

**Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment for a Development on part of
Field Adjacent to Treffgarne,
Robeston Wathen, Narberth,
Pembrokeshire, SA67 8EL,
Planning Application: 20/0037/PA
(Pembrokeshire CC)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Mrs G.T. Richards

May 2021



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2021/779
DAT HER Event Record PRN 114896

For: Mrs G.T. Richards

May 2021

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Cover photograph: Looking northwest across part of the proposed development area towards the church and houses around it in Robeston Wathen

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DYDDIAD 20^{ain} Mis Mai 2021 **DATE** 20th May 2021

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114896
Name	LAND ADJACENT TO TREFFGARNE, ROBESTON WATHEN
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN0850915679
Easting	208509
Northing	215679
Summary (English)	In April and May 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed development at SN0850915679 on land adjacent to Treffgarne in Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire for outline planning application 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC). © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Ebrill a Mai 2021, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen bwrdd gan Trysor ar gyfer datblygiad ar dir yn ffinio â Treffgarne, Robeston Wathen, Sir Benfro ar gyfer caniatâd i gais cynllunio 20/0037/PA CS Penfro), cyfeirnod grid SN3588534529. © Trysor 2021
Description	In April and May 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed development at SN0850915679 on land adjacent to Treffgarne in Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire for outline planning application 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC). © Trysor 2021
Sources	<i>Trysor, 2021, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Development on part of Field Adjacent to Treffgarne, Robeston Wathen, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8EL, Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC)</i>
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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from a proposed residential development at SN0850915679, on land adjacent to Treffgarne, Roboston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, planning application 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC).
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken on 29th March 2021 by Trysor to examine the development site and its surroundings.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 500 metres in radius, focused on SN0850915679. Information gathered was used to assess the potential for buried archaeology within the development area.
- 1.4 The impact on the designated historic assets within 1 kilometre was also assessed.
- 1.5 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the 500-metre radius of the development. A single Scheduled Monument, Bush Inn Camp, PE182, is found within a 1-kilometre radius. There would be no impacts on this Scheduled Monument which is not intervisible with the development site.
- 1.7 There are three Listed Buildings within the 1-kilometre radius of the development. Two of these had no intervisibility with the proposed development site and would not be affected, but the third listed building, the parish church (ID Number 2, Listed Building 6092), would experience a Low, Negative indirect impact on its setting but with no impact on its significance.
- 1.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within a 1-kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.9 There is no recorded archaeology within the proposed development area. However, it is clear that Roboston Wathen has been a focus of activity and settlement since prehistoric times. Excavations undertaken in advance of the construction of the A40 bypass just to the south of the village identified archaeological features and artefacts which dated from the Mesolithic period through to the Early Medieval period (including ID numbers 27, 28, 29 and 30). The remains of a fossilised open field system lie just to the west of the development (ID Number 31) and the location of the medieval church lies just to the north (ID Number 2, Listed Building 6092). These indicate there is potential for buried archaeology in the adjacent landscapes.

- 1.10 The site visit undertaken by Trysor identified a possible linear feature in the northern part of the proposed development area and a sherd of possible medieval/early post medieval pottery was picked up from the surface of the field, see Plates 13 and 14 in Appendix B. These taken together with the proximity of archaeological features of all periods in the wider landscape, suggest that the proposed development site has an archaeological potential.
- 1.11 The level of archaeological potential within the development area is at least moderate and further archaeological investigation may be deemed necessary to further assess this potential in advance of development, such as geophysical survey and potentially archaeological evaluation.
- 1.12 No mitigation is suggested for the Low Negative impact on the setting of the church. It does not alter the significance of the church, nor does it interfere with key views of the church.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Aaron Mills of 17. Bloomfield Gardens, Redstone Road, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Wales. SA67 7EZ, on behalf of his client Mrs G.T. Richards, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, for outline planning permission for a proposed development on part of field adjacent to Treffgarne, Robeston Wathen, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8EL planning application 20/0037/PA, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020), see Appendix D. The WSI approved by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

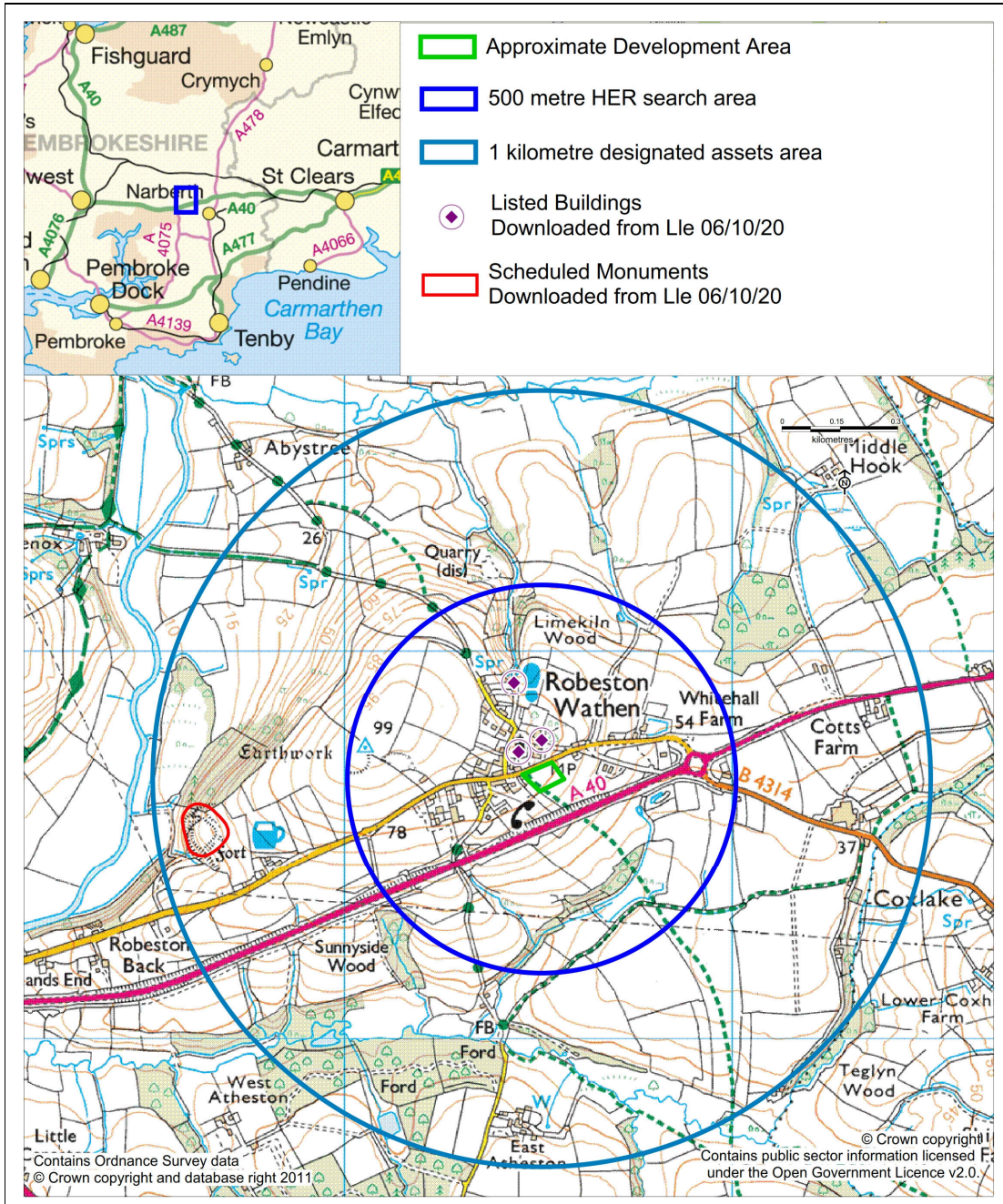


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 500 metre radius assessment area and 1-kilometre designated asset assessment area

4. The development

4.1 The development at SN0850915679 will consist of the construction of eight two storey, dwellings with parking, access road and associated infrastructure. The development would occupy part of a field to the south side of the B4314 and to the east of an existing house called Treffgarne. It lies within an area identified for housing allocation in the current Local Development Plan, HSG/113/LDP/01.

5. Methodology

5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 500-metre radius circle centred on SN0850915679. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation, see Appendix D and Figure 1.

5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts as well as archaeological potential. Historic assets have been given a project ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix A.

5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 500-metre radius assessment area.

5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps.

5.5 A field visit was made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area 29th March 2021. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.

5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2017, 2018 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit available online dating to 1969 and 2013. LiDAR data of 2 metre resolution was available for the assessment area.

5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.

5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.

- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 500 metre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.
- 5.12 The intervisibility, either direct or indirect, of the proposed development with designated historic assets within 500 metres to 1 kilometre of the proposed development was assessed using ground observations, Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and aerial photographs. This assessment was undertaken following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017). There is one Scheduled Monument within this zone from the proposed development, which is Bush Inn Camp (PE182). It was assessed that there would be no impact on the setting of this scheduled monument or any impact on its significance as the monument is not intervisible with the proposed development and views of the monument would not be affected in any way.

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

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

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The development site is centred on SN0850915679 and located in a pasture field at the eastern side of Robeston Wathen village. It is situated on a moderate southeast-facing slope at around 75 metres above sea level and overlooks the valley of a minor tributary stream of the Eastern Cleddau to the southeast. In modern times the Robeston Wathen bypass of the A40 road has been constructed to the south of the village and now forms the southern boundary of the field within which the proposed development plot lies. The northern boundary of the field adjoins the B4314 road which runs through the village.
- 6.1.1 The development area lies within the northwest part of the field in an area defined in the Local Development Plan for housing allocation. The southern boundary is defined by this allocation part way down the field. The eastern boundary is within the field, the northern boundary is a bank alongside the B4314 road, and the western boundary is a hedge on a low bank which appears to be part of the fossilisation of an open field system (ID Number 31).
- 6.2 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician Period dating to between 444 million and 449 million years ago. These include mudstones of Slade and Redhill Formation which were deposited in a deep-sea environment.
- 6.3 The soils here are categorised as *freely draining acid loamy soils* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2021). Soils of this type are of low fertility and characteristic of neutral and acid pastures and deciduous woodland, covering almost 25% of the Welsh countryside.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Early Prehistory: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic (100,000-2200BC)

7.1.1 There are no recorded archaeological sites from early prehistoric times recorded within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site. A small number of flint artefacts have been found in the wider district which dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Between 2005 and 2007, for example, seven flint artefacts were found during a watching brief near Croft Farm, Llawhaden which included Mesolithic flint flakes and a distinctive Neolithic arrowhead. These were found in the ploughsoil and interpreted as evidence that the hills surrounding the Eastern Cleddau valley were frequented by Mesolithic and Neolithic people (Cotswold Archaeology, 2014, 2). More flint artefacts were found during work on the A40 Robeston Wathen bypass, when over 300 worked flint artefacts were found along the section of road between Robeston Wathen and Canaston Bridge. These were dated to the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic, including a concentration of flints near Canaston Bridge which were thought to represent a flint processing site (DAT PRN 98578), where early hunters camped and prepared flint tools in the shelter of the Eastern Cleddau valley (DAT, 2009, 1).

7.2 Late Prehistory: Bronze Age & Iron Age (2200BC to AD43) & Roman (AD43to AD410).

7.2.1 There is significant evidence of later prehistoric evidence in the Robeston Wathen area.

7.2.2 The construction of the A40 bypass revealed evidence of Bronze Age activity near Woodford Lane, to the south of the village. Here a Bronze Age burnt mound was uncovered (ID number 27, DAT PRN 98577). Burnt mounds are typically Bronze Age in date and consist of large heaps of charcoal and heated stones. They are interpreted as hearths or cooking sites and the presence of this example indicates that there must have been a settled Bronze Age community in the vicinity. The Woodford Lane example was radiocarbon dated and this showed that the burnt mound had at least four phases of activity between 1440BC-1260BC to 1210BC-940BC, dating it to the later Bronze Age.

7.2.3 There are two important late prehistoric monuments close to the village of Robeston Wathen. The Iron Age Defended Enclosure at Sunnyside (ID number 1) is situated on the summit of the hill just to the west of the village, within the 500-metre assessment area. This fort has had its western side levelled at some time in the distant past and only partially survives above ground. Just over 300 metres to the west-southwest of Sunnyside, outside the assessment area, is another Iron Age Defended Enclosure, the well-preserved and scheduled Bush Inn Camp (PE182), which occupies a natural promontory overlooking the Eastern Cleddau river. It is not known if the two camps were in use at the same time but defended enclosures of this type would have been occupied during the Iron Age (c. 700 BC - AD 43). Their design reflects

the fact that the period was dominated by a tribal society in which competition for land and resources led to tribal or clan-based conflict. They may well have been occupied by clan leaders, but it is also possible that the local population would seek the protection of such defended sites during times of conflict. Their presence in the local landscape points to the area being well-settled and farmed during the Iron Age, with the higher ground likely to have been used for upland grazing of stock. The larger hillforts of the Iron Age were put out of use after the Roman conquest of Britain in AD43. There is evidence that smaller forts and defended enclosures continued in use as farmsteads or enclosures into the Roman period (AD43-AD410). There is no evidence at present to suggest this occurred at either Sunnyhill or Bush Inn Camp.

7.2.4 During archaeological work carried out in advance of the construction of the A40 bypass at Robeston Wathen, a beehive quern stone was found near Woodford Lane (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009a, p.98-101). This was thought to be of Iron Age or Romano-British type and is evidence of the growing and processing of grain crops in the area in late prehistory or Roman times.

7.3 Early Medieval & Medieval (AD410 to AD1536)

7.3.1 There is little archaeological evidence of Early Medieval activity in the 500-metre assessment area, though it is likely that the district continued to be settled and farmed after the end of the Roman administration in AD410. At present there is a sole site of Early Medieval date recorded within the area, which is a linear pit (ID number 28) found alongside the Bronze Age Burnt Mound at Woodford Lane (ID number 27) during work in advance of the A40 bypass. This narrow pit was 2.6 metres long and filled with charcoal and capped with flat stones. Radiocarbon dating provided dates between AD430 to AD620, placing the activity close to the start of the Early Medieval period (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009a, p.17). A second site of possible Early Medieval date, which lies outside the 500-metre assessment area, was also discovered during preparatory work on the A40 bypass at Robeston Wathen and consisted of several patches of burnt soil and some pieces of iron smelting slag from a bloomery furnace. Although it was not possible to obtain samples for radiocarbon dating, the type of slag found was consistent with the iron smelting processes during Roman and Early Medieval times (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009a, p.102-106). These two sites are evidence that an organised community was present in the area in the Early Medieval period and possibly in the Roman period too.

7.3.2 At the opening of the Medieval period Robeston Wathen was a manor in the medieval *cwmwd* or commote of Arberth (Narberth), within the *cantref* or hundred of Penfro. It is thought that the medieval commotes may have had origins in the Early Medieval period and there is evidence that Arberth had been an important centre of power in pre-Norman times. By the beginning of the 12th century the Normans had taken

control of most of the hundred of Penfro, probably including Arberth. A Norman castle was established at Narberth before AD1116 and the Lordship of Narberth grew into an important demesne lordship within the Marcher lordship of Pembroke. In 1247, the Lordship of Narberth passed to Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, who held the lordship from the Crown until his death in 1282.

7.3.3 His lordship included the former commote of Arberth, which included the vill of Robeston Wathen. This medieval vill was probably a planted settlement of Anglo-Norman settlers which would have farmed the surrounding land jointly under an open field system in which individual members of the community would farm long plough strips intermixed with those of other members of the community. The fossilised outline of parts of this open field system can be seen in the local landscape today (ID number 31). Outside the plough lands of the township's open field would have been unenclosed pasture lands grazed by the community's stock animals.

7.3.4 Despite its historic link with Narberth, the vill at Robeston Wathen, including its high church tower were never intervisible with Narberth town and castle. Interestingly, in 1849 Samuel Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary of Wales provided the following description of the church, which implies a potentially important association with Llawhaden, to the northwest;

"The village is seated on an eminence, and, with the tower of its church rising above the thick foliage of the adjacent wood, forms a highly picturesque object, as seen from a distance... From the churchyard is obtained a beautiful view of the opposite hill, crowned with the magnificent ruins of Lawhaden Castle, apparently on the brink of a richly-wooded precipice, overhanging the river Cleddy, which flows at its base, and on the margin of which is seen the church of Lawhaden, in a sequestered spot."

7.3.5 During the following centuries the Crown granted control of the Lordship of Narberth to various parties until the Act of Union between England and Wales in 1536, at the behest of Henry VIII, brought an end to the Marcher lordship. Narberth Castle became the administrative centre of the new Hundred of Narberth, within which the manor of Robeston Wathen was included.

7.4 Post Medieval & Modern (1536 to present day)

7.4.1 The recorded post-medieval archaeology of the area around the proposed development site consists mainly of features associated with the development of settlement, agriculture and communications routes from the mid 16th century onwards.

7.4.2 The Tudor period saw many former manors and lordships sold into private hands by the Crown. This was also the opening of the Post

Medieval period, during which social, economic and agricultural changes saw medieval practices such as the farming of communal open fields come to an end as the plough strips were amalgamated into larger parcels of land and added to private farmsteads and estates held by individuals.

- 7.4.3 In 1601, George Barlow of the Slebech estate purchased lands within the Hundred of Narberth which included the manor of Robeston Wathen. The Prince of Wales, the future Charles I, also had land interests in the Hundred of Narberth. A dispute arose between the Prince and Barlow which led Barlow to purchase the whole Hundred within a few years. In 1609 a survey of the Crown lordship of Narberth was undertaken which shows that most of the farmland within the lordship was already enclosed land, though the open field of the vill at Robeston Wathen had only recently been enclosed (Howells, 1971).
- 7.4.4 As a manor within the Lordship of Narberth, it is likely that there would have been manor house or chief residence associated with the medieval vill. There is little evidence of any such residence, but it may have existed on the same site as the present mansion of Robeston House (ID number 22), to the northeast of the parish church. Little is known of the early history of Robeston House, though a residence of the name is mentioned in pre-19th century documents and was associated with various families. The present mansion is known to have been built around 1815, (Nicholas, 1872) replacing or extending an earlier property shown on the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing. From 1977 the house was used as a hotel but reverted to a private dwelling in 1996 and has recently been refurbished as a private residence. The stable block and outbuildings of Robeston House (ID number 25) stood to the south of the mansion, but these have been lost and replaced by modern housing.
- 7.4.5 The village of Robeston Wathen as it exists today is a wholly Post Medieval settlement. The few archaeological interventions that have taken place in the village have not recorded medieval archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009b, Trysor, 2013, Trysor, forthcoming). Its form and development can be traced on historical maps. The earliest Ordnance Survey map dates to 1809 and shows that Robeston Wathen was already well-developed, with the parish church standing within a triangular parcel at the heart of the village. Robeston House stood to the northeast of the church and to the west were a line of houses along Church Street. More housing was focused on the crossroads where Church Street joined the main road from the north and Woodford Lane joined it from the south.
- 7.4.6 The main road, which runs east to west through the village, is likely to have been in existence since medieval times, but by the late 18th century it had been improved as a part of the turnpike road network under the auspices of the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The turnpike roads

from Whitland and Narberth met just to the east of the village on their way to Haverfordwest. A milestone marking the distances 8 miles to Haverfordwest and 1 mile to Narberth (ID number 12) formerly stood at the entrance to the village, opposite the proposed development site. There was also a turnpike tollgate (ID number 20) within the village. This tollgate was attacked and destroyed on March 6th, 1843, during the height of the widespread protests known as the Rebecca Riots (1839-44), when the rural population demanded the end of the oppressive tolls charged to use the turnpike roads. A later toll gate is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (ID Number 9) to the west.

7.4.7 The village also has a former National School building (ID number 10), which was built as a church school in 1872 but closed a century later. The building is now used as the village hall. Other buildings of note include the former Wheelwrights Workshop (ID number 11), Blacksmiths Workshop (ID number 6) and Carpenters Workshop (ID number 7) which collectively serve as reminders of village life in the 19th century when a settlement such as Robeston Wathen was occupied by a range of skilled tradesmen and artisans who could serve the needs of the local population.

7.4.8 Some industrial remains are also recorded within the assessment area. To the northwest of the village at Sunnyside is a modest quarry (ID number 4), long disused, which would have provided building stone for the community before the 20th century. To the north of the village is Limekiln Woods, where the now overgrown remains of a limestone quarry are hidden and the site of a 19th century lime kiln (ID number 3). Limestone would have been burned at this kiln to provide lime fertiliser to improve the land on local farms and also for use as lime for mortar and limewash to paint local buildings internally and externally. Also within the woods is Rock Well, a rare example of a village well and washing place (ID number 23) and one of two natural springs which served the village before mains water was available.



Figure 2: The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1809 (Tenby Sheet) shows that the proposed development site would be located just outside the extent of the village as it existed. The proposed development site is outlined in red.

8. Historical & Archaeological Overview of the Development Site

- 8.1 The field within which the development would take place is first shown in detail on the Robeston Wathen parish tithe map of 1845, see Figure 4. At that time it was a 4 acre meadow which was one of three neighbouring fields recorded as church glebe land, amounting to 12 acres in total, held by the Rev. William Lloyd and rented to one Daniel Rowlands. Lloyd was the rector of Robeston Wathen at the time. These fields were later amalgamated into a much larger field which was cut in half by the construction of the Robeston Wathen bypass in 2009.
- 8.2 There is no map or documentary evidence to suggest that any buildings have previously stood within the proposed development site.
- 8.3 There is no recorded archaeological evidence within the proposed development site, although it should be noted that an undated pit and a linear feature (ID numbers 29 & 30) were recorded to the south in 2009, in advance of the construction of the A40 bypass.
- 8.4 During the field visit, it was noted that there is a slight linear feature running east-northeast to west-southwest across the northern side of the field, a few metres inside the entrance gate off the B4314. This feature is visible on LiDAR imagery. LiDAR also appears to show a linear feature running across the field from the north-northeast to south-southwest which may clip the eastern corner of the proposed development area. The origins of both of these linear features are not known but their presence, as well as the evidence of features ID numbers 29 & 30 suggest that there may be some archaeological potential of the development site.
- 8.4.1 During the field visit, a small sherd of abraded pottery was picked up from the surface of the development site which has the appearance of a piece of medieval or early post-medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware, see Plates 13 and 14 in Appendix B.



Figure 3: The Ordnance Survey First Series map of 1819 (Sheet 40) with the position of the proposed development site outlined in red.

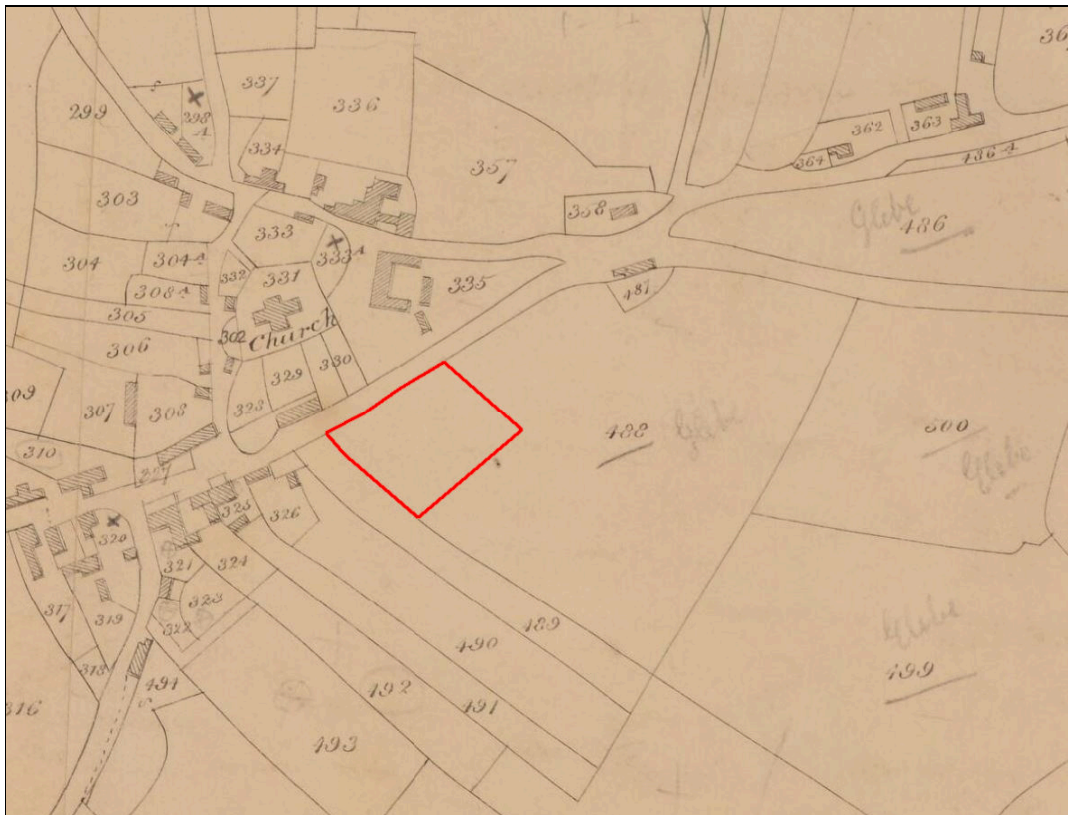


Figure 4: The Robeston Wathen parish tithe map of 1845 with the approximate area of the proposed development site outlined in red within parcel 488.

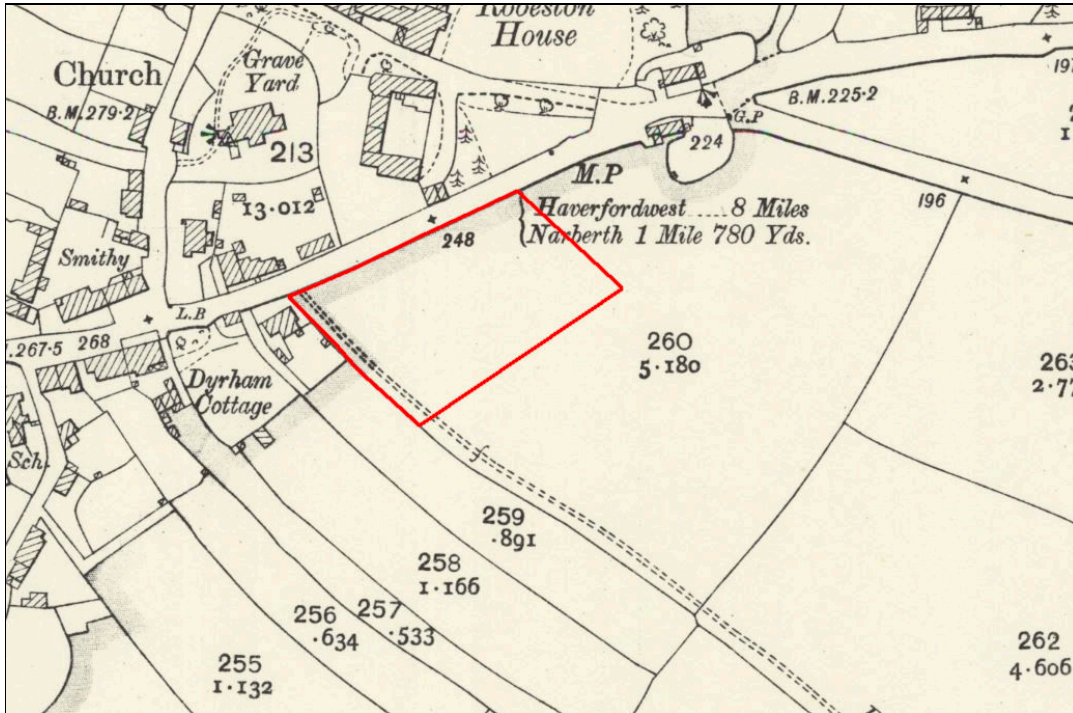


Figure 5: The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map of 1907 with the approximate area of the proposed development site outlined in red. Note the now lost outbuildings of Robeston House to the north of the site.

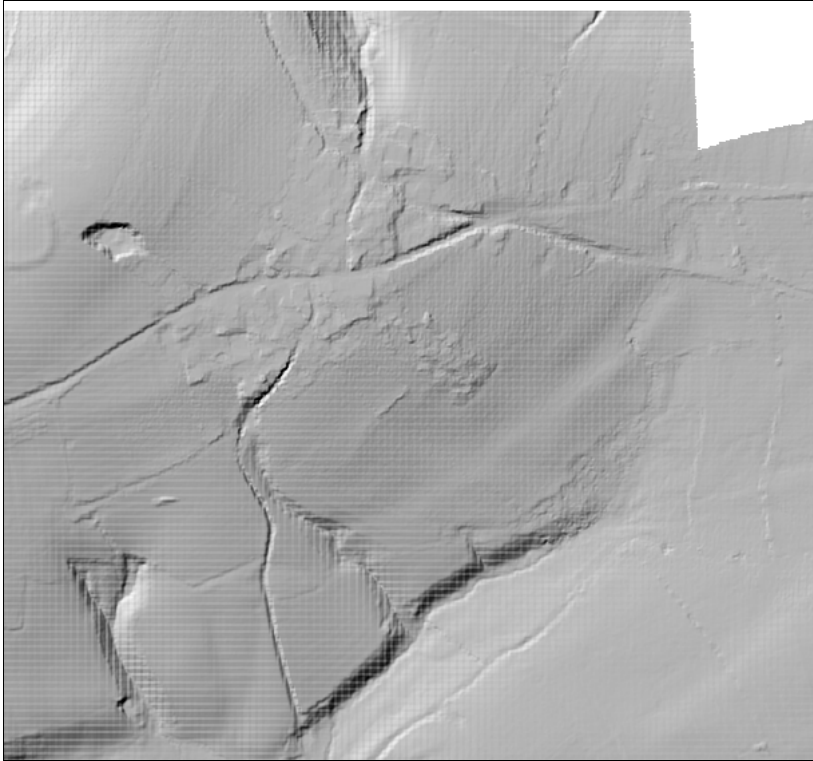


Figure 6: A LiDAR image (2m resolution) of the Robeston Wathen Area. The line of the B4314 road can be seen crossing east to west above the centre of the image. Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and database right.

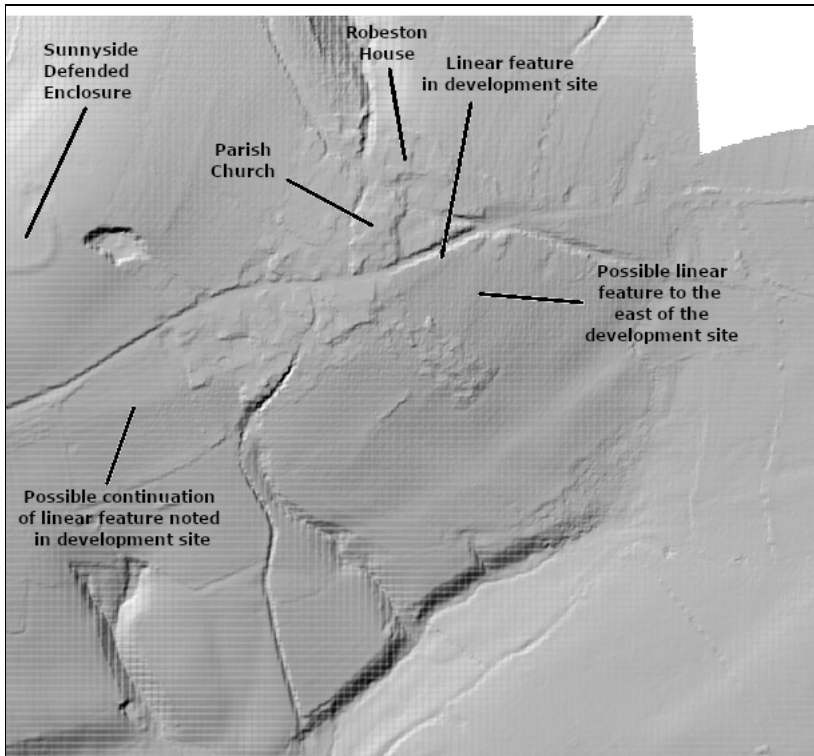


Figure 7: A LiDAR image (2m resolution) of the Robeston Wathen Area with key features marked. Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and database right.

9. Data Collation

9.1 The HER enquiry for the 500-metre radius assessment area yielded 38 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons. A further record was supplied in a pdf gazetteer only.

9.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 500-metre radius assessment area contained 31 records for historic assets.

9.2.1 Thirteen records were removed from the HER dataset. These were

- Seven records for Events on which no impact could be assessed.
- Three duplicate records for Listed Buildings
- Two records for place-names only with no known historic asset
- One record for which the location of the historic asset is not known.

9.2.2 Five new records were created, one for a field system and four for features recorded during excavations along the line of the A40 Bypass.

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) categories for Wales i.e. International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 8 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Within the 31 records in the 500-metre assessment area there were three Listed Buildings but no Scheduled Monuments or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. No other historic assets were assessed as being of National importance. Two other historic assets were assessed as being Regionally important. These were the Iron Age Defended Enclosure at Sunnyside (ID Number 1) and the now lost turnpike toll gate which formerly stood in the village and was associated with the Rebecca Riots in the 1840s (ID Number 20).

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance	Status of Historic Asset
2	ROBESTON WATHEN PARISH CHURCH;ST AIDAN'S?	CHURCH	Nationally Important	Listed Building
22	ROBESTON HOUSE	HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
23	ROCK WELL	WELL	Nationally Important	Listed Building
1	SUNNYSIDE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Regionally Important	
9	ROBESTON WATHEN	TOLL GATE	Regionally Important	
3	LIME KILN WOOD	LIME KILN	Locally Important	
5	ROBESTON WATHEN	SETTLEMENT	Locally Important	
6	ROBESTON WATHEN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Locally Important	
7	BRYN HELEN	CARPENTERS WORKSHOP	Locally Important	
10	ROBESTON WATHEN NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Locally Important	
11	WEST END	WHEELWRIGHTS WORKSHOP	Locally Important	
12	ROBESTON WATHEN	MILESTONE	Locally Important	
14	OLD HAYES	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
19	LOWER GATE HOUSE	COTTAGE;LODGE	Locally Important	
21	SUNNYSIDE	DWELLING	Locally	

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

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			Important	
24	ROBESTON WATHEN	WAR MEMORIAL	Locally Important	
25	ROBESTON FARM	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
27	WOODFORD LANE	BURNT MOUND	Locally Important	
28	WOODFORD LANE	PIT	Locally Important	
29	PARRYS LAND	PIT	Locally Important	
30	PARRYS LAND	DITCH	Locally Important	
31	ROBESTON WATHEN	FIELD SYSTEM	Locally Important	
4	QUARRY HILL	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
8	WOODFORD LANE	WELL	Minor Importance	
13	ROBESTON WATHEN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
15	ROBESTON WATHEN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
16	WHITEHALL FARM	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
17	ROBESTON WATHEN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
18	LITTLE WHITEHALL	GARDEN	Minor Importance	
20		TOLL GATE;TOLL HOUSE	Minor Importance	
26	THE COURT	FARMSTEAD	Minor Importance	

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets within the 500 metre assessment area

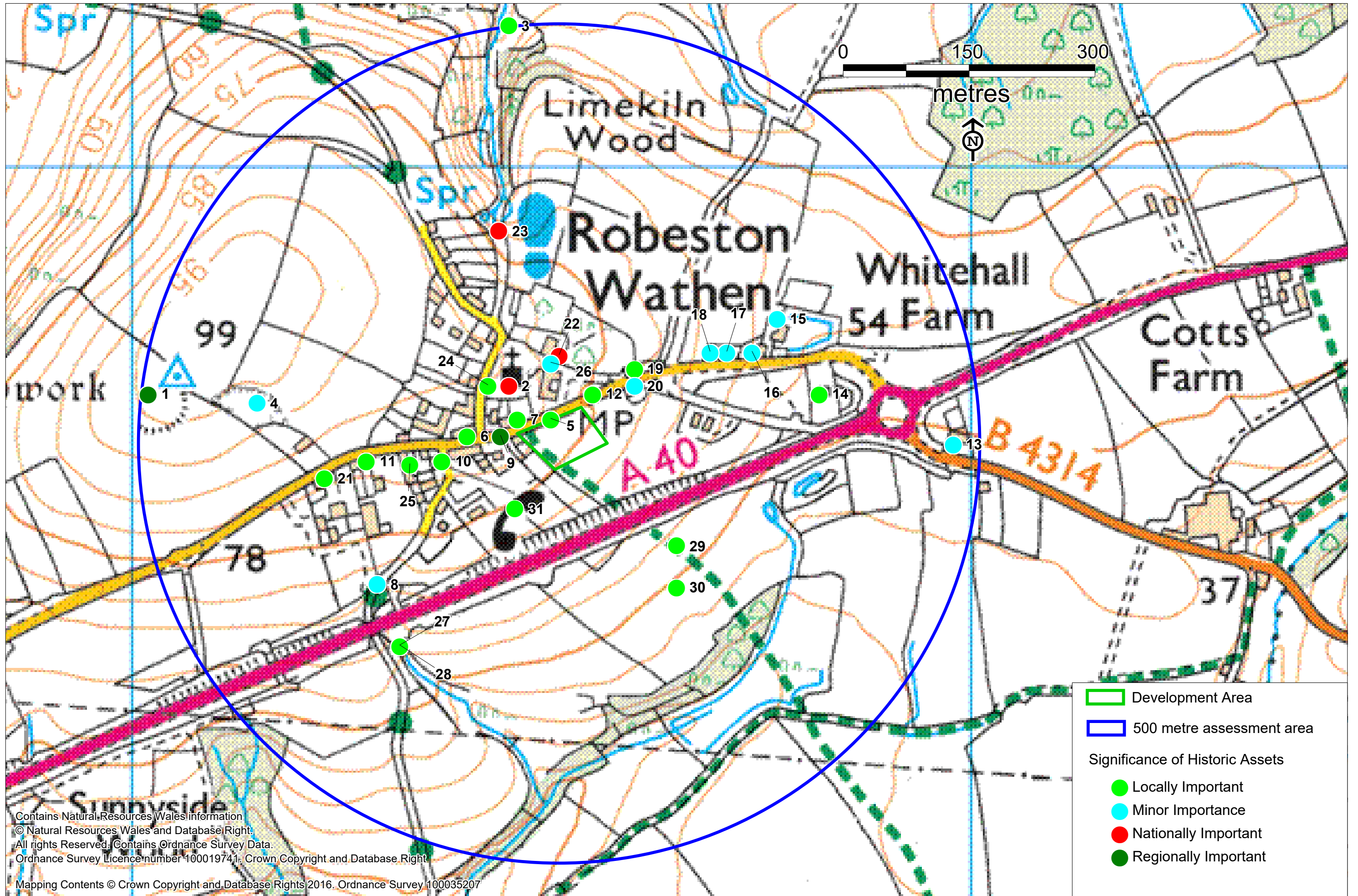


Figure 8: The 500 metre assessment area showing the significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 9.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
5	ROBESTON WATHEN	SETTLEMENT	Very Low	Very Low	None	None
2	ROBESTON WATHEN PARISH CHURCH; ST AIDAN'S?	CHURCH	None	Low	Low	None
27	WOODFORD LANE	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None	None
28	WOODFORD LANE	PIT	None	None	None	None
29	PARRYS LAND	PIT	None	None	None	None
30	PARRYS LAND	DITCH	None	None	None	None
31	ROBESTON WATHEN	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
1	SUNNYSIDE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
3	LIME KILN WOOD	LIME KILN	None	None	None	None
4	QUARRY HILL	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
6	ROBESTON WATHEN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None	None	None	None
7	BRYN HELEN	CARPENTERS WORKSHOP	None	None	None	None
8	WOODFORD LANE	WELL	None	None	None	None
9	ROBESTON WATHEN	TOLL GATE	None	None	None	None
10	ROBESTON WATHEN NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	None	None	None	None
11	WEST END	WHEELWRIGHTS WORKSHOP	None	None	None	None
12	ROBESTON WATHEN	MILESTONE	None	None	None	None
13	ROBESTON	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
	WATHEN					
14	OLD HAYES	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
15	ROBESTON WATHEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
16	WHITEHALL FARM	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
17	ROBESTON WATHEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
18	LITTLE WHITEHALL	GARDEN	None	None	None	None
19	LOWER GATE HOUSE	COTTAGE; LODGE	None	None	None	None
20		TOLL GATE; TOLL HOUSE	None	None	None	None
21	SUNNYSIDE	DWELLING	None	None	None	None
22	ROBESTON HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
23	ROCK WELL	WELL	None	None	None	None
24	ROBESTON WATHEN	WAR MEMORIAL	None	None	None	None
25	ROBESTON FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
26	THE COURT	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None

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

11.2 As Table 2 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development.

11.2.1 Twenty nine historic assets would be unaffected.

11.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 500 metres of the proposed development area. A single Scheduled Monument falls within a 1-kilometre radius of the proposed development area. There would be no impact on this historic asset as rising ground between it and the development area leads to no intervisibility.

11.4 There are three Listed Buildings within a 500-metre radius of the development. Only one, the parish church (Listed Building number 6092; ID number 2) would be intervisible with the development.

- **Listed Building 6092 – Robeston Wathen Church** stands 60 metres to the north-northwest of the proposed development site, in an elevated position. The church is best appreciated from within the churchyard which surrounds it and views from the adjacent parts of the village are partial at best, due to other buildings, hedges and trees within the area. A partial view of the church would be visible from the

proposed entrance into the development site and the houses in the northern part of the development would be visible from the church, though would not impact on views of the church. The development would, therefore, have a Low, negative impact on the setting of the parish church but no impact on its significance. It would not represent a significant adverse impact.

- 11.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500 metres of the development.
- 11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within 500 metres of the development.
- 11.7 The development area does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape.
- 11.8 The development would be within the ROBESTON WATHEN LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46205), see Figure 10, described as;

Robeston Wathen is a small, well-defined lowland aspect area (5.435 sq km), representing the village of Robeston Wathen and its medieval open field system. It is a landscape of medium-sized, fairly regular enclosures co-axial on, and crossed by, the A40 trunk road. Those enclosures around the village of Robeston Wathen, have demonstrable origins as medieval strip fields, while field morphology in the remainder of the area suggests similar origins. Stands of deciduous trees, particularly in the valleys, lend the area a wooded aspect. The village of Robeston Wathen has medieval origins around a listed, landmark medieval parish church. However, development is largely 19th-20th century but it does include a listed, 18th century gentry house. The A40 formerly ran through the heart of the village, but now runs just to the south, following the construction of a new bypass during the second decade of the 21st century. The area also includes the northern outskirts of the town of Narberth and its 20th century roadside ribbon development, some 20th century infrastructure, a sports fields and a caravan park. There is some further, dispersed settlement, confined to a few large informal farms, and scattered 19th-C20th century roadside development. Recorded archaeology comprises possible bronze age standing stones, iron age defended enclosures, one of which is scheduled, the medieval church, post-medieval buildings, and disused quarries and limekilns. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: iron age forts, post-medieval buildings.

- 11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Moderate, the justification for this is: *The moderate value assigned to this area reflects its character as a well-preserved but by no means unique post-medieval fieldscape and associated nucleated settlement offering some potential*

for further research, particularly with regard to the prehistoric landscape. The development will not remove any defining features.

- 11.9 There are no Conservation Areas within 500 metres of the development area.
- 11.10 Although there is currently no recorded archaeology within the proposed development site, during the field visit it was noted that there is a slight linear feature running east-northeast to west-southwest across the northern side of the field, approximately 20 metres southwest of the entrance gate off the B4314. This feature is visible on LiDAR imagery, see Figures 6 and 7. LiDAR also appears to show a linear feature running across the field from the north-northeast to south-southwest which may clip the eastern corner of the proposed development area. The origins of both of these linear features are not known but their presence, as well as the evidence of features ID numbers 29 & 30 suggest that there may be some archaeological potential of the development site.
- 11.11 The field boundaries surrounding the development area are earth banks of post medieval date. There will be some impact on the northern boundary bank of the development site, where a new entrance would be opened onto the B4314. This boundary has already been modified by activity associated with the building and maintenance of the road in post medieval and modern times and the impact on it would not be significant.
- 11.12 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The site lies in a field shown as an unnamed meadow on the parish tithe map.

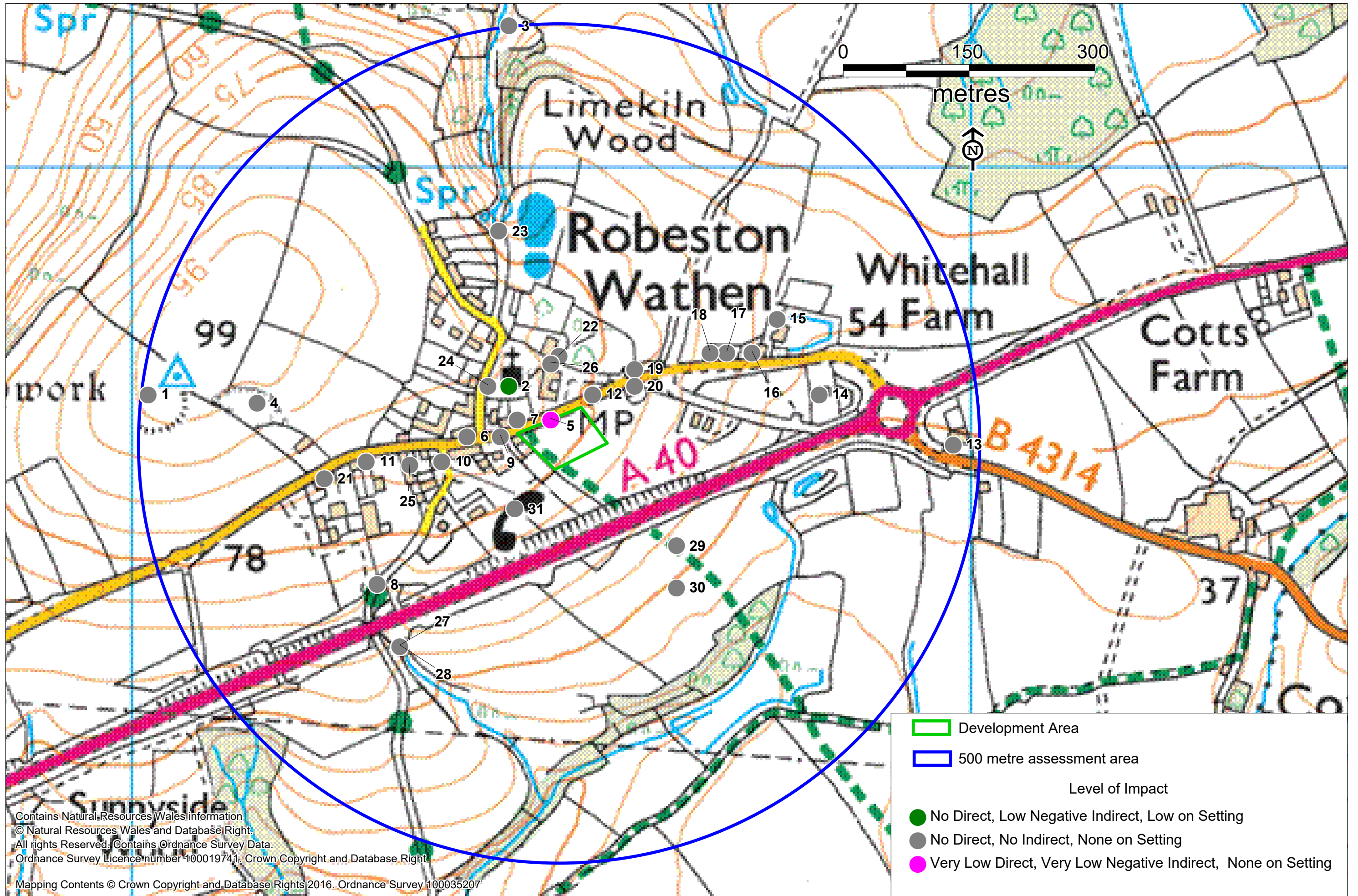
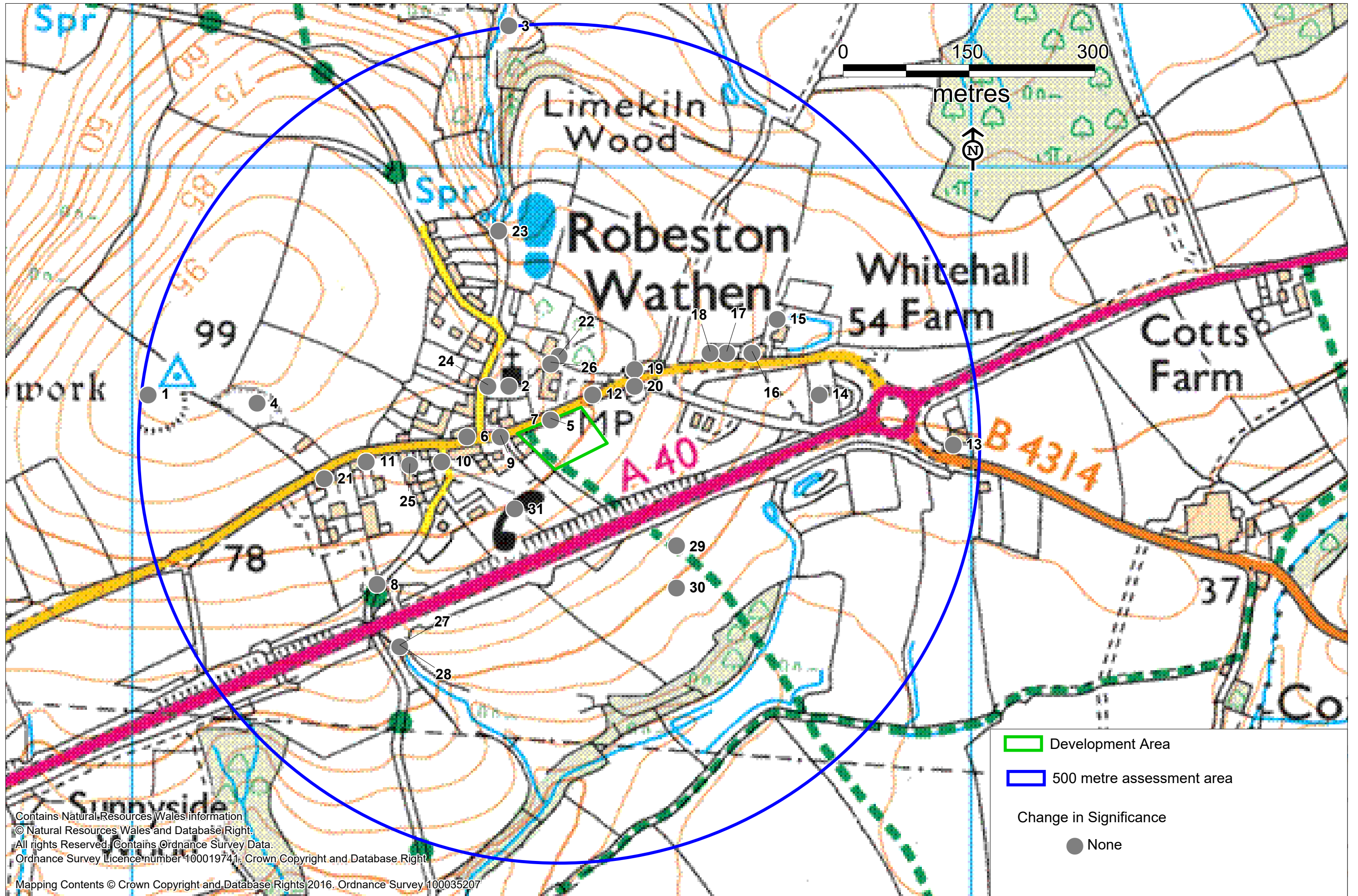


Figure 9: The 500 metre assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number



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Figure 10: The 500 metre assessment area showing the change in significance on historic assets, labelled with project ID number

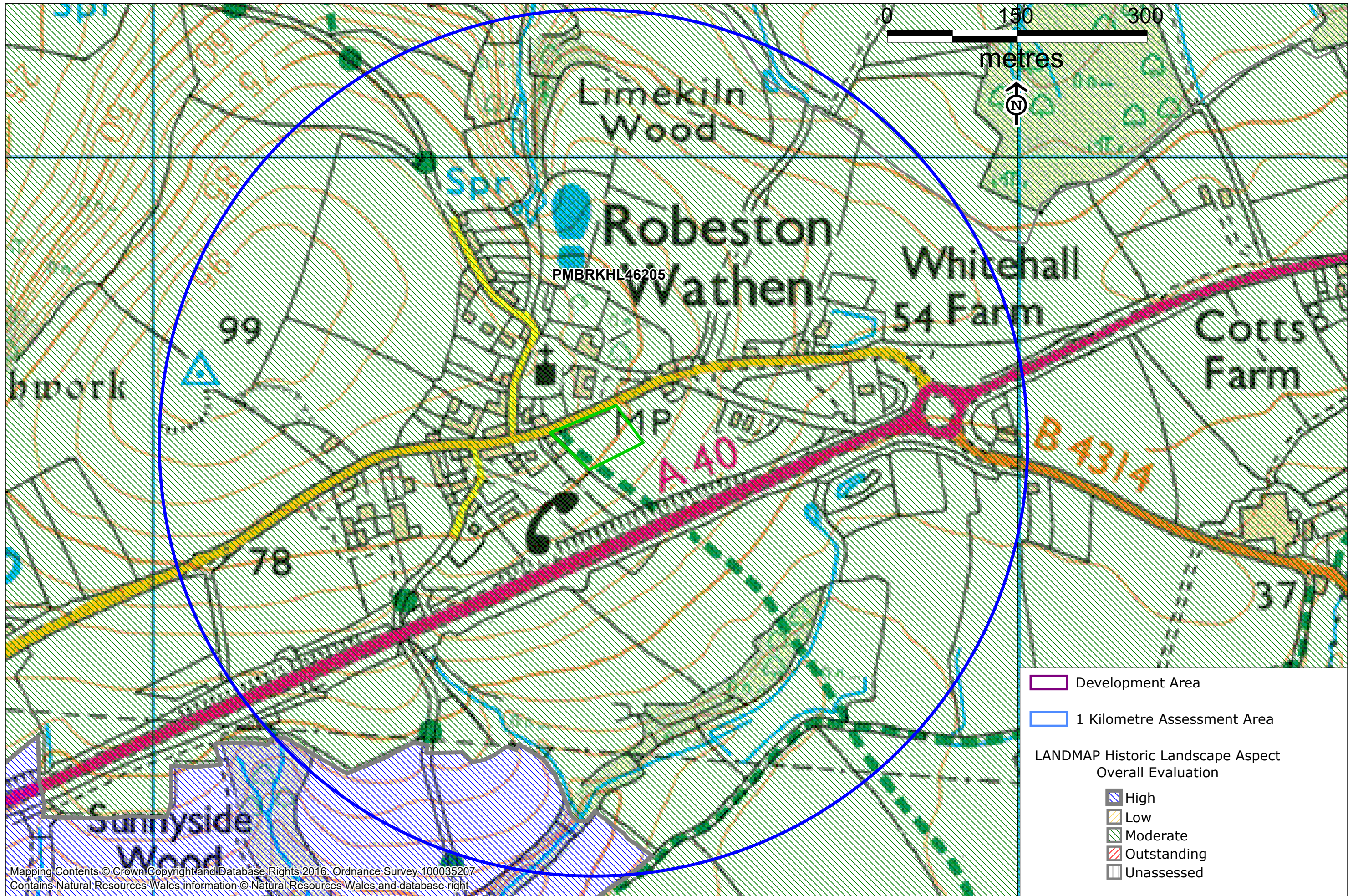


Figure 11: The 500 metre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 The assessment had identified that there is 1 Scheduled Monument within a 1-kilometre radius of the proposed development, the Bush Inn Camp (PE182). The development would have no impact on the setting or significance of this monument.
- 12.2 There are 3 Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the proposed development site. Of these, two would experience no impacts, but one Listed Building, Robeston Wathen parish church (Listed Building Number 6092), would experience a Low, Negative indirect impact on its setting but no impact on its significance.
- 12.3 There is no recorded archaeology within the proposed development area. However, it is clear that Robeston Wathen has been a focus of activity and settlement since prehistoric times. Excavations undertaken in advance of the construction of the A40 bypass to the south of the village identified archaeological features and artefacts which dated from the Mesolithic period through to the Early Medieval period, indicating a high level of archaeological potential in the landscape.
- 12.3.1 The site visit undertaken by Trysor identified a possible linear feature in the northern part of the proposed development area and a sherd of possible medieval/early post medieval pottery was picked up from the surface of the field. These features suggest that the proposed development site has a moderate archaeological potential.
- 12.4 In view of the moderate level of archaeological potential within the development area further archaeological investigation may be deemed necessary in advance of development, such as geophysical survey and potentially archaeological evaluation.

13. Reporting

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

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, Tenby Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 1" to 1-mile First Series, Sheet 40

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:10560, 1st edition, Pembrokeshire XXIX.5

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:10560, 2nd edition, Pembrokeshire XXIX.5

Parish tithe map, 1845, Robeston Wathen

Parish tithe apportionment, 1845, Robeston Wathen

14.2 Web-based materials

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

14.3 Published sources

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

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

Howells, B., 1971, "Open Fields and Farmsteads In Pembrokeshire" in *The Pembrokeshire Historian*, Volume 12 p.5-43

Lewis, S., 1849, "Robeston-Wathen or East Robeston" in *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Ludlow, N.L., 2003, "The Castle and Lordship of Narberth" in *The Journal of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society* Volume 12 p.5-43

14.4 Unpublished sources

Cotswold Archaeology, 2014, *Land south of Croft Farm, Llawhaden, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological watching brief*

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2007, Fairview, Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire (Title unknown), Event PRN 62915

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009a, *Excavations on the A40 Bypass at Robeston Wathen Pembrokeshire*

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009b, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Church House, Robeston Wathen*, Event PRN 94867

Trysor, 2013, *Land West of Robeston Wathen House, Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire : Watching Brief*

Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Development on Part of Field Adjacent to Treffgarne, Robeston Wathen, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8EL, Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC).*

Trysor, forthcoming, *Watching Brief for Proposed Garage and Workshop at Robeston House, Robeston Planning Application - 17/1067/PA (PEMBROKESHIRE)*

14.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received
07/04/2021, DAT enquiry number 1326

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded October 2020

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015

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

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

15.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CIfA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.

15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1809 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.

15.2.2 The Robeston Wathen parish tithe map and apportionment of 1845 were a good resource, with clear field level mapping.

15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Comments on the records themselves are provided in Table 4 below. The data was supplied as a mix of files and required considerable work to form useable baseline data for the project database. Some data was only included in a pdf file and some event data was intermixed with historic asset data. Features recorded within 2009 work on the A40 had not been separately recorded. The Dyfed Archaeological Report on excavations gave two PRNs to the burnt mound and an artefact scatter, these have been taken to be event records, but msection 15ay have been intended to be for historic assets. Polygon data was not always accurate and on at least one occasion recorded the wrong feature.

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor Comments
3585	SUNNYSIDE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Record created	
3587	ROBESTON WATHEN PARISH CHURCH;ST AIDAN'S?	CHURCH	Record created	
17142	LIME KILN WOOD	LIME KILN	Record created	
17146		QUARRY	Record created	Minor
28071	ROBESTON WATHEN	SETTLEMENT	Record created	
33823		BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Record created	
33824		CARPENTERS WORKSHOP	Record Created	
33825		WELL	No record created	Duplicated by 59600
33826		WELL	Record created	

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DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor Comments
33827		TOLL GATE?	No record created	Not located maybe the same as 33828
33828		TOLL GATE	Record created	
33829		MAJOR DWELLING	No record created	Duplicate of 59599
33830		SCHOOL	Record created	
33831	WEST END	WHEELWRIGHTS WORKSHOP	Record created	
46944		MILESTONE	Record created	The record is currently in the wrong place it should be at approximately SN0855015730
48593		COTTAGE	Record created	The polygon is for a modern building but the record is for something on the tithe map which had disappeared by the time of the 1st ed OS map
48594		COTTAGE	Record created	
48595		DWELLING	Record created	
48777	WHITEHALL FARM	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
48778		COTTAGE	Record created	
48779	LITTLE WHITEHALL	GARDEN	Record created	
48780		COTTAGE	Record created	
48781		TOLL GATE;TOLL HOUSE	Record created	
48782	SUNNYSIDE	BUILDING	Record created	
48845	PRESS WELLS	WELL	No record created	Place-name
48846	QUARRY HILL	QUARRY	No record created	Place-name
59599	ROBESTON HOUSE	HOUSE	Record created	
59600	ROCK WELL	Public Well and Washing Place	Record created	
60077	ROBESTON WATHEN CHURCH	CHURCH	No record created	Duplicate of 3587
62052			No record created	
62915			No record created	Event record
94867			No record created	
98579			No record created	
102827			No record created	

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor Comments
112092			No record created	Event Record
113519	ROBESTON WATHEN	WAR MEMORIAL	Record created	
115080			No record created	Event record
118244		FARMSTEAD	Record created	
118245	ROBESTON HOUSE	FARMSTEAD	Record created	

Table 4: Comments on records from the regional HER

- 15.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was minimal but provided some useful additional information including two archaeological reports.
- 15.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2017, 2018 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment. The 1985 images were too fuzzy to be is use.
- 15.6 LiDAR data of 2 metre resolution was available the assessment area. This proved very useful indentifying the extent of the fossilised open field system and a possible feature within the development area

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
May, 2021

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 3585 **NMR NPRN:** 304415

SUNNYSIDE

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

NGR: SN08021573 **Feature Centred**
Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare in the region

Distance from development: 380 metres to the west

Group Value: One of a number of similar enclosures in the wider district

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This defended enclosure was built in the Iron Age on top of a low hill summit, giving it excellent views in all directions. It would probably have been abandoned by, or at, the start of the Roman period. It survives as a denuded and damaged earthwork in a pasture field, but is likely to have good archaeological potential.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development or affected in any way.

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 3587 NMR NPRN:

ROBESTON WATHEN PARISH CHURCH;ST AIDAN'S?
CHURCH

NGR: SN08451574 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 6092 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
development:** 60 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: Stands within its churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: An attractive, largely 19th century parish church with a stone tower.

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: The church sits within its churchyard in an elevated position on an east-facing slope. The houses and buildings of the modern village stand around it, although there is ample space around the churchyard boundary and the site is not cramped in any way. There is no archaeological evidence that an earlier village surrounded the church.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Low
Partial intervisibility

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The church and development site would be partially intervisible. The visual impact would be Low as the church is already surrounded on all sides by houses and buildings. The additional buildings of the development would not change the essential character of the landscape setting of the church.

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 17142 **NMR NPRN:**

LIME KILN WOOD

LIME KILN

NGR: SN08451617 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common in the limestone belt

Distance from development: 470 metres to the north

Group Value: Associated with a quarry

Evidential Value: Structure

Historical Value: Shown on historic maps

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The lime kiln would not be intervisible with the proposed development due to the nature of the local topography.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The lime kiln would not be intervisible with the proposed development due to the nature of the local topography.

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 17146 **NMR NPRN:**

QUARRY HILL

QUARRY

NGR: SN08151572 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small quarry to the northwest of Robeston Wathen village.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 28071 **NMR NPRN:** 268042

ROBESTON WATHEN

SETTLEMENT

NGR: SN0850015700 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Civil
Form: Complex **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: The development site lies within the village

Group Value: A complex of dwellings and buildings

Evidential Value: Growing village with possible medieval origins

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Includes historic buildings such as the parish church, Robeston House and the National School

Communal Value: A living village

Setting: The village is set in an elevated position on the eastern side of a rounded hill. The village is divided by the B4314 road which follows the route of the historic road between Whitland and Haverfordwest.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There will be a physical impact on the land of the village where the new houses would be constructed. It also increases the sizes of the village. The development would increase the area and population of the village and lead to more traffic. There could be positive indirect impacts including more customers for the store or more members for the church.

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 33823 NMR NPRN:

ROBESTON WATHEN

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

NGR: SN08401568 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 45 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: Attached to a terrace of cottages

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted

Historical Value: Historic mapping

Aesthetic Value: Externally has the character of a 19th century smithy building

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former smithy was established in the second half of the 19th century and worked into the first part of the 20th century. The building survives but is no longer used as a smithy.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The former smithy would not be intervisible with the proposed development due to intervening hedges and trees.

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 33824 NMR NPRN:

BRYN HELEN

CARPENTERS WORKSHOP

NGR: SN08461570 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 15 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary evidence

Historical Value: Recorded by SPARC

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The form and location of the carpenters workshop is not know but it appears to have been located at the site of the house now known as Bryn Helen at the centre of Robeston Wathen village.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This historic asset has not been clearly defined and cannot be assessed.

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 33826 NMR NPRN:

WOODFORD LANE

WELL

NGR: SN0829315504 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 245 metres to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by the village

Setting: This well was located alongside Woodford Lane to the south of the village. Its present condition is not known.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development or affected in any way.

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 33828 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON WATHEN

TOLL GATE

NGR: SN08441568 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 20 metres to the northwest

Group Value: One of a series of toll gates on the Haverfordwest to Whitland road.

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: This may be the toll gate at Robeston Wathen which was destroyed during the Rebecca Riots

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This would have been a toll gate across the road in the heart of Robeston Wathen village, but it was removed by the early 20th century. There is now no evidence of it.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The tollgate was removed before the 20th century and no trace survives.

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 33830 **NMR NPRN:** 418392

ROBESTON WATHEN NATIONAL SCHOOL

SCHOOL

NGR: SN08371565 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 95 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: Associated with the parish church

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: An attractive Victorian church school which retains its original character

Communal Value: A former village school now used as a village hall

Setting: The former school was set in its own playground at the heart of the village, on the southern side of the main road. It has been converted for use as a hall and the playground is now a car park.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development or affected in any way.

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 33831 **NMR NPRN:**

WEST END

WHEELWRIGHTS WORKSHOP

NGR: SN08281565 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 180 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Documented by SPARC

Aesthetic Value: An interesting example of a small late Victorian or Edwardian workshop.

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands at the southern side of the main road through the village, detached from the eastern end of the West End terrace.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development or affected in any way.

ID Number: 12

HER PRN: 46944 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON WATHEN

MILESTONE

NGR: SN0855015730 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	25 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	One of a series of milestones on the Haverfordwest to Narberth road.		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	Associated with a turnpike road		
Aesthetic Value:	An inscribed mile stone of possible 18th century date		
Communal Value:	A mile marker on a public road		
Setting:	This stone was set to the northern side of the road at the eastern side of Robeston Wathen.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The milestone appears to have been removed in the past		

ID Number: 13

HER PRN: 48593 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON WATHEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN08981567 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 400 metres to the east

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A roadside cottage shown on the tithe map of 1845 which had been cleared away by 1889. The Narberth road appears to have been widened over the site of the cottage.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage no longer survives.

ID Number: 14

HER PRN: 48594 **NMR NPRN:**

OLD HAYES

COTTAGE

NGR: SN08821573 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or
Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
development:** 280 metres to the east

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping; Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage and garden were located to the south of the road leading into Robeston Wathen in the 19th century. In modern times a new bypass road has been built to the south, which leaves Old Hayes situated between two roads with a busy roundabout just to the east. The dwelling is however screened from view by mature trees around its garden.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** These features are not intervisible with the proposed development due to intervening trees.

ID Number: 15

HER PRN: 48595 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON WATHEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN0877015820 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
(Possible)
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 255 metres to the east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A dwelling and ancillary building were shown here on the parish tithe map. They later became part of Whitehall Farm and may have been replaced or modified.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: These features are not intervisible with the proposed development.

ID Number: 16

HER PRN: 48777 **NMR NPRN:**

WHITEHALL FARM

COTTAGE

NGR: SN08741578 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 210 metres to the east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A roadside cottage and garden which was later to develop as the site of Whitehall Farm. The original cottage does not appear to have survived.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage no longer survives.

ID Number: 17

HER PRN: 48778 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON WATHEN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN08711578 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
(Possible)
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 180 metres to the east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A roadside cottage which was standing in 1845 but no longer existed by the late 19th century.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This cottage no longer survives.

ID Number: 18

HER PRN: 48779 **NMR NPRN:**

LITTLE WHITEHALL

GARDEN

NGR: SN08691578 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 160 metres to the east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A roadside garden plot which by the late 19th century had become the site of a cottage.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This garden no longer survives.

ID Number: 19

HER PRN: 48780 **NMR NPRN:**

LOWER GATE HOUSE

COTTAGE; LODGE

NGR: SN08601576 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 75 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Associated with Robeston House

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Typical 19th century cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: The cottage stands alongside the road entering Robeston Wathen from the east. It was probably built in association with Robeston House and stands near the southern gate into the grounds of the mansion. It is now a private dwelling.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The cottages is screened from views of the development site by a high hedgerow and hedgerow trees along the northern side of the site.

ID Number: 20

HER PRN: 48781 **NMR NPRN:**

TOLL GATE;TOLL HOUSE

NGR: SN08601574 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 80 metres east-northeast

Group Value: One of a series of toll houses along the Whitland to Haverfordwest road in the late 18th century

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Referred to in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This toll house stood at the road during the late 18th century, but it was shown as a cottage on the parish tithe map of 1845. A dwelling stood here until the later 20th century but the site has been cleared and is now overgrown.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building no longer survives.

ID Number: 21

HER PRN: 48782 **NMR NPRN:**

SUNNYSIDE

DWELLING

NGR: SN08231563 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 230 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: Associated with the Robeston House estate

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stands to the southern side of the main road at the western end of Robeston Wathen village. It remains in occupation and part of a small farmstead complex.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development or affected in any way.

ID Number: 22

HER PRN: 59599 **NMR NPRN:** 304539

ROBESTON HOUSE

HOUSE

NGR: SN0851015776 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 18800 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
development:** 65 metres to the north

Group Value: Associated with a former stable and outbuilding range to the south

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a Regency mansion house

Communal Value: None

Setting: The house is set in its own gardens to the northeast and downslope of the parish church, at the northeastern edge of Robeston Wathen village. The house stands on the north-eastern facing slope of a low hill but faces east-southeast over its lawns, but mature deciduous trees now block views beyond the garden. There is a walled garden to the north of the house from where there are long range views to the north and northeast. To the south of the house there is lane and south of the lane are the former stables and outbuildings of the property, which are now under separate ownership.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The topography and intervening hedgerows and buildings mean that the house is not intervisible with the proposed development or affected by it in any way.

ID Number: 23

HER PRN: 59600 **NMR NPRN:**

ROCK WELL

WELL

NGR: SN0843815925 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: Listed Building
SAM number: **LB number:** 18801 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not commonly found intact
Distance from development: 240 metres to the north
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Structural
Historical Value: Recorded in historical sources
Aesthetic Value: The structure is unusual and an attractive relic of early village life
Communal Value: Once important to the local community and still accessible via a footpath
Setting: Set alongside a footpath leading from the village to Limekiln Wood, the well is now in a wooded area.
Significance: Nationally Important
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: The well would not be intervisible with the proposed development due to the nature of the local topography.

ID Number: 24

HER PRN: 113519 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON WATHEN

WAR MEMORIAL

NGR: SN0842515740 **Feature Centred**
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commemorative
Form: Structure **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 70 metres to the northwest

Group Value: Part of the churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Memorial to the dead of two wars

Aesthetic Value: A striking memorial cross on a stone plinth

Communal Value: A parish war memorial in the parish churchyard

Setting: This memorial stands inside the western edge of the churchyard, facing Church Lane.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Buildings and trees block views of the proposed development site from this location.

ID Number: 25

HER PRN: 118244 **NMR NPRN:**

ROBESTON FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN0833215646 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 120 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Robeston Farm is located to the south of the main road at the western end of Robeston Wathen village. The buildings are now mostly used for residential purposes, with some incorporated into the yard of the Narberth Sand & Gravels company.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development or affected in any way.

ID Number: 26

HER PRN: 118245 **NMR NPRN:**

THE COURT

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN0850015767 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 65 metres to the north

Group Value: Associated with Robeston House

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Associated with Robeston House

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building range no longer survives and the site has been built over.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building range no longer survives and the site has been built over.

ID Number: 27

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

WOODFORD LANE

BURNT MOUND

NGR: SN0832015430 Feature Centred
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 250 metres to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Excavated site

Historical Value: Reported in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This burnt mound was found close to a spring at the source of a minor stream which flows to the southeast, just to the south of Robeston Wathen village. The site was excavated in advance of destruction when the A40 Robeston Wathen bypass was built.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site has been destroyed by the construction of the A40 bypass.

ID Number: 28

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

WOODFORD LANE

PIT

NGR: SN0832015430 Feature Centred
Period: Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Rare

Distance from development: 270 metres to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Excavated feature

Historical Value: Reported in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This pit was found to the eastern side of a natural gully at the head of a small stream valley, close to the spring at the source of the stream on the hillslope south of Robeston Wathen.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature no longer survives and the site was covered by the A40 bypass.

ID Number: 29

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

PARRYS LAND

PIT

NGR: SN08651555 Feature Centred
Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Excavated
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value: Possibly associated with a nearby linear feature

Evidential Value: Excavated feature

Historical Value: Described in an archaeological report

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The original setting of this feature is not known but the site was within a pasture field on the southeast facing slope below Robeston Wathen village. The site was excavated in advance of the construction of the A40 bypass and lies in a field to the south of the new road.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature has been excavated and reburied.

ID Number: 30

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

PARRYS LAND

DITCH

NGR: SN08651550 Linear
Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Excavated
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value: Possibly associated with a nearby circular pit

Evidential Value: Excavated feature

Historical Value: Described in an archaeological report

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The original setting of this feature is not known but the site was within a pasture field on the southeast facing slope below Robeston Wathen village. The site was excavated in advance of the construction of the A40 bypass and lies in a field to the south of the new road.

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID Number: 31

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

ROBESTON WATHEN

FIELD SYSTEM

NGR: SN0845715594 Group or Complex Centred
Period: Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	20 metres to the nearest point		
Group Value:	Possible associated with the medieval or early post-medieval village of Robeston Wathen		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork complex		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The strip field system is found to the western side of the village and also extends across south-southeast facing slopes below the village as far as tributary stream of the Eastern Cleddau which flows west from Teglyn. The field system covers an area which measures at least 1.5km northwest to southeast by 300 metres wide (circa 45 hectares).		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not impact on the possible field system		

Appendix B: Photographs

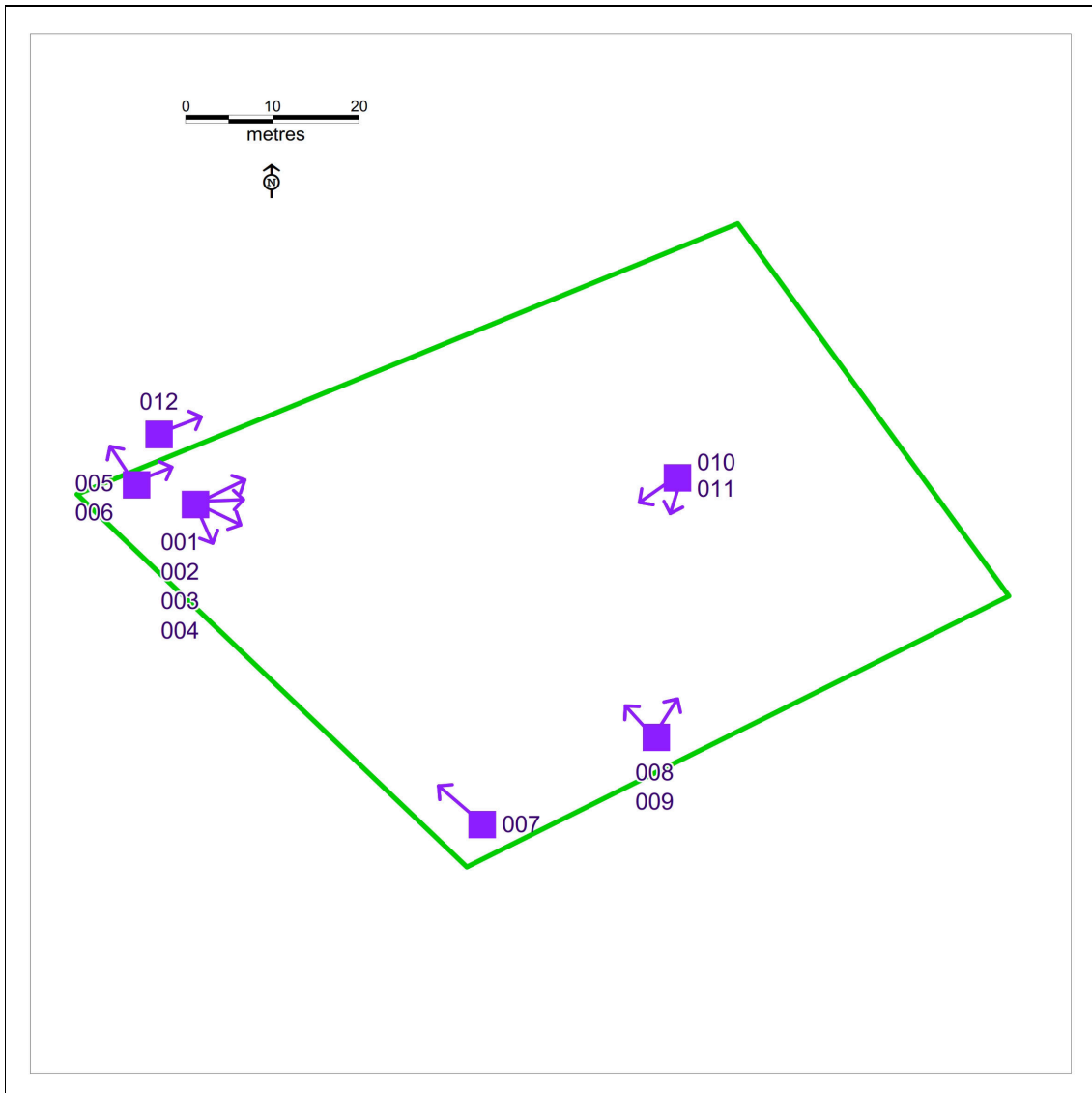


Figure 11: Location and direction of photographs showing the development area



Plate 1: RBW2021_001. From the northwestern corner of the development, looking east-northeast along the northern field boundary. An outgrown hedge with trees stands on a low bank, which drops away on its northern side to the B4314. The field slopes down to the east and southeast, other views from this position in photos RBW2021_002 and 003.



Plate 2: RBW2021_002. From the same viewpoint as RBW2021_001, 003 and 004 looking east.



Plate 3: RBW2021_003. From the same viewpoint as RBW2021_001, 002 and 004, looking southeast.



Plate 4: RBW2021_004. From the same viewpoint as RBW2021_001, 002 and 003 looking south-southeast.



Plate 5: RBW2021_005 From the gateway in the northwest corner of the field looking east-northeast along the field boundary. The vegetation covered rubble to the left of the ranging rod is probably the remains of a stone gatepost removed in recent years so the gateway could be widened.



Plate 6: RBW2021_006 A view from the modern gateway looking to the northwest across the B4314 towards the church (ID number 2).



Plate 7: RBW2021_007. A view along the western edge of the development area, looking northwest. The possible linear feature across the development area is marked by the change in slope seen in the hedgeline.



Plate 8: RBW2021_008. A view across the development area looking north.



Plate 9: RBW2021_009. A view across the development area, looking northeast.



Plate 10: RBW2021_010. A view across the development area looking southwest.



Plate 11: RBW2021_011. A view across the development area, looking west-southwest. The linear feature can be seen in the hedgeline in the change of slope to the right of the bare patch of hedge.



Plate 12: RBW2021_012. A view down the B4314 from the modern gateway into the field showing the bank on the northern side of the development area.



Plate 13: RBW2021_013. Sherd of pottery picked up within the development area during the field visit.



Plate 14: RBW2021_014. Sherd of pottery picked up within the development area during the field visit.

APPENDIX C

SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGE 2 & 3

ROBESTON WATHEN CHURCH (Listed Building Number 6092)

ROBESTON WATHEN CHURCH Listed building number 6092	
Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?	
• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:	
What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?	<p>The origins of the church are uncertain. There is no record of its dedication to a saint in early times though it has become known as Holy Cross Church and is now dedicated to St. Andrew. The church undoubtedly has medieval origins and it was once a chapelry to the church at Narbeth. It is not included in the AD1291 Taxatio list of churches, though this may be due to it only having chapelry status. The church was almost completely rebuilt during the 19th century, with significant works undertaken on several occasions including a substantial rebuild in 1875, when a small north transept was replaced by the present north aisle to create a double pile nave. The square tower is said to be of medieval date (RCAM, 1914, no.893, p.307). However, an engraving of the church dating to 1684 (Baker, ed., 1864, 153) suggests that the tower has been rebuilt or substantially modified since the 17th century. The 17th century engraving shows buttresses on all four corners of the tower, which are no longer present, whilst the stair turret in the northwest corner of the tower is absent from the engraving. This turret has the appearance of being a later addition as it disrupts the corbelling of the highest storey of the tower.</p> <p>When it was founded, it was built in an elevated position on an east-facing slope, just to the south of a sudden drop in the land surface. It is thought that the church may have formed the nucleus of a planted, post-Conquest Anglo-Norman settlement, though no archaeological evidence has been found to support this theory. In 1282 a settlement known as <i>Villa Roberti</i> is recorded and is thought to be synonymous with Robeston</p>

	<p>Wathen. In 1357 it was referred to as <i>Robardeston</i>, and <i>Robertson Wathen</i> in 1545. When the Duke of Beaufort visited Robeston Wathen in 1684 his "Progress" notes the place various as "the town of Robeston" and as a village. These sources show that there is a long history of settlement around the church, although the form of the settlement is not understood. The 1684 engraving of the church does not give the impression that houses were gathered around the churchyard, though this may be a product of artistic license.</p> <p>One possible indication of medieval settlement and activity is found in the surrounding landscape. The fossilised boundaries of a strip field system can still be seen to the south of the present village. This field system this shows up clearly on the 1845 parish tithe map. These strip fields are thought to be remnants of the open field system farmed by the occupants of the medieval vill.</p>
<p>What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?</p> <p>What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</p>	<p>The church was built on a gentle east-facing slope at a point just to the south of a sudden drop in the land surface. The location may well have been chosen for its relatively level ground and for the shelter offered by rising ground to the west. The aspect of the site is to the east, though good views would have been possible to the north and south also.</p> <p>Historically, there appears to have been intervisibility between the church tower and Llawhaden Castle and church to the northwest. Modern buildings to the northwest of the church have blocked this view from ground level within the churchyard.</p>
<p>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360-degree view, some areas of the view may be</p>	<p>The topography of the site means that views would have been limited to the north, east and south, with rising ground blocking views to the west. The main church and town at Narberth were not visible from this site.</p> <p>Historically, there appears to have been intervisibility between the church and Llawhaden Castle and church to the northwest. Modern buildings to the northwest</p>

more significant than others.	of the church have blocked this view from ground level within the churchyard.
Has its function or use changed?	No. The church remains in use as a place of worship.
What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?	It is not known whether there was a village surrounding the church in medieval times, but during post-medieval times a small village has grown and developed to surround the church. The village has continued to grow throughout the 20 th century and into the 21 st century.
Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?	The changes have occurred within the historic setting of the church as the village has grown.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure? Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape/streetscape?	The church and churchyard have become a focal point in the development of the settlement. Houses have been built to the south and west, with Robeston House and its gardens and former outbuildings to the north and east.
Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?	There are no known designed views of the church. The historic views have changed as the village has developed and been modified over time. There are many mature trees and hedgerows in the vicinity of the church which make it less visible in the modern landscape. Despite its tower, the church is not a landmark building in most views in the modern landscape, with modern development surrounding the church on most sides now. Historically, it was noted by Samuel Lewis (Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1849) that the church was visible in some long range views, but these would have been coincidental views and Lewis does not specify where they could be gained from.

<p>● Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:</p>	
<p>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</p>	<p>There must have been an element of deliberate selection of the site for the church and churchyard, although the reasoning is no longer understood.</p>
<p>How did these relationships change over time?</p>	<p>The post-medieval village has grown around the church. It is not known whether the settlement was focused on the church in medieval times.</p>
<p>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</p>	<p>These are visual relationships.</p>
<p>● Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</p>	<p>There are historic photographs of the church but there are no known significant representations of the building.</p>

Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:	
• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure	There are no known designed views. The church and its tower are in an elevated position and may well have been visible from many points in the surrounding area, but these would have been coincidental views.
• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site	There are no such views known.
• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.	The church is now best understood by views from within the churchyard, particularly looking south from the northern side of the churchyard and looking east across the southern part of the graveyard. These views are most often photographed by visitors and shared online. There is no evidence of any popular long-range views.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.			
POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale and location of the historic asset and its setting	<p>The proposed development would be larger in area than that of the church and its churchyard. However, the development would be on lower ground to the south-southeast and would be separated from the church by the B4314 road, which has mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees to either side, as well as some of the houses and buildings of the village.</p> <p>There would only be a partial view of the development from the southern side of the church, with the northwestern house partially visible when viewed looking south from the church.</p>	Low	None
Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it – for	<p>No. The development would be on lower ground would not impact on any key views of the church from the south.</p> <p>An embankment of</p>	None	None

<p>example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains</p>	<p>the modern A40 bypass to the south of the village blocks views of the development site and church.</p>		
<p>The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this</p>	<p>There are 19th and 20th century houses to the west and south of the church as well as the early 21st century housing at The Court immediately to the east of the church.</p> <p>The proposed development is on lower ground and further away, beyond the B4314 road.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible</p>	<p>The development would be a permanent feature.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity</p>	<p>There are mature trees and hedgerows surrounding the development site and also within the village and close to the churchyard.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views</p>	<p>There is already artificial lighting at houses and buildings in the area surrounding the church and churchyard.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics</p>	<p>The proposed development would bring additional housing into the area to the southeast of the village, but this would not remove a significant historic field boundary or change the character of the landscape. The development would be in keeping with the character and scale of the village. The land has been identified as being suitable for residential development.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses</p>	<p>The proposed development would not be located in a wild or evocative situation and would be between two busy roads at the edge of an existing nucleated village.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell</p>	<p>This residential development would not add any unusual or adverse noises or smells to the local environment.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Cumulative effect</p>	<p>Robeston Wathen</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.</p>	<p>has grown in modern times and the proposed development would represent a further increase in the area of residential development, but at relatively small scale, covering only 0.34 hectares. The village currently extends over an area of some 7 hectares. The development would not reduce the ability to enjoy and understand the parish church, which is best experienced in close proximity within the churchyard.</p>		
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Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A DEVELOPMENT ON PART OF FIELD
ADJACENT TO TREFFGARNE, ROBESTON WATHEN,
NARBERTH, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA67 8EL
Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
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Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC)**

1. Introduction

1.1 Aaron Mills of 17. Bloomfield Gardens, Redstone Road, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Wales. SA67 7EZ, on behalf of his client, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, for outline planning permission for a proposed development on part of field adjacent to Treffgarne, Robeston Wathen, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8EL planning application 20/0037/PA.

2. The development

2.1 The development at SN0850915679 will consist of the construction of eight two storey, houses with parking, access road and associated infrastructure. The development would occupy part of a field to the south side of the B4314 and to the east of an existing house called Treffgarne.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 An outline planning application was submitted to the Pembrokeshire County Council in 2020, planning application 20/0037/PA.

3.2 On 20th May 2020, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section recommended that a Desk Based Assessment be undertaken in advance of determination of the panning application (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2020)

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

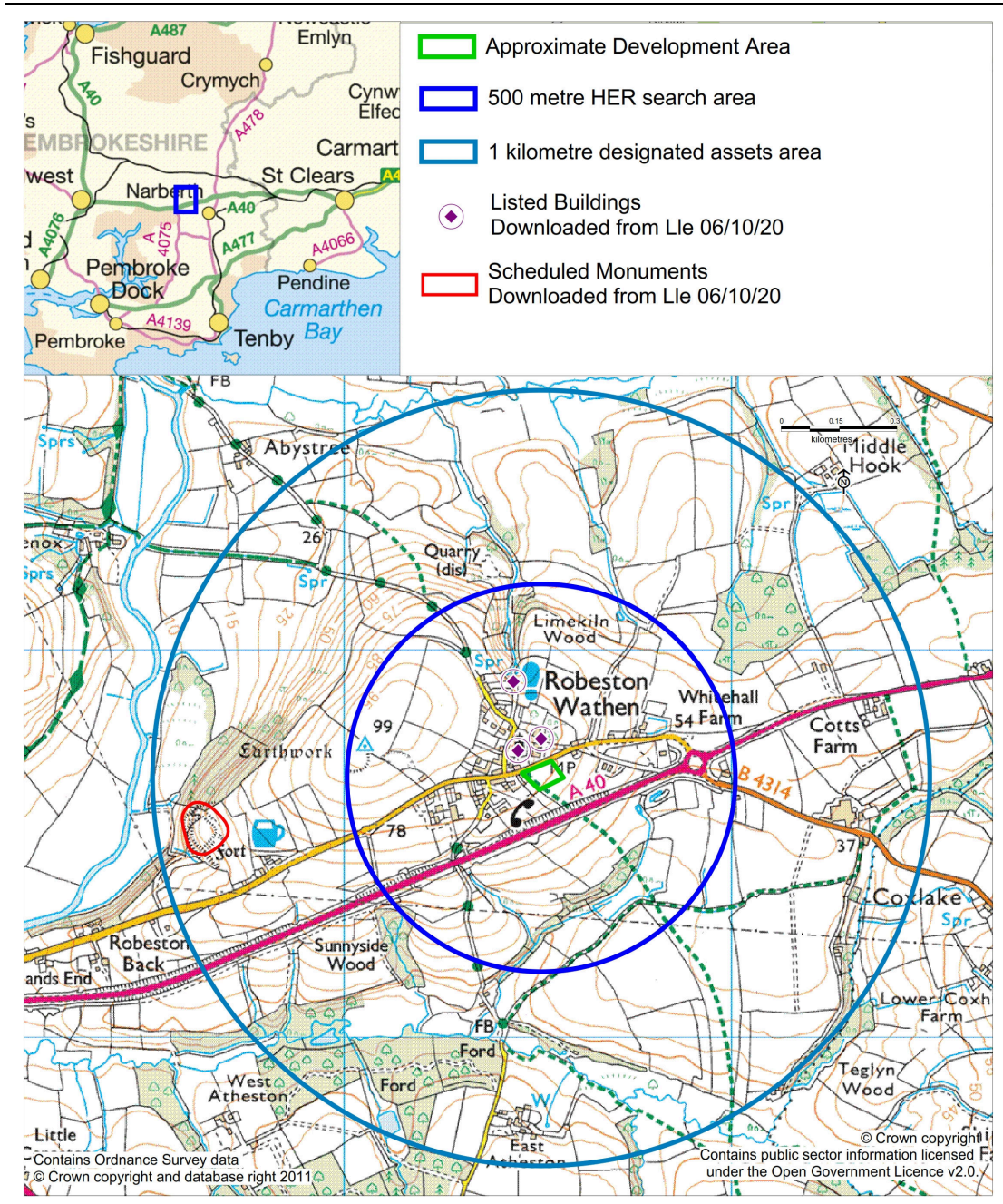


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 500 metre radius HER assessment area and the 1 kilometre designated historic assets assessment area, both centred on SN0851015670.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust stated that:

“The proposed site is located at the core of the medieval settlement of Robeston Wathen, approximately 57m from the Grade II Listed church (PRN 3,587) and some 77m from a medieval manor site (PRN 33,829). We consider there to be potential for development to directly impact upon archaeological deposits and visually impact on the setting of the church.” (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2020)

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will consider the known historic assets within a 500-metre area centred on SN0851015670.

6.1.1 The Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets recommends a 1-kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance where the development area is between 0.2 and 0.5 hectares in size (Cadw, 2017, p.11)

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

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

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

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

- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them and the Registered Historic Landscape. It will be used to assess the setting of historic assets and whether any impact on that setting impacts on the significance of the historic asset in line with Cadw guidance.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Reporting

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

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

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

8. Health & Safety

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

- Checking those undertaking the field visits have no symptoms that day, or in the previous 7 days
- Regular handwashing/Use of hand sanitiser meeting EN14476, in particular when arriving at site and leaving but at other intervals as well
- Control respiratory responses – e.g. coughing/sneezing. Turn away from others, use and tissue and discard safely, wash hands afterwards
- Avoid touching face whilst on site and before hands washed on leaving
- Social distancing of 2 metres or more when outside. When inside masks to be worn to mitigate increased risk if 3rd parties are required to be present.

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

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

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

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

10. Archive

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

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

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

12.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2021/779. The site code will be RBW2021, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 114896.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Development on part of Field Adjacent to
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Cadw, 2017, Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets

CifA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.

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

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2020, Letter dated 20th May 2020

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

March 2021

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

**FIELD ADJACENT TO TREFFGARNE, ROBESTON WATHEN,
NARBERTH, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA67 8EL
Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC)**

DBA

01/04/2021 v.1

Archive Selection Strategy

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

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

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

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

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

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned site notes as pdf

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

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

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.

- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

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

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

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

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

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

**FIELD ADJACENT TO TREFFGARNE, ROBESTON WATHEN,
NARBERTH, PEMBROKESHIRE, SA67 8EL
Planning Application: 20/0037/PA (Pembrokeshire CC)**

DBA

01/04/2021 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

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

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

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

acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 114896
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
1 st April 2021
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1</i>
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

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

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

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

guidance.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

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

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.
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Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

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

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

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

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

Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database

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

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

Have you contacted the data repository?

No – not necessary

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

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

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

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

Trysor partners
