, as agriculture was adopted more widely. In Pembrokeshire, Neolithic settlement sites have been recorded at

Clegyr Boia and Rhos y Clegyrn and the Milford Haven, a natural harbour, is thought to have seen maritime activity in the Neolithic period.

- 4.4.7 The Neolithic activity within the wider landscape is represented predominantly by chambered tombs and stone circles. Within the Study Area, a possible stone circle site, identified from a place-name (**WA 86**) is recorded c.1.7km to the south of the Site. Additionally, a Neolithic flint working site, from which flint tools including an arrowhead, cores and blades, were retrieved, is recorded approximately 1.1km to the east (**WA 48**).
- 4.4.8 There is extensive evidence for Bronze Age activity in Pembrokeshire. During this period, new monument types were constructed, including barrows and cairns. Round barrows (individual burial mounds) are common throughout the wider surroundings of the Site and three such monuments are recorded in the Study Area. Good Hook Round Barrow (**WA 5**) survives as SM approximately 450m to the south of the Site. Another barrow is recorded c. 450m to the south-east at Little Tump Park (**WA 53**). Further north, Leachpool Round Barrow, a designated monument, is situated approximately 1.9km to the north-west of the Site (**WA 1**).
- 4.4.9 Many of the standing stones, stone settings and circles are also thought to be of Bronze Age date, despite limited excavated evidence (Hughes 2003). Place-name evidence indicates two potential standing stone locations within the Study Area, approximately 250m to the west of the Site (**WA 40**) and c.2km to the south (**WA 89**).
- 4.4.10 The Bronze Age also saw an increase in the population of the area, linked to the large-scale clearance of woodland for farming. Despite the likelihood that the settlements were often permanent, the evidence for settlement activity, apart from Stackpole Warren in South Pembrokeshire, is very fragmentary. However, a number of burnt mound sites are recorded across the region and they are thought to be indicative of the extent of Bronze Age settlement (Hughes 2003). Four burnt mound sites are recorded within the Study Area. The site at Fenton (**WA 38**) lies at the western boundary of the Site. The remaining such features have been observed approximately 1.1km to the north-east (**WA 29**), 1.1km to the south (**WA78**) and 1.9km to the south-east of the Site (**WA 85**).
- 4.4.11 Burnt mounds are widely spread across the British Isles, although the activity, of which the burnt mounds are remnants, is still under discussion. Unquestionably, it comprised an activity requiring the use of hot water or stones, such as cooking (Ó Drisceoil 1988), saunas or sweat lodges (Barfield and Hodder 1987; Hodder 2002), wool processing (Ripper 2002-2003) or brewing beer (English Heritage 2011). Excavations have revealed that a dumped deposit of burnt stones is often found in association with a hearth and a water trough dug in close proximity to a water source, with small quantities of finds (English Heritage 2011, Hedges 1975 and Hodder 2002). Burnt mounds are also thought to be good indicators of settlements, which would be expected nearby, on higher and drier ground up to 50m away (Hodder 1990, 2002). If this assumption is correct, features related to the burnt mound may be present along the western boundary of the Site and it cannot be ruled out that remains of an associated settlement are situated on higher ground within the Site.

Iron Age

- 4.4.12 The Iron Age saw increasing settlement of the landscape, further development of trade networks and agriculture and a growth in population. The single recorded heritage asset located within the Site is thought likely to date to this period (**WA91**). Although not recorded in the DAT HER, The National Monument Record of Wales (NMRW), maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and available via *Coflein* (<http://map.coflein.gov.uk/index.php?ency=en>), records a circular

cropmark near the northern Site boundary, in the east of the Site. The cropmark appears to be a circular enclosure characterised by a well-defined entrance facing downhill towards the stream. The feature has been identified as consistent with a defended enclosure of probable Iron Age date (**WA 91**).

- 4.4.13 Iron Age settlement sites, in the form of hillforts or defended enclosures, are widely recorded in south-west Wales (Murphy 2003) and surveys of defended enclosures, carried out by Cambria Archaeology, identified over 360 such monuments, preserved as earthworks or cropmarks or known through documentary sources, in Pembrokeshire (Murphy *et al* 2007a and 2009). There are nine additional defended enclosures within the Study Area. These generally comprise areas defended by one or more ramparts but which are less well defined and smaller than hillforts (Murphy *et al* 2007a and 2009). The settlements closest to the Site comprise Hill Crest defended enclosure, evident as cropmarks (**WA 47**, c.690m to the south-east, Murphy *et al* 2007b) and Merryborough (**WA 46**, Murphy *et al* 2007c), located 480m to the south of the Site. A group of defended enclosures is recorded to the north of the Site, at a distance of c.700m (**WA 21-24** and **27**; Murphy *et al* 2007c). A defended enclosure (**WA 14**) and an enclosure of unknown function or date (**WA 19**) are situated in the vicinity of the Rudbaxton Rath SAM (**WA 2**). An additional monument is located 1km to the east of the Site (Merryborough Camp, **WA 36**).
- 4.4.14 Additional Iron Age features are recorded within the Study Area. Two hillforts, enclosures defended by one or more ramparts situated on a hilltop, are recorded within the Study Area (Murphy *et al* 2007a, 2007b and 2007c). The hillforts are protected as SMs and comprise Rudbaxton Rath, located approximately 1.2km to the north of the Site (**WA 2**), and Woodbarn Rath, c.2km to the east (**WA 4**). Another site was previously considered to be a hillfort, but a re-examination of aerial photographs has proved the remains comprised cart tracks (**WA 28**, c. 950m to the north-east, Murphy *et al.* 2007b).

Romano-British

- 4.4.15 There appears to have been relatively little Romano-British activity within Pembrokeshire (Driver 2008) and the nearest large settlement lay at Carmarthen to the east. However, the road network extended westwards beyond the town, which may indicate that the Roman interest in south-west Wales extended further west, with the road possibly linking the town to harbours or coastal military establishments (Plunkett Dillon 2003). Within the wider surroundings of the Site, the road has been identified on aerial photographs in Wiston and the presence of a Roman fort in its vicinity, comprising defensive ditches and central entranceways, has been identified during geophysical survey c.3km to the north-east of the Site (Poucher 2013).
- 4.4.16 However, the only evidence of a Romano-British presence within the Study Area comprises a sherd of Samian ware, found at Merryborough Camp (**WA 36**, c.1km to the east of the Site).

Early medieval and medieval

- 4.4.17 There is no archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the Study Area. Following the end of the Roman rule, Pembrokeshire, along with much of Dyfed, appears to have been subject to a major migration, with Irish tribesmen known as the *Deisi Mumam* migrating to the area. The Kingdom of Dyfed, which probably originated in the heartland of these *Deisi*, emerged in the 5th century AD and was split into seven *cantrefi* (literally 'hundred towns'), divided into smaller *commotes* (land division). The Site lay within the Castell Gwis commote (today: Wiston), in the cantref of Deugleddyf.



- 4.4.18 The kingdom of Dyfed suffered from Viking raids from the 8th to the 11th century and was subject to internal threats from the expansionist kingdom of Gwynedd. In the early 10th century, Dyfed merged with neighbouring Seisllwyg and later became incorporated within a larger kingdom known as Deheubarth, within which it remained until the Norman invasion in the late 11th century.
- 4.4.19 During the medieval period, the Site is likely to have been situated within the rural hinterland of Wiston, the medieval local administrative centre located approximately 2.7km to the north-west of the Site. In the village, a motte-and-bailey castle, mentioned in the mid-12th century and destroyed in 1220, survives as SM (No. PE077). In the closest proximity to the Site, approximately 100m to the south on the opposing side of the Fenton Brook, a medieval moated platform is situated (**WA 3**). The banks and the centre ditch surrounding the platform survive as earthworks and the SM is thought to have been associated with a homestead.
- 4.4.20 In the wider surroundings of the Site, St Leonard's Well and Chapel (**WA 18**) are recorded at Rudbaxton Rath, an Iron Age hillfort reused in the medieval period as a motte-and-bailey castle (**WA 2**). A watermill is also recorded c.1.5km to the north of the Site (**WA 16**).

Post-medieval and modern

- 4.4.21 Whilst the modern settlement pattern probably has its origins in medieval period, much of the enclosure and sub-division of the landscape is likely to have been established in the post-medieval period. The majority of the archaeological sites recorded within the Study Area are of post-medieval date. Although none have been identified to date within the Site itself, one of the post-medieval assets is recorded in the close proximity to the Site (200m radius). A mansion (**WA 37**) is recorded at Fenton Home Farm, just beyond the northern Site limit. A post-medieval lodge (**WA 33**) and a folly (**WA 31**) lie approximately 200m to the north of Site, off the lane leading to Wiston. These features are known from documentary sources
- 4.4.22 In the wider landscape, the post-medieval assets predominantly comprise deserted settlements (**WA 52, 54, 55, 60, 64, 84**), rural residential properties (**WA 6-10, 25, 43, 51, 57, 62, 63, 65-69, 72, 73, 75-77, 79, 80, 90**) and agricultural buildings (**WA 49**) and features (**WA 56, 70, 81**). The buildings associated with public function comprised a chapel (**WA 26**) and a school (**WA 15**). The development of infrastructure, in the form of bridges (**WA 13, 20, 34, 35, 74, 83**) and milestones (**WA 11** and **71**) and industrial features, such as mills (**WA 16, 17, 30, 42**) and quarries (**WA 39, 44, 50, 82, 87, 88**), are also recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.4.23 Additionally, a small number of findspots of post-medieval pottery are recorded within the Study Area (**WA 36, 41**)
- 4.4.24 The earliest cartographic evidence consulted for this study is the 1838 Wiston Tithe Map (**Figure 3a**). The Site is depicted within agricultural land, comprising several large, regular fields. Although a number of internal boundaries have subsequently been lost, all of the boundaries currently extant within the Site can be identified. The Tithe Apportionment indicates that the Site was split into a number of different parcels of land, all owned by Pembroke College, but leased out to different tenants. The largest of these comprised much of the current landholding, and was leased by Henry Thomas. Interestingly, the field names recorded in the accompanying apportionment include two groups of field names containing a 'park' element. The five large fields to the south west of the farm were recorded as *Little Velvet Park* (1028), *Big Velvet Park* (1029), *Lower White Park* (1030), *Middle White Park* (1031) and *Upper White Park* (1032), whilst fields to the east included *Park y Draner* (950), *Lower Well Park* (951) and *Well Park* (952). This suggests that the



landholding includes parcels of land which may have been originally emparked for deer parks. There were numerous such deer parks in medieval and post-medieval Pembrokeshire, when deer hunting was an important leisure activity of the nobility. However, equally it could reflect an anglicised recording on the Tithe of the Welsh term 'parc', meaning field.

- 4.4.25 Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1891 and 1908, **Figures 3b-c**) show little change within the Site and its environs. The pattern of field boundaries within the Site remains similar to that illustrated on the Tithe Map, with a number of field boundaries defined by trees and with woodland along the watercourses tributary to the Fenton Brook. The bottom of the Fenton Brook valley is recorded as meadows. The majority of the present internal field boundaries within the Site comprise hedgerows.
- 4.4.26 The 20th century maps (1939-1953 and later, not reproduced) indicate minor change within the Site and its environs, which comprised the removal of a small number of the internal post-medieval field boundaries.
- 4.4.27 The modern activity within the Study Area is associated with the Second World War and the RAF Haverfordwest airfield, operational between 1943 and 1945. A transformer plinth associated with the airfield is situated c.1.4km to the north-west of the Site (**WA 32**). Approximately 1.2km to the south-west, an air crash site is recorded (**WA 58**).
- 4.4.28 The review of the historic maps carried out for this study indicates that throughout the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, the Site retained its agricultural character and, apart from the removal of some of the internal boundaries, there is no indication of modern activity that may have impacted upon the buried archaeological remains within the Site.

Unknown

- 4.4.29 The features of unknown origin within the Study Area are recorded at a significant distance from the Site to the south-east and comprise a probable natural feature (**WA 45**) and a series of cropmarks identified on aerial photographs (**WA 59** and **61**).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 Although no detailed Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of the Site has been undertaken, a historic characterisation of the wider landscape surrounding the Site is available via Landmap (<http://landmap.ccw.gov.uk/>), maintained by Countryside Council for Wales.
- 4.5.2 The Site forms a small part of a larger Historic Landscape Aspect Area (HLAA) Wiston – Llawhaden (Code PMBRKHL46204). This landscape area is characterised by medium-sized and regular fields, with remnants of medieval strip fields also evident, with limited woodland and dispersed settlement. Due to the integrity of the landscape pattern and the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and medieval date, widely recorded within this area, the overall value of the historic character of the wider area in the regional context is considered high.
- 4.5.3 In the absence of a formal HLC assessment, this general assessment of the wider landscape, in combination with the historic map regression undertaken for this study, was used in order to provide a provisional characterisation of the HLC within the Site. The predominantly straight boundaries within the Site indicate that the field pattern is a result of a regular post-medieval enclosure, with limited boundary removal in the latter half of the 20th century. It has been observed that a number of the extant field boundaries within this

historic landscape character area comprise hedgerows, which may be considered to be historically *important*. This HLC type seems to be common within the wider HLAA and it may be considered significant in the local context.

4.6 Setting

- 4.6.1 The Site visit, undertaken on 18th April 2013, aimed to identify any designated heritage assets both within the wider setting of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed Development, by comparing the ZTV (**Figure 1**) to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site.
- 4.6.2 Other aspects of the landscape were also considered in order to attempt to establish whether the Site constituted or contributed to the setting of any monuments within the ZTV, in accordance with *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011). The above guidance states that the setting comprises “*the surroundings in which a historic asset is experienced in its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape*” (Cadw 2011).
- 4.6.3 At present, there is no specific guidance published for large solar array developments constructed within the setting of designated heritage assets in England and Wales. However the setting of the monuments is discussed in *Microgeneration in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008), which outlines English Heritage policy regarding the installation of small-scale renewable energy equipment within or in the vicinity of designated heritage assets. The guidance states that the installation of freestanding equipment ‘*within scheduled areas, close to listed buildings, sites included in the register of historic parks and gardens*’ will be acceptable if ‘*the appearance or setting of the site or building is not compromised*’.
- 4.6.4 The Viewshed Analysis indicated that there is theoretical visibility from the Site along the east-west aligned valley of the Fenton Brook, with limited views towards the north and south. The designated heritage assets within the ZTV which been identified as being of national significance consist of three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (**WA 2, 3 and 5**) and a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (**WA 12**).
- 4.6.5 The designated heritage assets within closest proximity to the Site comprise Merryborough Farm Moat SAM (**WA 3**), Grade II Listed Good Hook house (**WA 8**) and Good Hook Round Barrow SAM (**WA 5**), located c.100, c.200m and c.450m to the south respectively. Additionally, Milford Haven Waterway LOHI (**WA 12**) lies approximately 1.6km to the south-west.
- 4.6.6 The Site visit established that there are extensive views from much of the site towards the south and south west, extending as far as Haverfordwest in some places. Some of these views are disrupted by localised tree cover, but nevertheless, the proposed development will, without doubt, visually impact on nearby historic assets in this area, although it is not believed that there will be a significant impact on the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Historic Interest.
- 4.6.7 During the Site visit it was confirmed that direct lines of sight exist between the Site and Merryborough Farm Moat SAM (**WA 3**). The monument is situated on the opposing side of Fenton Brook valley, at the base of a north-west facing slope. Wide ranging vistas towards the south are prevented by the rising ground and, as such, the appreciable views from the location of the monument lie principally towards the north and west, in the direction of the Site.



- 4.6.8 Intervisibility could also be established with the Grade II Listed house at Good Hook (**WA 8**), although this was somewhat restricted by intervening vegetation and the surrounding structures within the farm complex.
- 4.6.9 The remainder of the designated heritage assets within the ZTV could not be identified from the Site. This is mostly due to the significant distance of the designated heritage assets from the Site and the screening provided by topography, wooded parkland and other features extant in the landscape.
- 4.6.10 None of the undesignated heritage assets located within the 2km Study Area could be identified from the Site. Although the location of the Fenton prehistoric enclosure (**WA 91**), immediately to the north of the Site, was widely visible, no earthwork remains associated with the feature were observed.

5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment. Moreover, these policies will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy and guidance.

5.2 Known heritage assets within the Site

Designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.
- 5.2.2 An examination of historic cartographic sources, in conjunction with the Site visit, identified that the hedgerows within and at the boundaries of the Site are marked as boundaries on the 1838 Tithe Map (**Figure 3a**). As a result, these hedgerows may be considered historically *Important*, as defined by the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* (amended 2002).

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.2.3 There is a single known heritage asset recorded within the Site, comprising a circular cropmark (**WA 91**). Whilst the feature remains unconfirmed and undated, it is thought to be consistent with a defended enclosure of Iron Age date.
- 5.2.4 Additional undesignated heritage assets are located within very close proximity to the Site. These include a Bronze Age burnt mound site (**WA 38**), and a post-medieval lodge mansion (**WA 37**).



5.3 Potential buried archaeological remains

5.3.1 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (**Section 4**) there is considered to be the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the Site relating especially to the following periods:

- *Bronze Age;*
- *Iron Age; and*
- *Medieval and post-medieval*

5.3.2 This is summarised in **Table 3** below.

5.4 Heritage assets within the ZTV

Designated heritage assets

5.4.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.

5.4.2 The designated heritage assets of national significance within the ZTV comprise three Scheduled Monuments and a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. Additionally, four Grade II Listed Buildings lie within the ZTV. It is judged that the settings of the majority of these assets will not be impacted by the proposed development and, consequently, they have been scoped out of any further assessment.

5.4.3 It has been established that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon the settings of the following designated heritage assets:

- *Merryborough Farm Moat SAM (WA 3)*
- *Grade II Listed Good Hook (WA 8)*

Non-designated heritage assets

5.4.4 It is further considered that the proposed development may result in an indirect impact on the Fenton prehistoric enclosure (**WA 19**), immediately to the north of the Site. Although no discernible remains could be detected at ground level, the feature can be easily identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs.

5.4.5 The HLC of the Site and the Study Area has not been formally characterised, but the available information indicated that the character of the landscape surrounding the Site likely reflects regular enclosure of post-medieval date. Additionally, the area was subject to limited boundary removal in the modern period and some of the hedgerows extant within the Site and at its boundaries may be considered historically *Important*.

5.5 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

5.5.1 The cartographic evidence consulted for the purpose of this study, in conjunction with the Site visit, suggest that the Site has remained in a rural environment since at least the post-medieval period. Given the predominantly agricultural nature of the Site, any damage to potential buried archaeological features would have been limited to occasional ploughing and drainage associated with pastoral agriculture.

5.6 Summary

5.6.1 The following table presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets within the Site and Study Area (**Table 3**).



- 5.6.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.
- 5.6.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the site, based on a site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant site information (e.g. HER event records).

Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
High	Post-medieval	The Site is located within an agricultural landscape of post-medieval origin and, consequently, features related to agriculture (field boundaries etc.) may be located within the Site.	Local	Evidential	Extant (field boundaries) Good
	Iron Age	An circular enclosure appearing as a cropmark is recorded in the NMRW within the north of the Site. Identified as a defended enclosure of probable Iron Age date. Features associated with this enclosure may be situated in its vicinity within the Site.	Regional	Evidential	Good (appears as cropmark)
	Bronze Age	A Bronze Age burnt mound is recorded at the western boundary of the Site and it is likely that features related with the monument as well as a settlement related to the burnt mound may be situated within the Site. The degree of survival may have been reduced by the later agricultural activity. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential	Moderate to Good
Low	Medieval	Remains associated with medieval agriculture, which may possibly be associated with the homestead moat to the south, may be located within the Site.	Local	Evidential	Moderate to Good
	Mesolithic	Despite the lack of Mesolithic finds within the Study Area, it is considered that the topography of the Site would have been attractive for hunter-gatherer communities. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential	Unknown, but likely poor
	Romano-British	There is limited evidence for Romano-British activity within the Study Area, although in the wider landscape a fort and a road are recorded at Wiston. As a result, limited potential for such remains	Regional	Evidential	Unknown



		to be present within the Site is recognised. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives.			
Unknown	Neolithic	Whilst there is limited evidence for Neolithic activity within the Study Area, it is well represented within the wider landscape. As such, the potential for the presence of such remains is recognised, but remains unknown. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential	Unknown

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that "...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...". Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Proposed development

6.2.1 The Site is proposed for a c.40MW solar PV array development. The development is to comprise the erection of a number of module racks supporting the solar modules set at between 15° and 25° to the ground level. The arrays will be secured using an earth screw foundation technique which has a very small land-take. Localised use of non-intrusive methodologies to anchor the arrays will also be considered in parts of the Site where this may be required.

6.2.2 The completed solar modules are likely to stand at approximately. 2 m from the ground. The panels will be connected to a number of inverter and transformer units and a sub-station. Local infrastructure (un-surfaced access tracks), introduction of security fencing and landscaping will also be included in the development.

6.2.3 At the time of writing it was considered that the construction works at the Site will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:

- *Installation of module tables (earth screws);*
- *Excavation of service trenches ;*
- *Topsoil removal for installation of transformer units, sub-stations and site compounds;*
- *Construction of access tracks and fencing and*
- *Hedge planting;*



6.3 Statement of impact

Designated heritage assets

- 6.3.1 The impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets relate to temporary or permanent alterations resulting from development. The Site visit aimed to assess the likely impacts of the proposed scheme upon the settings of the assets within the wider landscape and verify the results of the ZTV. In assessing impact on setting it is important to identify whether the Site or views to the Site form a significant part of the setting of a heritage asset.
- 6.3.2 During the Site visit it was identified that Merryborough Farm Moat SAM (**WA 3**) is a potential sensitive receptor with regard to the proposed development. Although no direct impact to this heritage asset will occur as a consequence of the development, the introduction of a solar array into the landscape has the potential to result in an adverse effect to its setting. It is deemed that the present character of the Site, comprising agricultural land which has not been subject to modern development, provides a positive contribution towards the significance of the landscape setting of the monument. While the scheme is likely to incorporate measures which may serve to reduce the potential visual impacts of the development on the asset, due to the topography of the Site, some adverse effect is likely to remain.
- 6.3.3 It has been assessed that further indirect impacts may be incurred in relation to the Grade II Listed Good Hook house (**WA 8**), located c.200m to the south of the Site. The building is situated at the edge of a complex of structures associated with a working farm, with its immediate setting formed by agricultural fields bounded by tree belts. As such, the Site is not incorporated within the main views from the building and, although it forms part of the wider rural setting of the asset, is not considered to be a main element of its significance. Additionally, the building fronts away from the Site, thereby minimising any potential glare effect from the solar panels.
- 6.3.4 Due to the nature of the proposed development, the potential adverse effects upon the settings of the assets would be temporary and reversible in nature. Upon the completion of the operational life of the array, the modules will be removed and the Site returned to agriculture. Moreover, no physical alteration to the existing field systems within and surrounding the Site would be incurred as a result of the development, and it is therefore considered that much of the rural integrity of the Site, and by extension the settings of the designated heritage assets, will be retained. Overall, while the proposed development may lead to a temporary adverse impact on the settings of the designated heritage assets, it is unlikely to substantially harm their significance.
- 6.3.5 As discussed in **Section 4.6**, although a number of additional designated heritage assets were identified as lying within the ZTV (**Figure 1**), the Site visit established that the Site did not share meaningful intervisibility with any of these assets. The Site can therefore be considered not to contribute to the settings of these heritage assets, and no impacts on these settings are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
- 6.3.6 The possible historically *Important* hedgerows identified within and at the edges of the Site will remain *in situ*, and no significant adverse impacts to these heritage assets are anticipated as a result of the development.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3.7 Groundworks undertaken in relation to the proposed development, in particular the excavation of cable trenches, substations/transformers and access routes, has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which



may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets within the footprint of any intrusive groundworks.

- 6.3.8 It should be noted that the construction methodology of the Scheme will entail installation of minimally intrusive narrow-bore earth screws in order to mount the PV array. It is considered that the installation of the screws would in general result in only minor adverse impacts to most classes of buried archaeological features, and would overall be likely to result in “less than substantial harm” to a given archaeological feature. However it is accepted that more severe impacts could be incurred in the case of particularly significant, or sensitive, classes of archaeological features or finds. Moreover, the cumulative effect of the installation of earth screws across the Site should also be taken into account.
- 6.3.9 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.
- 6.3.10 The development proposals include provision to utilise non-intrusive ground fixing methodologies in areas of the Site where this may be required. It is therefore anticipated that the development need not result in an adverse impact to the probable Iron Age enclosure **WA 91**, recorded as a cropmark within the north of the Site. Such non-intrusive methodologies would not require any ground-breaking works within the area in which they are to be employed, and as such no direct physical effects are anticipated within such areas.
- 6.3.11 It has been assessed that the development proposals may also result in an adverse impact to the setting of the prehistoric enclosure **WA 91**. However, as no above ground remains of the feature are visible the significance of the feature cannot, at present, be fully calculated or appreciated. Moreover, any such impacts will be temporary and reversible.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.12 The HLC of the Site and the Study Area has not been formally characterised, but the reviewed information indicated that the character of the landscape surrounding the Site likely reflects regular enclosure of post-medieval date.
- 6.3.13 The construction of the solar array within the Site has the potential to result in an adverse effect to the HLC, which may be considered significant within the local context. It has been indicated, however, that this HLC is common throughout the wider landscape and the overall impact of the development upon this HLC type as a whole would, therefore, be limited. Additionally, the main elements of the field systems will remain due to the retention of the hedgerow boundaries within and surrounding the Site. Any potential adverse effects upon the HLC are further reduced by the temporary and reversible character of the development.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 7.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. A cropmark is mapped within the north-east of the Site (**WA91**), which has been identified



from aerial photographs as a probable defended enclosure of Iron Age date. Additional prehistoric features are recorded at the margins of the Site. There is therefore an increased potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, dating from the Bronze Age period onwards. However, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information.

- 7.1.3 This assessment has identified that the Merryborough Farm Moat Scheduled Ancient Monument (**WA 3**) and Grade II Listed Good Hook house (**WA 8**), both of which lie within the visual surroundings of the Site, may be sensitive receptors to the proposed development. The development proposals have the potential to result in an adverse impact to the settings of these heritage assets; however this would be temporary and reversible and is therefore unlikely to substantially harm their significance.
- 7.1.4 The viewshed analysis has identified that a number of additional Scheduled Monuments and a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest were located within the ZTV. However the Site visit ascertained that, on account of topography and intervening vegetation, meaningful intervisibility could not currently be identified between any of these monuments and the Site. Therefore the proposed development is considered unlikely to result in an adverse impact to the settings of any of these designated heritage assets.
- 7.1.5 The hedgerows within and at the boundaries of the Site can be identified as field boundaries on the Tithe Map of 1838 (**Figure 3a**) and, as such, they may be considered historically *Important* as defined by the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (amended 2002). These hedgerows will remain *in situ* and no significant adverse impacts to these heritage assets are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

7.2 Mitigation

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the archaeological advisor to Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 7.2.2 The development proposals include provision for the use of non-intrusive ground fixing methodologies in areas of the Site where this might be deemed necessary. It is suggested that the use of such methodologies within the footprint and in the immediate vicinity of probable enclosure **WA 91** might successfully mitigate against any adverse impact to this probable prehistoric feature.
- 7.2.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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8.2 Historic Environment Records

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER)

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (NLW)

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1838 Wiston Tithe map

1838 Wiston Tithe Apportionment

1891 Ordnance Survey 6"

1908 Ordnance Survey 6"

1939-53 Ordnance Survey 6"

1964 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560

1985 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000

British Geological Survey

8.4 Online resources

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/hampshire1.html#bedhampton>

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>

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

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

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

<http://www.mendip.gov.uk/CouncilService.asp?id=SX9452-A783D551>



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Information summarised from the DAT HER and other sources

DAT HER, (NMRW) or Cadw number

WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
1	PE356	Scheduled Monument	Leachpool Round Barrow	Prehistoric	Round barrow. A clearly defined round barrow, 31m in diameter and 1.4m high, crossed by an east-west boundary fence	197297	219078
2	PE101	Scheduled Monument	Rudbaxton Rath	Prehistoric	Rath - Large iron age hillfort, PRN 3307, re-used in the Middle Ages as Symon's Castle. The possibility of this site, a hill fort 3307 later adapted as a Motte and Bailey 3308 being in use as an early Christian enclosed religious site is suggested by the adjacent chapel + cemetery 3310 + holy well 3311	198530	218860
3	PE465	Scheduled Monument	Moat NW of Merryborough Farm	Medieval	Moated Site. Moated platform in broad valley bottom. It is 37m square with a centre ditch on average 3.5m wide. There are outer and inner banks to the ditch measuring between 2.5-3.5m wide and standing up to 1m high. CADW 1994. A small stream that ran into the ditch at the southwest corner has been re-routed away from the monument and the erosion scars caused by the stream have grassed over.	199540	217097
4	PE089	Scheduled Monument	Woodbarn Camp	Prehistoric	Rath	201695	217028
5	PE330	Scheduled Monument	Good Hook Round Barrow	Prehistoric	Round barrow	198718	216524
6	26985	Grade II Listed Building	Fiddler's Hall		Situated on E side of Chapel Road about 1 km NE of junction with B4329.	197688	218510
7	82855	Grade II Listed Building	Northumberland Farmhouse		At the junction of minor roads in Wiston just NW of the Church of Saint Mary.	199751	218186
8	82963	Grade II Listed Building	Good Hook		At the end of a track some 800m N off the Narberth road approximately 2km E of Haverfordwest.	198371	216729
9	19416	Grade II Listed Building	Zion Baptist Chapel		Reached by a minor road from Deeplake to South Dairy Mountain, to the N of the A40(T).	200099	216202
10	19417	Grade II Listed Building	Gates of Baptist Chapel		At the entrance to the graveyard of the Baptist chapel, reached by a minor road from Deeplake to South Dairy Mountain, to the N of the A40(T).	200108	216146
11	82965	Grade II Listed Building	Milepost on A40		On the N side of the A40 some 1.5km E of Haverfordwest.	197668	216029
12	HLW (D) 3	Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest	Milford Haven Waterway	N/A		193884	206873
13	17757	BRIDGE	NEW BRIDGE	Post-		199000	219520



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				medieval			
14	14302	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	RATH RINGS	Iron Age	Aerial photographs show a c.170m long arc of two substantial crop-marked ditches. The inner one is the wider at c.14m, and may continue under a hedge-bank. They may be part of a defended enclosure, or they could be associated with Rudbaxton Rath (PRN 330)	198560	219270
15	17765	SCHOOL		Post-medieval		197210	219020
16	12503	WATER MILL	NEW BRIDGE	Medieval		198000	219000
17	17758	MILL		Post-medieval		198810	218900
18	3310 3311	CHAPEL ST LEONARD'S WELL	ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL; RUDBAXTON RATH; SYMON'S CASTLE	Medieval	Site of medieval chapelry to Rudbaxton parish which was, according to Fenton, conferred upon Slebech Commandery along with the parish church in 1152-76 (Fenton 1811, 357). The chapel was apparently mentioned in 1398 (Jones 1996, 209). A well located on the northeast rampart of Rudbaxton Rath (SAM PE101) and associated with the medieval St Leonard's Chapel. The chapel has now gone but the well was restored in c.1915 (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources)	198580	218900
19	11977	ENCLOSURE	RUDBAXTON	Unknown	Sub-Rectangular cropmark in field south west of Rudbaxton path. JH june 1993.	198440	218790
20	17759	BRIDGE	TORI-GWDDWG	Post-medieval		198030	218690
21	46853	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	BIG HARE'S HEAD	Iron Age	Concentric antenna enclosure, between Little Hare's Head hillfort, PRN 3312, and Big Hare's Head Farm. Well defined on Meridian AP 190-210, 25788. The circular inner enclosure has a diam. of c.50m, and the suboval outer enclosure a diam. of c.150m. A rec	199100	218480
22	3312	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	LITTLE HARE'S HEAD	Iron Age	Little Hare's Head is a polygonal, earthwork, defended enclosure. It occupies a west-facing slope at 40m-50m above sea level. It is defined by a bank which is quite well-defined on its south and west sides where it stands up to 0.3m high, and by a shallo	198780	218450
23	14304	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	LITTLE HARE'S HEAD III	Iron Age	This is a small, sub-circular crop-marked defended enclosure with a ditched track-way approach and a concentric annexe. The site lies on a southwest-facing slope between 60m and 70m above sea level. Aerial photographs show a c.3.5m wide crop-marked ditch	199090	218420
24	14303	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	LITTLE HARE'S HEAD II	Iron Age	Aerial photographs show crop-mark ditches defining what is probably a small, sub-rectangular defended enclosure. The enclosure occupies a southwest-facing slope at 35m above sea level. The crop-mark is not well-defined but surrounds an area c.75m E-W and	198680	218370



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
25	17766	LODGE	LODGE FARM	Post-medieval		197080	218360
26	17767	CHAPEL		Post-medieval		197460	218320
27	35767	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	FENTON	Iron Age	A possible enclosure defined by thin cropmark ditches. K Murphy 2004.	198614	218230
28	12271	HILLFORT	NEWPARK	Iron Age		200300	218220
29	3540	BURNT MOUND	NEWPARK	Prehistoric		200580	218110
30	17768	MILL	CRUNDALE	Post-medieval		198112	217827
31	17760	FOLLY	FENTON	Post-medieval		199100	217800
32	28543	TRANSFORMER PLINTH	RAF HAVERFORDWEST	Modern	1942-45, Transformer Plinth, now derelict. Square concrete floor, open brick walled enclosure, entrance protected by a brick blast wall. RJC.Thomas, 08.03.93.	196713	217631
33	17761	LODGE	FENTON	Post-medieval		198950	217630
34	17769	BRIDGE	CRUNDALE	Post-medieval		197580	217620
35	17770	BRIDGE	STEPHENS FORD	Post-medieval		196520	217600
36	3554 3555 7414	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	MERRYBOROUGH CAMP; CASTLE PARK CAMP	Multi-period	Merryborough is a sub-circular Iron Age defended enclosure with a concentric annexe occupying a very gentle south-facing slope at 45m above sea level. In 1925, the RCAHM recorded it as an earthwork site up to c.1m high. By 1978 only traces of it could be seen. 16th-18th century pottery sherds from Merryborough Camp Iron Age defended enclosure. A find of a Samian sherd from a Dr 45 bowl from Merryborough Camp Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 3554) suggests Roman period occupation of the site.	200730	217400
37	17762	MANSION	FENTON	Post-medieval		198900	217380
38	3332	BURNT MOUND	FENTON	Prehistoric		198060	217230
39	44908	QUARRY		Post-medieval	Quarry shown on 1st edition OS map, and on current map	196987	217089
40	4533	STANDING STONE	STONE PARK	Bronze Age	A "Stone" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. RPS Trysor, August 2004	197840	217030
41	12822	FINDSPOT	MERRYBOROUGH	Post-	Finds from a possible dwelling site in Wiston excavated in 1969. RPS	200900	217000



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
			LANE	medieval	July 2001		
42	18322	MILL RACE		Post-medieval		196600	217000
43	44898	FARMSTEAD	STONE PARK HOMESTEAD	Post-medieval	Farmstead shown on Tithe, 1st,2nd and 3rd edition OS, but gone by 1968 OS. LRW May 2002	196960	216930
44	44909	QUARRY	OLD QUARRY	Post-medieval	Quarry shown on 1st edition OS. No longer shown	196590	216860
45	12163	NATURAL FEATURE	TYNEWYDD	Unknown	Natural feature as a result of undulating topography, and not a round barrow. NC 2003.	200797	216855
46	14246	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	MERRYBOROUGH	Iron Age	Merryborough is a small, sub-circular, crop-marked enclosure with a ditched track-way approach and concentric annexe. Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch c.5m wide defining a sub-circular inner enclosure c.50m diameter. An entrance on the south s	199700	216800
47	35768	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	HILL CREST	Iron Age	"Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch defining an oval area c.53m E-W and 42m N-S - a defended enclosure. There is no obvious entrance. The enclosure is located on a gentle south-facing slope at 60m above sea level.	200130	216800
48	7402	FLINT WORKING SITE	TY NEWYDD	Neolithic	A collection of flints containing a leaf-shaped arrowhead, two flint cores, two blades and seven waste flakes. Although this collection is small (12 flints) its make-up, largely manufacturing material, suggests a small-scale flintworking site. This is on	200700	216800
49	40645 40646 40647 40648	FARM COW SHED STABLE	MERRYBOROUGH	Post-medieval	Modern Merryborough is roughly 172 acres (70ha) which is approximately half the size it was when the tithe map was produced in the 1840s. It occupies a gently sloping location dropping north from a high point of c.80m OD in the southeast corner. Two-storey cowshed with loft over constructed from uncoursed random rubble with a corrugated asbestos gable roof. This is the surviving south end of a longer building first shown on the tithe map of 1843: the rest of the building was rebuilt in the 1950s A small stone built and whitewashed stable with a slate gable roof. This originally formed the south end of a long cowhouse which has been demolished and replaced with a modern cattle shed. The stable/cowhouse was first shown on the OS 1st edition 1:1056 Late 19th century single-storey stone-built cowshed with a cement washed slate gable roof. The south gable wall has been removed. The slates are attached by a wooden peg that is hooked over thin withytype batons	199600	216700
50	46919	QUARRY	GOOD HOOK	Post-medieval	A quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891 as Old Quarry, suggesting that it had gone out of use by the time	198287	216659



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
					the map was published. The quarry was shown, but no longer labelled, on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps published		
51	46927	DWELLING	WEST END	Post-medieval	Small un-named settlement consisting of a rectangular building within an enclosure. Shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891, but shown as unroofed on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map published in 1908. A building on this site is n	200240	216350
52	46921	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	LITTLE GOOD HOOK	Post-medieval	Little Good Hook Farm shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891 as a small complex of buildings and enclosures, but which appears to have been abandoned during the mid 20th century as it is no longer shown on maps.	198940	216330
53	4540	ROUND BARROW	LITTLE TUMP PARK; GREAT TUMP PARK	Bronze Age		198300	216300
54	46928	DESERTED SETTLEMENT		Post-medieval	Small un-named settlement consisting of a rectangular building within an enclosure. Shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891, but shown as unroofed on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map published in 1908. No longer shown on modern ma	200520	216300
55	46929	DESERTED SETTLEMENT		Post-medieval	Small un-named settlement consisting of a rectangular building within an enclosure. Shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891, but shown as unroofed on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map published in 1908. No longer shown on modern ma	200630	216300
56	103344	ORCHARD	ARNOLDS DOWN	Post-Medieval	Orchard at Arnolds Down farmstead recorded on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Not shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	197390	216280
57	46930	DESERTED SETTLEMENT		Post-medieval	Small un-named settlement consisting of a rectangular building with two associated enclosures shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 and 1908. The enclosures survive on modern maps, but the building appears to have been aba	201000	216240
58	103728	air crash site	DE HAVILLAND MOSQUITO HR464	Modern	One of the Mosquitos assigned to 8 Operational Training Unit, this Mosquito took off around 9:30am on 22 April 1945. It was seen breaking in half just after taking off, the tail section and fuselage falling separately and crashing at Arnolds Down Farm. T	197300	216200
59	14330	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Unknown	A series of linear cropmarks - some parallel showed E of the chapel. Only a passing AP was taken that is of insufficient detail to make a proper analysis or to allow categorization. It may be associated with the parallel linear features noted a little to	200200	216200
60	46917 46918	DESERTED SETTLEMENT GRAVEL PIT	GREEN PLAIN	Post-medieval	Small roadside settlement called Green Plain consisting of a singular rectangular building within an enclosure. Shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891, but not shown on later	197970	216020



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
					Ordnance Survey editions. Gravel pit marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891, which was abandoned shortly afterwards as it is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map published in 1908.		
61	14306	UNKNOWN	LITTLE CLARBRO	Unknown	Cropmarks seen during dry summer of 1989 include a series of linear features running parallel EW and another set (not certainly connected) NS. And to the west of these fairly regular alignments NNW-SSE possibly ditches of a field system. The latter are int	199500	216000
62	48819	COTTAGE	WEST HILL	Post-medieval	A single building within a long narrow enclosure, marked as "West Hill", is shown on the tithe map. PR July 2003	197230	215980
63	48820	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building within an enclosure is shown on the tithe map and described as ""Cottages and Garden"". PR July 2003	196760	215930
64	46920	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	THE HERMITAGE	Post-medieval	Small roadside settlement called The Hermitage consisting of a rectangular building within a square enclosure in the corner of a field. Shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891. The building is shown as unroofed on the Ordnance Survey	198680	215920
65	48816	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A narrow strip of land with no buildings is shown on the tithe map. It is described in the lists however as ""Cottage and Garden"". PR July 2003	199020	215920
66	48818	BUILDING	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single square building is shown on the tithe map in the NW corner of a field marked ""Hill Park"". PR July 2003	198490	215910
67	48817	COTTAGE	LITTLE CLARBORO	Post-medieval	A single building within an enclosure (numbered the same as the adjoining field) is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Homestead"". Written next to it on the map is ""Little Clarboro"". PR July 2003	198600	215890
68	48814	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building adjoining a long narrow enclosure is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Cottage and Garden"". PR July 2003	199020	215870
69	48815	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building within an enclosure is shown on the tithe map. It is described in the lists however as ""Cottages and Garden"". PR July 2003	198980	215870
70	48851	FIELD	SMITH PARK	Post-medieval	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Smith Park"". PR July 2003	200090	215870
71	46923	MILESTONE		Post-medieval	Milestone. Inscription reads, "Haverfordwest 2 miles - Narberth 7 miles 780 yards".	199275	215847
72	48813	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building within a long narrow enclosure is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Cottage and Garden"". PR July 2003	199240	215830
73	48811	DWELLING	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building within an enclosure is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Homestead"". PR July 2003	199570	215820
74	17763	BRIDGE	DEEPLAKE	Post-		199930	215810



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
				medieval			
75	48807	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building is shown on the tithe map and described as a ""Cottage"". PR July 2003	200850	215800
76	48810	LODGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building within an enclosure is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Lodge and Platation"". PR July 2003	199780	215790
77	48812	FARMSTEAD	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	Four buildings are shown on the tithe map. One is within the eastern enclosure, two larger buildings are within the small western enclosure, and one building in the field to the west (but adjoining the western enclosure). The site is described in the tit	199500	215770
78	3333	BURNT MOUND	COTTS PARK	Prehistoric		198311	215761
79	48808	COTTAGE	UNKNOWN	Post-medieval	A single building within an enclosure is shown on the tithe map and described as ""Cottage and Garden"". PR July 2003	200720	215760
80	48809	FARMSTEAD	DEEPLAKE FARM	Post-medieval	Two buildings within an enclosure are shown on the tithe map and are described as ""Homestead"". ""Deeplake Farm"" is written by it on the tithe map. PR July 2003	200470	215740
81	48852	FIELD	MIDDLE SMITH PARK	Post-medieval	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description ""Middle Smith Park"". PR July 2003	200090	215730
82	46922	QUARRY	CLARBORO	Post-medieval	A quarry shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891 as Old Quarry, suggesting that it had gone out of use by the time the map was produced. The quarry was no longer shown by the time the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps were published in 1908.	199156	215626
83	17764	BRIDGE	COOKS	Post-medieval		199750	215510
84	46915	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	MOUNTAIN PARK	Post-medieval	A rectangular building shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map published in 1891, but shown as unroofed on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1908. No longer shown on maps.	197623	215444
85	3319	BURNT MOUND	OLD OVEN	Bronze Age	An irregular grass covered mound, 11m x 15m and 0.2m in height, described by T.C.Cantrill in 1911 as a burnt mound. The Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1965 and thought that it was more likely to be a natural topographic feature. RSR January 2003.	197298	215311
86	4532	STONE CIRCLE	THREE STONE PARK	Neolithic;bronze Age		198470	215180
87	46924	QUARRY	BLACK BACKS	Post-medieval	Quarry at Black Backs farm shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891 as Old Quarry, suggesting that it had gone out of use by the time the map was produced.	199315	215016
88	46925	GRAVEL PIT	BLACK BACKS	Post-medieval	Gravel pit at Black Backs farm shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map published in 1891. Extraction was still taking place during the early 20th century as it was described as a sand pit on the	199411	215007



WA No.	HER No.	Monument type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
					Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1908.		
89	4534	STANDING STONE	STONE PARK	Bronze Age		199100	214980
90	46926	FARM	BLACK BACKS	Post-medieval	Black Backs Farm shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map as a complex of buildings and enclosures. Abandoned sometime during the mid 20th century as it is no longer shown on modern maps.	199340	214960
91	(304091)	ENCLOSURE	Fenton Enclosure	Prehistoric	Cropmark enclosure discovered during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance July 2000, probably bivallate (although cropmark incomplete in places), with well defined simple entrance facing south (downhill towards stream). No indication of antenna structure.	217400	217400



9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

National planning policy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
PPW	6.4.6: Conservation Areas and assessments	Development plan policies should make it clear that development proposals will be judged for their effect on the character and appearance of conservation areas , as identified in the assessment and proposal document, to ensure that any new development is in accord with the area's special architectural and historic interest. While the character or appearance of conservation areas must be a major consideration, it cannot prevent all new development.
PPW	6.5.1 Ancient monuments and archaeological remains	The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
PPW	6.5.8 Preservation of Listed Buildings and optimum viable use	There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of listed buildings. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option when the future of a listed building is considered. However, not all original uses will now be viable or necessarily appropriate. The application of development and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered to secure a building's survival. The aim should be to identify the optimum viable use that is compatible with the character and setting of an historic building.
PPW	6.5.9: Proposals affecting a listed building or its setting	Where a development proposal affects a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
PPW	6.5.24: World Heritage Sites	World Heritage Sites ³⁰ are a material consideration to be taken into account by local planning authorities in the determination of planning applications, and by the Welsh Government in determining cases on appeal or following call-in. The impact of development proposals on both the sites and their settings should be carefully considered.



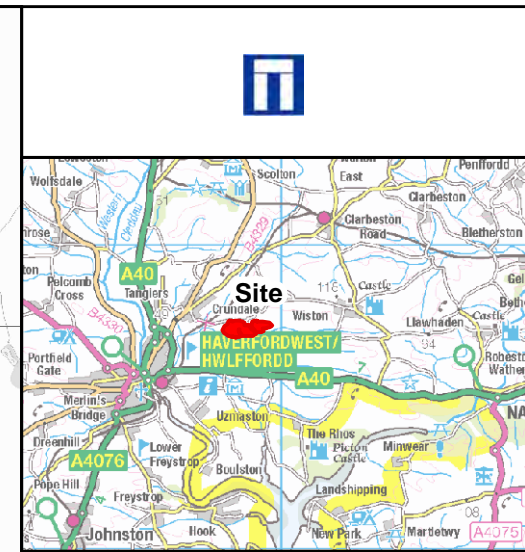
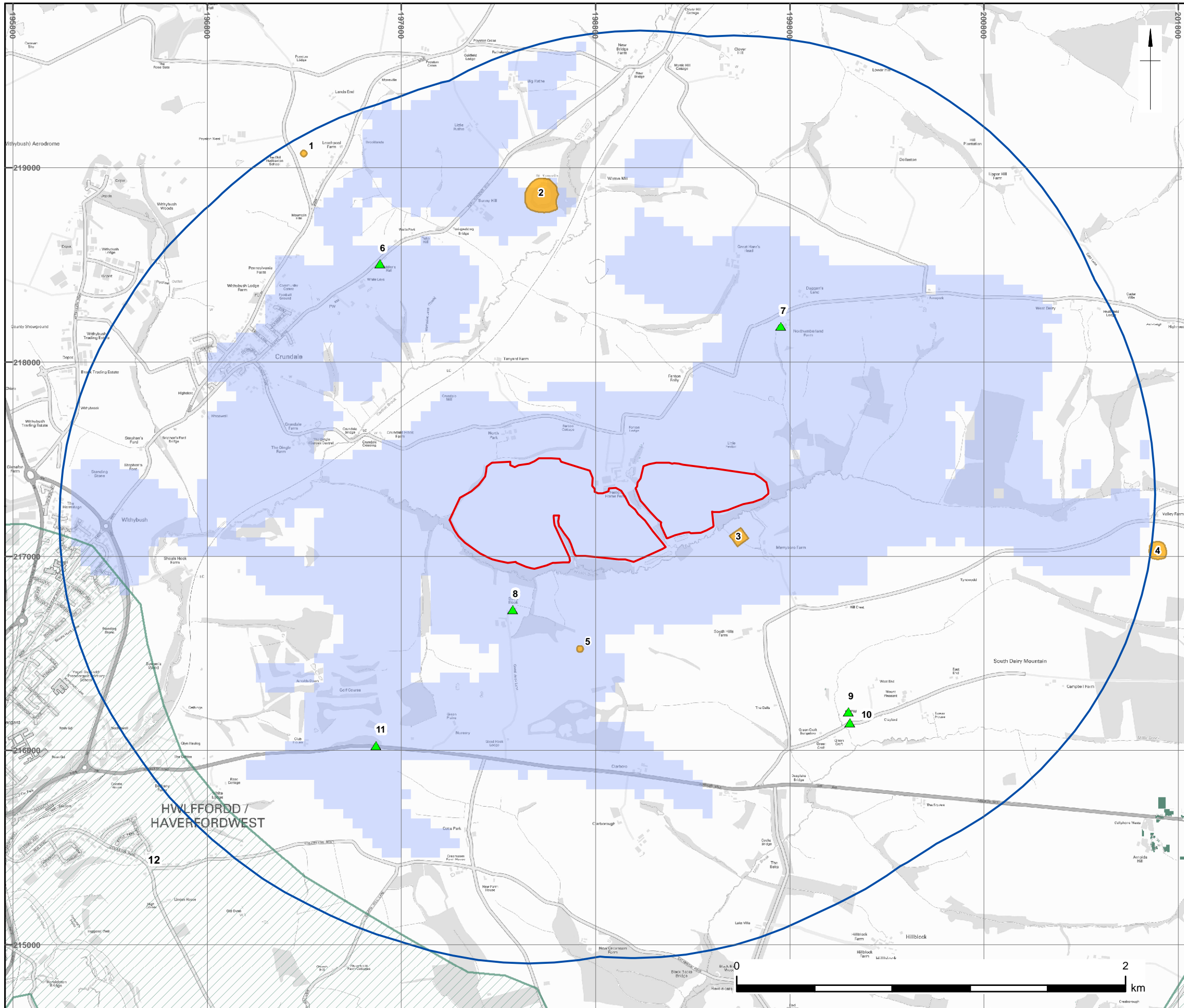
Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
PPW	6.5.25: Effect on historic landscape, park or garden and settings as a material consideration	Local planning authorities should protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the first part of the 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales'. Cadw should be consulted on planning applications affecting grade 1 and II* sites and the Garden History Society should be consulted on all parks and gardens on the Register ³¹ . Information on the historic landscapes in the second part of the Register should be taken into account by local planning authorities in considering the implications of developments which are of such a scale that they would have a more than local impact on an area on the Register (see para 6.4.9). The effect of proposed development on a park or garden contained in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, or on the setting of such a park or garden, may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002)	Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is: a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.

Local planning policy: Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan adopted 2013

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
GN.38	Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity.
6.154		Pembrokeshire has a rich and varied historic environment made up of architectural, historical and archaeological features that are integral to its quality and distinctiveness. The historic environment enhances quality of life, forging cultural identity and community cohesion and is a major asset to Pembrokeshire's visitor economy. This policy builds on national policy, to draw attention to the scale and significance of these assets within Pembrokeshire and to protect, preserve and enhance these features and designations. It ensures that Pembrokeshire's historic environment including formally designated sites together with buildings and features of local importance and



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
		interest, and their setting, are appropriately protected and enhanced ¹¹⁸ . Development that may detrimentally affect the character or integrity of such areas will not be permitted.
6.155		The special qualities of the historic environment can be derived from numerous other factors, in addition to those listed in formal designations, such as the form, scale or grouping of buildings; vistas and visual composition of the townscape/landscape; architectural detailing; building materials; trees and other landscape features. Many of these features make an important contribution to the character and appearance of local communities. Pembrokeshire's towns and villages contain many buildings that are of local importance and which make a significant contribution to the character and quality of the local area ¹¹⁹ . The Council will seek to ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity, coherence and character ¹²⁰ of the landscape and will have particular regard to potential developments that, alone or in combination, would have a significant impact on landscapes included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales
6.156		In assessing development that may affect archaeological remains the Council will take into account: 1. Information (including from the Historic Environment Record (HER), (held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust) on the character, extent and importance of the remains, 2. The extent to which the proposed development is likely to impact upon them, 3. The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development by redesign to achieve physical preservation in situ.
6.157		Areas and sites of national significance are protected by national policy including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Landscapes of Historic Interest and Historic Parks and Gardens. In addition to national policy adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals will also be a material consideration when determining planning applications.



IT

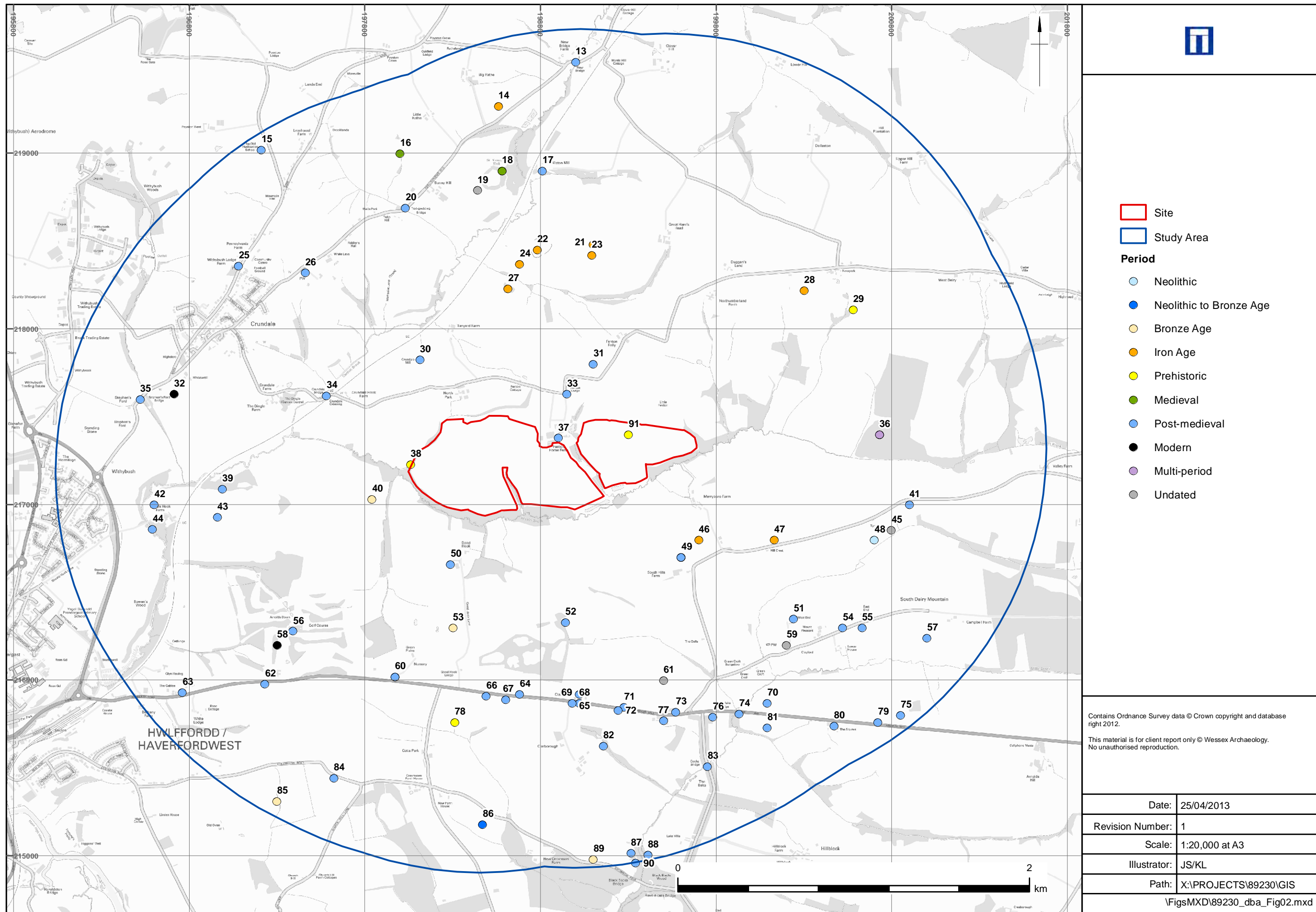
- Site
- Study Area
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- ▲ Grade II Listed Buildings
- Milford Haven Waterway LOHI
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Not visible
- Visible

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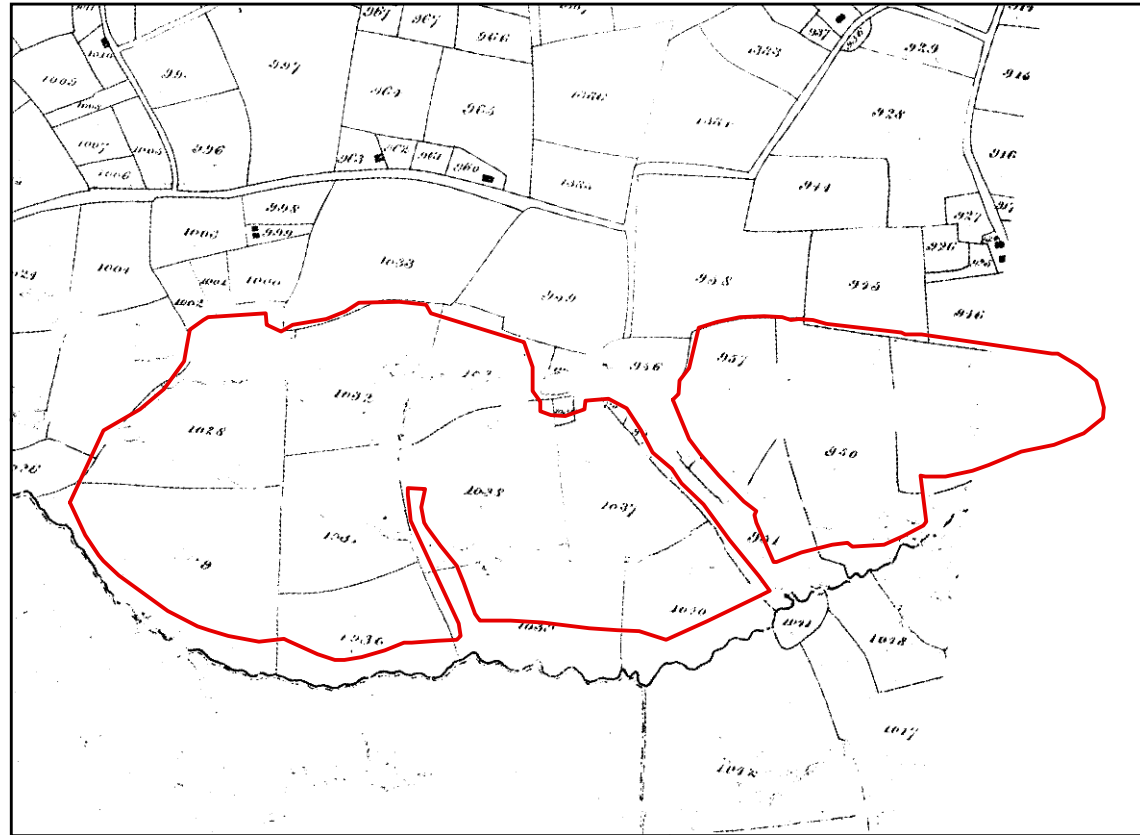
Site location, Study Area, showing designated heritage assets and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Figure 1

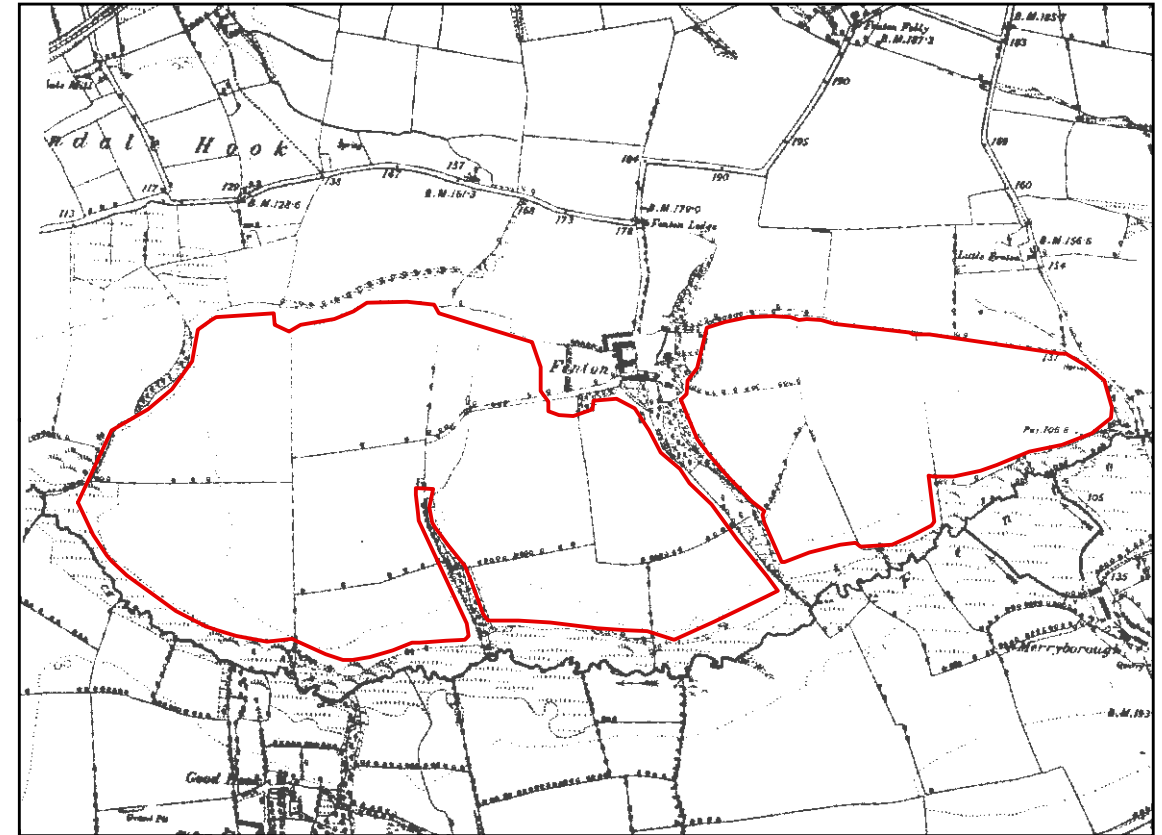


Archaeological records within the Study Area (based on DATHER and other sources)

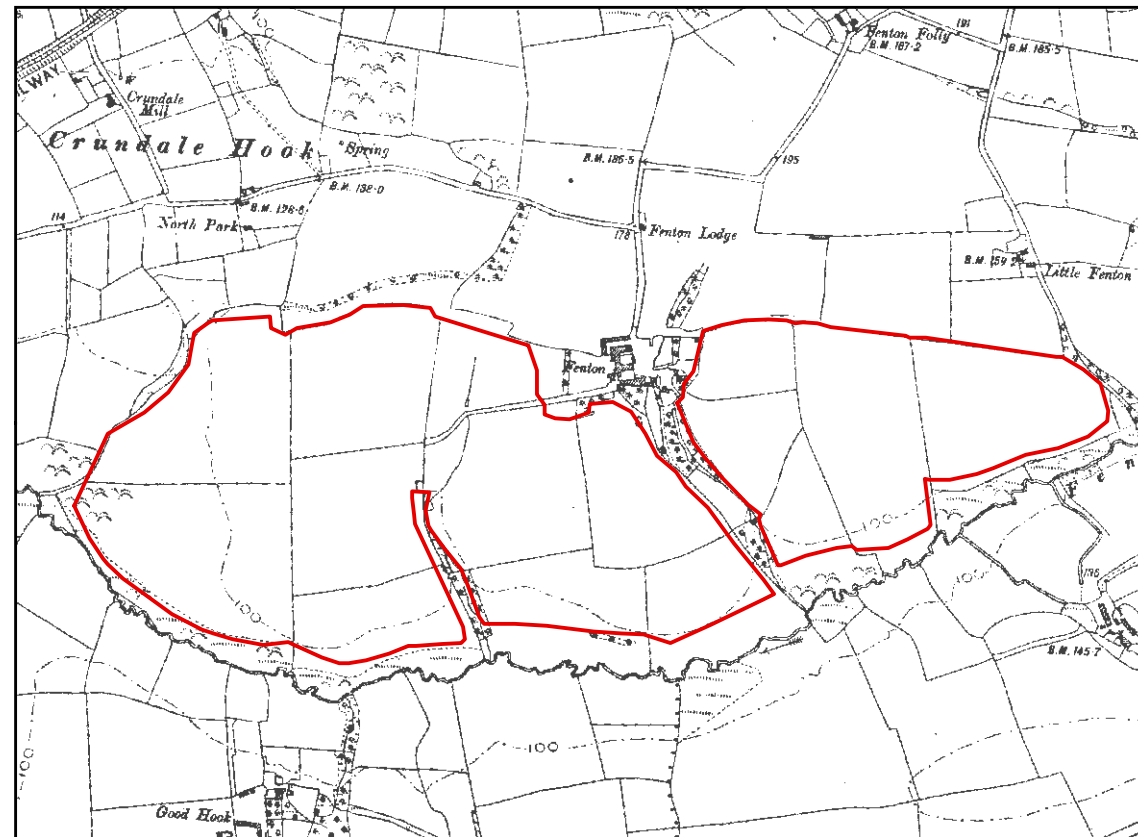
Figure 2



A. 1838 Wiston Tithe map



B. 1891 Ordnance Survey 6" map



C. 1908 Ordnance Survey 6" map



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 Site (approx.)

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Plate 1: The western part of the Site, view towards Haverfordwest from the Fenton Farm complex



Plate 2: View towards the Grade II Listed Good Hook (WA 8)



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Plate 3: View of the Merryborough moated site Scheduled Ancient Monument (WA 3)



Plate 4: Mature trees, hedgerow, hedge banks and stone faced field entrance in the eastern half of the site

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