

Archaeology Wales

Solar Farm Extension Fenton Home Farm, Crundale Haverfordwest

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
and Geophysical Survey



By
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Report No. 1240



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Prepared For: The Farm Energy Partnership
On behalf of Vogt Solar

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CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	2
3. Methodology	3
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	4
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies	4
4.2 The Historic Landscape	5
4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	5
4.4 Listed Buildings	5
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	6
5. Map Regression	10
6. Aerial Photographs	11
7. Site Visit	12
8. Views	13
9. Geophysical Survey Results	14
9.1 Limitations	14
9.2 Processing and presentation	14
9.3 Field 1	14
9.4 Field 2	15
9.5 Field 3	16
10. Impact Assessment	16
9.1 Previous impacts	16
9.2 Potential impacts from proposed development	16
9.3 Assessment of archaeological potential and importance	17
9.4 Mitigation	18
11. Conclusion	19
12. Sources	20

Appendix I: Gazetteer of SAMs & Listed Buildings

Appendix II: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the regional HER

Appendix III: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the NMR

Appendix IV: Archive cover sheet

Appendix V: Specification

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Proposed development plan
Figure 3	Designated sites
Figure 4	Sites recorded on the regional HER and NMR

- Figure 5 Extract from a the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings of 1810
- Figure 6 Extract from the 1843 Wiston parish tithe map
- Figure 7 Extract from the 1889 Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 8 Aerial photographs of the site
- Figure 9 Geophysical survey results from Field 1
- Figure 10 Geophysical survey results from Field 2
- Figure 11 Geophysical survey results from Field 3
- Figure 12 Geophysical survey results overlaid on Ordnance Survey data
- Figure 13 Interpretation of the geophysical survey results

List of Photos

- Photo 1 View N across Field 1
- Photo 2 View N of Rudbaxton Rath
- Photo 3 View NW of North Fenton farmstead
- Photo 4 View W of North Fenton farmstead
- Photo 5 View N across Field 3
- Photo 6 View NE across Field 3

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Non – Technical Summary

In May 2014 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by The Farm Energy Partnership, on behalf of Vogt Solar Ltd, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of a proposed extension to a planned solar farm to the north of Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest (NGR SM 9869 1800). The site is currently in its pre-planning stages.

No designated historic landscape areas, Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the bounds of the proposed development. Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments and three Grade II Listed Buildings lie within a 1.5km search area around the site. Rudbaxton Rath Hillfort Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE101) lies approximately 500m to the north with potential views across the site. However, the proposed development will not have a direct impact on the site and there will be only a minimal impact on its settings and view.

The regional Historic Environment Record lists 31 sites within the search area and the National Monuments Record lists a further five sites. None of these lie within the area of proposed development, although a possible Iron Age enclosure and an abandoned post-medieval farmstead lie close to the site boundary. Records also show that the surrounding area is relatively rich in Iron Age archaeology.

The site area appears to have been used as undeveloped agricultural land since at least the 19th century and possibly since the medieval period. No further archaeological sites were identified as a result of the desk-based research that was undertaken or during the site visit.

The geophysical survey across the site area revealed numerous former field boundaries that are visible on 19th century map sources, as well as service trenches and natural features, all of which are deemed to be of limited archaeological importance. However, within the north-eastern field of the proposed development area, a circular enclosure was identified, approximately 30m in diameter, and potentially depicting the site of an Iron Age enclosure, which may be of regional archaeological importance.

The proposed development could have an adverse impact on this potential Iron Age enclosure, therefore this area has been removed from proposed development in order to preserve the site in situ.

As the surrounding area is relatively rich in Iron Age archaeology it is also considered that there is moderate potential for further, as yet unrecorded archaeological remains to be present on the site. These remains, should they exist, may be affected by likely groundworks associated with the proposed development. It is therefore recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during any ground-breaking activity associated with the development.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In May 2014 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by The Farm Energy Partnership, on behalf of Vogt Solar Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey of a proposed extension to a planned solar farm near Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 9869 1800, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2169).
- 1.2 A planning application for a solar farm has previously been submitted and approved (planning application no. 13/0278/PA) covering an area of around 52.5ha on land to the south, west and east of Fenton Home Farm. This extension to the north of Fenton Home Farm is currently in the pre-planning stages (July 2014). A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey was produced by AW in June 2014 and approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services (DAT-PS), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) (see Appendix V).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey is to provide PCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a solar power farm (Photovoltaic panels) with associated cabling and infrastructure (Figure 2) on a site to the north of Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest (Henceforth – the site), currently in mixed agricultural use.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The proposed extended area of the development occupies three fields to the northwest of Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, near Haverfordwest (SM 9869 1800), covering an area of at most 18.8ha.
- 2.2 The fields are currently in mixed agricultural use, having been ploughed for arable crops and improved pasture, and grazed (currently by sheep). The fields are bounded by mature hedgerows with small areas of woodland and rough ground to the north as the land slopes towards a small tributary of Cartlett Brook. A trackway bisects the fields, running roughly north – south, and in use during the time of the survey carrying large construction trucks. A field track also runs along the western boundary of the site.
- 2.3 Beyond the stream to the north of the site the land rises onto a roughly east – west ridge with the high point being crowned by Rudbaxton Rath. Agricultural land continues to the east and west. To the west lies Tanyard Farm with a railway line beyond that, and to the east lies Fenton Folly Farm. A local road connecting Crundale to the west and Wiston to the east, is located to the south, running past Fenton Home Farm itself.
- 2.4 The underlying geology consists of mudstones of the Slade and Redhill Formation (BGS 2014).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this desk-based assessment and geophysical survey follows that set out in the specification (Appendix V).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study followed by a geophysical survey to help locate and describe archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 The initial desk-based assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at DAT, including listed building records, within a 1.5km radius of assessment area.
 2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the RCAHMMW, in Aberystwyth.
 4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
 5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
 6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 7. Place name evidence
 8. Internet sourced satellite imagery
 9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- 3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).
- 3.7 The subsequent geophysical survey included all of the development area (see Figure 2). The site was located using a Topcon DL500 Digital Level and plotted onto an O.S base map.
- 3.8 The on-site survey was undertaken in a single phase lasting two weeks. The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad601 Magnetometer. This detects variations in

the earth's magnetic field. Each survey area was divided into 30m square grids along a common north – south alignment.

- 3.9 Within each grid, parallel traverses 1m apart were walked at rapid pace along the same orientation. Instrument readings were logged at 0.25m intervals, with an average cycle of 4 using an ST1 internal sample trigger. Incomplete survey lines resulting from **irregular area boundaries or obstacles were completed using the "dummy log" key.**
- 3.10 All data was downloaded in the field into a laptop computer. A composite of each detailed survey area was created and processed using the software package Terrasurveyor. A variety of processing tools were used to enhance any potential archaeology. The final results are presented at an appropriate scale tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, see Figures 9 to 13.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1 Fenton Home Farm was subject to an archaeological walk-over survey as part of the Tir Gofal agri-environmental scheme in 2004 (Steele 2004), which included the proposed development area. This survey identified one site within, or adjacent to, the bounds of the proposed development, namely North Fenton Farmstead (PRN 50818, although as yet this has not been added to the HER and therefore is not included in the gazetteer to the rear – Appendix II). The site is identified as cottages on the tithe map of c.1843, seemingly becoming a small farmstead complex by the late-19th century. It appears to have been abandoned at some point in the 20th century and now survives as a ruinous cottage with a surviving gable end wall and an earthwork platform with scattered rubble, standing in an area of mature trees and scrub (Photos 3 & 4).
- 4.1.2 One further Tir Gofal farm survey has also been undertaken within the search area, on Merryborough Farm to the southeast (Page 2000), although of limited relevance to the current development area.
- 4.1.3 A previous archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on the main area of the planned solar farm to the south, east and west of Fenton Home Farm (Wessex 2013). Although that area of development lay to the south of the current proposed extension, the current site was included within the study area encompassed by this report. This report identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints likely to prohibit development, but highlighted the increased potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, dating from the Bronze Age period onwards, within the previous development area. Merryborough Farm SAM and grade II listed Good Hook house both lay within the visual surroundings of the site, and may be sensitive receptors to the site and could impact on their settings, although substantial harm was considered unlikely. Topography and vegetation was also deemed to hide or lessen the visual impact on any other SAM or Historic Landscape identified in the wider landscape. As a result of the assessment it was recommended that further archaeological investigations would be required. In the first instance this subsequently entailed a geophysical survey of the whole site area.

- 4.1.4 This subsequent geophysical survey (Poucher 2014a) encompassed the whole development site to the south of the current proposed extensions. It identified a variety of former field boundaries, natural features and some features of possible archaeological significance, the most significant of which was a circular ditched enclosure. This enclosure, along with several other potential features were further investigated via an archaeological evaluation (2014b), confirming the presence of an Iron Age defended enclosure, remarkably well-preserved given the previous ploughing regime. This defended enclosure and its immediate environs was subsequently removed from the development scheme.
- 4.1.5 Other known archaeological investigations within the search area include archaeological building recording at Fenton Home Farm and archaeological work in **advance of and during the Haverfordwest to St David's** Transco Gas Pipeline, both of limited relevance to the current proposed development area.
- 4.1.6 The Single Onshore Borehole Index (SOBI 2014), as displayed by the British Geological Survey, has been examined, but no borehole date is recorded within the site or surrounding search area

4.2 The Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1 The proposed development does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Areas (HLCA) recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998), nor are any HLCAs recorded within the 1.5km search area around the site.
- 4.2.2 No further designated historic landscape or historic conservation areas lie within 1.5km of the proposed site.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3, Appendix I)

- 4.3.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1.5km radius of the proposed site.
- 4.3.2 The closest is the site of Rudbaxton Rath (PRN 3307, SAM ref.no. PE101), an Iron Age hillfort occupying the summit of a local hilltop (Photos 1 & 2). During the medieval period this site was re-used as a castle motte. This site lies c.500m to the north of the site.
- 4.3.3 Over 800m to the southeast lies a moated enclosure (PRN 10389, SAM ref.no. PE465), possibly the site of a medieval farmstead.
- 4.3.4 1.2km to the south lies Good Hook round barrow, a Bronze Age burial mound (PRN 3334, SAM ref.no. PE330).

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 3, Appendix I)

- 4.4.1 There are three listed buildings within the 1.5km search area. These include Fiddlers Hall, a Grade II listed Cottage, possibly early 19th century in date, on Chapel Road

900m to the west. Northumberland Farmhouse, a grade II listed early 19th century traditional farmhouse, lies just under 800m to the east on the road to Wiston. Good Hook House, a Grade II listed gentry house with 17th century origins, lies 1.1km to the south.

4.5 Known archaeological remains and historical development (Figure 4)

4.5.1 There are 31 sites listed on the HER within a 1.5km radius of the centre of the proposed development site. One site is recorded within, or immediately adjacent to, the bounds of the development area (PRN 35767). One further site has been identified on the edge of the development area from a previous study of the area (Steele 2004) that has not yet been added to the HER (PRN 50818). The full catalogue provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report (Figure 4, Appendix II). The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated in a summary of the historical development of the area.

4.5.2 There are 16 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the 1.5km search area. Eleven of these are duplicates of the HER records. None of these sites are recorded within the bounds of the development area. Information from the NMR is included as an appendix in the rear of this report (Appendix III).

4.5.3 Thirty sites are also recorded National Museum of Wales objects, all of which come from Good Hook Barrow (PRN 3334).

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

4.5.4 There are no recorded sites of these dates within the 1.5km study area. For much of the Palaeolithic period (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC) this area lay under ice sheets of the various glaciations, the majority of Palaeolithic finds in Pembrokeshire comes from cave sites and excavations along the south coast area (Wessex 2013).

4.5.5 The landscape began to be recolonized from around the mid-10th millennium BP, at the beginning of the Mesolithic period (c.10,000 – 4400 BC) and the landscape would gradually have changed from one of open tundra to dense woodland (ibid). By the late Mesolithic period activity appears to have been largely concentrated on river valleys, as such nearby Brooks may have proved attractive locations, although as stated no evidence of Mesolithic activity has yet come to light within the study area.

4.5.6 Throughout the Neolithic period (c.4400 – 2300 BC) communities appear to become more settled as agricultural practices were adopted. Large funerary and ritual monuments are also created. Within Pembrokeshire Neolithic settlement sites have been recorded at Clegyr Boia and Rhos y Clegym, and maritime activity is suspected in Milford Haven. Within the study area however no evidence of Neolithic activity has yet come to light.

Bronze Age (c.2300 – 700 BC)

4.5.7 Evidence of Bronze Age activity in Pembrokeshire in general is more extensive than previous periods. This generally comes in the form of new funerary monuments, including cairns and round barrows. One such barrows sits on the southern edge of

the study area at Good Hook (PRN 3334), which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. To the southwest lies a burnt mound (PRN 3332), examples of which have been shown to be Bronze Age in date. These sites are piles of burnt stone and charcoal, often found near watercourses, and believed to be the results of heating water using hot stones. Their true function remains somewhat enigmatic, although they may be an indicator of possible settlement activity in the locality. One further potential Bronze Age site is a 'Stone Park' place name (PRN 4533) to the southwest. The stone may refer to the site of a standing stone, often regarded as ritual monuments dating to the Bronze Age.

- 4.5.8 Although finds would suggest that general activity in this part of Pembrokeshire is increasing during the Bronze Age there are still relatively few sites of that period within the study area, and no Bronze Age activity has yet been recorded within the development area.

Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.9 It is during the Iron Age that the first definite evidence of settlement activity in the locality is recorded. This area of Pembrokeshire is relatively rich in hillforts and defended enclosures. Recent surveys carried out by Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) on behalf of Cadw identified over 360 such sites within Pembrokeshire (Murphy et al 2007 & 2009).
- 4.5.10 Eight defended enclosures and a hillfort lie within the study area. The defended enclosure of Little Hares Head II (PRN 14303) and Fenton (PRN 35767) both lie within c.200m to the north of the site. Both are relatively small defended enclosures that have been identified as cropmarks lying on the northern side of the small stream valley that lies just beyond the northern edge of the site. This ridgeline upon which they sit is the home to a small cluster of defended enclosures to the north of the site, including Little Hare Head (PRN 3312), which survives as an earthwork bank and ditch just over 200m to the north of site, Little Hares Head III (PRN 14304), a sub-circular cropmark c.480m to the northeast, and Big Hares Head (PRN 46853), a large cropmarked enclosure 500m to the northeast. The Rudbaxton Rath hillfort (PRN 3307) also occupies a prominent local hilltop 500m to the north, with adjacent enclosures (PRNs 11977 & 14302) that may represent associated annexes or further separate individual defended enclosures.
- 4.5.11 One site, PRN 35767, is located to the south of this stream, very close to the northern boundary of the proposed development area with the obvious potential that this enclosure, or related features, may extend into the development area. This is described as a possible enclosure defined by thin earthwork ditches. Although this lies in an area rich in defended enclosures the given grid reference locates it within post-medieval farmstead enclosure, and in an area with a lot of removed post-medieval field boundaries, all of which serve to make this the least certain of the defended enclosures in this area. It may be of note that one thing the sites to the north (and a further defended enclosure (NPRN 304091) identified and investigated 500m to the southeast) have in common are near ridge-top locations with extensive views to the south. The development area lies on land that gradually falls away to the north.

Romano-British (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.12 Evidence of this activity appears relatively sparse within Pembrokeshire as a whole, and no sites or features of this date have yet been recorded within the study area. However, recent work at nearby Wiston, 3km to the east, has uncovered the remains of a Roman fort occupied in the late 1st to early 2nd century AD, and then later re-used from the mid 2nd to the mid 3rd century, possibly as a civil site. A Roman road runs past the southern side of the fort connecting it to Carmarthen, the only known Roman town in the area. This road however continues westwards beyond Wiston heading in the direction of the study area and possibly beyond towards the coast. The route is soon lost beyond Wiston, however, but local topography would suggest if it did run through this area, it is likely to have been on the north side of the small stream valley that defined the northern edge of the development area, possibly towards or in the shadow of Rudbaxton Rath.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

- 4.5.13 Following the end of the Roman era this area of Wales appears to have been subject to major immigration from Ireland. The kingdom of Dyfed occupying southwest Wales emerged in the 5th century, which was split into seven cantrefi, themselves divided into smaller areas known as commotes. This area lay within the Castell Gwis (Wiston) commote within the cantref of Deugleddyf. By the early 10th century Dyfed had merged with a neighbouring kingdom to form the kingdom of Deheubarth, within which it remained until the Norman invasion in the late 11th century (Wessex Archaeology 2013).
- 4.5.14 There is the possibility that Rudbaxton Rath to the north of the development area may have been associated with religious activity during the early medieval period (PRN 7613). The site was re-used as a castle in the medieval period, but a nearby chapel and cemetery (PRN 3310) and holy well (PRN 3311), themselves also medieval in date, may however hint at possible early medieval religious activity and it is suggested with the HER description of PRN 3310 that burial may have begun in the hillfort ditch in the early medieval period.

Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.15 As mentioned above there are known medieval sites within the larger study, although these are mostly clustered around Rudbaxton Rath c.500m to the north of the site. **The Iron Age hillfort was reused as a motte and bailey castle, known as Symon's Castle (PRN 3308).** Little appears to be recorded about this castle, although its form would suggest a 12th **century date. Nearby lies St Leonard's Chapel (PRN 3310), a chapelry** to Rudbaxton Parish, apparently conferred upon Slebech Commandery in the mid-12th century. It was mentioned again at the end of the 14th century, but appears to have been abandoned by the 19th century. A holy well (PRN 3311) lies to the west, presumably associated with the medieval chapel, although it was restored in the early 20th century.
- 4.5.16 The site itself is likely to have lain in the rural hinterland of the main local administrative centre for the parish, which was based in Wiston, c.3km to the east. It is possible the area may have been farmed during this period although no evidence of medieval activity has yet come to light within the bounds of the development area. Over 800m

to the southeast lies a moated enclosure (PRN 10389) that may be the site of a medieval farmstead. The only other known potential medieval settlement within the study area is the site of Good Hook House (PRN 11323) which lies on the southern edge of the study area. This building is thought to have 17th century origins but settlement on the site may have earlier origins.

- 4.5.17 The other recorded medieval site within the study area is that of New Bridge watermill, **which is marked on Rees's map purporting to show South Wales in the 14th century** (Rees 1932).

Post-medieval (1536 – 1899)

- 4.5.18 During the medieval period this was probably a largely agricultural landscape, and this continued well into the post-medieval and modern periods. Fenton Home Farm (PRN 17762) is typical of a small gentry estate, with the house built in a Georgian style (typical of the 18th to early 19th centuries). This would have been surrounded by relatively extensive farmlands with some estate features, and some of the nearby houses and farms probably have their origins in this estate, such as Fenton Folly (PRN 17760) and Fenton Lodge (PRN 17761). Good Hook (PRN 11323 / 60510) to the south is another example of a gentry house, although the farmhouse there may have 17th century origins with activity on the site going back to the medieval period. Smaller farmsteads and cottages dotted the landscape around these estates, such as Northumberland Farmhouse (PRN 60496), Fiddlers Hall cottage (PRN 60002) and The Dingle (NPRN 96581). North Fenton (PRN 50818), a small farmstead site, is located close to the northern edge of the proposed development area. This site is recorded on 19th century maps, but appears to have been abandoned by the mid to late 20th century and now stands in ruins. Increasing settlement in and around Crundale in the 19th century also led to the establishment of a Congregational Chapel (PRN 17769), built in 1837 and lying within the study area.

- 4.5.19 Mill sites are also a feature of the local post-medieval agricultural landscape. Wiston Mill (PRN 17758), a corn mill recorded in the 19th century, lies within the study area, as does Crundale Mill (PRN 17768), although the precise location of this mill is uncertain as the name was adopted by a farmhouse by the 19th century.

- 4.5.20 Other post-medieval sites recorded in the area include a small quarry (PRN 46919) and two small road bridges (PRNs 17759 & 17769).

Modern (c.1900 -)

- 4.5.21 Maps of the 20th century indicate the area remained relatively unchanged until the mid to late-20th century when improving farm machinery led to the amalgamation of many of the smaller fields that dotted the landscape. Settlement at Crundale and Haverfordwest to the southwest gradually increased through to the current day, but this area remains a largely agricultural one.

- 4.5.22 The one modern site recorded within the site boundary is the crash site of a WWII Halifax bomber, which caught fire and crashed near Haverfordwest in 1944.

5 Map Regression

5.1 *Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawing (sheet 183) 1810 (Figure 5)*

- 5.1.1 One of the first maps to depict the layout of roads, farmsteads and major features in this area is the Ordnance Survey original **surveyors'** map drawn up in the early 19th century. The map for this area is dated 1810 and shows an agricultural landscape of fields and dispersed farmsteads with sporadic roadside development to the west. Rudbaxton Rath hillfort is also clearly shown to the north. The lines of local streams are also marked, although field boundaries are only intermittently shown.
- 5.1.2 The site area itself is not shown in a great amount of detail, the field boundaries are unmarked in this area and no features are shown within the development area. The closest features marked are the farmstead of Lit Hareshead [sic] and a nearby cottage that lie to the north of the development area.

5.2 *Wiston Parish Tithe Map c.1843 (Figure 6)*

- 5.2.1 The parish tithe map provides a much more detailed illustration of the layout of the landscape in the period approaching the mid-19th century. Although the outline of the fields remains constant to this day, the tithe map shows the interior of the field subdivided into numerous smaller units. The current large field that forms the western part of the development area was subdivided into nine fields, used for a mixture of arable and pasture. The current north-eastern field was subdivided into two fields, **although both are called 'Moor', suggesting relatively unimproved ground and used for pasture.** The field to the southeast has remained unchanged, **known as 'Lower Clover Park', Upper Clover Park lying to the south.**
- 5.2.2 All the fields are farmed from a small farmstead labelled in the tithe apportionments **as 'Fenton', at the northern end of the development area. The map shows the farmstead consisting of three buildings, with the main farmhouse being one of the two buildings lying within field 971.** It is difficult to determine precise locations from the tithe map but these buildings lie close to the edge of the proposed development area. The smaller enclosure which incorporates the northernmost of the three buildings is described in the apportionments as a garden.

5.3 *1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1889 (Figure 7)*

- 5.3.1 The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows the general layout of the farmland has altered little since the mid-19th century. There has been an amalgamation of some of the fields in the western half of the site, and the small farmstead towards the northern end of the site also appears to have been reorganised.
- 5.3.2 The farmstead is now labelled as **'North Fenton', to distinguish it from the main Fenton Farm to the south.** Only one building is now shown, orientated roughly east – west and located just outside the development area. Two small enclosures lie on its eastern side, presumably gardens or small paddocks. Trackways run to the east and west of the house.
- 5.3.3 By this date the railway had also been built to the west of the site.

5.4 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map 1907

- 5.4.1 At the start of the 20th century there is no apparent change in the layout of the fields within the development area. A 2nd building has again been added to North Fenton, presumably farm buildings, added to the north outside the development area. The only trackway to the site runs off to the west, connecting to what is now Tanyard Farm and down to the main Crundale to Wiston road to the south.

5.5 Ordnance Survey 1;10560 map 1939

- 5.5.1 Although at a less detailed scale this map suggests very little, if any change, to the layout of fields and farmstead within the development area.

5.6 Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map 1967

- 5.6.1 By the mid-1960s there has been a clear move to increase the size of the fields within the development area. Many of the smaller narrower fields to the west and south of North Fenton have been amalgamated into three larger fields, which themselves have since been joined into the current large field forming the western part of the site. Similarly the fields in the north-eastern part of the development area have been amalgamated to form the field boundary that is seen today.

- 5.6.2 North Fenton itself also appears to have seen further change, although this is less clear. Two buildings are still shown that appear to correspond to the two buildings seen on previous 20th century maps. They do appear slightly further to the east, but their relationship to adjoining enclosure boundaries suggests this may be a slight error in the mapping. An abandoned structure is shown just to the southwest, which would appear to correspond to the house depicted on the 1889 map, suggesting ruins of this house were still standing in the 1960s. The buildings are still marked as intact and labelled as North Fenton, however the surrounding associated enclosures appear somewhat abandoned, and no trackway is marked to the site. Aerial photographs (see below) also suggest the site had been abandoned by this time.

5.7 Ordnance Survey 1;10,000 1975

- 5.7.1 No change is shown within the development area.

5.8 Ordnance Survey 1;10,000 1988-92

- 5.8.1 The field layout remains unchanged. The two farm buildings are still marked as intact but no longer labelled.

6 Aerial Photographs (Figure 8)

- 6.1 Numerous aerial photographs covering the general site area were examined (the full list is included in Section 12, Sources). In general the aerial photographs either concentrate on the nearby defended enclosure sites to the north or are at such a distance as to obscure any specific features within the site. Perhaps the clearest aerial photograph of the site is the Meridian Airmaps of the mid-1950s. This shows the fields prior to the amalgamation visible on the 1967 Ordnance Survey map. The fields covering the western half of the development site appear to be in arable agriculture, and therefore the land has been ploughed. North Fenton farm is also visible, although

by this time it appears to have been abandoned, with no clear access to the site and no obvious signs of activity on the site itself. A roofless structure is shown on the south-western edge of the complex. This would appear to correspond to the house seen on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, marked in ruins on the 1967 map. The remaining buildings are obscured by tree cover. Comparisons with modern aerial photographs indicate that this ruinous building represents the same ruins that can still be seen today, which lies outside the area of development. This further indicates that the early 20th century farmhouse and farm-building range shown on 20th century mapping have since been largely cleared away, and also lie outside the area of the development.

- 6.2 One aerial photograph is taken of cropmarks to the south of Little Hares Head, which **covers the site of possible defended enclosure PRN 35767. The 'thin cropmarks' that defined the enclosure are not immediately obvious.** Several thin linear marks are visible within the proposed development area but these appear to be readily associated with former field boundaries and trackways. Larger curvilinear darker areas appear to be natural geological features.
- 6.3 No other features of archaeological interest can be seen within the site from aerial photographs.

7 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 6)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken in July 2014. The site comprised three fields, bounded in mature hedgerows. The large field covering the western half of the proposed development area was under improved pasture, and rises to a low crest towards the southern end of the field, before gradually dropping away towards a stream along the northern edge. A part-hardcore track runs along the eastern side of the field, enclosed in post and wire fencing. An open track runs along the western side of the field. Remains of a former field boundary run north – south into the northern end of the field. Remains of a building stand in scrub and tree cover to the side of this former field boundary, just to the north of the proposed development area. This is the remains of North Fenton (PRN 50818), which consists of a one and half storey brick-built and concrete rendered gable-end wall with central chimney. There is a window opening at first-floor level on the south side of the chimney stack. Remains of an attached outbuilding are visible in the render on the external west face of the wall. Tumbled stones mark the location of the outbuilding, and low tumbled walls define the interior of the building, covering an area roughly 12m by 6m to the east of the gable wall. The remainder of the site is covered in thick scrub and mature tree cover with little surface evidence of the remaining buildings and enclosure boundaries that formed the rest of the farmstead.
- 7.2 The field to the north-east was covered in a low crop at the time of visit. The ground sloped gradually away to the north and no features of archaeological interest were noted within this field. The field to the south-east was covered in tall grass and vegetation at the time of visit. This covered a relatively level area and no features of archaeological interest were noted.

- 7.3 No sites or features of archaeological interest were noted within the bounds of the proposed development area.

8 Views

- 8.1 The site is currently surrounded by agricultural land, although preliminary work appears to have started on the main area of solar farm to the south of this site. The occasional farmstead and cottage site lie in the surrounding landscape and Crundale village lies c.1.5km to the west.
- 8.2 Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) have been identified within the study area, none of which will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. This proposed extended area will not be visible from two of the SAM sites, namely the moated enclosure at Merryborough Farm (PE465) and Good Hook round barrow (PE330), and neither will the setting of either of these two monuments be affected by the proposed development. The site is however visible from Rudbaxton Rath (PE101), which lies some 500m to the north of the site. The Rath lies on a prominent local hilltop, although it is covered in mature trees that would obscure any view from the Rath itself, limiting the impact of the proposed development on the view. The hilltop, and indeed the slight ridge on which it sits, that contains several other Iron Age sites, could all be considered part of the setting of this monument. This setting however will not be adversely affected by the proposed development, separated as they are by a small stream valley. As the proposed solar panels are relatively low-lying features the development will not overshadow either the monument itself or the setting of that monument. Therefore it is considered that the visual impact on the SAM PE101 and its setting will be minimal.
- 8.3 Three Grade II listed buildings were identified within the study area. None of these buildings will be either directly affected or are visible from the site of the proposed development. Therefore it is considered that the proposed development will have no impact on the listed buildings.

9 Geophysical Survey Results (Figures 9 – 13)

9.1 Limitations

- 9.1.1 The survey was undertaken over a total of two weeks in July 2014. Weather conditions were generally dry and sunny with the occasional rainy spell. The fields were under a mix of agricultural regimes. Field 1 was a large field of improved pasture, recently grazed by sheep, Field 2 contained a root crop and Field 3 contained hay, topped immediately prior to surveying.
- 9.1.2 A wide track, bounded by post and wire fencing and in constant use by large construction trucks ran north – south between Field 1 and Fields 2 & 3. The post and wire fencing may have obscured readings taken in its immediate vicinity, survey work was temporarily suspended during the passage of any vehicles along the trackway to avoid affecting the results.
- 9.1.3 A field track ran along the western side of Field 1, survey work was not undertaken in this area due to the likelihood that the track would obscure any potential archaeologically significant reading below it.
- 9.1.4 A static caravan was located in the tree cover adjacent to the former farmstead site at the northern end of the field.
- 9.1.5 The underlying geology was mudstones of the Slade and Redhill formation; these did not appear to cause any geological distortions of the geophysical survey results.

9.2 Processing and presentation

- 9.2.1 Processing was performed using the latest version of *Terrasurveyor*. The data is presented with a minimum of processing but the presence of high values caused by ferrous objects and wire fencing tends to hide fine details and obscure archaeological **features, thus the values were 'clipped' to a range from 15nT to –15nT** to remove the extreme values allowing the finer details to show through.
- 9.2.2 The processed data is presented as grey-scale plots overlaid on local topographical features (Figures 9 – 12). The main magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto local topographical features as a level of interpretation (Figure 13).

9.3 Field 1

- 9.3.1 Field 1 comprised the large field that forms the western half of the proposed development area. Several features were identified within the geophysical survey results within this field.
- 9.3.2 Several linear features are readily identifiable crossing the field in either an east – west direction, or a north – south direction. These linear features are visible as lines of magnetically positive (dark) readings with adjacent lines of magnetically negative (light) readings and are characteristic of former field boundaries, with an internal hedge-bank (lighter readings) flanked by ditches (darker readings). These clearly correspond to the field boundaries that are depicted on the tithe map of the mid-19th century (Figure 6) that have gradually been removed from the late-19th century onwards.

- 9.3.3 Cutting across one of these former field boundaries, running in a NW – SE direction, is a linear feature identified as magnetically positive (dark) readings. Such readings are often indicative of cut features, such as a ditch or sunken trackway, in this particular case according to the landowner this represents a recent excavation for services, probably to feed a static caravan a short distance to the northwest.
- 9.3.4 A thin curvilinear feature can be seen just to the north of this, identified by magnetically positive (dark) readings and therefore likely to represent a cut feature. The origin of this feature is less clear, it does not appear beyond the spur of an existing field boundary to the west and it would seem likely this too may relate to modern services for the static caravan.
- 9.3.5 Close to the central northern edge of the surveyed area is a linear feature, running roughly east – west, identified largely by magnetically negative (light) readings. Such readings are sometimes indicative of buried features such as banks or walls. These readings occur relatively close to the enclosures associated with North Fenton farmstead and may therefore be associated. The feature lies to the south of the enclosure boundaries as depicted on the tithe and 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps but may relate to services feeding the farmstead.
- 9.3.6 Towards the southern end of the surveyed area a wide curvilinear feature extends into the site. This is represented largely by magnetically positive (dark) readings, however its relatively wide and somewhat irregular curvilinear nature would suggest this represents a naturally occurring feature, and it corresponds to a dip in the field created by a spring.
- 9.3.7 The whole surveyed area is covered in relatively faint linear striations running roughly north – south, these are likely to represent ploughing scars within the soil deposits.

9.4 Field 2

- 9.4.1 Field 2 comprises the long narrow field forming the north-eastern of the three fields within the proposed development area. The field was covered in vegetation of varying heights at the time of survey, with longer vegetation in the centre which may account for some of the striping visible on the results as the vegetation caused movement in the machine during the survey work.
- 9.4.2 Running east – west across the field is a linear feature comprising alternating lines of positive and negative readings. This is very similar to the appearance of the field boundaries visible in Field 1, and indeed it can be readily aligned with a field boundary marked on 19th century map sources (Figures 6 & 7).
- 9.4.3 Running NW – SE through the field, and possibly continuing into Field 3 to the south, is a linear feature identified by magnetically positive (dark) reading, suggesting a cut feature such as a ditch. The feature would appear too linear to be natural in origin, but its function remains unclear. It would appear to be heading in the general direction of North Fenton farmstead within Field 1 to the west, and may therefore represent buried services to that site, but this is uncertain.
- 9.4.4 Towards the southern end of the field very faint traces of a circular feature are revealed. It would appear to be approximately 30m in diameter with the geophysical

readings indicating it occurs relatively deep and therefore the upper remains are likely to be largely plough damaged. This also suggests it is not a recent feature and may be of some antiquity. Given the high occurrence of Iron Age activity in the area it is possible this circular feature represents an Iron Age enclosure. A similar enclosure was recently excavated on land to the southeast (Poucher 2014b), which proved to be an Iron Age enclosure, relatively well preserved, with a bank and ditch enclosing an area containing settlement activity. This site within Field 2 is slightly smaller, and the geophysical readings much less distinct, but the possibility remains that it may be a similar feature.

9.5 Field 3

- 9.5.1 This field is the south-eastern of the three fields, relatively level and had been recently topped of vegetation to allow for survey work to take place.
- 9.5.2 The survey results are largely dominated by parallel lines running roughly east – west, which is likely to represent plough scars in the soil deposits. At the eastern end of the field there are two faint linear features.
- 9.5.3 A slightly curvilinear feature runs roughly NW – SE, and is identified by magnetically positive (dark) readings. This would appear to be a continuation of the linear feature identified within Field 2 to the north.
- 9.5.4 A similar, but more diffuse, linear feature runs for a short distance in a NE – SW direction, cutting across the line of the previous linear feature. The faint and diffuse nature of these readings would suggest this represents a natural feature such as a former spring line.

10 Impact Assessment

10.1 Previous impacts

- 10.1.1 Research suggests that the site has been used as undeveloped agricultural land from since at least the mid-19th century through to the present day. This appears to have been largely mixed agriculture, but all the fields have clearly undergone deep arable ploughing; plough scars are clearly visible in the geophysical survey results.

10.2 Potential impacts from proposed development

- 10.2.1 The proposed development consists of a solar PV array and associated infrastructure. The PV arrays comprise a number of module racks designed to support the solar modules. The arrays will be secured on posts piled into the ground, which has a very small land-take. The completed solar modules are likely to stand at approximately 2m from the ground. The panels will be connected to a number of inverter and transformer units. The main sub-station lies within the previous development area, to the south. Local infrastructure (un-surfaced access tracks and storage areas), and the introduction of security fencing and landscaping will also be included in the development.

10.2.2 Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains should they be present:

- Installation of solar modules (piled posts)
- Excavation of service trenches
- **Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound,** construction of access roads, parking area, storage areas, and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Surface stripping;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure;

10.2.3 No designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings) will be directly affected by the proposed development. Rudbaxton Rath hillfort (PE101), which lies c.500m to the north, theoretically has views over the site, although the proposed development is deemed to have a minimal impact of the views from the hillfort and the setting of the monument. The views from the remaining designated sites identified within the study area will be unaffected.

10.2.4 The current landscape setting is one of agricultural enclosure, and permission has previously been granted for more extensive solar farm arrays to the south. It is, therefore, not likely that the proposed development will have a further detrimental impact on the archaeological and historical landscape setting.

10.2.5 Research has identified two possible archaeological sites lying close to the northern edge of the proposed development, namely North Fenton farm (PRN 50818), a small abandoned post-medieval farmstead complex, and a possible Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 35767). The farmstead lies outside the area of proposed development, while the defended enclosure is more likely to represent a combination of post-medieval enclosures, which formed around the former farmstead, and former field boundaries located in the same area. Despite this, the site clearly lies in an area relatively rich in Iron Age archaeological finds and sites. Therefore, there is a potential for as yet unrecorded finds and features from these periods to exist below ground.

10.2.6 The geophysical survey has identified numerous features across the development area. These largely correspond to removed post-medieval field boundaries that are visible on 19th and 20th century map sources, or possible service trenches, which link to the former North Fenton farmstead and a modern static caravan located on that site. However, of greatest significance is a possible circular enclosure identified within Field 2, the north-eastern field within the proposed development area. Given the concentration of Iron Age enclosure in the area there is the possibility that this circular enclosure is also Iron Age in origin. It has a potential to be affected by groundworks in the area.

10.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

10.3.1 There is a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains to exist on and around the possible circular enclosure identified on the geophysical survey results within Field 2, the north-eastern field within the proposed development area. A similar feature has previously been identified within the main solar farm complex to the south, which was

further investigated by means of an archaeological evaluation. This proved to be a relatively well-preserved Iron Age enclosure, and the area around it was subsequently removed from the solar farm development. The geophysical results suggest that the possible enclosure within Field 2 is likely to be less well-preserved, but its date, function and current state of preservation cannot be proved on the basis of geophysical survey alone. An Iron Age enclosure of this type is considered to be of Regional archaeological importance.

- 10.3.2 The remaining features identified by the geophysical survey are not considered to be of significant archaeological importance. They correspond to post-medieval field boundaries and likely service trenches of limited archaeological interest. However, given the number of other Iron Age sites in the general area, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded archaeological finds, features and deposits to exist within the proposed development area.

10.4 Mitigation

- 10.4.1 Further, more intrusive archaeological investigation would be required on the possible circular enclosure within Field 2, should it remain within the area of proposed development, in order to establish its date, function, state of preservation and importance.
- 10.4.2 However, in order to preserve this feature *in situ* the site of the possible circular enclosure within Field 2 has been removed from the planned development works. Therefore further intrusive archaeological investigation would not be required as the feature is to remain undisturbed. Care should be taken during any possible development work to avoid ground-disturbance on this site.
- 10.4.3 Because of the potential for archaeological finds, features and deposits to survive within the proposed development site as a whole, is recommended that an Archaeological Watching Brief is maintained during any ground-breaking works associated with the development.

11 Conclusions

- 11.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment determined that three Scheduled Ancient Monuments and three Listed Building lie within the 1.5km search area around the proposed development. None of these sites lie within the bounds of the proposed development and they will not be directly affected by it. One site, Rudbaxton Rath Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE101), lies *c.*500m to the north of the site and may have views across the proposed development. However, the development is likely to have a minimal impact on the views and setting of this monument.
- 11.2 Thirty-one sites are listed within the regional HER, and a further five are listed within the NMR within a 1.5km search area. These sites indicate a relatively high number of Iron Age enclosures in the area. One such site is recorded close to the northern boundary of the proposed development, although this probably relates to former post-medieval enclosure boundaries. A former post-medieval farmstead complex also lies close to the boundary of the proposed development, although most of this is located outside the area.
- 11.3 Map regression work and the examination of aerial photographs identified numerous former field boundaries across the site that had been removed during the later 19th and 20th centuries. No further sites of archaeological interest were noted during this or associated research, or as the result of a subsequent site visit.
- 11.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the whole of the proposed development area. This identified numerous former field boundaries that area visible on historic map sources. It also identified further linear features, which are likely to correspond to service trenches running towards the former farmstead located to the north of the site and a more recent static caravan site in the same location. These are considered to be of limited archaeological interest.
- 11.5 However, within Field 2, the north-eastern field of the proposed development area, a possible circular enclosure was identified that may represent an Iron Age enclosure; a high number of similar enclosures have previously been identified in the area. The survey results suggest that the feature is likely to be relatively denuded and that further, more intrusive, archaeological investigations will be required to prove its date, nature and state of preservation. However, in order to preserve this feature *in situ* the site of the possible enclosure has been removed from the proposed development works.
- 11.6 Given the potential for Iron Age activity in the area, it is further recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during any ground-breaking activity associated with the proposed development.

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Databases

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Cadw Listed Buildings Database

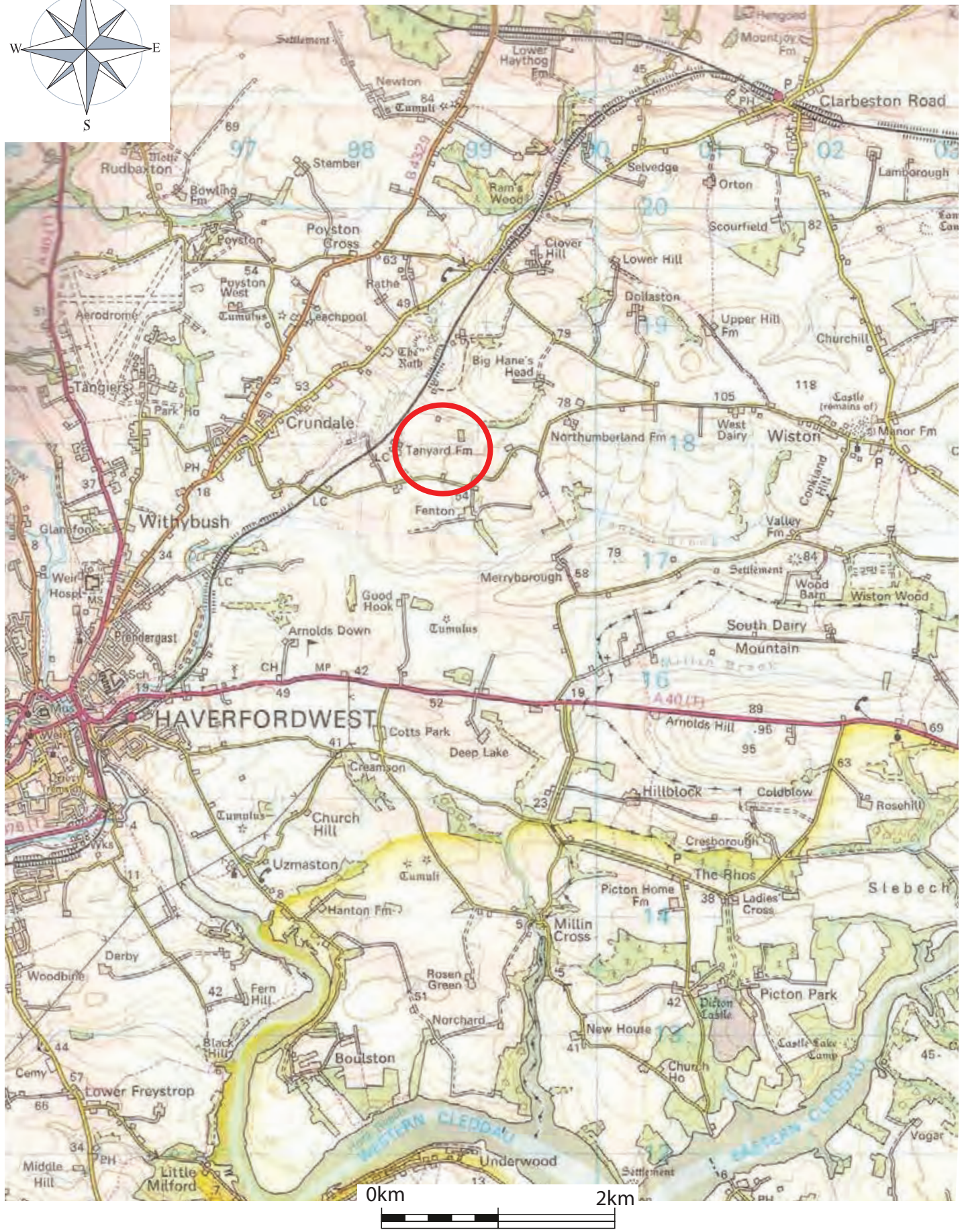
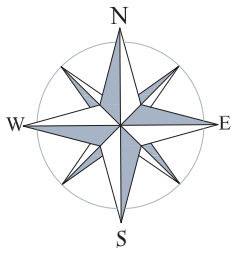
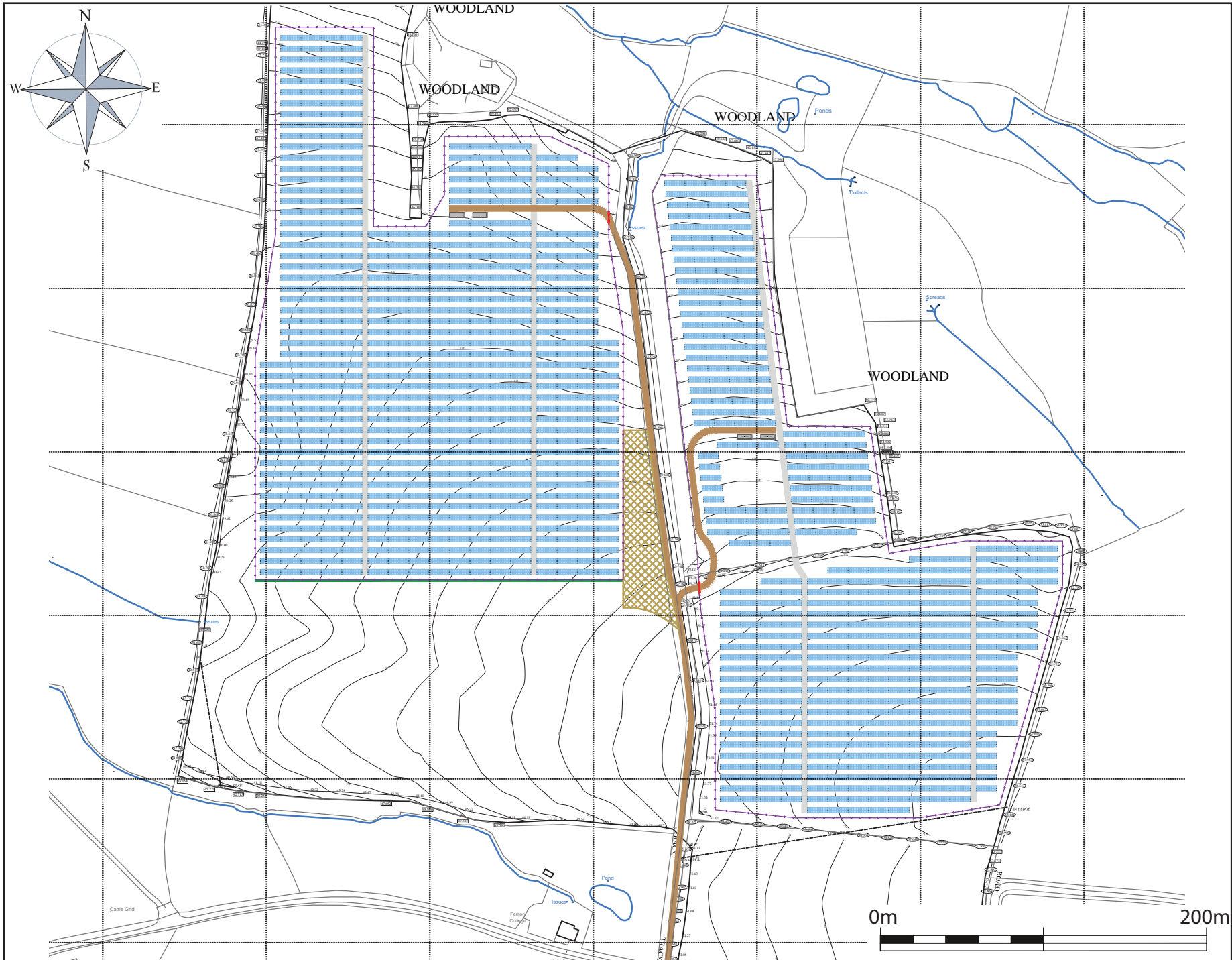


Figure 1: Site location, based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000.

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- Gate
- Security Fence
- Maintenance Road
- Storage
- Inverter/Transformer Station
- Cable Trenches

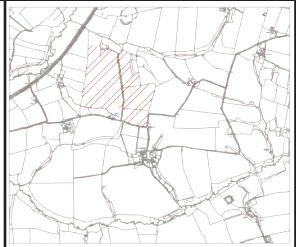
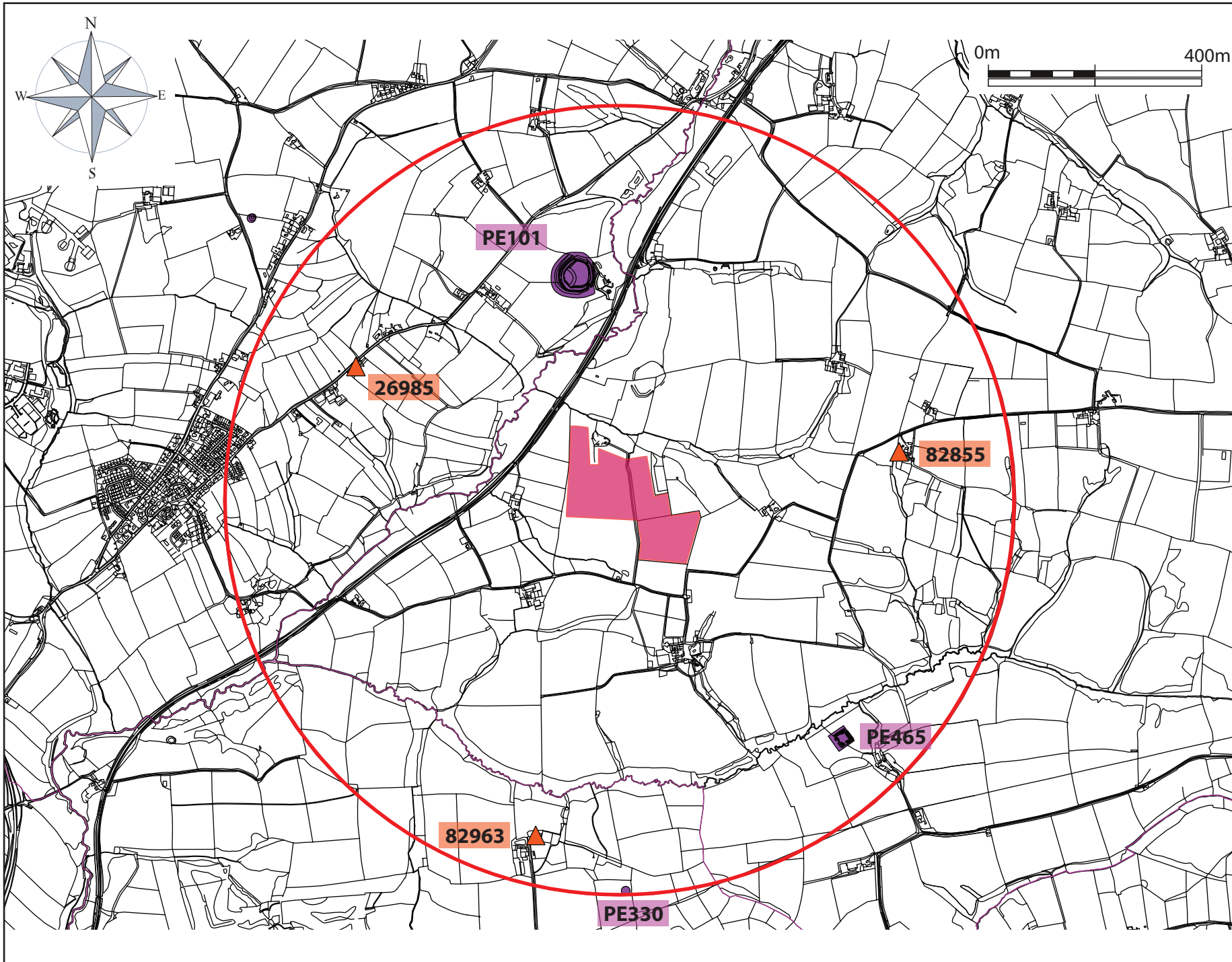


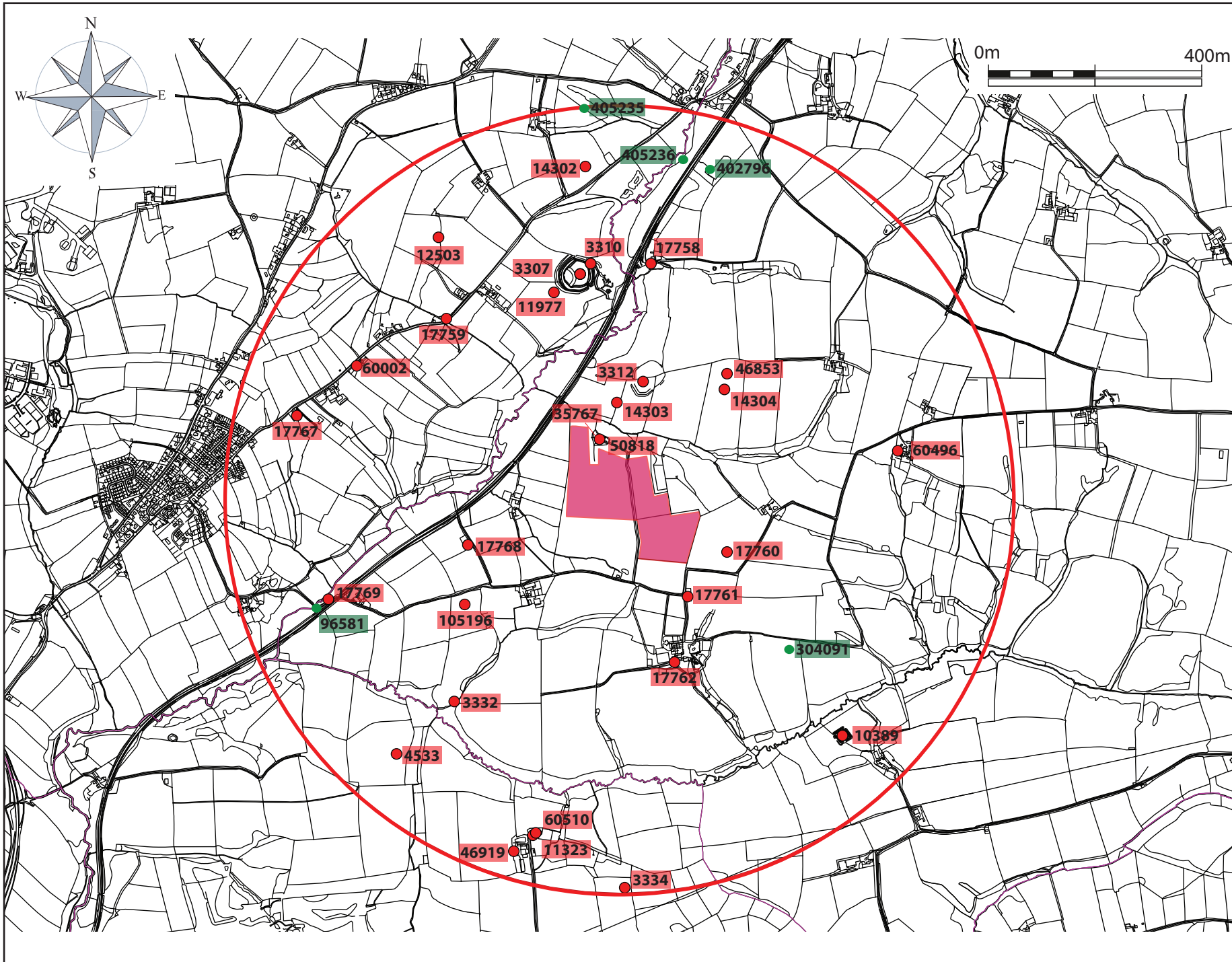
Figure 2: Proposed development plans, based on preliminary plan provided by ibvogt dated 22/8/14 drawing number 2176.AP.001.0F



- Proposed development site
- Study Area
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Building

Figure 3: Designated sites within the study area. Identified by SAM reference no. & LB reference no.

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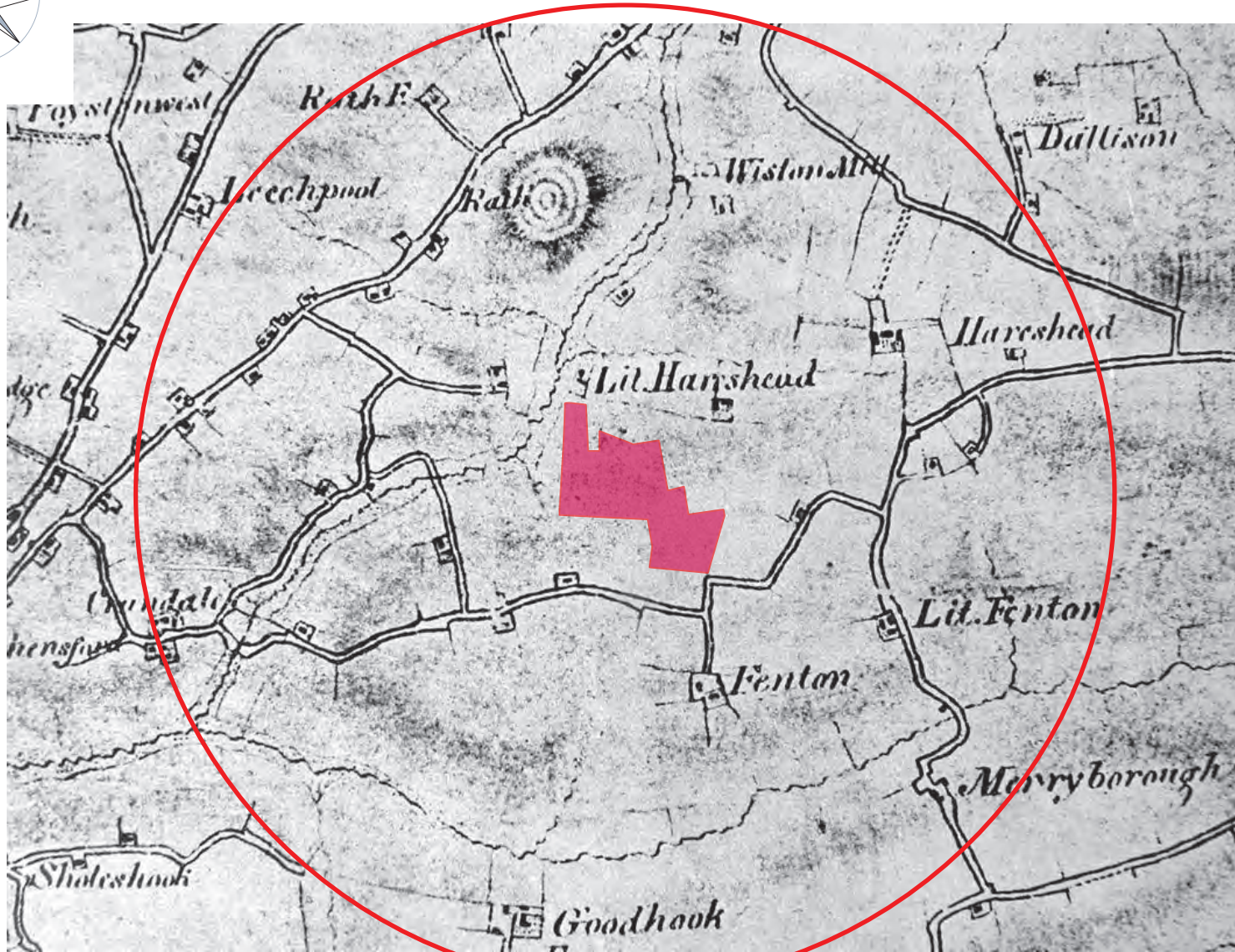
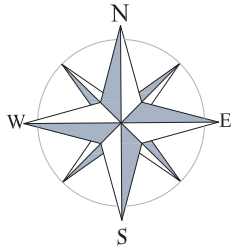


- Proposed development site
- Study Area
- Site recorded on the HER
- Site recorded on the NMR

Figure 4: Recorded archaeological sites within the study area. HER sites are labelled by PRN, NMR sites are labelled by NPRN

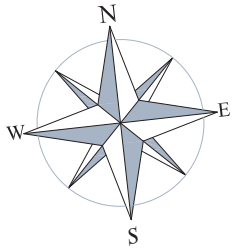
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- Proposed development site
- Study Area

Figure 5: Proposed development area and study area overlaid on extract of the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawing of 1810.



Proposed development site

Figure 6: Proposed development overlaid on the Wiston Parish Tithe Map of c.1843. Scale bar is approximate.

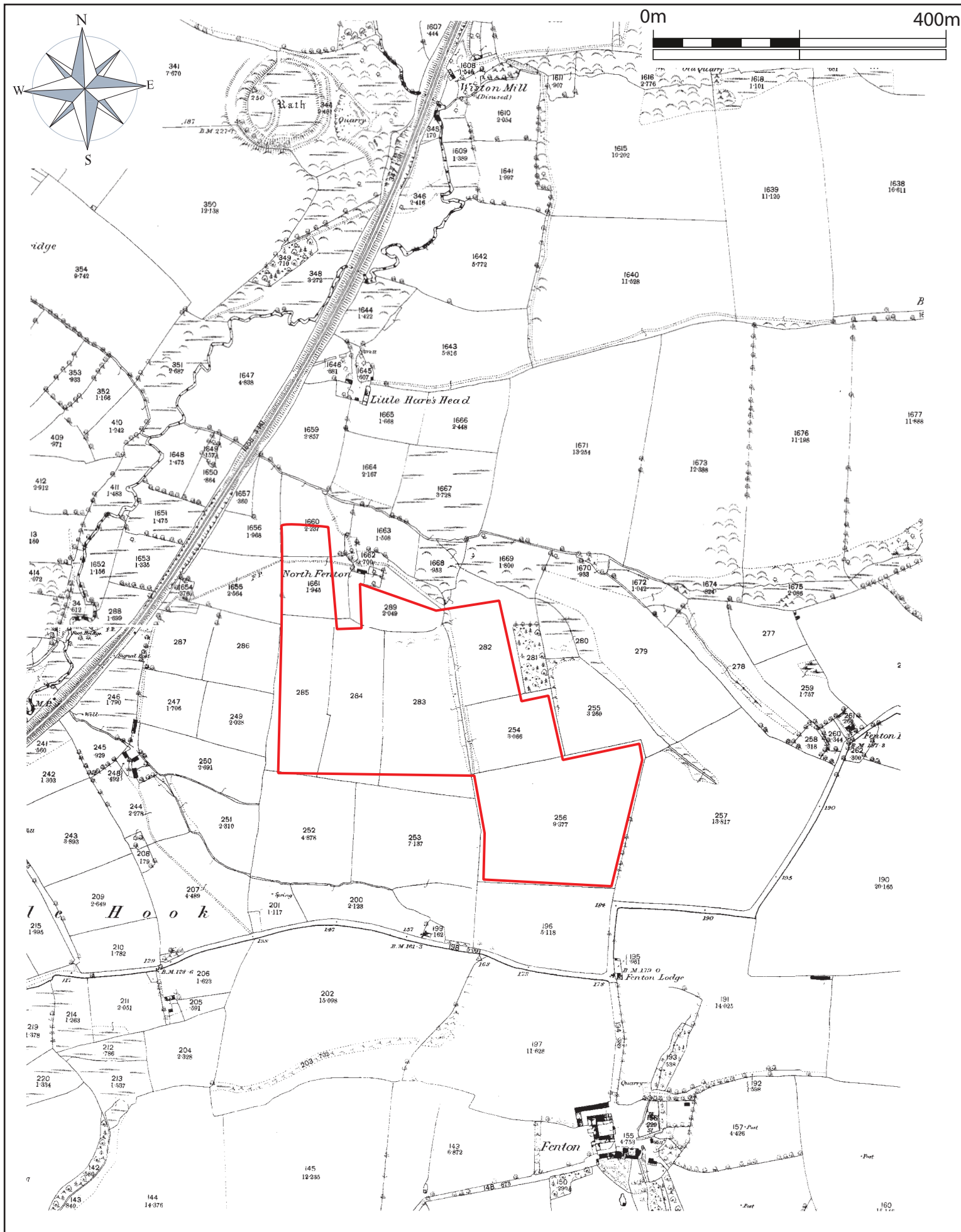


Figure 7: The proposed development site (in red) overlaid on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889.



Site of PRNs 35767 & 50818

Proposed development area



Site of PRNs 35767 & 50818

Proposed development area

Figure 8: Aerial photographs of the proposed development area. Top left is the Meridian Air Maps photo from 1955, bottom left purports to show cropmarks, presumably around the site of PRN 35767, taken in 1989.

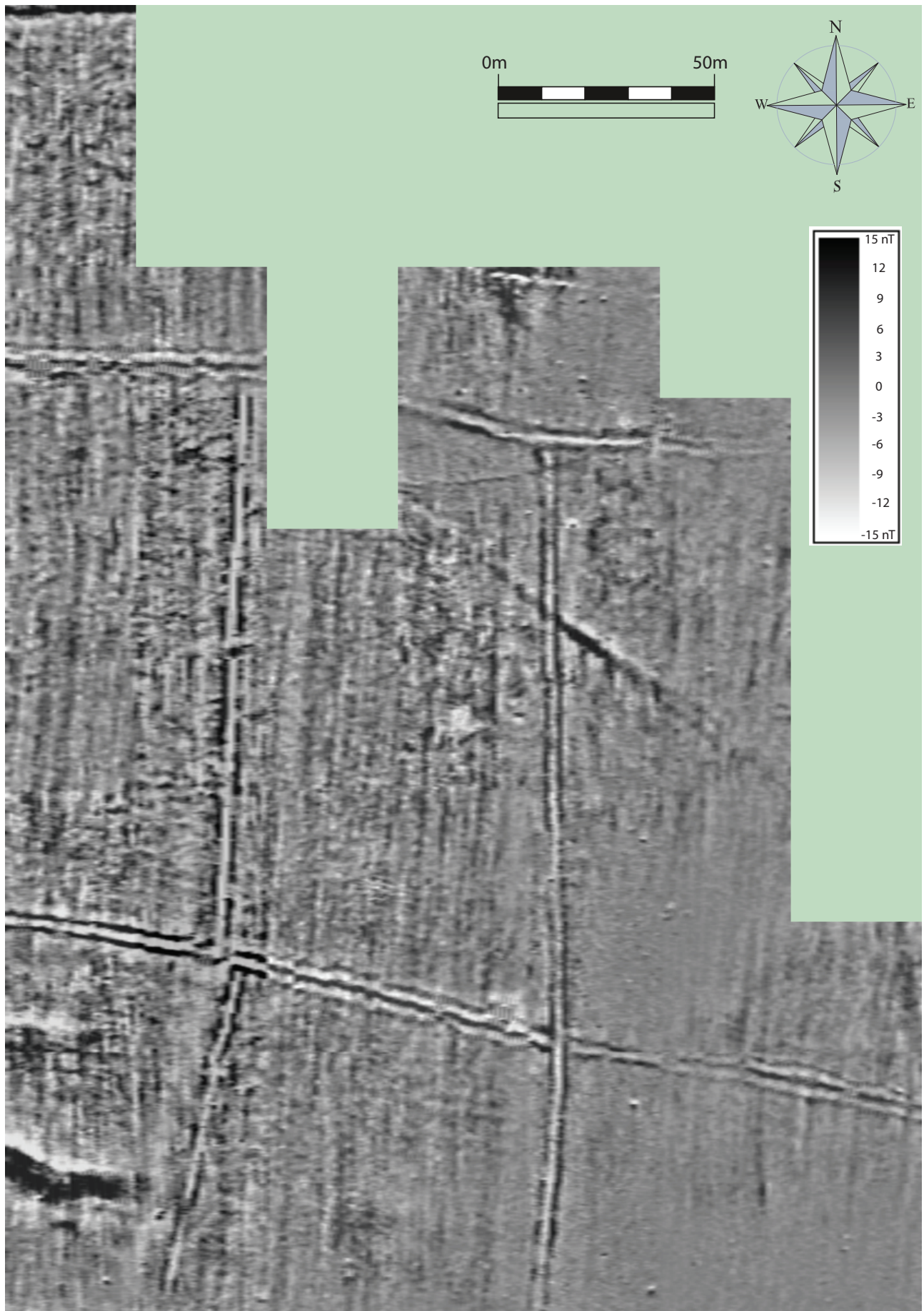


Figure 9: Geophysical survey results from Field 1, the westernmost field within the proposed development area

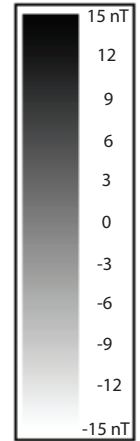
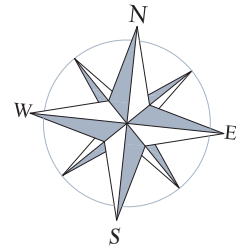
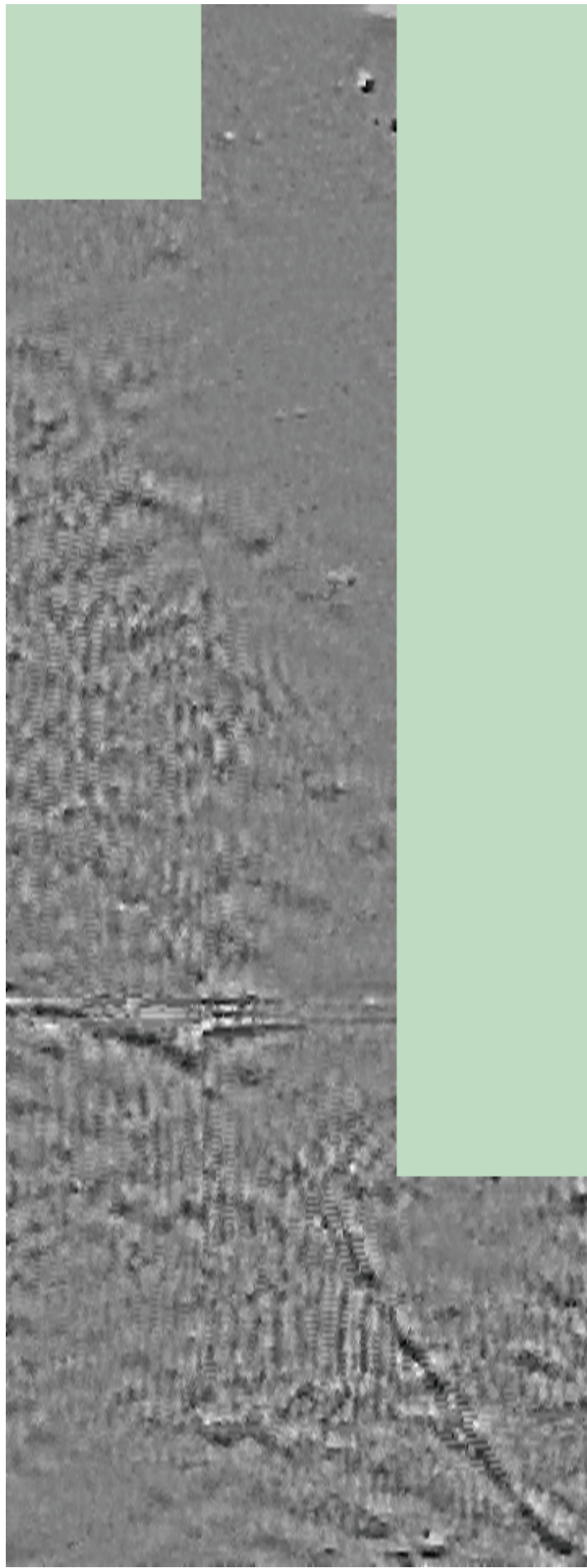


Figure 10: Geophysical survey results from Field 2, the north-easternmost field within the proposed development area

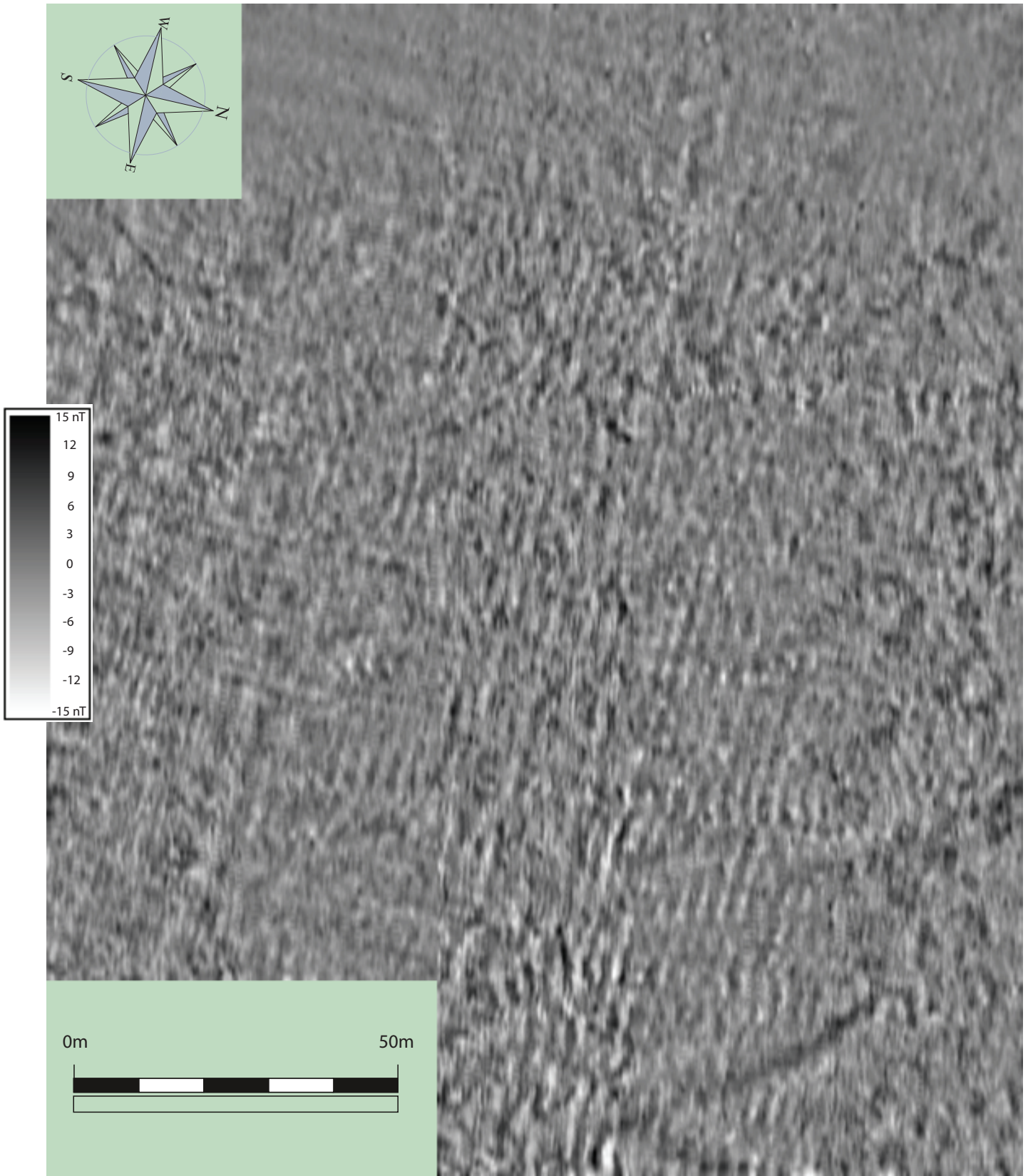


Figure 11: Geophysical survey results from Field 3, the south-easternmost field within the proposed development area

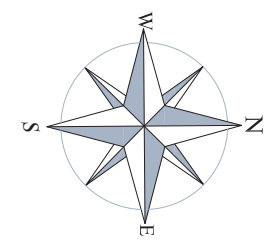
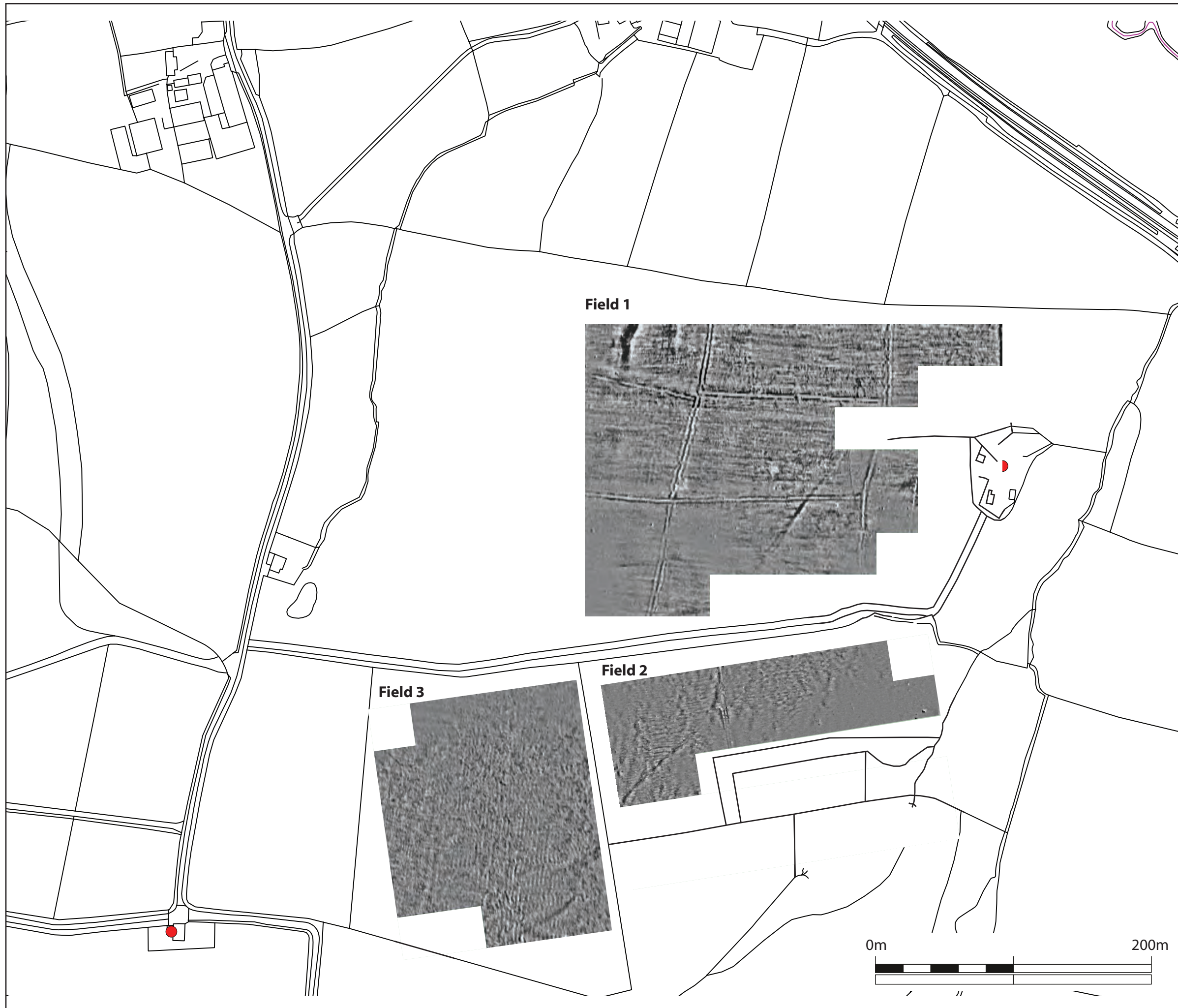
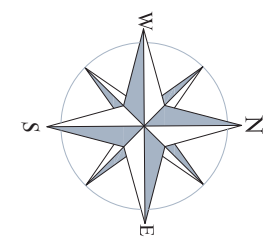
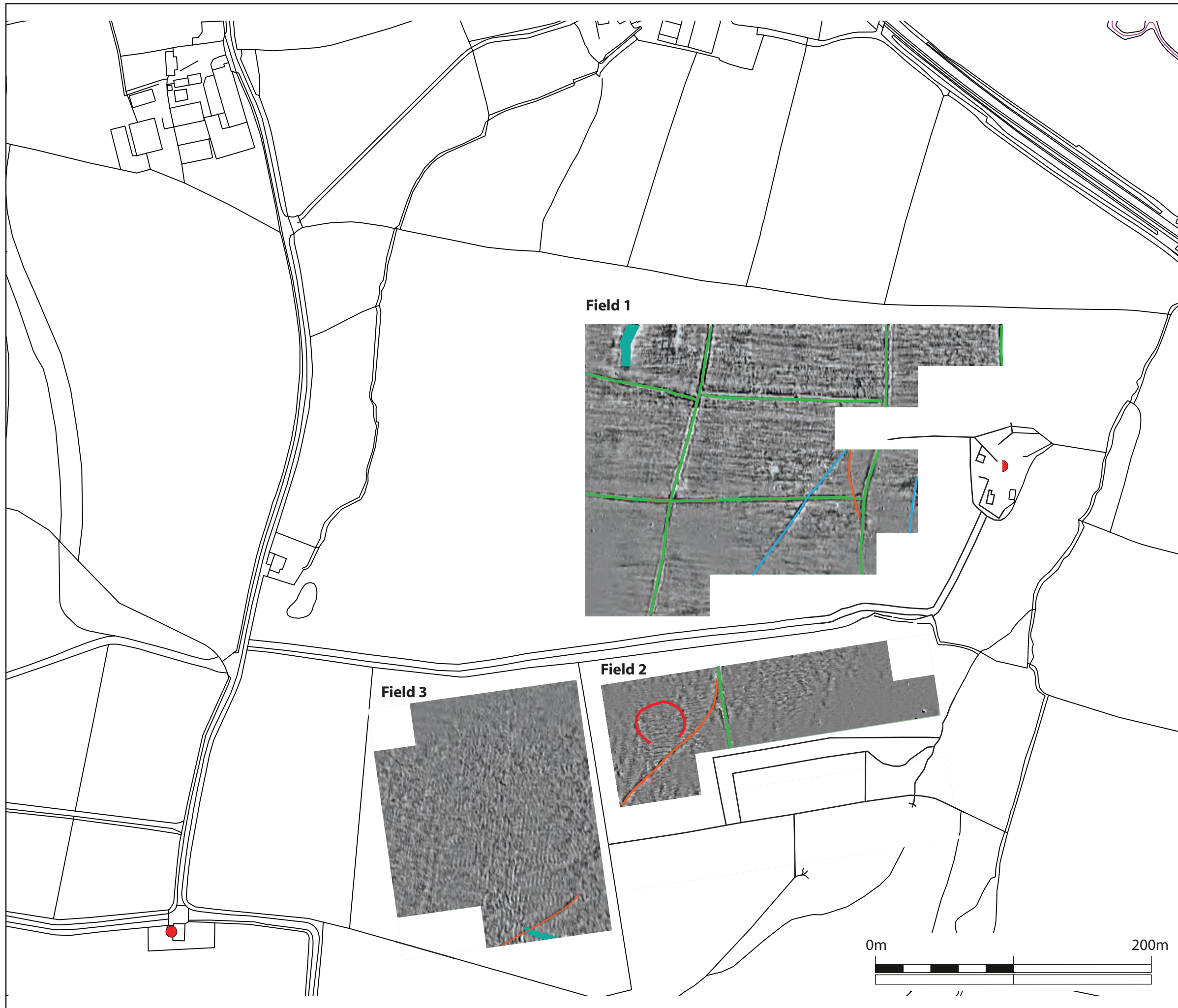


Figure 12: Geophysical survey results overlaid on Ordnance Survey data.

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- Archaeological feature
- Potential archaeological feature
- Field Boundary
- Service trench
- Natural feature

Figure 13: Interpreted Geophysical survey results.

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Photo 1: Looking north along the eastern edge of Field 1 with the trackway along its eastern edge used by large machinery. North Fenton farm lies to the left (arrowed) and Rudbaxton Rath occupies the hilltop in the background.



Photo 2: Looking north at the hilltop containing Rudbaxton Rath.



Photo 3: Looking northwest at the remains of North Fenton Farm, with a modern static caravan behind.



Photo 4: Looking west at the surviving gable wall of North Fenton.



Photo 5: Looking east across Field 3.



Photo 6: Looking northeast across Field 3 with the ridge containing several Iron Age defended enclosures in the background.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:
Gazetteer of Designated Sites

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Name	SAM ref. No.	PRN	NPRN	Grid Reference	Type
Rudbaxton Rath	PE101	3307	305250	SM985189	Iron Age Hillfort
Good Hook Round Barrow	PE330	3334	305245	SM987166	Bronze Age Round Barrow
Moat NW of Merryborough Farm	PE465	10389	110260	SM995170	?Medieval moated enclosure

Listed Buildings

Name	Cadw LB record No.	PRN	NPRN	Grade	Grid Reference	Description
Fiddler's Hall	26985	60002		II	SM97691851	Single-storey cottage, possibly early 19 th century, possibly rebuilt in the 19 th century. Marked on the 1842 tithe map as a cottage on the estate of John Thomas of Crundale, and sold in 1896 with the Crundale estate. Then occupied by Samuel Smith and was sold as house, garden and workshop with 35 acres (14.17 hectares). In 1842 the fields nearby were named Fiddler's Hall. Included for its special interest as an example of a single-storey rural cottage, a type increasingly rare.
Northumberland Farmhouse	82855	60496		II	SN02161804	Earlier 19 th century farmhouse of traditional type with row of added 19 th century outbuildings. Included for its special interest as a largely unaltered example of a regional farmhouse of earlier C19 date.
Good Hook	82963	11323 / 61510	22001	II	SM96361672	Small gentry house of 17 th century origins altered in the 19 th century and late 20 th century. Restored from dereliction in 1984. Recorded from the 16 th century when owned by the Routh family, Ann Routh there in 1629. In 1670 owned by James Wogan, a son of the Wogans of Wiston, and assessed at four hearths, possibly the core of the present house. Shortly afterwards

						<p>owned by James Allen and owned by the Allen family into early 19th century. John Allen of Good Hook died 1752, but by 1786 the house was tenanted. By 1839 part of the Picton Castle estate. Farmed by T. Collins 1926. Restored from 1984 by Mr and Mrs Lewis, with new carving to the staircase including one newel post, by Steve Martin. Two lateral chimneys to rear, one with surviving remarkable round chimney. The pointed opening to N of N chimneybreast apparently was a cross-passage to another in the front wall running alongside N end wall presumably because there was another range to N, probably agricultural, in long-house plan. Included notwithstanding modern alterations as a house of 17th century origins with exceptional staircase of mid to later 17th century date.</p>
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Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:
Gazetteer of HER Sites



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher from the Regional Historic Environment Record:
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Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF
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**Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of
access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website**

www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

Could I get a standard gazetteer and GIS shapefiles of known sites within a 1.5km radius of SM 9869 1800, which should be just to the northwest of Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Pembrokeshire

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)
Mh = Unpublished, historic
Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)
Desc Text = Descriptive text.
GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 10389 **NAME** MERRYBOROUGH FARM
TYPE Moat **PERIOD** Medieval , Post Medieval ?
NGR SM99541710 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*
PE465 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

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.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1994 Notification Of Scheduling SAM File, Pe 465
Mm Desc Text CADW 1994 AM107 Sam File Pe 465
Mm Desc Text CADW 2002 Comments relating to Tir Gofal Management SAM file
Mm AP Oblique Musson,C 1993 935153-41
Mm Desc text Page NA 2000 Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report, Merryborough Farm SMR
Mm AP Vertical SM91NE 190-210, 10280-10283

OTHER SOURCES

Report Page,N 2000 Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report Merryborough

PRN 105196 **NAME** HANDLEY PAGE HALIFAX V DG231
TYPE Air Crash Site **PERIOD** Modern
NGR SM981176 **COMMUNITY** Haverfordwest
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *Protected*
Place EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

This Halifax was one of 138 delivered to the RAF between August 1942 and April 1943 by Roots at Speke. Its service history includes assignments to Makers (Roots)/408/1663 CU. The pilot lost his bearings on a navigation exercise and was circling around, possibly searching for Haverfordwest. The aircraft caught fire, broke up in the air and crashed near Haverfordwest on 20 May 1944, 01:30 hrs. Three members of the crew baled out, and four were killed. Maritime Officer, RCAHMW 2011

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Halley, J 1985 Royal Air Force Aircraft DA100 to DZ999
Documents Evans, J 1981-2013 Hand written and collected notes

Record Card RAF Museum Hendon X003-9114

Report Pyper, A 2013 Military Aircraft Crash Sites in South West Wales

PRN 11323 **NAME** GOOD HOOK

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post Medieval

NGR SM98361672 **COMMUNITY** Uzmaston and Boulston

CONDITION Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Renovated historic Pembrokeshire country house. RPS July 2001 Beams-chamfered; Collar beams-notched and lapped Trusses-notched and lapped

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List RCAHM 1985 10c,PE

Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1985 DRF with sketch plans

OTHER SOURCES

Documents DAT 2010 11323.pdf

PRN 11977 **NAME** RUDBAXTON
TYPE Enclosure **PERIOD** Unknown
NGR SM98441879 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

Sub-Rectangular cropmark in field south west of Rudbaxton path. JH June 1993.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm AP Oblique Musson, CR 1992 RCAHMW 925028-41, 925028-42, 925028-43

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12503 **NAME** NEW BRIDGE
TYPE Water Mill **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SM9819 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map Rees, W 1932 S. Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 14302 **NAME** RATH RINGS
TYPE Defended Enclosure? ? **PERIOD** Iron Age
NGR SM98561927 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton
CONDITION Near destroyed **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

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 3307) 300m to the south - possibly an outer defence. In 2006 the site was under long grass of improved pasture, but the inner ditch was marked by linear depression. The site lies on an east-facing slope at 50m above sea level. K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 September 2006

DESCRIPTION

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 (3307) 300m to the south - possibly an outer defence. In 2006 the site was under long grass of improved pasture, but the inner ditch was marked by linear depression. The site lies on an east-facing slope at 50m above sea level. K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 September 2006 A very strong double curving parallel cropmark in two fields N of Rudbaxton Rath. The rath forms the centre point of a concentric enclosure of massive proportions. The inner of the two is wider and may continue under a hedgebank running WSW. The width of the ditch is about 14m; it is somewhat irregular in its course. Their curving nature appears to argue against the features being natural. TAJ 22-8-89.

SOURCES Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1989 AP89-72.16-19 SM9819
Mm Plan James,TA 1989 Computer plot DRF
Mm Map Murphy K 1996 Plot of aerial photos for RCAHMW now in GIS layers
Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James,T 1989 SM91NE005.jpg
Aerial photograph (digital) James,T 1989 SM91NE006.jpg
Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 & SM91 56594

PRN 14303 **NAME** LITTLE HARE'S HEAD II
TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age
NGR SM98681837 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Damaged, Near destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE

SUMMARY

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 33m N-S. There is no clear indication of an entrance. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. There was no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. K Murphy and R Ramsey 23 November 2006

DESCRIPTION

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 33m N-S. There is no clear indication of an entrance. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. There was no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. K Murphy and R Ramsey 23 November 2006 A rectangular cropmark enclosure defined on aerial photographs as a cropmark ditch with no trace of a bank.

SOURCES Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1989 AP89-153.31 SM9818
Pm Note James,TA 1989 Air Photography by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Archaeology in Wales Vol 29, p.34
Mm Plan James,TA 1989 Computer plot DRF
Mm Map Murphy K 1996 Plot of aerial photos for RCAHMW now in GIS
layers
Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended
Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF
DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF
ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 & SM91 56594

PRN 14304 **NAME** LITTLE HARE'S HEAD III
TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age
NGR SM99091842 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Damaged, Near destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE

SUMMARY

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 surrounding and inner enclosure c.40m diameter. A large crop-marked splotch has been observed in the centre of the enclosure. A south-facing entrance to the inner enclosure is approached by a 5m wide and 30m long track-way flanked by two ditches. These ditches splay out at their southern ends to form the ditch encompassing the concentric annexe. The annexe ditch is well defined on all sides apart from its north. The annexe measures 160m E-W and 150m N-S. A crop-mark ditch runs from the west side of the annexe to enclosure 3312 located 120m to the west. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. The inner enclosure is marked by hollow c.22m diameter with a level platform within it. Apart from this there is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 September 2006

DESCRIPTION

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 surrounding and inner enclosure c.40m diameter. A large crop-marked splotch occupies centre of the enclosure. A south-facing entrance to the inner enclosure is approached by a 5m wide and 30m long track-way flanked by two ditches. These ditches splay out at their southern ends to form the ditch encompassing the concentric annexe. The annexe ditch is well defined on all sides apart from its north. The annexe measures 160m E-W and 150m N-S. A crop-mark ditch runs from the west side of the annexe to enclosure 3312 located 120m to the west. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture. The inner enclosure is marked by hollow c.22m diameter with a level platform within it. Apart from this there is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. K Murphy and R Ramsey 28 September 2006 A small circular enclosure sitting within a much larger

outer enclosure of less circular form. It falls within the 'concentric circle' type. There are linear cropmarks in the field between with site and the earthwork hillfort 200m west (PRN 3312). These are probably field divisions. TAJ 22-8-89

SOURCES Pm Note James,TA 1989 Air photography by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Archaeology in Wales Vol 29, p.34
Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1989 AP89-153.34-6 SM9918
Mm Plan James,TA 1989 Computer plot DRF
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 25788
Mm Map Murphy K 1996 Plot of aerial photos for RCAHMW now in GIS layers
Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1992 RCAHMW 925012-59, 925012-60
Mm AP Oblique RCAHMW 1992 black and white photo 925012-59 and 60
Mm AP Oblique RCAHMW 1995 black and white photo 955194-41

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James,T 1989 SM91NE001.jpg
Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 & SM91 56594

PRN 17758 **NAME** WISTON MILL

TYPE Mill , Corn Mill **PERIOD** Post Medieval ?, Post-Medieval

NGR SM98811890 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known, Converted **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Site of a corn mill shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings and recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Disused by the time of the 1907 2nd ed. OS. There were initially only two buildings at the site and it is presumed that the mill is the one located to the west, nearest the stream, although this is not certain. 'Wiston Mill' is still shown on modern maps, the name attached to an extended farmstead (M.Ings, 2014)

DESCRIPTION

The site was visited as part of the Cadw funded Mills Survey of 2012-14.

Unfortunately, as the owners were away, only a very cursory look was possible. The two buildings shown on the 1st edition OS. map proved to be the farmhouse and, downslope towards the stream and a railway line, two adjoining outbuildings constructed of rubble stone now roofed with corrugated tin. These appear to now be livestock sheds and there were no evident features to suggest a mill. However, as the footprint of these two buildings matches that of the buildings shown on the historic OS. maps, it is possible that they have been converted from the former mill (M.Ings, 2014)

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 23.13

Map Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 23.13

Map Ordnance Survey 1810 Original surveyors drawings

PRN 17759 **NAME** TORI-GWDDWG

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post Medieval ?, Modern ?

NGR SM98031869 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17760 **NAME** FENTON

TYPE Folly ? **PERIOD** Post Medieval ?

NGR SM991178 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1982 CR Fenton mansion,10762,Fenton Lodge,10761

Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17761 **NAME** FENTON

TYPE Lodge **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM98951763 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1982 CR Fenton mansion,10762,Fenton Folly,10760

Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17762 **NAME** FENTON

TYPE Mansion **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM98901738 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1982 CR Fenton Lodge, 10761, Fenton Folly, 10760
Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE
Mm Mention Steele, W 2004 Tir Gofal Report (HE2) 2004-62, Fenton Home Farm PRN 45857

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17767 **NAME**

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM97461832 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit: Part F Rudbaxton Community Audit

PRN 17768 **NAME** CRUNDALE

TYPE Mill , Farm House **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM9811217827 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known, Damaged **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE**

SUMMARY

Crundale Mill is recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, although no obvious source of water power is shown. A new building to the south is named as Crundale Mill on the 1907 2nd ed. OS. and it is

this, now ruinous, still so named on modern mapping (M.Ings, 2013)

DESCRIPTION

The site was visited as part of the Cadw funded Mills Survey of 2012-14. The ruinous building is a farm house rather than a mill. The current owner told me that it had always been referred to as 'Crundale Mill'. He thought that any mill site in the area was likely to have been located to the north, near Cartlett Brook, where a leat was preserved. I took a look and found evidence of a possible silted leat running along the contour of the slope above the brook, although its full length was inaccessible as it ran across neighbouring land. No structural remains were seen (M.Ings, 2013)

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.01

Map Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.01

PRN 17769 **NAME** CRUNDALE

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM97581762 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

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

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1968 SM91NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3307 **NAME** RUDBAXTON RATH

TYPE Hillfort **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SM98541886 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton

CONDITION Damaged, Near intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient*

monument PE101 **EVIDENCE**

SUMMARY

Rudbaxton Rath is a small, bivallate, Iron Age hill-fort reused in the medieval period as a motte and bailey castle (PRN 3308). It occupies the summit of a low rounded hill that achieves a height of over 70m above sea level. Immediately to the east land falls away sharply by 40m into the valley of the Cartlett Brook. On other sides the land falls away more gently by c.25m. Two ramparts running around the contours of the hill defend the fort. These are quite widely spaced on the west side, but run closer together on the south, east and north sides. On the east side the inner bank stands up to 2.8m above the interior and 6.5m over the ditch. The outer bank is slighter and stands to an average of 1.5m. There is a modern gap in the ramparts on the south side. The original entrance seems to be on the north side. The sub-circular interior measures c.100m diameter. A weak medieval motte, represented by a step up by 1.5m, occupies the western part of the interior. On aerial photographs a crop-mark ditch can be seen outside (east) of this step. The interior and exterior of the site is under improved pasture. The ramparts and steep eastern valley sides are under deciduous woodland. K Murphy 14 December 2006 - compiled from several sources

DESCRIPTION

Rudbaxton Rath is a small, bivallate, Iron Age hill-fort reused in the medieval period as a motte and bailey castle (3308). It occupies the summit of a low rounded hill that achieves a height of over 70m above sea level. Immediately to the east land falls away sharply by 40m into the valley of the Cartlett Brook. On other sides the land falls away more gently by c.25m. Two ramparts running around the contours of the hill defend the fort. These are quite widely spaced on the west side, but run closer together on the south, east and north sides. On the east side the inner bank stands up to 2.8m above the interior and 6.5m over the ditch. The outer bank is slighter and stands to an average of 1.5m. There is a modern gap in the ramparts on the south side. The original entrance seems to be on the north side. The sub-circular interior measures c.100m diameter. A weak medieval motte, represented by a step up by 1.5m, occupies the western part of the interior. On aerial photographs a crop-mark ditch can be seen outside (east) of this step. The interior and exterior of the site is under improved pasture. The ramparts and steep eastern valley sides are under deciduous woodland. K Murphy 14 December 2006 - compiled from several sources

SOURCES Ph Mention 1865 Archaeology Journal Vol.22,p.81-2
Ph Mention 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series,Vol.15,p.268
Ph Mention 1871 Collectanea Archaeologia Vol.II,Pt.2 p.233
Pm List BM 1925 Guide to the Early Iron Age Collections p.149
Mm Desc Text CADW 1987 AM107 Pe 101
Mm Desc Text CADW 1991 AM107 SAM File
Mm Desc Text Cadw 1998 AM107 SAM file,PE101(PEM)
Pm List Crossley,DW 1963 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies
Vol.20,Pt.II,p.188,No.11
Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3308,7613
Mm Plan Downman,EA 1910-3
Ph Mention Gardner Wilkinson,I 1871 Collectanea Archaeologia
Vol.II,Pt.2,p.233
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 55-1
Ph Desc Text Llewellyn,W 1864 Archaeologia Cambrensis 3rd
Series,Vol.10,p.12-43,Plan-frontispiece
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10291-2
Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended
Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1992 RCAHMW 925028-43, 925028-41,
925028-42, SM9818
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1993 AP93-6.54 Close up from NW in dull light
showing slighter scrub covered outer bank & interior cross bank
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1993 AP93-6.55 Identical shot to 6.11, ?
different exposure
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1993 AP93-6.53 Location shot from SE
showing wooded banks and steep slopes on E side
Mm List OS 1965 SM91 NE1
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr E183
Pm Desc Text Penn,JRP 1924 Vol.10,p.14-16
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1625 3379,6203
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1948 541-146 4005-6
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.917,p.315
Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pembrokeshire SAMs No.101
Mm Desc Text Rigg,J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists Iron Age
Hillforts
Pm Mention Vyner,BE 1978 Archaeology in Wales No.18,p.44,No.48
Pm List Wheeler,REM 1921 Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th
Series,Vol.1,p.15

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James,T SM91NE009.jpg
Aerial photograph (digital) James,T 1989 SM91NE012.jpg
Report 3307.pdf
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and
Natural Environment Audit: Part F Rudbaxton Community Audit
Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF
DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF
ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 & SM91 56594

PRN 3308 **NAME** RUDBAXTON RATH
TYPE Motte **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SM98541886 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*
PE101 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

A very large hilltop enclosure consisting of outer and inner bank separated by a berm. LB 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Border Archaeology 2004 Boltonhill-Preseli
Network link DRF 50781
Mm Desc Text CADW 1987 AM107 Pe 101
Mm Desc Text CADW 1991 AM107 SAM File
Mm Desc Text Cadw 1998 AM107 SAM file,PE101(PEM)
Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3307,7613
Mm Letter Grimes,WF 196414-2-64
Pm List Hogg & King,AHA & DJC 1963 Archaeologia Cambrensis
Vol.112,p.90
Pm List King,DJC 1963 Archaeological Journal Vol.119,p.315
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10291-2
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1992 RCAHMW 925028-41, 925028-42,
925028-43, SM9818
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1965 SM91 NE1
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr C46
Pm Desc Text Penn,JRP 1924 West Wales Historical Records Vol.10,p.15-
16
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1948 541-146 4005-6

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.917,p.315
Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pembrokeshire SAMs No.101
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet
Mm List Rigg,J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3310 **NAME** ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL; RUDBAXTON RATH; SYMON'S CASTLE

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SM98581890 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton

CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

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). It was not mentioned by Lewis (1833) when it had presumably gone. However the chapel site is marked quite firmly on OS maps as lying immediately E of the counterscarp bank of Rudbaxton Rath iron age defended enclosure (PRN 3307), which was re-used as the medieval earthwork Symon's Castle (PRN 3308). St Leonard's Well (PRN 3311) lay immediately W. There is no trace of either chapel or well in an area which is variously overgrown, eroded and dumped over. The chapel may have early medieval origins - see PRN 7613, which gives a fuller description of the site and management recommendations. NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Mention 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series,Vol.15,p.269

Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3311,7613

Ph Desc Text Fenton,R 1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire

Pm Mention Jones,F 1996 The Holy Wells of Wales

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Arch.Survey 55-2

Ph Mention Llewellyn,W 1864 Archaeologia Cambrensis 3rd Series,Vol.10,p.13

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project,Part 2
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10291-2
Mm List OS 1965 SM91 NE2
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E384
Pm Desc Text Penn,JRP 1924 West Wales Historical Records Vol.10,p.17
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.922,p.317
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet
Ph Mention Tombs,J 1866 Archaeologia Cambrensis 3rd Series,Vol.12,p.82-83

OTHER SOURCES

Report Arch Camb. 1864/98 3310.pdf
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit: Part F Rudbaxton Community Audit

PRN 3311 **NAME** ST LEONARD'S WELL
TYPE Holy Well **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SM98581890 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton
CONDITION Restored **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY

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)

DESCRIPTION

The site was visited during the Cadw Holy Wells project of 2011. It comprises an arched stone structure with an arched entrance to the well chamber. Above the entrance there is an inscription, the surviving letters of which read ONS STI LEONARD. There is an arched niche within the rear wall of the well chamber. The well was dry (M.Ings 2011) PAS see SRF 3310

SOURCES Ph Mention 1898 Arch.Camb 5th Series,Vol.15,p.269
Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3310
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 55-2
Ph Mention Llewelin,W 1864 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.10,p.13
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10291-2

Mm List OS 1965 SM91 NE2
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E275
Pm Mention Penn,JRP 1924 WWHR Vol.10,p.16-17
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.922,p.317

OTHER SOURCES

Report Ings, M 2012 Medieval and early post-medieval holy wells: A threat-related assessment 2011-12
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit: Part F Rudbaxton Community Audit

PRN 3312 **NAME** LITTLE HARE'S HEAD
TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age
NGR SM98781845 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

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 shallow ditch on its south side. There are only very faint traces of the rampart on the north and east sides. The sloping interior is featureless apart from a raised area in the southwest side. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture and is occasionally ploughed. In 1965 the Ordnance Survey recorded the bank on the south and west sides as standing up to 0.7m -1.0m high. On aerial photographs the ditch shows as a crop-mark on all sides apart from the north, with parched grass over the bank on the south and west sides. A concentric enclosure (PRN 14304) lies to the east and a rectangular enclosure (PRN 14303) to the west. K Murphy and R Ramsey 23 November 2006

DESCRIPTION

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 shallow ditch on its south side. There are only very faint traces of the rampart on the north and east sides. The sloping interior is featureless apart from a raised area in the southwest side. In 2006 the site was under improved pasture and is occasionally ploughed. In 1965 the Ordnance Survey recorded the bank on the south

and west sides as standing up to 0.7m -1.0m high. On aerial photographs the ditch shows as a crop-mark on all sides apart from the north, with parched grass over the bank on the south and west sides. A concentric enclosure (14304) lies to the east and a rectangular enclosure (14303) to the west. K Murphy and R Ramsey 23 November 2006 This polygonal enclosure survives as a ploughed-out earthwork. Bank and ditches are visible on the south side, only a ditch elsewhere. Further cropmarks are evident outside the enclosure.

SOURCES Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10278-9
Mm Map Murphy K 1996 Plot of aerial photos for RCAHMW now in GIS layers
Mm Desc Text Murphy, K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports
Mm AP Oblique Musson, CR 1992 RCAHMW 925012-61
Mm AP Vertical OS 1963 63-178 011-012
Mm List OS 1965 SM91 NE3
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1625 3379-80
Mm AP Oblique RCAHMW 1992 black and white photo 925012-61
Mm Desc Text Rigg, J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists Group C, Hillslope Single Bank Large

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James, T 1989 SM91NE002.jpg
Aerial photograph (digital) James, T 1989 SM91NE003.jpg
Aerial photograph (digital) James, T 1989 SM91NE004.jpg
Aerial photograph (digital) James, T SM91NE007.jpg
Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM71, SM81 & SM91 56594

PRN 3332 **NAME** FENTON

TYPE Burnt Mound ? **PERIOD** Prehistoric

NGR SM98061723 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Letter Benson,DG 1984 DRF
Pm List Cantrill,TC 1911 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.11,p.274,No.144
Mm Record Map Grimes,WF Corrected 6" Undated
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10288-9
Mm List OS 1965 SM91 NE24

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3334 **NAME** GOOD HOOK

TYPE Round Barrow **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SM98711652 **COMMUNITY** Uzmaston and Boulston

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

PE330 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1992 AM107 SAM File
Mm Desc Text CADW 2004 AM107 SAM file,PE330(PEM)
Mm List Griffiths,WE BA Finds,Pemb A-PE-54
Pm Excav Report Grimes,WF 1965 Excavations Annual Report p.19
Pm Mention Grimes,WF 1965 Arch.in Wales No.5,p.4
Pm List MOW 1965 Excavations Annual Report No.82,p.19
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10282-3
Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1993 AP93-5.52 Close up in dull light from ?E,
barrow scarcely visible
Mm Place-name OS 1965 SM91 NE(M4) fieldnames 'Great Tump Park' &
'Little Tump Park',SM987164
Mm List OS 1969 SM91 NE26
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Ex S8,Pr F124,F966
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1472 4346-7
Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.330
Mm Desc Text Wilkinson,JE 1982 DRF Report on cremated material

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 35767 **NAME** FENTON
TYPE Defended Enclosure ? **PERIOD** Iron Age ?
NGR SM9861418230 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

A possible enclosure defined by thin cropmark ditches. K Murphy 2004.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4533 **NAME** STONE PARK
TYPE Standing Stone ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SM97841703 **COMMUNITY** Uzmaston and Boulston
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

A "Stone" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. RPS Trysor, August 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport,Uzmaston Ph Schedule No.69
Mm List DAT Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project -
Pembrokeshire 2003-2004
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10288-9
Mm List Ordnance Survey SM91 NE(M3)
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.1137,p.404
Mm List RCAHM 1976 2c,PE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46853 **NAME** BIG HARE'S HEAD
TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age
NGR SM99101848 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Cropmark

SUMMARY

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 rectangular cropmark is apparent in the inner enclosure, not quite oriented - building? function? NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 25788

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46919 **NAME** GOOD HOOK
TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post Medieval
NGR SM9828716659 **COMMUNITY** Uzmaston and Boulston
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

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 the map was published. The quarry was shown, but no longer labelled, on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps published in 1908.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NW

Pm Map OS 1908 2nd edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 60002 **NAME** FIDDLER'S HALL

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM9768818510 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 26985*

II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed cottage

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 60496 **NAME** NORTHUMBERLAND FARMHOUSE

TYPE Farmhouse **PERIOD** Post Medieval

NGR SM9975118186 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 82855*

II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed farmhouse

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 60510 **NAME** GOOD HOOK
TYPE House **PERIOD** Post Medieval
NGR SM9837116729 **COMMUNITY** Uzmaston and Boulston
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 82963*
EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7613 **NAME** RUDBAXTON RATH; SYMON'S CASTLE; ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL

TYPE Cemetery ?, Chapel ?, Ecclesiastical Enclosure ? **PERIOD** Early Medieval ?

NGR SM98541886 **COMMUNITY** Rudbaxton

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

PE101 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Large iron age hillfort, PRN 3307, re-used in the Middle Ages as Symon's Castle (PRN 3308). It was also the site of a medieval chapelry, PRN 3310. St Leonard's Well (PRN 3311) lay immediately W. The siting of the medieval chapel suggests that burial may have begun in the hillfort ditch during the early medieval period. NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

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.

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3307-8,3310

Ph Desc Text Fenton,R 1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire

Mm Letter Grimes,WF 1964 14-2-64

Pm List Hogg & King, AHA & DJC 1963 Archaeologia Cambrensis
Vol.112,p.90
Pm Mention Jones, F 1996 The Holy Wells of Wales
Pm List King, DJC 1963 Archaeology Journal Vol.119,p.315
Mm Desc Text Ludlow, N 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites
Project, Part 2
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 190-210 10291-2
Mm AP Oblique Musson, CR 1992 RCAHMW 925028-41, 925028-42,
925028-43, SM9818
Mm List OS 1965 SM91 NE1
Mm Desc Text Rees, SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.101
Mm GP TAJ 1987 Colour Slide

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James, T SM91NE011.jpg

AM - 06.11.14 (16:06) - HTML file produced from DAT HER, DAT file
number 514.

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

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record,
supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local
Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part
Crown, 2011).

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**APPENDIX III:
Gazetteer of NMR Sites**

NPRN	PRN	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NGR	Description
11165	17769	Crundale Congregational Chapel	Chapel	Post Medieval	SM97461832	Crundale Congregational Chapel was built in 1837, rebuilt in 1872, rebuilt again in 1882 and modified in 1930. The present chapel, dated 1882, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable entry type.
22001	11323 / 61510	Good Hook	House	Post Medieval	SM98361672	16 th century house. Round lateral chimney. 17 th century stair and roof. Home to the Wogans of Pembrokeshire in the late 17 th Century, derelict in 1984.
40267	17758	Wiston Mill	Corn Mill?	Post Medieval	SM98751889	
91992	46853	Great Hare's Head	Defended Enclosure	Iron Age	SM99081841	Cropmark of an enclosure complex set on south-west facing slopes: the complex centres on an oval ditched enclosure, 42m NW-SE by 34m, set within the southern part of an irregular, curvilinear ditched enclosure, about 170m across, which springs from a c.26m antennae approach leading south-east from the central enclosure: the outer circuit appears to have been obscured/is overlain by the ramifications of the enclosure set immediately to the west (Nprn305247).
96581		The Dingle	House	Post Medieval	SM97281761	Believed to be late 18 th century in origin, much altered. The house was the original home of the Pembrokeshire Corgi, which was first bred in its kennels.
103306	3332	Fenton Burnt Mound	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SM98061723	At the given NGR no evidence for a hearth was seen. The OS report of 1975 could not be substantiated. The location is currently marginal to surrounding agricultural activity and it seems likely that the sort of remains described in 1975 (a scatter of stones) are now overgrown.
110260	10389	Merryborough	Moat; Homestead	Medieval	SM99541710	This moat is located in a valley bottom, a short distance to the west of Merryborough Farm. The monument measures overall 58m square. The inner platform measures approximately 30m square within an inner bank which is now spread up to 6m wide. The inner scarp is, from ground viewing, discontinuous, but has a maximum height of 0.8m, while the outer scarp rises to 1m above the bottom of the surrounding ditch. The ditch is most clear on the west and north where it has a width of up to 4m. These lengths of ditch are wet and characterised by rush growth. The stream which fed the ditch entered it at the south-west corner and left at the north-west corner.

						The outer edge of the ditch is occupied by a counterscarp bank up to 1m high and spread to 6m wide, though in places its outer scarp is indistinct.
114136	14302	Rath Rings	Enclosure?	Unknown	SM98561927	<p>A very strong double curving parallel cropmark in two fields N of Rudbaxton Rath. The rath forms the centre point of a concentric enclosure of massive proportions. The inner of the two is wider and may continue under a hedgebank running WSW. The width of the ditch is about 14m; it is somewhat irregular in its course. Their curving nature appears to argue against the features being natural.</p> <p>Field investigation failed to locate any surface manifestation of the northernmost arc. The line to the S appears to coincide with a well-marked fold in the slope which can be followed W across the lane to fields at SM 984192 where it is occupied by a hedgebank. To the S it is visible across the road in a field at SM 986192 where it fades into marshy ground. The features appear to be natural.</p>
304091		Fenton Enclosure	Enclosure	Iron Age	SM993174	Cropmark enclosure discovered during RCAHMMW aerial reconnaissance on 18th July 2000, probably bivallate (although cropmark incomplete in places), with well defined simple entrance facing south (downhill towards stream). No indication of antenna structure.
305245	3334	Good Hook	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	SM98711652	A barrow, 30m in diameter and 0.5m high, mutilated and spread by excavation in 1965, which produced a cremation within an urn, protected by a small cairn, resting on a quern.
305247	3312	Little Hare's Head	Enclosure	Unknown	SM98791845	A roughly oval enclosure, about 124m NE-SW by 100m, defined by denuded segments of bank & scarps, set on a slight south-west facing promontory: AP mapping shows apparent outworks extending at least 136m to the east, these apparently overlying a cropmark enclosure complex (Nprn91992): a subrectangular/coffin shaped cropmark ditched enclosure, 76m east-west by 36m, lies 40m to the south-west.
305249	3311	St Leonard's Well	Holy Well	Medieval; Post Medieval?	SM98561890	A dry well-chamber, 1.3m high and 1.4m wide externally, set in the outer slope of the north-eastern rampart of Rudbaxton Rath (Nprn305250): well structure shown with vestiges of St Leonard's chapel, c.15m to the west, on OS County series 2nd ed. (Pembroke. XXIII.13 1907); the chapel was mentioned in 1398 and slight ruins

						remained until the m.19th century, when many bones were disinterred.
305250	3307	Rudbaxton Rath; Crundale Rath; The Rath	Hillfort	Iron Age	SM98541886	<p>Rudbaxton Rath is a subcircular banked, ditched and counterscarped enclosure, about 100m north-south by 95m, having a possible north-facing entrance; resting within the western ramparts is an elliptical enclosure, about 50m NNW-SSE by 32m, presently ploughed-down, but depicted on OS County series (Pembroke. XXIII.13 1889), as banked and ditched, with a north-east-facing, causewayed entrance - thought to represent a medieval castle. On the north-east St Leonard's well (Nprn 305249 - associated with chapel) impinges on the main rampart. The site is said to have been involved in the English Revolution and finds of unspecified armour have been noted.</p> <p>Two twisted iron rings, about 20cm in diameter, possibly torcs and an approx. half-sized iron model of a hand, found 'at "the Rath"' about 1865, thought to be Iron Age, or possibly Roman, although the presence of a castle, holy well and chapel should be taken into consideration.</p>
402796		Linear Feature South of New Bridge (Pipeline)	Linear Feature	Unknown	SM99031926	Linear feature running north-west to south-east. Identified as modern pipeline trench.
405235		Track of Pipeline East of Big Rath	Linear Feature	Modern	SM98551947	Duplicate of 405275
405236		Linear Feature South-West of New Bridge	Linear Feature	Post Medieval	SM98931929	Linear feature running between Cartlett Brook & railway. Appears to correspond to field boundary depicted on OS County series Pembroke. XXIII.13 (1889).

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APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Solar Farm Extension, Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest

Site Name:	Crundale Extension
Site Code:	CHWN/14/GEO
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SM 9869 1800
Site Type:	Agricultural land
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	June/July 2014
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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APPENDIX V: Project Specification

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Specification

For a Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey at Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest

**Prepared for:
The Farm Energy Partnership, on behalf of Vogt Solar**

Project No: 2169

Date: 3rd June 2014

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of land to the north of Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest, designed as an initial investigation of potential buried archaeology within the proposed area of development. This area is adjoining, and an extension of, a previous area investigated around Fenton Home Farm (planning ref: 13/0278/PA), for which a desk-based assessment (Wessex 2013) and geophysical survey (Poucher 2013) has already been undertaken. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for the Farm Energy Partnership on behalf of Vogt Solar.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is for a solar power farm (Photovoltaic panels) on land at Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, Haverfordwest (Henceforth – the site) and comprises the construction of PV panels across several fields. A planning application has previously been submitted and approved (planning application no. 13/0278/PA) covering an area of around 52.5ha on land to the south, west and east of Fenton Home Farm. An archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex 2013) and a geophysical survey (Poucher 2013) has already been undertaken across that area as part of the initial planning process. The current work proposes extending the area of the solar power farm to include several fields to the northwest of Fenton Home Farm. Preliminary plans for the proposed extension have been provided by The Farm Energy Partnership on behalf of Vogt Solar. The site is located at SM 9869 1800 (Figure 1).

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (Henceforth – DAT-PS), in its capacity as archaeological planning advisor to Pembrokeshire County Council (Henceforth – PCC), the local planning authority, recommended an initial desk-based assessment and a subsequent archaeological evaluation (comprising in the first instance of a geophysical survey) be undertaken on the main area of the solar power farm to the south, west and east of Fenton Home Farm as part of the initial planning application. This work was undertaken in 2013. It is therefore proposed that a similar sequence of work, comprising in the first instance of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, be undertaken on the current proposed extension to the solar farm.

The purpose of the proposed work is to provide PCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any subsequent activities associated with the development.

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of the Farm Energy Partnership on behalf of Vogt Solar. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the proposed desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The proposed work will be managed by Philip Poucher, the desk-based assessment will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (IfA

2011, and all field-work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2 Site description

The proposed extended area of the development occupies four fields to the northwest of Fenton Home Farm, Crundale, near Haverfordwest (SM 9869 1800), covering an area of at most 18.8ha. The fields are currently in agricultural use, surrounded by hedgerows, with a general slope to the northwest towards Cartlett Brook.

A brief search of the regional Historic Environment Record reveals several Iron Age defended enclosures in this general area, including a possible defended enclosure bordering the northern edge of the proposed site (PRN 35767). There is also the potential for a Roman road running west from a Roman fort at Wiston to cross through this area. Fenton Home Farm itself is recorded as a post medieval mansion site (PRN 17762). These sites highlight the potential for further buried archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study followed by a geophysical survey to help locate and describe archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance.

A report will be produced that will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to allow informed planning decisions to be made that can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. The report will be used to allow a decision to be made on the planning application.

4 Methodology

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A geophysical survey (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at DAT, including listed building records, within 1.5km radius of the central point within the proposed development area.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the RCAHMMW, in Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
7. Place name evidence
8. Internet sourced satellite imagery
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

6 Geophysical Survey (Stage 2)

The area to be surveyed will include all of the development area (see the attached plan, Figure 2).

The site will be located by GPS. All survey points will be located with a total station and plotted onto an O.S. base map.

The on-site survey will be undertaken in a single phase lasting approximately two weeks. This will be followed by report production.

The survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601 Magnetometer. Each survey area will be divided into 20m square grids along a common alignment.

Within each grid, parallel traverses 1m apart will be walked at rapid pace along the same orientation. Instrument readings will be logged at 0.25m intervals, with an average cycle of 4 using an ST1 internal sample trigger. Incomplete survey lines resulting from irregular area boundaries or obstacles will be completed using the "dummy log" key.

Further survey information will be completed on the relevant pro-forma sheet. All data will be downloaded in the field into a laptop computer. The location of the grid corners will be recorded using a total station so that results can be accurately placed onto an OS map.

A composite of each detailed survey area will be created and processed using the software package *Terrasurveyor v.3*. A variety of processing tools will be used to enhance any potential archaeology. The final results will be presented at an appropriate scale tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

DAT will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Investigations that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

DAT will be given access to the site so that they can monitor the progress of the work, they will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

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

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site. Similarly the geophysical survey results will be presented on maps and plans clearly illustrating the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to identify specific potential archaeological features as well as indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the Specification
2. Detailed plans of the site, including a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period
5. Concise non-technical summary of the geophysical survey results
6. Site illustrations, related to Ordnance Datum
7. Written description of the geophysical survey results
8. Statement of local and regional context

9. Impact assessment with mitigation proposals
10. Conclusions as appropriate
11. Bibliography

Copies of the report will be sent to The Farm Energy Partnership, the archaeological advisors (DAT) to the local planning authority, and DAT heritage management division for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (eg Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with an appropriate body on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County or National Museum before work starts. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, geophysical survey data etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8 Resources and timetable

Standards

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

AW is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation and all work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment

The geophysical survey will use a Bartington Grad601 set to standard specifications.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed. It is anticipated that the fieldwork element could take in the region of two weeks.

Insurance

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

Health and safety

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

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.



Figure 1: Site Location, based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. AL 52163A0001) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



Geographical coordinates
 Country: UK
 Address: Fenton Farm Farm, Dunstable, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, AL9 9YF
 Latitude: 51°48'29"N
 Longitude: 0°52'19"W
 Altitude: 30,25 m

Areas:

Fenced area	Fence length
West Field: 55,848 m ²	1,185 m
East Field: 11,620 m ²	1,185 m
Total approx.: 107,690 m²	2,340 m

System

	Number of Panels	Number of inverters	AC Power
West Field:	688	4	2,320 kVA
East Field:	488	4	2,320 kVA
Total:	1076	8	5,440 kVA

Substructure

Number of racks:	1076
Modules per rack:	2x12 (portrait)
Asphalt:	0.07
Rebar #:	20"

Panels:

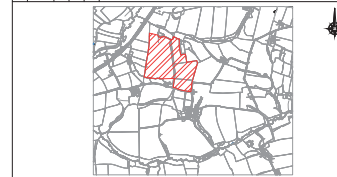
Panel width:	6.65 m
Sub width:	3.50 m

Legend

- Gate
- Fence of the PV Area
- Maintenance road
- Storage (2500 m²)
- Inverter / Transformer Station
- Cable trenches
- Overhead line

Please note that all drawing contents have to be checked by the contractor's own responsibility prior to construction and the Contractor has to be responsible for the correct content. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to check the drawing numbers and make them to be correct. Any change of these drawing numbers during the construction shall be notified to the client.

Rev.	Date	Drawn	Checked	Appr.	Description
1	20 May 14	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	Issued for construction
2	20 May 14	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	Revising of the inverter station layout and amendments due to the increase of the grid capacity to 5,440 kVA
3	20 May 14	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	Linking to the other drawings in the project
4	20 May 14	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	ibvoigt	Design complete



Project Management / Consulting Design

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Drawn	Check	Revision	Page	Drawing Scale
ibvoigt	ibvoigt	01	1	1:750

Project Name: **Crundale East Extension**

Project Location: **Draft Layout**

Issue: **26 May 14**

Revision: **01**

Scale: **1:750**

Project No.: **3400-AP-001-0-B**

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