

Archaeology Wales

Trefach, Pontfaen, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire

Visual Impact Assessment

PE202



By
Philip Poucher

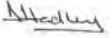
Report No. 1556


Archaeology Wales

Trefach, Pontfaen Fishguard, Pembrokeshire

Visual Impact Assessment
PE202

Prepared For: PHA Communications Ltd

Edited by: Adrian Hadley
Signed: 
Position: Heritage Consultant
Date: 03-03-17

Authorised by: Mark Houliston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 03-03-17

By
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1556

March 2017

CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Methodology	2
3. Step 1: Identifying the Historic Asset(s) affected and their settings	3
4. Step 2: Assessing whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets	7
5. Step 3: Assessing the effect of the proposed development	9
6. Step 4: Maximising enhancement and minimising harm	10
7. Step 5: Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes	10
8. Sources	12

List of Figures

1	Location map
2	Location plan of Trefach Standing Stone and the development site, with photo locations
3	Archaeological sites within 1km of the development site
4	Designated archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, with photo locations
5	Layout of the proposed development
6	Elevations of the proposed development

List of Photos

1 – 5	Views of Trefach Standing Stone PE202
6 – 13	360° panoramic views from Trefach Standing Stone PE202
14	View from Trefach Standing Stone PE202 towards the proposed development area
15 – 19	Views of and from the proposed development area
20	View on approach to the proposed development and PE202 from the east
21 – 24	Distant views of PE202 and the proposed development area from Mynydd Carningli

Appendix I **HER Gazetteer**

Appendix I **Archive Cover Sheet**

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to PHA Communications Ltd, to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Non – Technical Summary

In January 2017, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by PHA Communications Ltd to carry out a Visual Impact Assessment of a proposed development on land near Trefach Farm Ponfaen, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 06455 35212). This assessment has been prepared as part of the submission of a planning application (planning application number NP/16/0610/FUL) for the development of a 15m high telegraph pole incorporating a shrouded antenna and satellite dish, with associated structures. Cadw have requested further assessment, particularly on the impact on the setting of Trefach Standing Stone PE202, which lies close to the site.

The methodology used follows the guidance and methodology laid out in 'The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3' (Historic England 2015). It also takes note of 'Annex 6 of the Welsh Government Consultation on Secondary Legislation to Support The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Various Best-Practice Guidance Documents' (Cadw 2016). The methodology sets out a five step approach.

Step 1 identifies the affected historic assets and its setting. The setting of Trefach Standing Stone PE202 is identified and described. An immediate setting comprising the field in which the stone stands is identified as containing potential related archaeological material and associated features, but a wider visual setting as part of an extensive prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape is also identified. This is characterised in this particular case as incorporating wide ranging views of Mynydd Carningli to the north, and Cerrig Lladron to the south.

Step 2 assesses whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the asset. This highlights the importance of the views towards Mynydd Carningli and Cerrig Lladron, but also the limited contribution of contemporary features in closer proximity due to a lack of inter-visibility with them. Archaeological features in the immediate vicinity of the stone are important elements, and include a possible nearby Neolithic Chambered Tomb and a later trackway now marked by a public footpath.

Step 3 assesses the potential effects of the proposed development. The development introduces new buildings into a largely agricultural landscape, and includes a mast that increases its visual impact, which will form part of the views from PE202 towards Mynydd Carningli. However, the development is relatively small-scale, roadside buildings exist on the approach to this site, and the visual intrusion of the mast into views from PE202 are relatively minimal. Views of Mynydd Carningli will not be blocked, nor will views of PE202 be obstructed.

Step 4 explores ways to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, however no further mitigation measures are suggested.

Step 5 makes and documents the decision. It is considered that the proposed development will have some impact on the setting of Trefach Standing Stone PE202, but that this impact represents a Slight Adverse impact.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In January 2017 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by PHA Communications Ltd to carry out a visual impact assessment of a proposed development on land near Trefach Farm Ponfaen, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 06455 35212, Figures 1 - 2, AW Project Number 2498).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared as part of the submission of a planning application (planning application number NP/16/0610/FUL). The local planning authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide PCNPA with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, Edition 9, November 2016, Chapter 6, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is also designed to inform Cadw about the potential impacts on nearby designated archaeological sites.
- 1.4 Cadw responded to the planning application in a letter to PCNPA dated 9/11/16, requesting further information in respect of the proposed development. Within the letter Cadw state:
- ‘We strongly recommend that the applicant is requested to present an assessment of the impact of the proposed mast on the setting of scheduled monument Tre-Fach Standing Stone (PE202)’.
- 1.5 The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a 15m high telegraph pole incorporating a shrouded antenna and satellite dish, with associated structures comprising a generator, three equipment cabinets and a meter cabinet and a 1.2m wide satellite dish sitting upon a 2.1m high support pole (Figures 5 – 6). These structures will be contained within a fenced compound measuring approximately 10m by 5m on the roadside, accessed via a 10m long access track.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 Following initial consultation with Cadw, the visual impact assessment will utilise the guidance and methodology laid out within ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3’ (Historic England 2015). However, in order to take note of guidance and policies of relevance to Wales, particular consideration will also be given to Annex 6 of the Welsh Government Consultation on Secondary Legislation to Support The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Various Best-Practice Guidance Documents. It is acknowledged however that this document is currently still in draft form only (February 2017).
- 2.2 This methodology sets out a five step approach:
- Step 1:** Identify which historic assets and their settings are affected.
- Step 2:** Assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s).

Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance.

Step 4: Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

- 2.3 The proposed development is situated in close proximity to (within 150m) Trefach Standing Stone PE202. The impact of the proposed development on the setting of this designated asset will be assessed. As a Scheduled Ancient Monument this site and its setting is considered to be of High archaeological value. Following the evaluation of the potential impact, this impact will be assessed as either positive, neutral or adverse. Positive or adverse impacts will be described as severe, moderate, slight and very slight. Severe equates to a 'significant impact' in environmental impact assessment terminology.

3 Step 1: Identifying the heritage asset(s) affected and their settings.

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This assessment is concerned with Scheduled Ancient Monument PE 202 Trefach Standing Stone. This has been identified through previous consultation with Cadw and by research undertaken during the course of this report.
- 3.1.2 In order to assist in establishing the extent of this setting the guidance offered in both the 'The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3' (Historic England 2015) and the draft 'Annex 6 of the Welsh Government Consultation on Secondary Legislation to Support The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Various Best-Practice Guidance Documents' has been used. The latter suggests a search area of 1km around a development of this size and height would establish the impact of the proposed development upon the setting of the asset in question. Trefach Standing Stone PE202 is the only designated archaeological site or building within 1km of the proposed development. A search of all archaeological sites registered within the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of this proposed development has been undertaken, the full results of which are presented to the rear (Appendix I, Figure 3). However, it is recognised that there is potentially important inter-visibility between this standing stone and a number of important Prehistoric monuments in the surrounding landscape that lie beyond this 1km search area, with those on the summit of Mynydd Carningli (namely PE011, PE309 and PE544) to the north, and Cerrig Lladron (PE298 & PE496) to the south, of particular note.

3.2 Site Description

- 3.2.1 The site lies in agricultural land some 500m - 600m to the southwest of Trefach Farm in the Preseli area of northern Pembrokeshire. The small village of Cilgwyn lies 1.2km to the northeast, Pontfaen lies *circa* 4km to the west.
- 3.2.2 The proposed development site lies adjacent to a small unnamed road that runs to the southwest of Cilgwyn, connecting a variety of dispersed farmsteads and dwellings. Its lies on

the edge of a field of improved pasture, bounded by scrub-covered field banks topped by post-and-wire fencing. A line of telegraph poles runs alongside the road. The ground slopes away to the north into the Clydach/Gwaun valley, which runs roughly northeast to southwest through the area. The land continues to rise to the south to the summit of Banc Du, whilst to the north, beyond the Afon Clydach, the land rises sharply to the prominent hilltops of Mynydd Carningli and Mynydd Caregog.

- 3.2.3 Trefach Standing Stone PE202 (PRN 1474, NPRN 304309) stands some 150m to the southwest of the proposed development site. This comprises the remains of a standing stone, measuring 2.6m high, and 1.15m by 0.85m wide at its base. The stone is likely to date to the Bronze Age (c.2300 – 800 BC). The site may be a relic of a significant prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape, often part of a larger cluster of monuments with an important group value. As such the inter-visibility of this feature with other similar prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, settlement sites and some natural features such as springs, is an important element to understanding the nature and character of this monument and its setting. There is likely to be an important visual connection between this site and the prehistoric settlement sites and monuments that lie on high ground to the north, amongst others in the surrounding landscape.
- 3.2.4 Geologically the high ground of Banc Du, Mynydd Carningli and Mynydd Caregog is formed by igneous intrusions and bands of mudstone from the Aber Mawr Shale Formation. The site itself is located in an area where the mudstone begins to change to that of the Penmaen Dewi Shale Formation, still interspersed with bands of igneous intrusions (BGS 2017).

3.3 Previous archaeological studies

- 3.3.1 The Scheduled Area of PE202 has not been subject to any previous intrusive archaeological investigation, neither has the site of the proposed development area. Previous archaeological studies in the area have consisted of visual walk-over surveys associated with the Tir Gofal agri-environmental scheme.

3.4 Historical and archaeological setting

- 3.4.1 During the Neolithic period (4400 BC – 2300 BC) groups began to adopt a more settled, agricultural way of life to varying degrees throughout this part of Wales. It is possible that the large Iron Age encampment that tops Mynydd Carningli may have its origins in the Neolithic period, with some of the round house remains visible on both Mynydd Carningli and Mynydd Caregog possibly dating to the Neolithic. This may have been a settlement site, or a site of religious or ritual importance. It is during the Neolithic that people are also buried in communal tombs, referred to as chambered tombs, impressive examples of which can be seen in northern Pembrokeshire. Settlement and activity clearly continued in this area throughout the subsequent Bronze Age period (2300 BC – 700 BC). Along with the adoption of metals, changes in funerary and ritual activity can be seen in the use of burial cairns rather than communal tombs. Cremated remains were often placed in pots and buried beneath raised mounds, often located in prominent locations. Such sites are well recorded throughout the landscape of northern Pembrokeshire. It is during this period that many standing stones

appear to have their origins. Evidence of settlement during this period is generally quite rare, but round house remains and enclosures on the summit and north-facing slopes of Carningli may be evidence of settlement and agricultural activity during this period. Another group of round houses also exist on Mynydd Caregog that may represent another Bronze Age settlement. The concentration of sites in the general area suggests this was an area of relatively intense settlement and activity during the Bronze Age.

- 3.4.2 The area appears to have remained relatively densely occupied during the Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD), with a large number of defended enclosures of this date visible throughout the landscape. This includes the impressive hillfort with its stone ramparts that tops Mynydd Carningli (PE011), but also includes smaller defended enclosures occupying promontories down the Gwaun valley. Carningli may have been used as a local administrative, trading or craft centre, with settlement and enclosures spreading beyond the physical defences of the hillfort.
- 3.4.3 Evidence of Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410) and post-Roman/Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) activity is relatively scarce in the area. This area was likely subject to settlement from Ireland and lay within the emerging kingdom of Dyfed following the end of the Roman era, which was subsumed into the larger realm of Deheubarth in the early 10th century. Evidence of activity during this period comes largely from church sites. Following the Norman invasions in the late 11th century Nevern and Newport became the main centres of authority in the area, Newport particularly gaining prominence from the 13th century onwards. The area around the proposed development lay within the Barony of Cemaes and may have become agricultural land during the medieval period. The Extent of Cemaes, compiled in 1577, shows that most of the holdings within the area had already been established by that time, and therefore the roots of the current enclosure and settlement pattern may have their origins in the late medieval period.
- 3.4.4 There is little known recorded history of Trefach Standing Stone itself, and the site generally receives relatively brief mentions in references to Prehistoric sites in the area (eg RCAHMW 1925, Children & Nash 1997, Figgis 1999), and in both the HER and NMR catalogues. Standing stones themselves can vary in date and use, as well as in size and location. Although often difficult to date, they are generally considered to be monuments erected during the Bronze Age, although some appear to have their origins in the Neolithic. They occur globally, but standing stones most often occur in Western Europe and are a common feature of the visible prehistory in Wales. Northern Pembrokeshire in particular appears to have particularly large concentrations of recorded standing stones. The function of standing stones appear varied, although they are generally considered to perform some form of ritual or funerary function. Where sites have been excavated some have been found to mark the locations of burials, or have attracted subsequent burial, some form part of a wider complex of monuments, others appear relatively limited in the extent of associated archaeological remains. Throughout their history, as this monument may have been standing in this location for 3000 - 4000 years, it is likely to have attracted a variety of associations, the most common of which is use as a boundary marker. An examination of historic map sources, from the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings of 1810 (Budgen 1810) to current maps, first make reference to the stone towards the end of the 19th century (OS 1889). By this time the landscape appears very similar to how it appears today. The local road to the north of the standing stone is shown (also marked on the 1810 drawing), and the surrounding fields had been enclosed (enclosures also

shown on the earlier tithe map of Nevern in 1843). No boundary is aligned with the stone, and the road passes to the north, however, a trackway does leave the road, running close to the stone, and giving access to the numerous dispersed farmsteads across the area. Many of these farmsteads have since been abandoned, but the trackway survives as the current footpath, and it seems probable that the standing stone has therefore long been used as a reference point for this route as the landscape was being settled and farmed from the late medieval period onward.

- 3.4.5 A search of surrounding known archaeological sites suggests that the stone may lie in association with a Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 1475). This association appears to originate from a site visit undertaken by the RCAHMW in 1914 (RCAHMW 1925), which in its description of the standing stones mentions 'To the west of this stone, and at a distance of 15 yards, are five large stones embedded in the turf, having the appearance of belonging to a ruined cromlech [Neolithic Chambered Tomb]'. The field is currently strewn with large boulders, including many along the field boundaries, but there is no clear evidence of the collection of stones mentioned by the RCAHMW.
- 3.4.6 Only one other standing stone is recorded in the 1km search around this particular site. 650m to the south lies Gellifawr standing stone (PE502, PRN 1580, NPRN 403809). This site occupies southwest facing slopes above a small stream valley feeding the Gwaun Valley to the northwest. There is no inter-visibility between the two sites, indeed Gellifawr standing stone appears to be located on lower slopes with less expansive views, although these views are hindered by surrounding tree growth. Historic mapping suggests however that there may have been two further standing stones located a short distance to the north, neither of which now stand. These locations are still unlikely to have shared a visual link with Trefach standing stone, although they do appear to have more extensive views than Gellifawr standing stone, particularly down the Gwaun Valley.
- 3.4.7 Three further prehistoric sites are recorded within the 1km search area. These include an earthwork 750m to the northwest at Llanerch Farm (PRN 1506), which appears to have been identified from aerial photography, but no further details are available although it is identified as potentially Bronze Age in date. Another possible standing stone is marked on historic maps on the farm access track to Llanerch, in close proximity to this earthwork. The second potential site of Bronze Age date is Carn Wrach (NPRN 401673), sited on high ground 460m to the southeast. The site is shown as a circular feature on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, although presently no distinct archaeological feature is identifiable amongst the spread of stones in this area. The name, and the historic mapping, suggests however that this may be the site of a Bronze Age cairn, occupying a prominent location in the surrounding landscape. The name (wrach/witch) would also suggest subsequent superstitions were attached to the site. However, there is no clear link between these sites: due to intervening topography the two sites are not inter-visible. The final prehistoric site relates to a possible defended enclosure at Trefach farm to the northeast (PRN 63970, NPRN 308740), that may represent a defended Iron Age enclosure on the valley slopes. There is no clear link between this site and Trefach standing stone.

4 Step 2 Assessing whether, how and to what degree settings make a contributions to the significance of the heritage assets

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Setting is defined as being “The setting of designated monuments and buildings concerns the manner in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. It encompasses why the asset was built in its particular location, the use of the asset, when constructed and later, and also modern use and belief”. As such it often extends beyond the physical boundaries of the monument or building itself. This may include physical elements in its surroundings, such as boundaries and other structures, relationships with other historic assets and natural features, or associated agricultural, industrial or other surroundings. Less tangible elements are also included, such as function, sensory perceptions, historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations (Cadw 2016).
- 4.1.2 This assessment of the contribution to the asset’s significance made by its setting will provide the baseline for establishing the effects of a proposed development on significance. For PE202 Trefach Standing Stone the assets’ attributes that may elucidate its contribution to significance are considered below.

4.2 Physical Surroundings

Topography

- 4.2.1 The site lies on gradual north to northwest facing slopes on the southern side of the Gwaun valley. This sloping ground means the site is typically viewed against a backdrop of enclosed pasture, and therefore does not form a prominent feature on the skyline unless viewed from lower ground, relatively close, to the northwest. From the monument this topography gives views northward, along the Gwaun valley westward, and some limited views south to prominent locations such as Cerrig Lladron.

Other heritage assets

- 4.2.2 The potential site of a Neolithic chambered tomb which lies ‘15 yards to the west’ (RCAHMW 1925) may have important associations with this site. Other prehistoric sites in the locality have less clear associations, although further standing stones have been identified to the west and northwest. Visually there may be associations with the prominent prehistoric activity on the summit of Mynydd Carningli to the north, and Cerrig Lladron to the south.

Land use

- 4.2.3 The current land use is one of enclosed improved pasture, although field boundaries are relatively low allowing distant views to be achieved. Low dense vegetation and small trees tend to limit views over the short distance. The field within which the standing stone is located is distinct by the presence of visible stones scattered throughout.

Functional relationships

- 4.2.4 It is difficult to define original functional relationships and communications associated with the stone, although it is assumed that the visual relationship with sites on Carningli and Cerrig Lladron are of some importance. Subsequently the standing stone appears to have formed some relationship as a marker on routes to dispersed post-medieval farmsteads in the area, a relationship preserved in the current footpath adjacent to the site.

4.3 *Experience of the asset*

Surrounding landscape

- 4.3.1 The site lies in a landscape of improved pasture, relatively open. Mynydd Carningli to the north provides an important visual backdrop to both the topography of the area, and in understanding the prehistoric landscape.

Views

- 4.3.2 Views are illustrated in photos 1 to 24. As stated, views are relatively extensive from the site to the north and west, with high ground visible to the south. These views incorporate important prehistoric features on Mynydd Carningli and Cerrig Lladron. Views of the site however are less distinctive. From Mynydd Carningli the site is visible from the southern edge of PE011, PE309 and PE544. However, from a distance of close to 2km, and with a backdrop of agricultural land, Trefach standing stone is indistinct and does not form a prominent feature on the landscape. The site cannot be picked out in views from Cerrig Lladron (PE298 & PE496), nearly 3km to the south. There is no obvious inter-visibility from specific points that would encompass multiple sites.
- 4.3.3 Views of the site itself are generally not very extensive. It only becomes apparent as a visual feature on the approaches to the monument in relatively close proximity. Its visual dominance and prominence are not extensive.
- 4.3.4 Although lying in enclosed agricultural land, the site feels relatively remote and tranquil due to a lack of activity and visible built-up areas in its vicinity. The site is relatively open to the public, given that a public footpaths runs past the site, although it does not appear to be a well-used footpath.

Associative attributes

- 4.3.5 Associated relationships between heritage assets are difficult to define, as there are no obvious direct or visual relationships with contemporary features in the locality. The main relationships would appear to be the visual relationships with sites on Mynydd Carningli to the north, and Cerrig Lladron to the south, as stated previously.
- 4.3.6 There are no known cultural associations or traditions associated with this site. Between 1981-1984 the artist J.C. Yong visited and painted a number of standing stones in Pembrokeshire, recording them in their landscape context and noting any folklore associated with them. These include two paintings of Y-Garreg-Hir (another name for Trefach standing stone), one labelled as Y-Garreg-Hir, Newport, the other of a different stone labelled as Y-Garreg-Hir, Nevern. The Newport site would appear to record a different standing stone (possibly PRN 1436 to the

north of Mynydd Carningli). The remaining image may be of Trefach standing stone, depicting the site in relatively open rough pasture, with dark hills in the background. It is however difficult to correlate with this stone, and therefore it is uncertain which particular viewpoint it captures.

5 Step 3: Assessing the effect of the proposed development

5.1 Location and siting of the development

5.1.1 The proposed development is sited 150m north-northeast from the monument, on the northern side of the local road that runs to the north of the stone. The proposed development is sited at a lower level (approximately 8-10m lower). This location does not directly affect any known archaeological remains associated with the stone. The proposed development is not located on the lines of sight between Trefach standing stone and any of the visible monuments discussed above, therefore it does not block any view from the monument itself. It will however be visible in views northward towards Mynydd Carningli, offset from direct line-of-sight between Trefach Standing stone and PE011 (Photos 1, 6 & 7).

5.1.2 The proposed development does not block any views of Trefach standing stone. It will however be visible in views from Mynydd Carningli to the north towards the standing stone (Photos 21-24).

5.2 Form and appearance (Figures 5 & 6)

5.2.1 The solid buildings associated with the proposed development are relatively small, however it does incorporate a 15m tall mast, with satellite dish, which has greater visibility across a wider area. Although modern structures are not a common feature of the surrounding area, some built structures are clearly visible in views towards the standing stone from Mynydd Carningli, and along the road on the approaches to the stone at Trefach Farm and Gellifawr. A line of wooden telegraph poles run alongside the road past the site. When viewed from the standing stone the mast is likely to be slightly taller than the telegraph poles (which are approximately 7/8m tall), although given the lower-lying ground upon which it is sited, the mast is unlikely to be significantly higher than existing telegraph poles.

5.2.2 New uprights elements in this area will add to a sense of competition to the upright standing stone, although it is not considered to significantly alter the appreciation of the stone itself.

5.3 Additional effects

5.3.1 The mast will alter the skyline as viewed from the standing stone, although this is not considered to be a significant alteration.

5.3.2 There is likely to be disturbance, in terms of noise, dust and lighting during construction, but permanent disturbance appears minimal.

- 5.3.3 The scale of the development means the character of the area is unlikely to alter significantly, as there will be a minimal change of land use.
- 5.3.4 There will be no effect on the accessibility to the monument, or changes to its archaeological context.

6 Step 4: Maximising enhancement and minimising harm.

- 6.1 The current design proposals do not include elements that may enhance the site or setting of Trefach Standing Stone. Given the relatively open nature of the farmland in this area, measures such as vegetation screening is unlikely to reduce visibility. Therefore no further mitigation measures are proposed.

7 Step 5: Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

- 7.1 This report assesses the impact of the proposed development on the surrounding heritage assets, in particular Trefach Standing Stone PE202. The methodology for this assessment follows the guidance and methodology laid out within 'The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3' (Historic England 2015), which outlines a five stage approach.
- 7.2 Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected. Trefach Standing Stone PE202 stands 150m to the south-southwest of the proposed development. Its immediate setting includes the possible remains of Neolithic Chambered Tomb (PRN 1475). It is now difficult to identify these remains, but the stone stands in a field containing a number of visible stones on the surface of the field. The site lies within a wider and extensive setting of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, as such views of Mynydd Carningli to the north and Cerrig Lladron to the south may therefore be important elements of the setting of the standing stone.
- 7.3 Step 2: Assess whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the asset. Relatively distant views towards Mynydd Carningli, Cerrig Lladron, and down the Gwaun Valley can be achieved, and it is evident that these views of contemporary sites on Mynydd Carningli, and Cerrig Lladron in particular are important elements of this setting. There is however no clear links with contemporary sites within closer proximity to the standing stone, with the exception of the possible chambered tomb, therefore its immediate setting appears relatively confined to the field in which it is located, as views of the stone are more limited, and further stones visible on the surface of the field may mark the location of associated archaeological sites. Its position and accessibility adjacent to a public footpath is also an important element of the setting, as a possible secondary function as a marker on this route.
- 7.4 Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development. The proposed development will introduce a new building to a largely agricultural landscape, and include elements such as the

mast that will be visible from the standing stone, and form part of the views towards Mynydd Carningli. However, the development is relatively small in scale, built structures are visible on the approaches to the stone, and the visual intrusion into the views from the stone are relatively minimal. The development will not blocks views of Mynydd Carningli, nor will it obstruct views of the standing stone.

- 7.5 Step 4: Explore ways of maximising enhancement and minimising harm. No further mitigation measures are proposed to enhance the setting of the standing stone, or reduce visibility of the development.
- 7.6 This report sets out to present the research and data to allow Cadw and the local planning authority to make informed decisions regarding the impact of the proposed development. It is considered that the proposed development will have some impact on the setting of Trefach Standing Stone PE202, but that this impact represents a Slight Adverse impact.

8 Sources

Cadw. 2016, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Children, G. & Nash, G. 1997, *Monuments in the Landscape Volume 5. The Anthropology of Landscape: A Guide to the Neolithic Sites in Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire & Pembrokeshire*
Logaston Pres, Herefordshire

Cook, N. 2004, *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project – Pembrokeshire 2003-04* Dyfed
Archaeological Trust Report

Crane, P. 2012, *Bedd Morris Standing Stone Excavation and Re-erection* Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Report 2012/23

Day, A. 2016, *Proposed Centre of Innovation and Enterprise, Gogerddan Campus, University of
Aberystwyth, Ceredigion: Geophysical Survey* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report
No.2016/50.

Figgis N.P. 1999, *Welsh Prehistory; Catalogue of accessions in the county and local museums of Wales
and other Collections*, Machynlleth: Atelier Productions.

Historic England. 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in
Planning*

ICOMOS. 2011, *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural Heritage World Heritage
Properties*.

RCAHMW. 1925, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, Vol. VII-
County of Pembroke*, HM Stationary Office, London

Sambrook, P. & Ramsey, R. 1998, *Mediaeval Or Later Deserted Rural Settlements in Mid-West Wales
1997-1998*, Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) PRN 35605

Maps

Budgen, T 1810 Ordnance Survey Drawings: Cardigan

Anon 1843 *Nevern Tithe Map & Apportionments*

British Geological Survey 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 01/03/17)

Ordnance Survey 1889 *1st edition 1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire*

Ordnance Survey 1907 *2nd edition 1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire*

Ordnance Survey 1952-53 *1:10560 map, Pembrokeshire*

Ordnance Survey 1977 *1:2500 plan, Pembrokeshire*

Ordnance Survey 1982 *1:10000 plan, Pembrokeshire*



Figure 1: Location map, 1:50,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

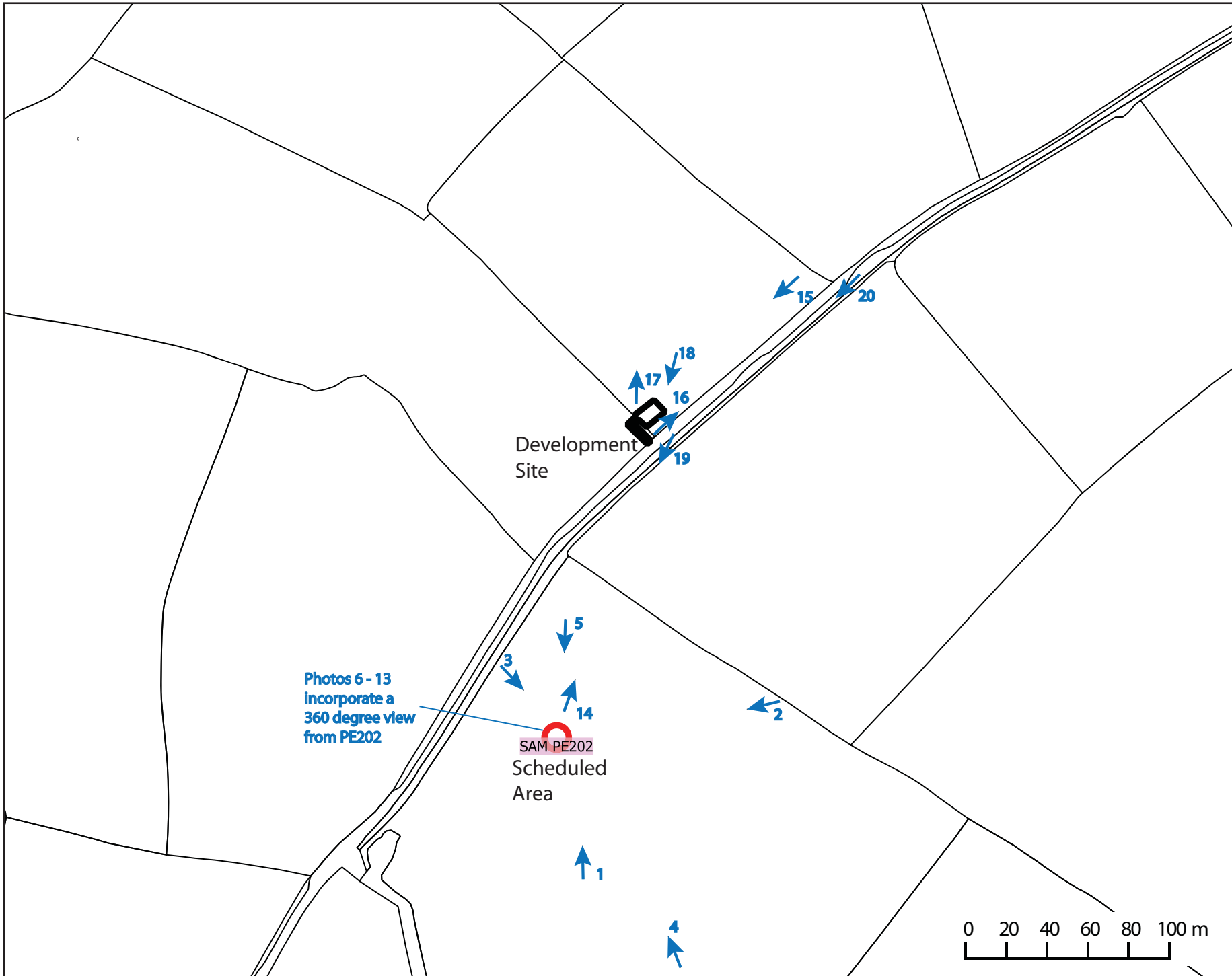
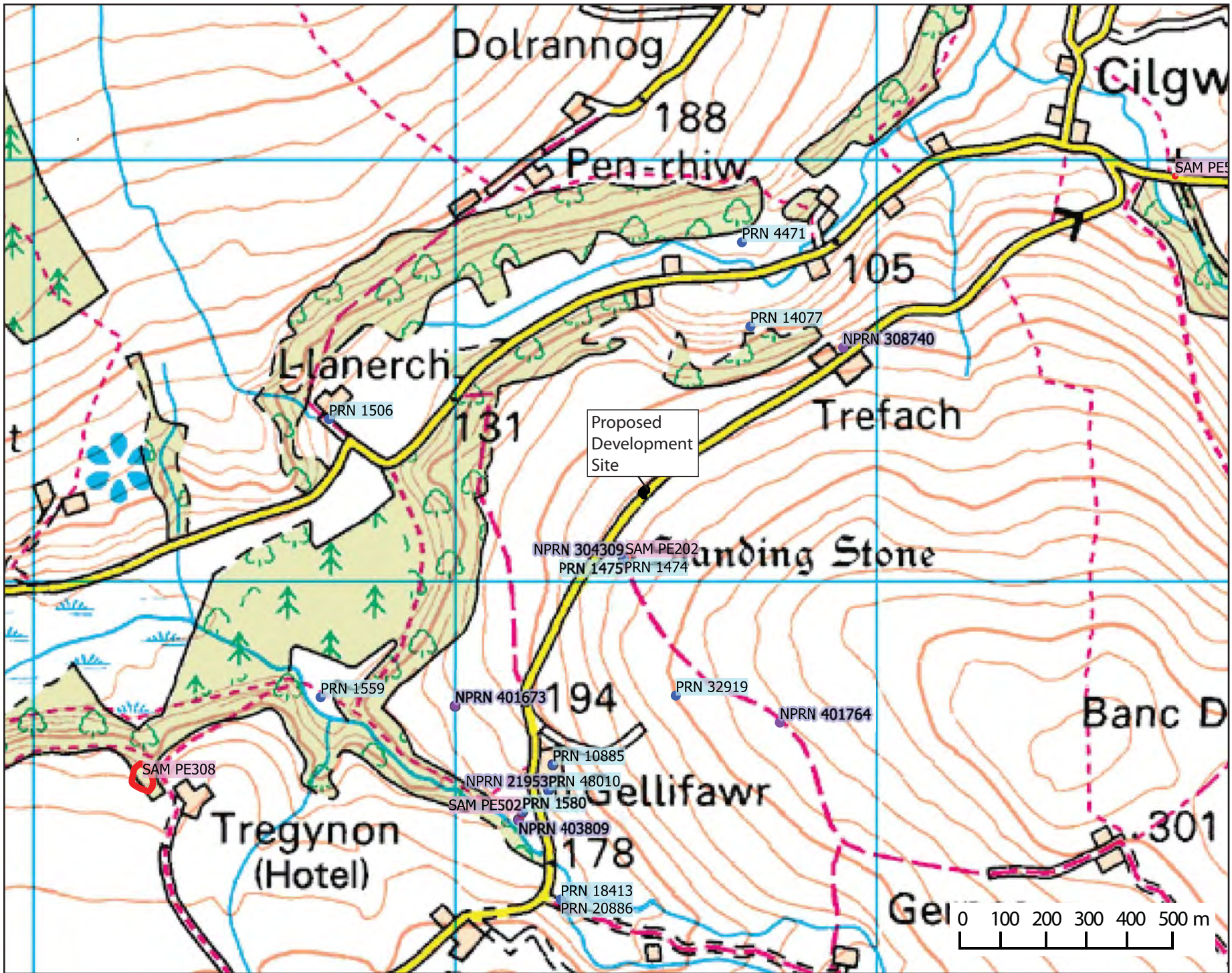


Figure 2: Location map, showing Scheduled Area PE202 (red) of Trefach Standing Stone and proposed development area (black). Photo locations and direction of shot indicated by blue arrows. Distant photo viewpoints shown on Figure 4. 1:2500 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey





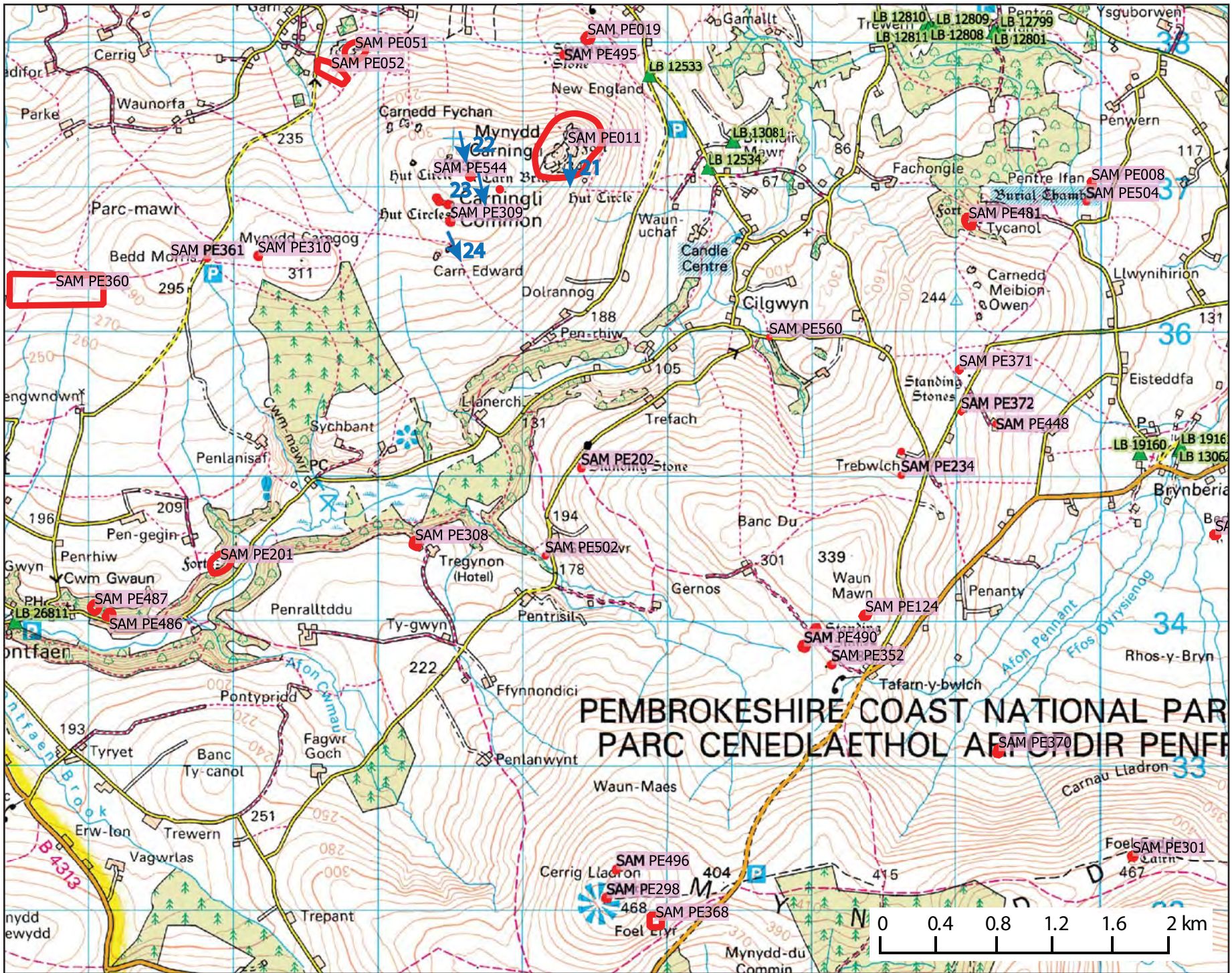
- Site recorded in the HER
- Site recorded in the NMR
- Scheduled Ancient Monument


Figure 3: Recorded archaeological sites within a 1km radius of Trefach Standing Stone PE202

1:12000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey








- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- ▲ Listed Building

Figure 4: Designated archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape. Distant photo locations and directions of shot indicated by blue arrows

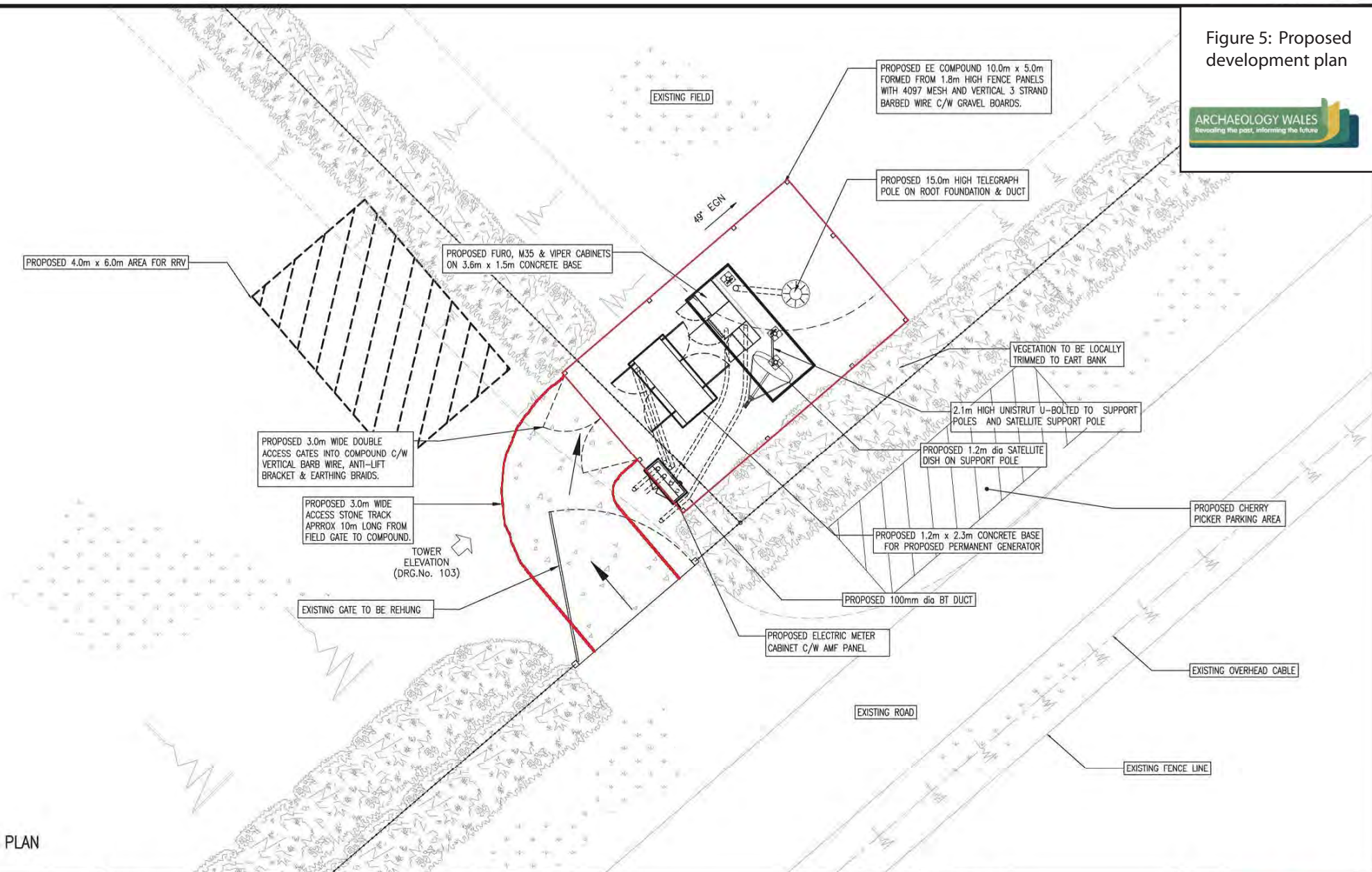
1:35,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



Revealing the past, informing the future

Figure 5: Proposed development plan



PROPOSED SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:100



Balfour Beatty

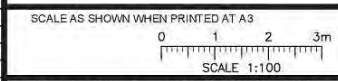
2nd Floor, City Depot & Recycling Park, First Avenue,
Millbrook, Southampton, SO15 0LJ
Tel: 02380 580400 Fax: 02380 580401

IONIRP DETAILS- EE SPEC RD 10102 GSDD008 v7	
ACCESS CLASSIFICATION	CONTROLLED
DESIGN CLASSIFICATION	PUBLIC
NOTES:	

UPGRADE REFERENCES	

DOES THE SITE DESIGN CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS - R010414 EE ESN DESIGN GUIDE v6	YES	NO
	✓	

- IF NO, DETAIL THE EXCEPTIONS BELOW.
- -
 -



ALL DIMENSIONS IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS.

F	ACCESS TRACK AMENDED	JH	03.11.16
E	ACCESS RED LINE AMENDED	ZS	31.10.16
D	CHERRY PICKER PARKING LOCATION SHOWN	JH	21.10.16
C	STRUCTURE AMENDED	ZS	12.10.16
B	FIRST ISSUE	ZS	26.09.16
A	ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION WOOD POLE	ZS	25.08.16
REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	BY	DATE

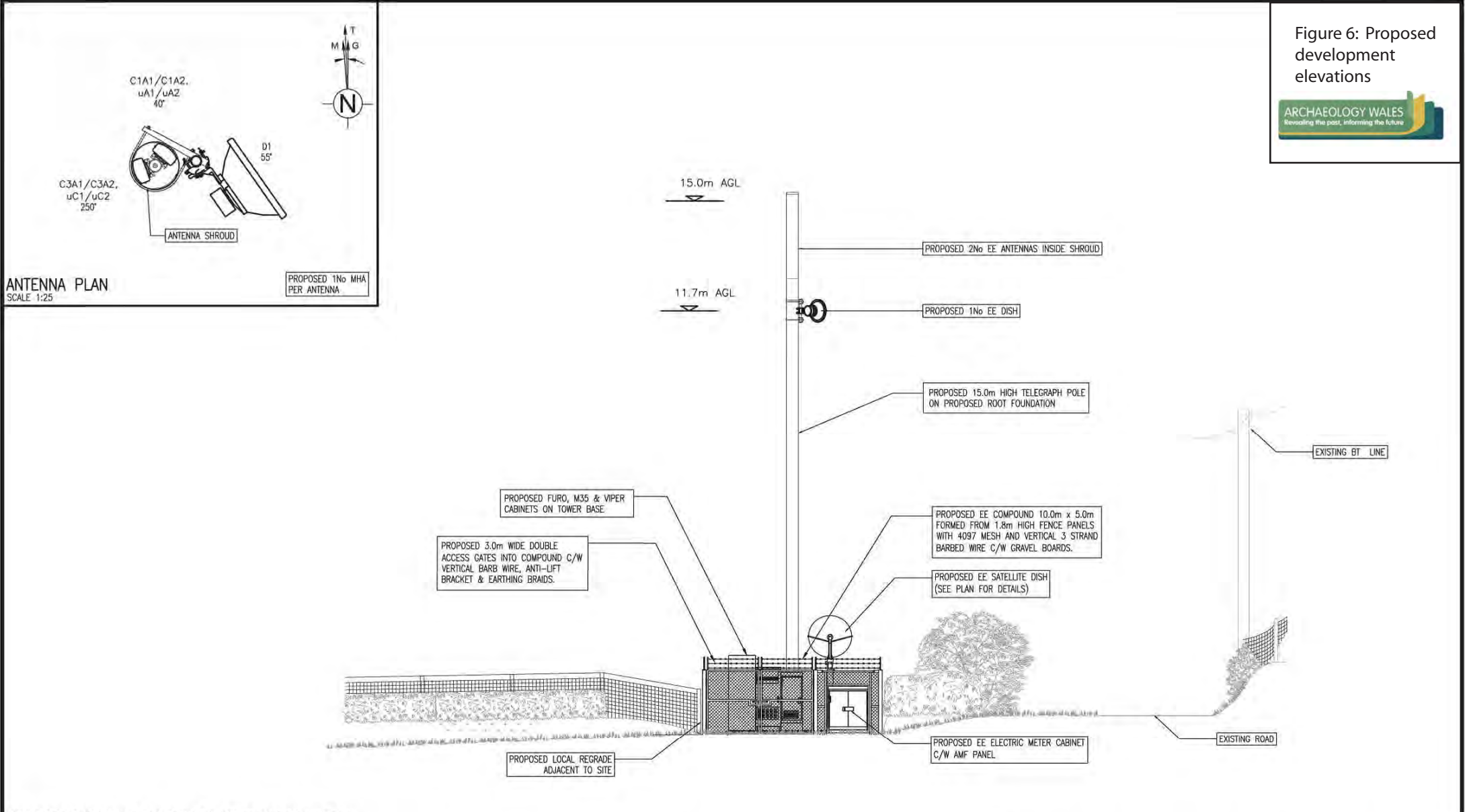
DRAWN BY / DATE	CHECKED BY / DATE	APPROVED BY / DATE
ZS / 25.08.16	RJW / 25.08.16	MS / 25.08.16

CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED. MAPS REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HM'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

SITE PLAN	
TREFACH FARM PONTFAEN FISHGUARD CUMBRIA SA65 9TX	
THIRD PARTY REF.	SITE REF.
P1608_026	75272(ESN5033)

	IEA OPT Letter	DRG TYPE	DRG No	REV
	N/A	GA	102	F

Figure 6: Proposed development elevations



PROPOSED SITE ELEVATION VIEWING NORTH-WEST
SCALE 1:100

	ICNIRP DETAILS- EE SPEC RD 10102 GSDD008 v7 ACCESS CLASSIFICATION CONTROLLED DESIGN CLASSIFICATION PUBLIC NOTES:	DOES THE SITE DESIGN CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS - R010414 EE ESN DESIGN GUIDE v6 YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	SITE ELEVATION- VIEWING NW TREFACH FARM PONTFAEN FISHGUARD CUMBRIA SA65 9TX																	
	UPGRADE REFERENCES	IF 'NO' DETAIL THE EXCEPTIONS BELOW: 1. 2. 3.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>REV</th> <th>DESCRIPTION OF REVISION</th> <th>BY</th> <th>DATE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>STRUCTURE AMENDED</td> <td>ZS</td> <td>12.10.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>FIRST ISSUE</td> <td>ZS</td> <td>28.09.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION WOOD POLE</td> <td>ZS</td> <td>25.08.16</td> </tr> </table>	REV		DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	BY	DATE	C	STRUCTURE AMENDED	ZS	12.10.16	B	FIRST ISSUE	ZS	28.09.16	A	ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION WOOD POLE	ZS	25.08.16
REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	BY	DATE																	
C	STRUCTURE AMENDED	ZS	12.10.16																	
B	FIRST ISSUE	ZS	28.09.16																	
A	ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION WOOD POLE	ZS	25.08.16																	
	SCALE AS SHOWN WHEN PRINTED AT A3 	ALL DIMENSIONS IN mm UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS.		CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED. MAPS REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HM'S STATIONERY OFFICE.																



Photo 1: View north, past Trefach Standing Stone PE202 on the left, with Mynydd Carningli in the background. Location of proposed development marked in red.



Photo 2: View west with Trefach Standing Stone on the right and the Gwaun Valley to the rear.



Photo 3: View southeast showing Trefach Standing Stone PE202 with the rising ground of Banc Du behind.



Photo 4: View north-northwest showing Trefach Standing Stone PE202 in the centre, and Mynydd Carningli to Mynydd Caregog in the background.



Photo 5: View south showing Trefach Standing Stone PE202 with Cerrig Lladron in the background.



Photo 6: View north, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. Carn Ingli (PE011) lies at the right side of the high ground, Carn Edward at the left, with Carn Briw round cairn (PE544) just to its right. The proposed development site is shown in red.



Photo 7: View northeast, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. The slopes of Mynydd Carningli visible on the left. The proposed development site is shown in red.



Photo 8: View east, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. Showing the rising ground of Banc Du.



Photo 9: View southeast, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. Showing the land rising towards the summit of Banc Du.



Photo 10: View south, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. Cerrig Lladron, topped by Foel Eryr round cairn (PE298) is the prominent hill in the background.



Photo 11: View southwest, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202.



Photo 12: View west, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. Looking down the Gwaun valley.



Photo 13: View northwest, taken from Trefach Standing Stone PE202. Carn Edward is visible to the right, Mynydd Caregog is the higher ground covered in trees.



Photo 14: View northeast from Trefach Standing Stone PE202 directly towards the proposed development area, marked in red.



Photo 15: View southwest of the proposed development area, which lies at the far end of the field against the field boundary on the left.



Photo 16: View northeast of the proposed development area, which would occupy the immediate foreground.



Photo 17: View south from the proposed development area towards Mynydd Carningli.



Photo 18: View southwest from the proposed development area towards Trefach Standing Stone PE202, marked in blue (hidden by gorse bushes).



Photo 19: View northwest from the edge of the proposed development area towards Trefach Standing Stone PE202, marked in blue.



Photo 20: View southwest along the local road on the approach to the proposed development area on the right, and Trefach Standing Stone PE202 on the left. The car is located at the entrance to the proposed development area, the standing stone is not visible.



Photo 21: View south taken from the summit of Mynydd Carningli (PE011) towards the proposed development site (marked in red) and Trefach Standing Stone PE202 (marked in blue).



Photo 22: View south of Carn Briw Round Cairn PE544 towards the site.



Photo 23: View south from Carn Briw Round Cairn PE544 towards the proposed development area (in red) and Trefach Standing Stone PE202 (in blue).

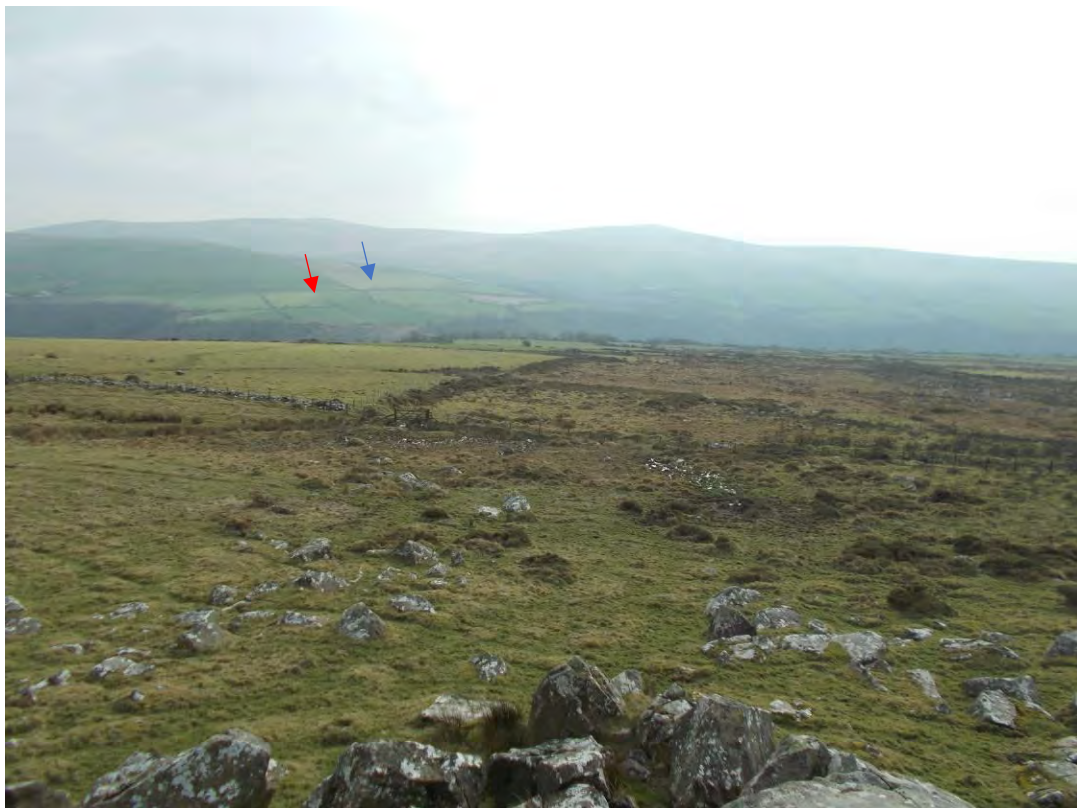


Photo 24: View south from Carn Edward towards the proposed development site (in red) and Trefach Standing Stone PE202 (in blue).

Archaeology
Wales

**APPENDIX I:
HER Gazetteer**



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher from the Regional Historic Environment Record:
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street,
Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE
Tel (01558) 823131 , Email info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Pdf file produced - 15.02.17 - from DAT HER, **DAT enquiry number 878.**

Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website

www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

Please could I have a gazetteer and all the usual HER data within a 1km radius of SN 06456 35204

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

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

Source prefixes:

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

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

PRN 10885 **NAME** PENCELLIVOR; GELLIFAWR
TYPE Settlement **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN06233456 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map Rees, W 1932 S.Wales & Border in the 14th C SW sheet

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 14077 **NAME** CILGWYN
TYPE Common Land **PERIOD** Medieval , Post-Medieval
NGR SN067356 **COMMUNITY** Nevern
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Topography

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Rural Surveys Research Unit 1988 The Common Lands of England and Wales Pembs 317

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 1474 **NAME** GARREG HIR Y; TRE-FACH STONE
TYPE Standing Stone **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN06403505 **COMMUNITY** Nevern
CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park ,
scheduled ancient monument PE202* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

An impressive standing stone circa 3m high x 1.15m x 0.85m at its base.
PR 2004 based on RR 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1991 AM107 SAM File
Mm Desc Text Cook, N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project -
Pembrokeshire 2003-2004
Mm List DAT 1983 CR 11475
Mm GP DAT 1984 SMR 48-16,48-17
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 110-3
Mm List Lewis, J Private Index
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 27150-1
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SN03 NE11
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.766,p.258
Mm Desc Text Rees, SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.202

OTHER SOURCES

Report 1474.pdf
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2011 NEWPORT HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART C1 NEVERN COMMUNITY AUDIT

PRN 1475 **NAME** TREFACH
TYPE Chambered Tomb ? **PERIOD** Neolithic ?
NGR SN0639835048 **COMMUNITY** Nevern
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park ,
scheduled ancient monument PE202* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

At the given grid reference there are 2 stones set in the ground which
protrude only some 20cms or so above ground. This does not appear to
be a chambered tomb. Perhaps the stones have been removed.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1991 AM107 SAM File
Mm Desc Text Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project -
Pembrokeshire 2003-2004
Mm List DAT 1983 CR 1474
Mm List Lewis,J Private Index
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 27150-1
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SN03 NE11
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr S92
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.766,p.258
Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.202

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 1506 **NAME** LLANNERCH

TYPE Unknown , Earthwork **PERIOD** Unknown , BRONZE AGE?

NGR SN05703538 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun

CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 27150-1,12364-5
Mm Record Map Nye,AC 1960 6"
Mm List OS 1966 SN03 NE22

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 1559 **NAME** PANDY

TYPE Unknown , Mound **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN05683472 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* ,

Site of Special Scientific Interest **EVIDENCE** Landform

SUMMARY

Earthwork of unknown significance. RPS August 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 13800-1,27151-2

Mm List OS 1974 SN03 SE(M)

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 1580 **NAME** GELLI-FAWR

TYPE Standing Stone **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN0615934448 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , scheduled ancient monument PE502* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

A fine standing stone located in a gently sloping pasture field. The stone is earthfast and measures 1.6m high x 0.87m wide at its base and 0.55m wide at the top. The stone has an interesting 'bent' profile and a nearly flat top. There is a slight animal erosion hollow around the base of the stone, but there is little doubt that this is a standing stone rather than a rubbing stone. There is a flat slab on the northeast side at ground level and another earthfast flat slab, again at ground level, some 5m to the north of the stone. Two stones exposed at the base of the monument on the south side might be packing material. RSR 2004.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project - Pembrokeshire 2003-2004

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 27151-2

Mm List Ordnance Survey 1974 SN03 SE17

OTHER SOURCES

Documents CADW 2005 Notification of scheduling

Documents CADW 2005 AM107

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2011 NEWPORT HUB HERITAGE AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART A CWM GWAUN COMMUNITY
AUDIT

PRN 18413 **NAME**

TYPE Stepping Stones **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06253424 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National
Park* **EVIDENCE** Landform

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN45NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 20886 **NAME**

TYPE Stepping Stones **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06253424 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National
Park* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN03SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 32919 **NAME** BANC GELLI FAWR

TYPE Deserted Rural Settlement **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN0652334724 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

A small and indistinct rectilinear structure - longhut- associated with a garden plot and a larger enclosure both of which show clear evidence of cultivation ridges. Similar to some Ceredigion lluestau. On open, SW facing ridge, overlooking upper Gwaun valley. P Sambrook. 1998

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Desc Text Sambrook P 1998 Mediaeval or Later Deserted Rural Settlements - 1996-7 Pilot Study - An interim report

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4471 **NAME** PARC CASTELL

TYPE Unknown **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN06683580 **COMMUNITY** Newport

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

Castell place-name of unknown significance. RPS August 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport, Newport Ph Schedule No.1345, Field name "ParcCastell"

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-230 21102

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

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.825, p.278

Mm List RCAHM 1976 3b, PE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48010 **NAME** GELLIFOR; GELLI-FAWR
TYPE Country House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN06223450 **COMMUNITY** Cwm Gwaun
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Historic country residence described by Francis Jones. Comprises a lateral chimney, sub-medieval hall-house embedded in Victorian rebuild. A date stone reads "Rebuilt in 1860 by D. Davies, Esqr., Castle Green, Cardigan". Outbuildings now converted to holiday cottages and the house is now a hotel. JB 2003 based on Francis Jones 1996.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Desc Text Francis Jones 1996 Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Houses p.69
Mh Map OS 1810 Original Surveyors drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 185
Pm List Smith, P. 1988 Houses of the Welsh Countryside p.445

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2011 NEWPORT HUB HERITAGE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART A CWM GWAUN COMMUNITY AUDIT

PRN 63970 **NAME** TREFACH
TYPE Defended Enclosure ?, Enclosure ? **PERIOD** Iron Age ?, Prehistoric ?
NGR SN06933557 **COMMUNITY** community
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

This site is a possible defended enclosure, albeit of an unusual design, situated in a pasture field to the northwest of Trefach farm on flat ground bordering the edge of a steep northwest-facing slope of the Gwaun valley.

DESCRIPTION

This site is a possible defended enclosure, albeit of an unusual design, situated in a pasture field to the northwest of Trefach farm. It is situated on flat ground bordering the edge of a steep northwest-facing slope of the Gwaun valley, at 182m above sea level. The site survives as a substantial single curving bank that forms a semi-circle open on the southeast. The bank is not continuous but stops where the two arcs of the semi-circle meet the edge of the steep slope, as if the steep slope was acting as a defence at this point. The earthwork bank is better preserved on the west, where it rises to a height of over 2 meters and reaches 7 meters in width. On the east there is some evidence of an outer ditch and the bank appears to terminate just short of the modern field boundary/minor road, perhaps indicating the position of a former entrance. The eastern portion of the bank has been utilised as a field boundary in the past, and was once planted with a hedge. There are signs of possible modern repair in at least two places on the east. There are also signs that livestock are causing the bank to erode in places. If the bank once formed a complete circle there is no evidence of any earthwork to the southeast of the minor road that cuts across the site, but it is possible that this area has suffered from more intensive ploughing and the construction of modern farm buildings. A Shobbrook February 2009

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2011 NEWPORT HUB HERITAGE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART C1 NEVERN COMMUNITY AUDIT

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

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Trefach, Pontfaen, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	Trefach Standing Stone PE202
Site Code:	TFP/17/DBA
PRN:	1474
NPRN:	304309
SAM:	PE202
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 06398 35048
Site Type:	Bronze Age Standing Stone
Project Type:	Desk-based assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	February/March 2017
Categories Present:	All
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	HER, Llandeilo
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY