

Land opposite Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Entrust

September 2015



Land opposite Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby Historic Environment Assessment

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/483

For: Entrust

September 2015

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Cover photograph: Looking northwest towards the Ridgeway. Norchard Beacon, the largest of the round barrows (ID number 3), can be seen on the right of the photo, with the Welsh Water reservoir to the left.

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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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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed communication mast on land opposite the Welsh Water Reservoir on the Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the mast and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1km in radius, focused on SN0721900125, the location of the proposed mast. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as historical mapping.
 - 1.3.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km radius, namely the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery (PE470), which consists of five Round Barrows. These Round Barrows would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from the mast. One Round Barrow would experience a Low impact on setting and three would experience a Very Low impact on setting.
 - 1.3.2 Two Listed Buildings lie within the 1km assessment area. They would not be affected by the development.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 1km and 2km in radius, focused on SN0721900125, the location of the proposed mast was assessed.
 - 1.4.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km to 2km would be affected by the proposed mast.
 - 1.4.2 Four Listed Buildings within a 1km to 2km radius would experience a Very Low indirect visual impact from the development.
 - 1.4.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within the 1km to 2km assessment area.
- 1.5 There is one Conservation Areas within 2km of the proposed development, at St. Florence village. This would not experience any impact from the development.
- 1.6 The proximity of the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery and the historic Ridgeway road, suggest that there may be potential for buried archaeological features to be present at the proposed mast site. A minimum of a watching brief on the mast foundation and the new access track should be considered in mitigation for this development.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2 and 3 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Kieran Tarpey of Entrust Ltd, Daresbury Innovation Centre, Keckwick Lane, Daresbury, Cheshire, WA4 4FS, UK, on behalf of their client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed communications mast on land opposite the Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby, planning application 15/0392/PA.
- 3.2 Trysor prepared a specification based on the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose, see Appendix A.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a single lattice communications mast, with a height of 20 metres will be located at approximately SN0721900125 in the corner of a field adjacent to the north side of the road along the Ridgeway, Penally, Pembrokeshire, see Appendix F.
- 4.2 The mast would be 20 metres high with a lattice framework, triangular in plan, each side roughly 1 metre long.
- 4.3 The mast would stand on a concrete plinth, 4.25 metres by 4.25 metres and 1 metre deep. This would be surrounded by wooden fence, 6.25 metres by 6.25 metres and 2.2 metres high.
- 4.4 A permanent trackway from an existing gateway at the eastern end of the field will be created. This will be 3 metres wide and 80 metres long.



Figure 1: Location of the proposed mast, showing the 1km, and the 1km to 2km assessment areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 1km radius centred on SN0721900125, the proposed mast site, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1km assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed mast site, and the surrounding area, on August 15th, and 1st September 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the mast proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTVs created by Trysor, both for the mast and the Norchard Beacon barrow (ID number 3).
- 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 dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 1km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site 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

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

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

(Unknown), see Figure 2. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.11 Sites that were assessed as being of minor significance were not assessed further unless there was a direct impact.
- 5.12 A further area of between 1 to 2 km radius, centred on SN0721900125, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 1 to 2km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, a giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C and D).

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site lies in a pasture field, located on the northern part of the broad crest of the prominent ridge known as The Ridgeway in southern Pembrokeshire. It is located at about 100 metres in altitude.
- 6.2 The proposed communications mast would stand on The Ridgeway, which is a prominent ridge composed of hard rocks of the Devonian Old Red Sandstone series. A band of Conglomerate Formation bedrock outcrops along the upper part of the ridge. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 375 to 411 million years ago by rivers depositing sands and gravels, forming river terrace deposits.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Neolithic period recorded within the 1km assessment area.

7.2.2 A group of Bronze Age round barrows, the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery (PE470), lie close to the south of the proposed mast site. This group includes a barrow known as the Norchard Beacon (ID number 3), which was part-excavated in 1851 (Dearden, 1851). At that time three further barrows were noted to the west of Norchard Beacon, the easternmost of which (ID number 4) was excavated and found to contain an inhumation burial beneath a large stone capstone. This barrow was considerably reduced by the excavation, but Norchard Beacon and the other two barrows in the group (ID numbers 5 & 6) still stand as pronounced earthworks, over 1 metre high.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There is virtually no recorded evidence of later Bronze Age activity within the 1km assessment area, such as finds of bronze tools and weapons or Bronze Age settlement. In 1911 a single Burnt Mound was recorded south of the modern Ashfield Farm (ID number 8). Burnt Mounds are interpreted as cooking hearth and are generally thought to date to the Bronze Age. This single site suggests some level of settlement and domestic activity in the area during this period.

7.3.2 Iron Age Defended Enclosures, Hillforts and Promontory Forts are commonly encountered in the southwest Wales landscape. They represent small settlements and farmsteads, some of which may have been occupied into the Roman period. They were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use. Most of these sites now survive as ploughed-down cropmark sites or much denuded earthworks, which are best seen from the air. At least three examples of Defended Enclosures are found along the Ridgeway, within the 1km radius assessment area. The best preserved of these is an oval Defended Enclosure at Castle Park (ID number 9), where still denuded earthworks can still be seen within a pasture field. Another earthwork site has been reported further to the west (ID number 7), but is now too overgrown to be identified in the field. A third enclosure lies on the southern flank of the Ridgeway, on Shipping Hill Farm (ID number 10), but this site has been ploughed out and is now only visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Further cropmarks (ID number 11) in a field to the south of this site may represent a fourth Iron Age Defended Enclosure but the evidence is inconclusive.

7.4.2 There are no records of statutorily protected Iron Age sites within a 1km to 2km radius of the proposed mast site.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

7.4.1 There are no records associated specifically with the Roman period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site.

7.4.2 There are no records of statutorily protected Roman sites within a 2km to 5km radius of the proposed mast site.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There are no records of Early Medieval activity within the 1km radius assessment area.

7.5.2 There are no records of statutorily protected Early Medieval sites within a 1km to 2km radius of the proposed mast site.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 There are no records associated specifically with the Medieval period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site. The Ridgeway road (ID number 26), which passes just south of the proposed mast, is thought to follow the line of a medieval road linking Tenby and Pembroke however. It is also likely that elements of the adjacent field system, to the north and the south of the crest of the Ridgeway, also have its origins in medieval times. It is highly probable that the productive soils along this Old Red Sandstone ridge would have attracted agricultural activity throughout the centuries.

7.6.2 There is no doubt that the area was well-organised and well-settled throughout medieval times, with local villages such as St. Florence and Jameston still bearing evidence of strip field systems fossilised in the surrounding landscape and some of the principal farmsteads of the area also likely to have medieval origins, e.g. ID number 15. Very few sites or features of the period are currently represented in the HER however.

7.6.3 Within the 1km to 2km radius assessment area for statutorily protected sites there are a small number of sites of medieval date. These include the parish church at St. Florence (Listed Building Number 6008). The presence of a medieval church itself demonstrates the extent and organisation of medieval society across the district, but very few records relating to secular life currently exist. A handful of records such as the ruins of a medieval house at West Tarr Farm (Listed Building Number 16920; SAM number PE423) hint at the extent and nature of secular society here during the medieval period. There are also the fossilised elements of probable medieval strip-field systems, which would have been farmed in common by the inhabitants, visible around St. Florence village.

7.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).

7.7.1 A small number of historic assets recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site date to the Post Medieval period. These include features associated with transport and industry in the 19th century, such as the Railway Station and Stationmaster's House at Manorbier Station (ID numbers 21 & 22) and a Lime Kiln at Cobbybush Farm (ID number 13). This was once an area dotted with small limestone quarries, where lime was produced from small kilns on local farms, few of which appear to survive today.

7.7.2 The same picture is true of the record of statutorily protected historic assets in the wider 1km to 2km assessment area. Within this landscape a number of local farmhouses and dwellings are protected as listed buildings, many with their origins in the 17th to 19th centuries. Other categories of listed buildings included the former Bethel nonconformist chapel in St Florence (Listed Building number 6011) and the Swanlake Inn public house in Jameston (Listed Building number 5973).

8. Historical overview

The recent history of the land at the proposed mast site can be traced through historic mapping and other sources. The land in question has historically fallen within the boundaries of St. Florence parish, but early maps show very little relevant detail pertaining to the site.

8.1 Map evidence

8.1.1 John Cary's Map of England, Wales and Scotland published in 1794 (Sheet 19-20) shows that the Tenby to Pembroke Dock road along the top of the Ridgeway was extant by that time. This road, which appears to have been a Turnpike Road by the late 18th century, probably follows the course of a much earlier route along the top of the Ridgeway. William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th Century shows that this route was used in medieval times, therefore the post-medieval and the modern road are likely to follow a similar line.

8.1.2 The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Tenby sheet), surveyed in 1809 was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries accurately but does differentiate between enclosed land, unenclosed land and woodland. The area around the proposed mast site is rather indistinct on this map and it is not clear as to whether the land here was part of the enclosed landscape. This map does not show any features of archaeological interest on the Ridgeway summit, including the Bier Hill Round Barrows.

8.1.3 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1856, based on the 1809 survey, a similar picture is presented, with no details of the field system shown.

8.1.4 James Dearden excavated the Norchard Beacon Round Barrow and the nearest barrow to its western side in 1851. He reported his finds in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in that year and included a location map of the sites he had explored. This map inaccurately places Norchard Beacon and the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery about 2km further to the east of its true position, although the map otherwise appears to be reasonably accurate. Dearden shows north-south aligned field boundary banks separating the two central barrows from the easternmost and westernmost barrows in the barrow cemetery, indicating that the field parcels either side of the Ridgeway road were in place by the mid-19th century.

8.1.5 It should be noted that the field boundaries of the post-medieval field system along the Ridgeway respect the road line; the road does not cut across field boundaries. This suggests that the road line is of some antiquity as elements within the field system may well reflect medieval land organisation. Evidence from the manorial records of Manorbier (Walker, 1991, 147) show that by the 17th century enclosed land was already being farmed up onto the Ridgeway.

8.1.6 The 1866 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the fields around the mast site compare very closely with those which can be seen today. The surrounding field system has remained relatively stable to the present day, with relatively few boundaries removed to merge fields into larger parcels.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 1km radius area yielded 42 records.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 15th August and 1st September 2015. The field was pasture at the time and the surface of the field was not visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a clear day, with good visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 42 records included in the HER for the 1 kilometre assessment area, 17 records were removed from the dataset; 3 as they were duplicate records, 5 as they had imprecise grid references and actually lay outside the 1km area, 3 were mislocated and their true location could not be identified, 5 were for place-names only and did not relate to known archaeological sites, and 1 was an overall number for the Bier Hill round barrows which were assessed under their individual site records.
- 9.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius assessment area contained 26 records.
 - 9.4.1 One new record was created in the project database by Trysor. This was for the road that runs along the Ridgeway (ID number 26).
- 9.5 Within the 26 records there was one Scheduled Ancient Monument and two Listed Buildings.
- 9.6 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site 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, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 2.
- 9.7 Sites that were assessed as being of Minor significance were not assessed further unless there was a direct impact.

Table 1: Impact on sites within the assessment area around the proposed mast site

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
3	NORCHARD BEACON; ST FLORENCE BEACON	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Low
6	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Very Low
20	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Very Low
4	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Very Low
5	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	None
15	ST FLORENCE	FIELD SYSTEM	None	Very Low	None
2	PARK WALL DYKE	EARTHWORK	None	None	None
7	RIDGEWAY THE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
8	PONTEROSA LA	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
9	CASTLES; CASTLE PARK; RISING SUN	UNKNOWN; DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
10	SHIPPING HILL FARM	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
11	MANORBIER STATION ENCLOSURE II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	None	None	None
12	LECHLADE	QUARRY	None	None	None
13	COPPYBUSH FARM	LIME KILN	None	None	None
14	WHITEMOOR FARM	FARM	None	None	None
21	FORMER RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
22	FORMER RAILWAY STATIONMASTER'S HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None
24		MILESTONE	None	None	None
26	THE RIDGEWAY	ROAD	None	None	None
1	NORCHARD BEACON; BIER HILL	BEACON	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
16	ST FLORENCE	FARM BUILDING	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
17	ST FLORENCE	QUARRY	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
18	ST FLORENCE	QUARRY	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
19	ST FLORENCE	QUARRY?	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
23		BUILDING	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
25	RIDGEWAY	MILESTONE	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

- 9.8 As Table 1 shows, it was determined that recorded historic assets within the 1km assessment area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed mast development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix B.
- 9.8.1 Seven historic assets of Minor significance were not assessed further.
- 9.8.2 Thirteen historic assets would be unaffected.
- 9.8.3 Five historic assets would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact. These are all Round Barrows within the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery (ID numbers 3, 4, 5, 6 & 20). One other historic asset would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 9.8.4 No historic assets would experience a direct, physical impact.
- 9.8.5 One historic asset would experience a Low impact on setting (ID number 3) and three would experience a Very Low impact on setting (ID numbers 4, 6 and 20). These are all Round Barrows within the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery.
- 9.9 The Cadw datasets within the 1km to 2km radius area returned 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument, 19 Listed Buildings and no registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The full results of this assessment are found in Appendices C and D and Figures 4 and 5 of this report.
- 9.10 As Table 2 in 10.2 shows, it was determined that the single Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km to 2km assessment area would be unaffected by the development as it would not be intervisible with the mast, due to the nature of local topography. Further details of the assessment of indirect impacts for this site in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 4.
- 9.11 As Table 4 in 10.3.2 shows, it was determined that four out of 19 Listed Buildings within the 1km to 2km assessment area would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual experience from the proposed mast. Full details of the assessment of impact for Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 5.
- 9.12 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1 to 2km assessment area.

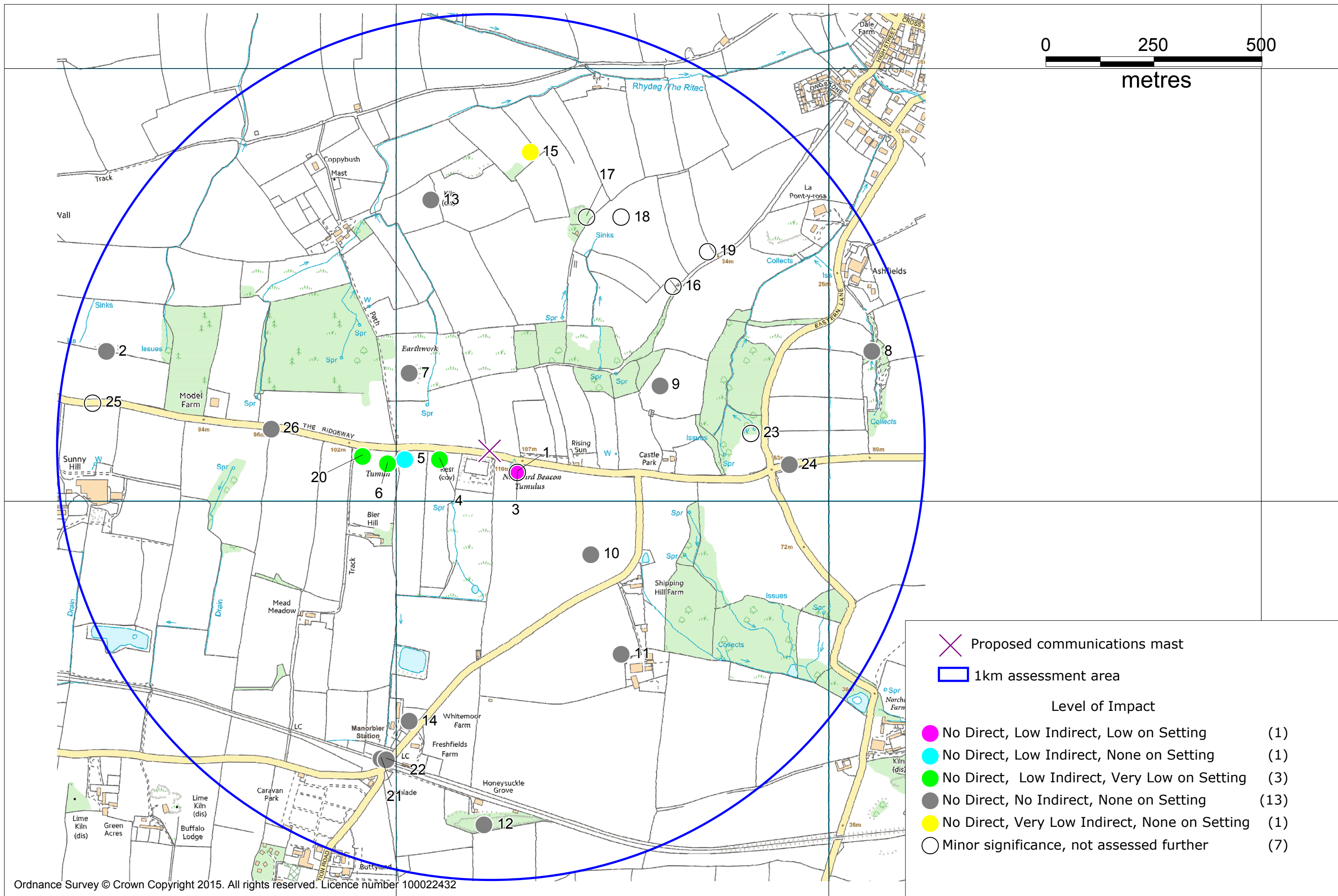


Figure 3: The 1km assessment area showing the impact on sites, labelled with Project ID number

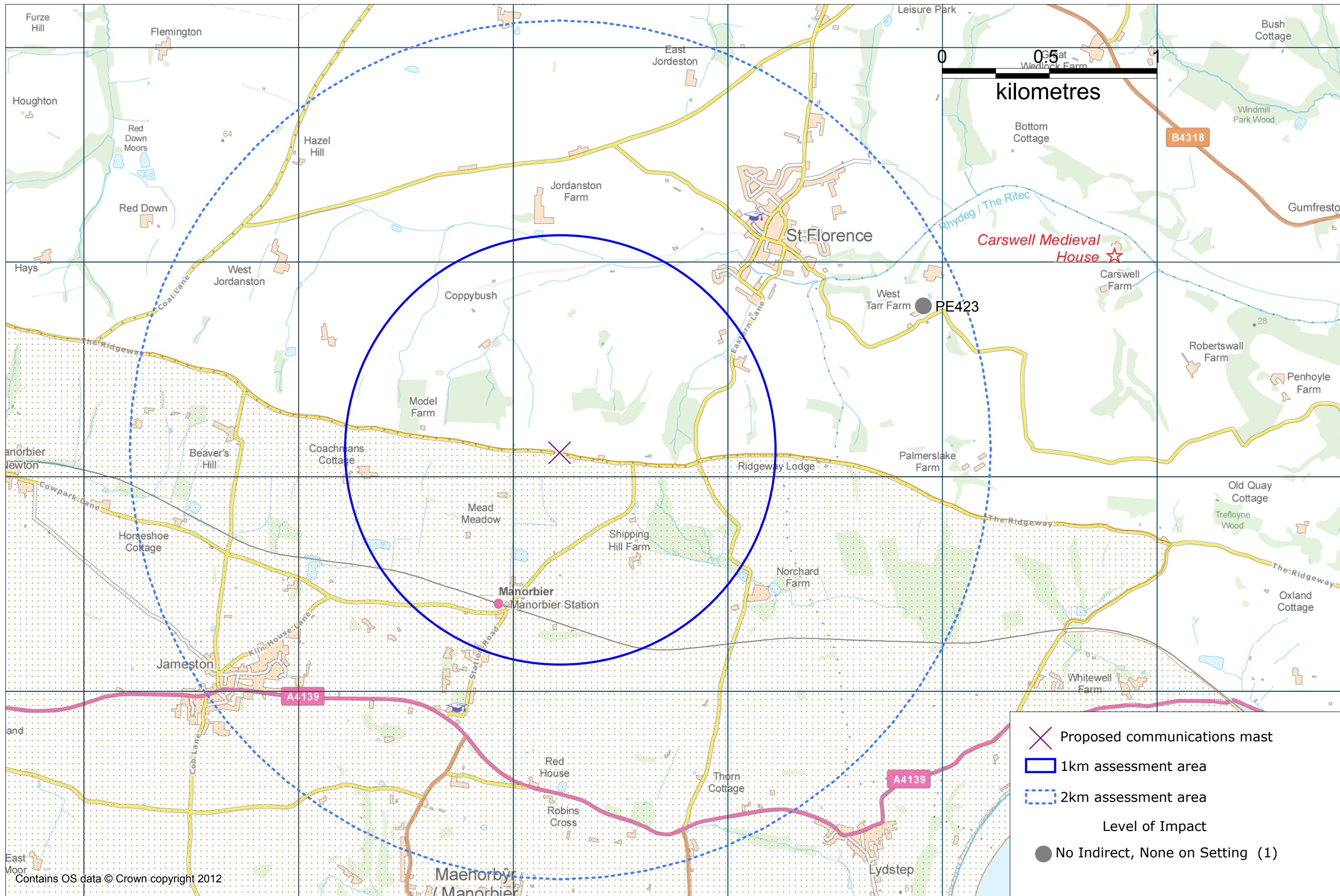


Figure 4: The 2km assessment area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument number.

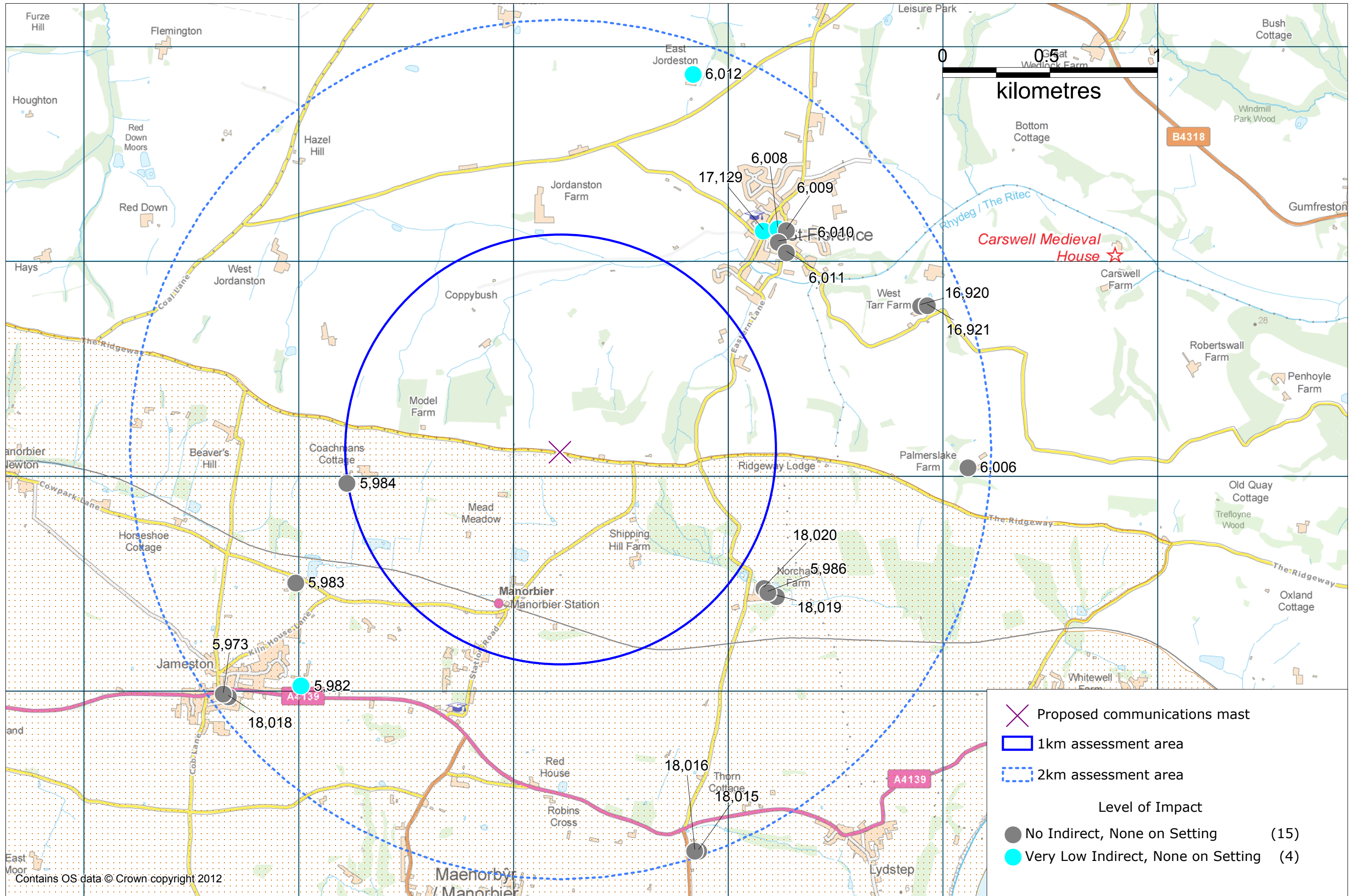


Figure 5: The 2km assessment area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building number.

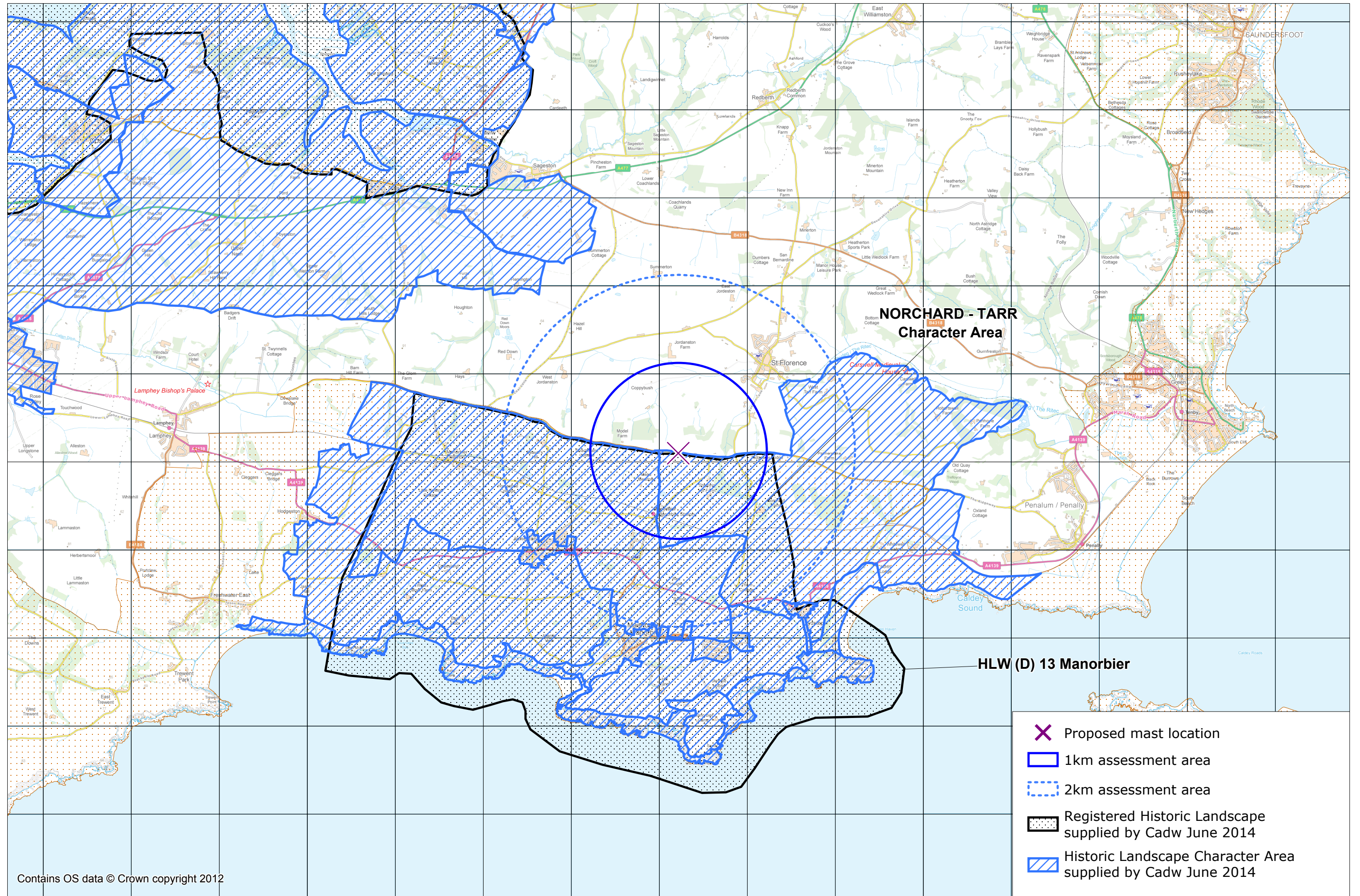


Figure 6: The 2km assessment area showing the Registered Historic Landscape boundary as defined by Cadw and the Historic Landscape Character Areas as defined by DAT

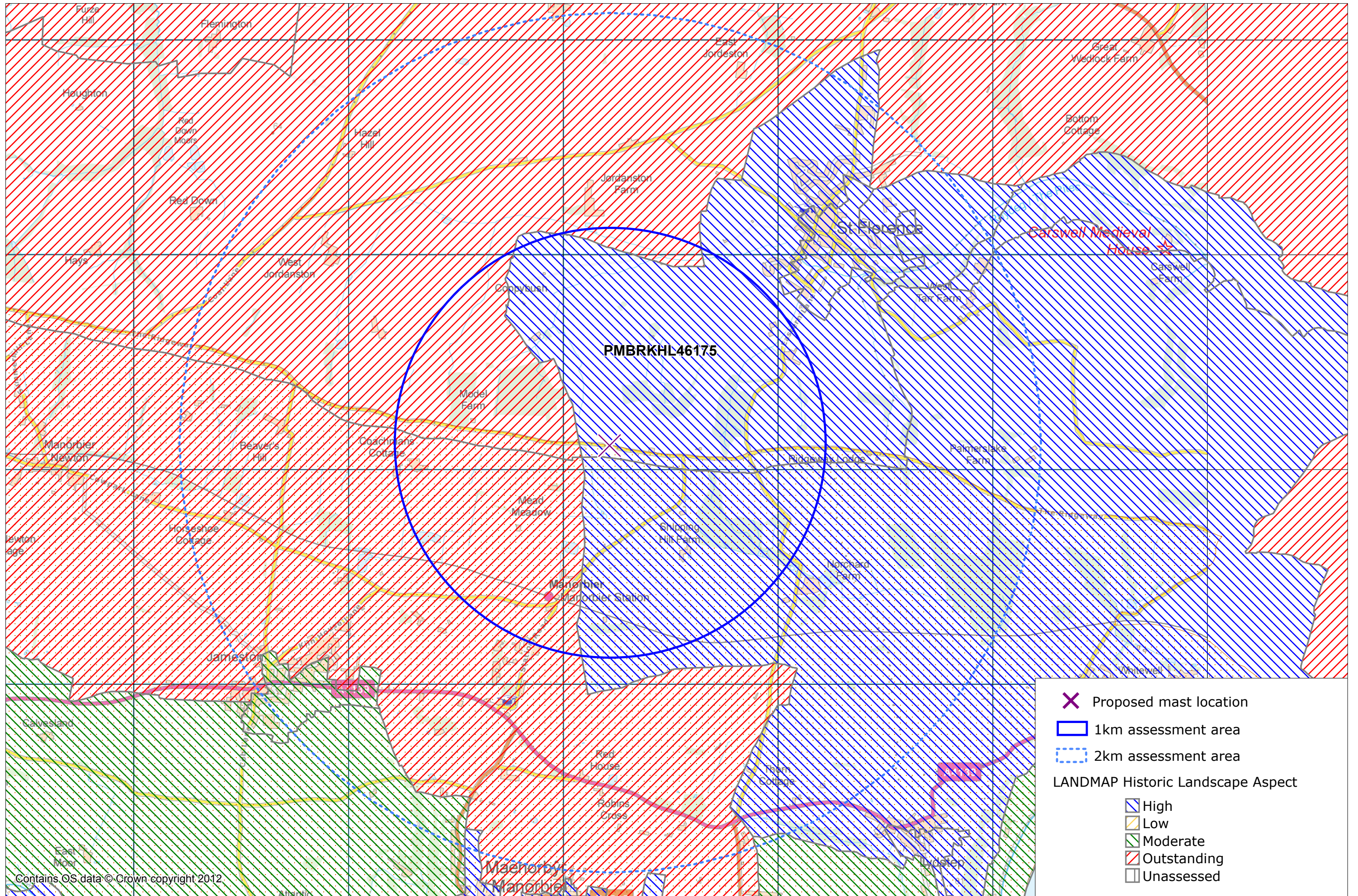


Figure 7: The 2km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

10.1 Following the impact assessment aspects of the historic environment around the proposed mast site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A).

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

10.2.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km assessment area. This is the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery (PE470) which is composed of five individual barrows (ID numbers 3, 4, 5, 6 and 20), see Table 2, Figures 2 and 3 and Appendices B and E.

10.2.2 Due to concern over the possible indirect impact of the development on the Bier Hill Round Barrow Group, a series of photomontages were commissioned to illustrate the extent of the impact. The photomontages, four in total, can be seen in Appendix E of this report.

10.2.3 The Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery was visited by Trysor on 15th August and 1st September 2015. The barrows were viewed and photographed from the public roads. Further photographs were also taken from key viewpoints in the wider landscape for use to create the photomontages.

10.2.4 The Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery was found to be a linear group of Round Barrows aligned approximately east to west on the summit of the Ridgeway, at between 102m and 105m in altitude. Four of the barrows are clearly visible, with the best preserved three standing over 1m high, the fourth (ID number 4) being denuded due to its excavation in 1851. The fifth barrow (ID number 20) was only recorded in 2003, by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust as part of the Cadw grant-aided Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project. This barrow is very denuded and could not be seen in the field under the moderate grass sward present at the time of the site visit. It cannot be said to be a landscape feature.

10.2.5 Field observation led to the conclusion that the historic or original setting of the Round Barrows related to their position on the very summit of the Ridgeway. They appear to have been arranged so that they would be intervisible with each other and would also be visible from high ground to both the north and south of the ridge. It was evident that they are not in a "false crest" position, just below the ridge top, to enhance their visibility from lower ground. It was observed that they are in fact not visible from lower ground to the north or south of the Ridgeway, as is demonstrated by the ZTV included in Appendix E. It may be that the view out from the cemetery group was as important as the view towards the group from distance.

10.2.6 Field observation also concluded that the historic setting of the Round Barrow Cemetery has been compromised to a significant degree. It is presumed that they would have originally stood in an open landscape with unfettered views in all directions from their summit location. For at least the last two centuries, the formalisation of the Ridgeway Road (ID number 26), which runs over the summit, east to west, immediately to the north of the Round Barrow Cemetery has created a barrier to views to the north. In modern times, the management regime for the hedgerows which run along either side of the roadway has been to allow the hedges to grow to well over 2 metres in height. This means that there is no longer a view northwards from any of the five barrows in the group. The field boundary banks and their hedges along the road form considerable barriers.

10.2.7 A second factor which has caused significant change to the setting of the barrow group is the post-medieval field system which has developed along the Ridgeway. The field parcels are generally defined by earthwork boundary banks which are topped by mature hedgerows. The five Round Barrows forming the cemetery group are now located within three different field parcels, the central field having been divided in two by a modern fence line. The boundary hedgerows between the three fields are broad, high and have dense vegetation. There is no view from field to field and the Round Barrows are isolated from each other. Two barrows lie in one field to the western end of the group, two lie in the central field and a single barrow, Norchard Beacon lies in another field to the east. Whereas the historic setting of the Round Barrow Cemetery is likely to have been characterised by an open landscape in which the barrows were intervisible, the modern setting is completely different and the intervisibility of the group has been lost.

10.2.8 A further intrusion into the landscape at the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery has been the addition of a covered reservoir between the two eastern barrows (ID numbers 3 & 4). This reservoir, owned by Welsh Water, is fenced off from the rest of the field within which it is located. It stands up to 3 metres in height and measures approximately 80 metres east to west, by 84 metres long. It was constructed by the mid-1980s. This structure has also significantly changed the setting of the Round Barrow Cemetery as it has completely divorced the easternmost Round Barrow, Norchard Beacon (ID number 3) from the rest of the group.

10.2.9 The presence of the high hedgerows on the field boundaries and the covered reservoir have a significant effect on the visibility of the Round Barrow Cemetery when viewed from distance. Of particular importance is the boundary hedgerow along the southern side of the Ridgeway road. This hedgerow not only blocks any view of the Round Barrows from the north, it also forms the horizon in any views from the south. Undoubtedly, the Round Barrows would originally have been prominent features on the skyline when viewed from key locations to

the north or south. This aspect of their setting has now been lost and they do not stand out on the ridge top. The presence of the much larger earthwork raised over the covered reservoir also draws attention away from other features on the ridge and makes it the dominant feature.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
3	NORCHARD BEACON; ST FLORENCE BEACON	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Low
4	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Very Low
5	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	None
6	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Very Low
20	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	None	Low	Very Low

Table 2: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1km assessment area

10.2.10 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1 to 2km area. There would be no impact on this Scheduled Ancient Monument, see Table 2, Figure 4 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE423	West Tarr Vaulted Hall House	House (domestic)	SN089008	None	None

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1km-2km assessment area

10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are 2 Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area. See Table 4, Appendix B and Figures 2 and 3.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
21	FORMER RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
22	FORMER RAILWAY STATIONMASTER'S HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None

Table 4: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 1km assessment area.

10.3.2 Within the 1km to 2km assessment area, there are a further 19 Listed Buildings. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on four of these from the proposed mast but with no impact on setting, see Table 5, Appendix D and Figure 5.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
5982	Tudor Lodge	II	Very Low	None
6008	Church of St Florence	II*	Very Low	None
6012	East Jordanston Farmhouse	II	Very Low	None
17129	The Grove	II	Very Low	None
5973	Swan Lake Inn	II	None	None
5983	Rock Farmhouse	II	None	None
5984	Sunny Hill Farmhouse	II*	None	None
5986	Norchard	II*	None	None
6006	Palmerslake Farmhouse	II	None	None
6009	Old Chimneys	II	None	None
6010	Chimney beside the old Village Pound	II	None	None
6011	Bethel Congregational Chapel	II	None	None
16920	West Tarr Mediaeval House	I	None	None
16921	Old Building East of West Tarr Medieval House	II	None	None
18015	The Grange	II	None	None
18016	Old Farmhouse attached to rear of The Grange	II	None	None
18018	Wesley House	II	None	None
18019	Corn Mill and Millpond	II	None	None
18020	Norchard Farm Buildings	II	None	None

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 1km to 2km assessment area

10.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the mast site. Only one historic asset would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 2 & 3 and listed in Table 6 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
15	ST FLORENCE	FIELD SYSTEM	None	Very Low	None
2	PARK WALL DYKE	EARTHWORK	None	None	None
7	RIDGEWAY THE	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
8	PONTEROSA LA	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
9	CASTLES; CASTLE PARK; RISING SUN	UNKNOWN; DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
10	SHIPPING HILL FARM	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None
11	MANORBIER STATION ENCLOSURE II	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	None	None	None
12	LECHLADE	QUARRY	None	None	None
13	COPPYBUSH FARM	LIME KILN	None	None	None
14	WHITEMOOR FARM	FARM	None	None	None
24		MILESTONE	None	None	None
1	NORCHARD BEACON; BIER HILL	BEACON	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
16	ST FLORENCE	FARM BUILDING	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
17	ST FLORENCE	QUARRY	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
18	ST FLORENCE	QUARRY	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
19	ST FLORENCE	QUARRY?	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
23		BUILDING	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
25	RIDGEWAY	MILESTONE	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings in 1km assessment area on which there would be an impact.

10.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

10.5.1 One newly recorded site of historic importance was noted for this assessment at or near the mast site. The details of this site are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 2 & 3.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
26	THE RIDGEWAY	ROAD	None	None	None

Table 7: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Park and Garden within the 1km or 2km study areas.

10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies just outside the northern boundary of the Norchard Tarr Character Area within the Manorbier Registered Historic Landscape, see Figure 6. This Character Area and the adjacent Manorbier Strip Fields Character Area to the west, are both large areas. The small-scale of the proposed mast means that it would have a minimal visual impact on the Registered Historic Landscape and its constituent Character Areas.

10.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area

10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed mast would lie on the northern edge of the St. Florence Fields LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46175), see Figure 7, which is described as;

“St Florence Fields is a small, lowland aspect area (2...224 sq km)... It represents the medieval strip field system around the village of St Florence, but this system is now very degraded and a more regular pattern of enclosures prevails... The area also includes part of a possible medieval deer park... There is now very little woodland, while settlement is limited to a couple of small, informal farms and a few modern dwellings along the roads leading into St Florence village... There are no listed buildings and no Scheduled Ancient Monuments... Recorded archaeology is restricted to a possible defended enclosure, post-medieval limekilns and documented sites... Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: post-medieval limekilns, documented sites...”

“This multi-period landscape has evidence of occupation dating back to the Iron Age, although in view of the close proximity of a series of Bronze Age barrows immediately to the S, future research may indicate

that it formed part of an earlier ritual//funerary landscape... The Iron Age landscape offers considerable scope for further research based on field investigation of the two enclosures situated at Castle Park and to the N of the Ridgeway... Based on its considerable potential in terms of future research, and its high integrity and survival values, the area has been assigned an overall value of high..."

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High in view of the potential for future research and for the high integrity and survival values of the historic landscape. The mast would not damage any of the elements that define this aspect area.

10.10 Conservation Area

There is one conservation area within the 1km to 2km radius assessment area, at the core of St Florence village. There may be intermittent views of the mast from limited parts of the Conservation Area but on the whole buildings within the village block views towards the proposed mast site. The mast would have no effect on the setting of the Conservation Area.

10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

10.12 Buried archaeological potential

The proximity of the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery and the historic Ridgeway road suggest that there may be some buried archaeological potential at this location.

10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the mast site.

10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The hedgerows defining the fields around the mast site are of medieval and post-medieval date. They are generally composed of earth banks with large mature hedges, strengthened with post and wire fencing.

10.15 Ancient woodland

There are no areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 1km assessment area.

10.16 Place-names

There are no placenames of archaeological or historical significance near the proposed mast.

10.17 Cumulative impact

No other communications masts were visible from the mast site.

10.18 National Park

The development site lies just outside the northern boundary of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, which follows the line of the Ridgeway Road.

11. Conclusion

11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets.

11.2 In response to the planning application, concern has been expressed by Cadw (Cadw, 2015a & b) and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT, 2015) about possible impacts on the historic landscape, particularly the scheduled Bronze Age Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery (PE470). This assessment has included a detailed examination of these impacts. This includes the commissioning of a series of photomontages to demonstrate the level of indirect impact and potential impact on setting which would arise should the proposed mast be erected.

11.2.1 This assessment concludes that although the mast would be in close proximity to the Round Barrow Cemetery, the modern landscape includes elements which have already altered the setting of the monuments in such a way that the addition of the mast is not assessed as causing a significant impact, either in terms of visual impact or in terms of impact on setting. These landscape elements include;

- the Ridgeway Road and its associated hedgebanks, which block views from the north towards the Round Barrow group and also limit northward views from the Round Barrows. The presence of these hedgebanks also means that the individual Round Barrows are no longer skyline features when viewed from the south, which would have been the intention of their builders.
- the high hedgebanks of the post-medieval field system, which divide the Round Barrow group into separate, non-intervisible, field parcels.
- a Welsh Water covered reservoir, which further block views within the Round Barrow group.
- a series of wooden telegraph posts near the two western barrows in the group, which have already brought vertical intrusions into the landscape.
- the nearby Rising Sun cottage, which affects key views of the eastern barrow and its setting.

11.2.2 The eastern Round Barrow, Norchard Beacon (ID number 3), would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and a Low impact on setting. The Rising Sun cottage and a group of mature deciduous trees would partly screen the mast from key viewpoints (see Appendix E).

11.2.3 The two western Round Barrows (ID numbers 6 & 20), would experience a Low, indirect visual impact and a Very Low impact on setting. The mast would be visible in views from the west, but two telegraph poles set in the hedgerow to the north of these barrows already create vertical intrusions into their immediate environs and the mast, which would be further to the east and in the background, would

effectively merge in with these poles and would not represent a significant change to the modern setting (see Appendix E).

11.2.4 Of the two central Round Barrows (ID numbers 4 & 5), only the easternmost barrow is assessed as being likely to experience a Very Low impact on setting. The mast would be visible in views of the Round Barrow looking to the east, however, the impact is assessed as being Very Low as the large Welsh Water covered reservoir is already present as a backdrop to this barrow and the mast would be seen beyond that and also on the opposite side of the Ridgeway road, partly screened by hedgerows and a tree. The western barrow of this pair cannot be viewed from the west because a large, high hedgerow runs immediately alongside it. In its modern setting, this barrow is best viewed looking to the west or north, views which would not be affected by the proposed mast.

11.3 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or individual historic assets from the proposed development.

11.3.1 Only one non-statutory historic asset within a 1km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the mast, this being the St. Florence Field System (ID number 15), from which the mast would be visible.

11.3.2 No Listed Buildings within a 1km radius would be affected by the development.

11.3.3 Apart from the Bier Hill Round Barrow group discussed in 11.2 above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius would be affected by the development.

11.3.4 Within a 1km to 2km radius there are 19 Listed Buildings, four of these would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed communication mast. Their settings would not be affected.

11.3.5 Within a 1km to 2km radius there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument. This would not be affected by the development.

11.2.6 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within a 2km radius of the proposed development.

11.2.7 There is one Conservation Area within a 2km radius of the proposed mast, at St. Florence. This would not be affected by the development.

11.4 The proximity of the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery and the historic Ridgeway road, suggest that there may be potential for buried archaeological features to be present at the proposed mast site. A

minimum of a watching brief on the mast foundation and the new access track should be considered in mitigation for this development.

12. Reporting

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

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Cary, J, 1794, Map of England, Wales and Scotland
Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Tenby Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1856, 1" to 1 Mile. Sheet 38
Ordnance Survey, 1866, 1:2500, 1st edition
Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition

13.2 Web-based materials

Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3*
RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,
Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.
Dearden, J, 1851, "Tumili near Tenby" in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, New Series No. VIII, p.291-294
Rees, W, 1932, South Wales and the Border in the 14th century
Walker, R.F., 1991, 'The manor of Manorbier, Pembrokeshire, in the early seventeenth century' in the *National Library of Wales Journal*, Vol. 27, no. 2.
Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

13.4 Unpublished sources

Cadw, 2015a, Letter Regarding pre-Application Consultation, dated 19th June, 2015
Cadw, 2015b, Letter Regarding Planning Application 15/0392/PA, dated 30th July, 2015
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2015, Letter Regarding Planning Application 15/0392/PA, dated 2nd July, 2015
Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment at Land Opposite Welsh Water reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby*

13.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 09/06/2015
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created June 2015
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created October 2014
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2015

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

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

14.2 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. The earliest map source was the 1809 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which a clear digital copy is available through the British Museum website.

14.3 The excavation report written by James Dearden, who excavated some of the Bier Hill Round Barrows in 1851 (Dearden, 1851) was used when assessing impacts on the Round Barrow Cemetery. The location map Dearden used in his article inexplicably mislocates the barrows 2km further east than they should be, despite the map being otherwise correct.

14.4 The main source of data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER.

14.3.1 HER data was supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The content of this data was problematic. Out of 42 records supplied;

- Three records were found to be duplicate records.
- Five had imprecise grid-references and were found to lay outside the assessment area.
- Three records were mislocated but their correct positions could not be established.
- Four records had inaccurate grid-references which were amended to the correct locations
- Five records were based only on placename evidence, with no supporting archaeological or historic data and therefore could not be assessed.

14.5 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the assessment area and was of limited use for this assessment.

14.5 Cadw's Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.

14.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide clear coverage for the whole assessment area.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, September, 2015

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT
AT LAND OPPOSITE WELSH WATER RESERVOIR, THE
RIDGEWAY, PENALLY, TENBY**

1. Introduction

1.1 Kieran Tarpey of Entrust Ltd, Daresbury Innovation Centre, Keckwick Lane, Daresbury, Cheshire, WA4 4FS, UK, on behalf of their client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed communications mast on land opposite the Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby, planning application 15/0392/PA.

1.2 This specification has been guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014).

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single lattice communications mast, with a height of 20 metres will be located at approximately SN0721900125 in the corner of a field adjacent to the north side of the road along the Ridgeway, Penally, Pembrokeshire.

2.2 The mast would be 20 metres high with a lattice framework, triangular in plan, each side roughly 1 metre long, see Appendix E.

2.3 The mast would stand on a concrete plinth, 4.25 metres by 4.25 metres and 1 metre deep. This would be surrounded by wooden fence, 6.25 metres by 6.25 metres and 2.2 metres high.

2.4 A permanent trackway from an existing gateway at the eastern end of the field will be created. This will be 3 metres wide and 80 metres long.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this mast, planning application 15/0392/PA.

3.2 Cadw commented on the application on 30th July 2015, and were concerned about the proximity of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, PE470, Bier Hill round barrow cemetery. They also stated that insufficient detail had been provided and that an assessment of the impact of the mast, including a photomontage, should be undertaken.

3.3 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management commented on the proposal and recommended refusal and seeking Cadw's views before a decision was made.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning application.

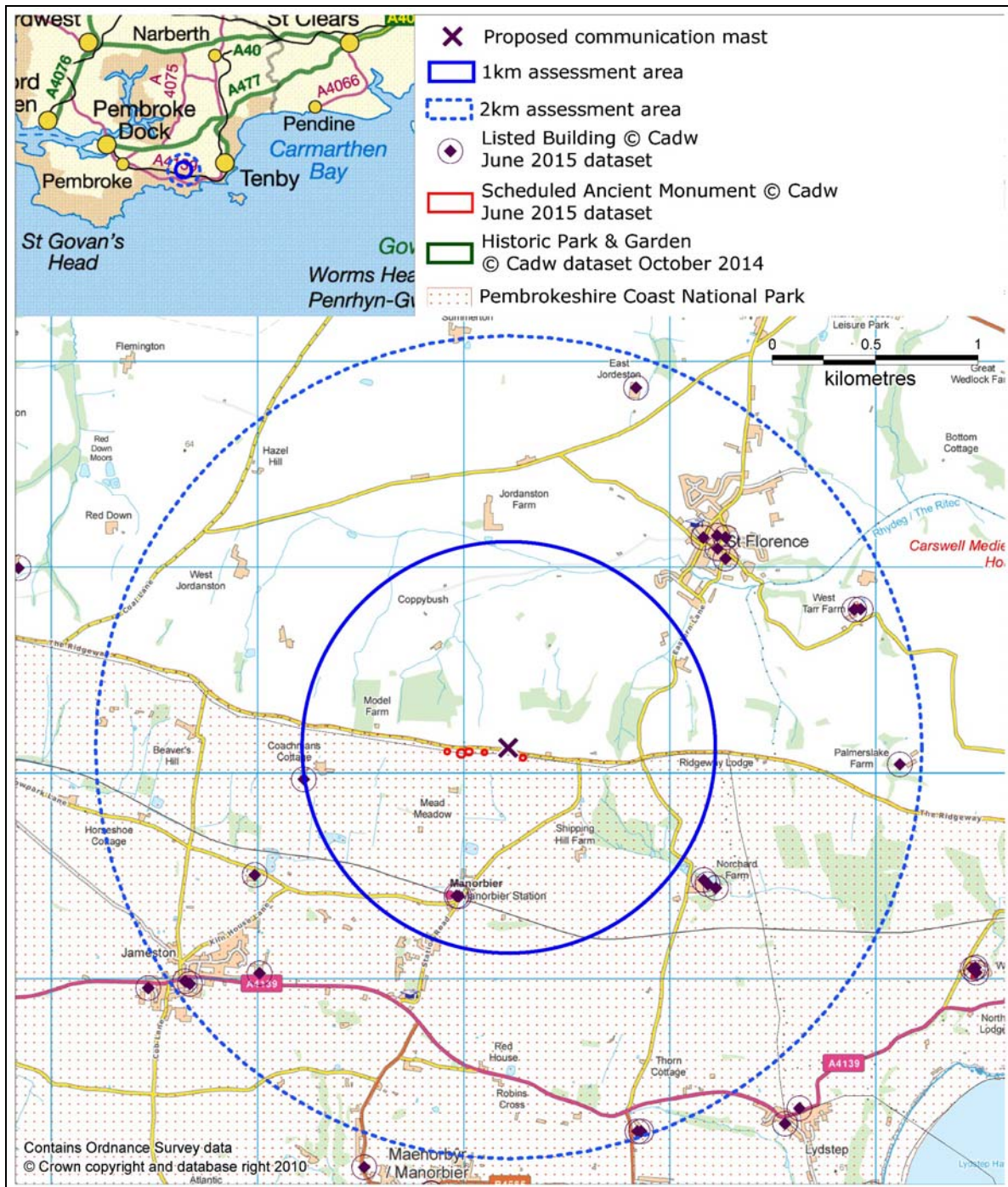


Figure 1: The proposed location of the mast and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the assessment.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SN0721900125, the approximate proposed location of the mast (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 2km radius circle.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings
- d. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- i. Conservation Areas
- j. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- k. Buried archaeological potential
- l. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- m. Hedgerows and field patterns
- n. Ancient woodland
- o. Place-name evidence
- p. Cumulative impacts, e.g. other vertical structures in close proximity
- q. National Parks

5.3 An assessment will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study areas.

5.4 This assessment will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs.

5.6 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

5.7 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.

5.8 Particular attention will be given to the Bier Hill barrow cemetery which lies along the south side of the ridgeway. Photomontages will be taken from key points that reflect historic and modern setting.

6. Reporting

6.1 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 limited 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
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, 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.

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

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Assessment V.2* Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines For Digital Archives*, Version 1

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

9.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

10.1 The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital files and photographs will be supplied in accordance with Version 1 of the RCAHMW Guidelines For Digital Archives, RCAHMW 2015

11. Resources to be used

11.1 Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. 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, MifA) 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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based assessments and assessments, and watching briefs.

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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based assessments/assessments, and watching briefs.

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. 2015/483

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
August 2015

**Appendix B:
Site Gazetteer
within 1 kilometre**

ID number: 1 NORCHARD BEACON; BIER HILL
BEACON

HER PRN: 3489

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07280007

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Communications

Form: Place name

Condition: Not Known

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE470 **LB number:** *grade:*

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not Common

Reference:

**Distance from
mast:** Not Assessed

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Not Assessed

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 2 PARK WALL DYKE
EARTHWORK

HER PRN: 3525

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN06330035 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Distance from mast: 910m to the west-northwest of the mast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources, including the RCAMs
Pembrokeshire Inventory of 1925, site number 1037

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This linear earthwork is of unknown date and purpose and its historic
setting cannot therefore be assessed. It survives in a pasture field.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed mast would have no impact on this feature. It would not
affect views of the feature.

ID number: 3 NORCHARD BEACON; ST FLORENCE BEACON
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 3532

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07280007 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE470

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 70m to the southeast of the mast

Group Value: One of five round barrows in the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This is the easternmost of a linear group of five round barrows aligned east to west along the summit of The Ridgeway. It stands at 105m above sea level. Originally there would have been good views to the south, east and north from this position as well as west to the rest of the round barrows.

This barrow appears intact, although possibly denuded, and now measures about 30 metres in diameter and 1 metres high. It was, however, excavated by James Dearden in 1851. He was the first person to identify the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery. His partial excavation of the Norchard Beacon, produced no evidence of burial, although such evidence is likely to survive beneath the monument.

The modern setting of the barrow is within a post-medieval field parcel, part of a field system which is defined by hedged boundary banks. Some 50 metres to the west of the barrow, within the neighbouring field parcel, there is a modern covered reservoir, which stands up to 3 metres high. The east to west Ridgeway road (ID number 26) passes immediately to the north of the barrow. This road may be of medieval or even earlier date.

The hedgerows of the field system and the covered reservoir largely block views to the west from the barrow and the hedged banks that have been created either side of the Ridgeway road block the view to the north from this barrow. The only clear views now available from the site are to the south and east.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct No

Impact?: None

***Any Indirect
Impact?:*** Yes
Low
Intervisibility

***Level of Impact
on Setting:*** Low

***Comment on
Impact:*** The upper part of the mast would be visible over the hedgerow to the northwest of the barrow. It would not however impact significantly on this monument. The best publicly accessible view of the barrow would be gained looking east-southeast, away from the mast. The large hedgerows to the west and north effectively isolate the barrow from the landscape in those directions. The barrow is visible from some locations to the east-southeast, looking at the Ridgeway. The mast would be visible in these views, though it would appear behind the Rising Sun cottage and a group of mature trees, to the north of the barrow, making the impact on the barrow setting Low and not impacting on the relationship between Norchard Beacon and the other barrows in the Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery. The relatively small scale of the mast would mean that the impact on this key view would also be Low.

ID number: 4 BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 3533

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07100010 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE470 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 230m to the west-southwest of the mast

Group Value: One of five round barrows in the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This is one in a linear group of five round barrows aligned east to west along the summit of The Ridgeway. It stands at 102m above sea level. Originally there would have been good views to the south and north from this position.

This barrow has been disturbed in the past, and now measures about 30 metres in diameter and 1 metres high. It was excavated by James Dearden in 1851. He was the first person to identify the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery. His excavation of the barrow revealed an inhumation burial, in which the skeleton had survived in good condition, interred on a layer of stones beneath a large capstone.

The modern setting of the barrow is within a post-medieval field parcel, part of a field system which is defined by hedged boundary banks.

Some 40 metres to the east of the barrow, within the same field parcel, there is a modern covered reservoir, which stands up to 3 metres high. This reservoir blocks views eastwards towards the neighbouring barrow known as Norchard Beacon, which lies 185m away in the next field parcel. Only one other barrow in the Bier Hill cemetery group can be seen from this barrow, namely the next barrow to the west, which lies in the same field parcel.

With hedgerows of the field system and the covered reservoir largely blocking views to the east and west from the barrow, and the hedged banks that have been created either side of the Ridgeway road blocking the view to the north, the only clear views now available from the site are to the south.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct No

Impact?: None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Low
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Very Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The upper part of the proposed mast would be visible from this barrow. Views of the whole barrow cemetery group are no longer possible from this location, due to the mature hedgerow to the west of this barrow and the modern reservoir to the east. The only publicly accessible view of the barrow are now gained looking southwestwards away from the mast site.

ID number: 5 BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 3534

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07020010 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE470 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 190m to the west-southwest of the mast

Group Value: One of five round barrows in the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This is the central barrow in a linear group of five round barrows aligned east to west along the summit of The Ridgeway. It stands at 102m above sea level. Originally there would have been good views to the south and north from this position.

This barrow is in very good condition, about 29m in diameter and over 1m high. It was first noted by James Dearden, who identified the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery in 1851. He does not appear to have opened this barrow. His description of his activity seems to indicate that he opened the Norchard Beacon, which is the easternmost barrow in the group, and "the second barrow westward", which would be the barrow between this barrow and the Norchard Beacon.

The modern setting of the barrow is within a post-medieval field parcel, part of a field system which is defined by hedged boundary banks.

Only one other barrow in the Bier Hill cemetery group can be seen from this barrow, namely the next barrow to the east, which lies in the same field parcel.

Some 140 metres to the east, within the same field parcel, there is a modern covered reservoir, which stands up to 3 metres high. This reservoir blocks views eastwards towards the eastern barrow in the group, known as Norchard Beacon, which lies 285m away in the next field parcel.

A boundary bank runs very close to the western side of the barrow, blocking the view westwards to the next barrow in the group.

The east to west Ridgeway road passes immediately to the north of the barrow and the hedge-line along the road edge blocks the view to the north.

*Land Opposite Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby
Historic Environment Assessment*

The only clear view now available from the site is to the south, towards the coastline.

The historic setting of the barrow is therefore highly compromised. It can no longer be appreciated as part of a cemetery group.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The upper part of the proposed mast would be visible from this barrow. Views of the whole barrow cemetery group are no longer possible from this location, due to the mature hedgerow to the west of this barrow and the modern reservoir to the east. The proximity of hedgerows to the north and west mean that the best views of the barrow are now gained looking westwards or northwards. These views which would not be affected by the mast.

ID number: 6 BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 3535

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN06980009 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE470 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 115m to the west-southwest of the mast

Group Value: One of five round barrows in the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery

Evidential Value: Earthwork mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This is the one of five round barrows in a linear group aligned east to west along the summit of The Ridgeway. It stands at 102m above sea level. Originally there would have been good views to the south, west and north from this position.

The barrow is in good condition, about 30m in diameter and 1m high. It was first noted by James Dearden, who identified the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery in 1851. It appears that the barrow was excavated by the Rev. G.N.Smith, rector of Gumfreston, in 1859. An inhumation was uncovered and a cinerary urn and some cremated ashes. These finds were later lost.

The modern setting of the barrow is within a post-medieval field parcel, part of a field system which is defined by hedged boundary banks.

Only the neighbouring barrow to the west lies within the same field parcel and can be seen from this location, although it is very denuded and barely visible. The rest of the barrow cemetery group is hidden by the mature hedgerow immediately to the east.

The Ridgeway road passes immediately to the north of the barrow. Hedged banks have been created either side of the roadway and these block the view to the north from this barrow.

The only clear view now available from the site is to the south, towards the coastline.

The historic setting of the barrow is therefore highly compromised. The barrow can no longer be appreciated as part of a cemetery group.

Significance:

Nationally Important

*Land Opposite Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby
Historic Environment Assessment*

***Any Direct
Impact?:*** No
None

***Any Indirect
Impact?:*** Yes
Low
Intervisibility

***Level of Impact
on Setting:*** Very Low

***Comment on
Impact:*** The upper part of the proposed mast would be visible from this barrow. Views of the remainder of the barrow cemetery group are no longer possible due to the mature hedgerow to the east of this barrow, which defines the field parcel within which it is located.

A vertical intrusion is already present close to the barrow, in the form of a telegraph pole set in the hedgerow 20m to the north of the barrow.

The condition of this barrow is very poor, to the extent that it is barely discernable in the field. The proposed mast would not affect views of the monument.

ID number: 7 RIDGEWAY THE
EARTHWORK; DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 3536

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07030030 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Monument (By Form); Domestic; Defence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 260m to the northwest of the mast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks, now overgrown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This earthwork enclosure is situated on a natural terrace on the northern slopes of the Ridgeway, facing northwards. It would appear to have been a sub-rectangular enclosure but the site is now hidden in thick vegetation and its true character has not been established. It may be an Iron Age enclosure, but DAT have recorded the site as being of Unknown date.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Rising ground and mature trees to the southeast of this earthwork would block views of the proposed mast. The earthwork is not visible in the modern landscape and the mast would have no impact on views of the site or its setting.

ID number: 8 PONTEROSA LA
 BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 3537 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN08100035 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 910m to the east-northeast of the mast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Recorded by T.C. Cantrill in 1911

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This burnt mound is situated alongside a minor stream, on the northern slope of the Ridgeway. It was recorded in 1011 but has not been visited since and its condition is unknown.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature hedgerows and trees would block views of the proposed mast from this location.

ID number: 9 CASTLES; CASTLE PARK; RISING SUN
UNKNOWN; DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 7617

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07610027 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown; Iron Age

Broadclass: Unassigned; Defence; Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 420m to the east-northeast of the mast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthworks

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This denuded Iron Age hillfort is located on a relatively flat terrace on the northern side of the Ridgeway, from where clear views are gained over lower ground to the north. The hillfort now lies within a pasture field, with a post-medieval field boundary overlying its southern rampart.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Rising ground to the southwest and intervening mature hedgerows are likely to block views of the proposed communications mast from within the hillfort. The hillfort is not a prominent feature when viewed from lower ground to the north and therefore the proposed mast would not interfere with key views of the monument or impact on its essential setting, which relates to the view northwards from the site.

ID number: 10 SHIPPING HILL FARM
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 14243 **NMR NPRN:** 308873

NGR: SS07459988 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence; Domestic

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

**Distance from
mast:** 340m to the southeast of the mast

Group Value: One of several probable Iron Age enclosures along the flanks of the
Ridgeway

Evidential Value: Cropmark visible on aerial photographs

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This sub-circular Iron Age enclosure is situated on a natural terrace on a relatively steep south-facing slope, on the southern side of the Ridgeway, at about 80m above sea level. There are good views across lower ground to the south from this location. The enclosure is now only visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.

Significance: Regionally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The steep slopes of the Ridgeway are likely to block views of the mast from within the area of this enclosure. As the monument is no longer a landscape feature, the mast would not impact on views of it or on its essential setting.

ID number: 11 **MANORBIER STATION ENCLOSURE II**
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?

HER PRN: 14361

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0752099650 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age?

Broadclass: Defence; Domestic

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 550m to the southeast of the mast

Group Value: Possibly one of a group of Iron Age Defended Enclosures along the flanks of the Ridgeway

Evidential Value: Partial cropmark on an aerial photograph

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a possible Defended Enclosure, which appears as a partial cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1989. The cropmark is not distinct enough to demonstrate that the feature is of archaeological interest and it could be of geological or hydrological origin.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature has not been proven to be of archaeological interest and is not a landscape feature. It is likely to have been partially built over by the development of a group of farm buildings at the southeastern corner of the field. The proposed mast would have no impact.

ID number: 13 COPPYBUSH FARM
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 17992

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07080070 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial; Monument (By Form)

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common in area

Reference:

Distance from mast: 590m to the north-northwest of the mast

Group Value: Associated with an adjacent quarry

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A 19th century limekiln which operated at the western side of a small limestone quarry on Coppybush Farm. The kiln is marked as a working kiln on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps but was disused by the time of the 1907 2nd edition 1:2500 map. The kiln has not been evaluated in the field and the site is now hidden in a wooded parcel.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This kiln is hidden in a wooded area and would experience no impacts from the proposed communications mast.

ID number: 14 WHITEMOOR FARM
FARM

HER PRN: 39851

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0703099495 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: None

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Distance from mast: 660m to the south-southwest of the mast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Whitemoor is a modern farmstead, the buildings of which do not appear on Ordnance Survey maps before the late 20th century. It continues to be a working farm. It is situated on the lower, southern slopes of the Ridgeway, just to the north of Manorbier Railway Station and the Tenby to Pembroke Dock railway line.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed communications mast would have no impact on this modern farmstead.

ID number: 15 ST FLORENCE
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 42878

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07310081 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Topography

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 690m to the north-northeast of the mast

Group Value: Associated with St Florence village

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former strip fields which were once farmed in common by inhabitants of St Florence village

Setting: There appears to have been a strip field system, presumably of medieval or early post-medieval date associated with St. Florence village. It was focused on the landscape to the west of village and some elements of it can be seen on historic Ordnance Survey maps, especially the late 19th century 1st edition 1:2500 map. Few of the strips survive in the modern landscape as they have generally been amalgamated to create larger field parcels.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The mast would be visible from some parts of this now largely lost field system, but would only cause a minimal, indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 16 ST FLORENCE
FARM BUILDING

HER PRN: 42879 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN07640050

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Distance from mast: Not Assessed

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
Not Assessed

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Not Assessed

Level of Impact on Setting: Not Assessed

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 17 ST FLORENCE
QUARRY

HER PRN: 42881

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07440066

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

**Distance from
mast:** Not Assessed

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Not Assessed

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 18 ST FLORENCE
QUARRY

HER PRN: 42882

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07520066

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

**Distance from
mast:** Not Assessed

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Not Assessed

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 19 ST FLORENCE
QUARRY?

HER PRN: 42883

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN07720058

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

**Distance from
mast:** Not Assessed

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
Not Assessed

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Not Assessed

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 20 BIER HILL MOUNDS
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 47439

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN0692200107 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: PE470

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 300m to the west of the mast

Group Value: One of five round barrows in the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery

Evidential Value: Very denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

This is the westernmost in a linear group of five round barrows aligned east to west along the summit of The Ridgeway. It stands at 101m above sea level. Originally there would have been good views to the south, west and north from this position.

The barrow is very denuded and appears only to have been noted during the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments project in 2003. It was not noted by James Dearden, who first described the Bier Hill Barrow Cemetery in 1851. The monument is almost invisible and is found immediately alongside the entrance of the modern access lane to Mead Meadow Farm where it joins the Ridgeway road. The access lane entrance has been widened in modern times and a fence and gate had erected on the site of the barrow, prior to its discovery.

The modern setting of the barrow is within a post-medieval field parcel, part of a field system which is defined by hedged boundary banks.

Only the neighbouring barrow to the east lies within the same field parcel and can be seen from this location. The rest of the barrow cemetery group is hidden by the mature hedgerow.

The Ridgeway road passes immediately to the north of the barrow. Hedged banks have been created either side of the roadway and these block the view to the north from this barrow. The only clear view now available from the site is to the south, towards the coastline.

The historic setting of the barrow is therefore highly compromised. The barrow can no longer be appreciated as part of a cemetery group

Significance:

Nationally Important

*Land Opposite Welsh Water Reservoir, The Ridgeway, Penally, Tenby
Historic Environment Assessment*

***Any Direct
Impact?:*** No
None

***Any Indirect
Impact?:*** Yes
Low
Intervisibility

***Level of Impact
on Setting:*** Very Low

***Comment on
Impact:*** The top of the mast would be visible from this barrow. Views of the remainder of the barrow cemetery groups are no longer possible due to the mature hedgerows which define the field parcel within which the barrow is located.

A vertical intrusion is already present close to the line of sight towards the proposed mast from the barrow, in the form of a telegraph pole set in the hedgerow at the northern end of the field. The mast would be visible alongside the existing telegraph pole and therefore not represent a significant change to views from the west or significantly impact upon the setting of the barrow group.

The condition of this barrow is very poor, to the extent that it is barely discernable in the field. The proposed mast would not affect views of the monument.

ID number: 21 **FORMER RAILWAY STATION**
RAILWAY STATION

HER PRN: 59524 **NMR NPRN:** 43049
NGR: SS0696599408 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 18021 **grade:** II

Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 760m to the south-southwest of the mast

Group Value: Associated with the Tenby to Pembroke Dock railway line

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: The building still retains the character of a 19th century railway station building, despite modern changes

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former railway station was completed in 1863-64 alongside the Tenby to Pembroke Dock railway. It became unmanned in 1964 as a result of the Beeching cuts. The building still stands in good condition.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees to the northern side of the railway station building would block views towards the proposed communication mast.

ID number: 22 FORMER RAILWAY STATIONMASTER'S HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59525

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0697799406 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Modernised

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18022 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Distance from mast: 760m to the south-southwest of the mast

Group Value: Associated with the Tenby to Pembroke Dock railway line

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: The building still retains the character of a 19th century railway stationmaster's house, despite modern changes

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former railway stationmaster's house was completed in 1863-64 alongside the Tenby to Pembroke Dock railway. The building still stands in good condition and has been modernised as a private dwelling.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees to the northern side of the building would block views towards the proposed communication mast.

ID number: 23

BUILDING

HER PRN: 103359 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN07820016
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Distance from mast: Not Assessed

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
Not Assessed

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Not Assessed

Level of Impact on Setting: Not Assessed

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 24

MILESTONE

HER PRN: 108232 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN0790900088 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Distance from mast: 695m to the east of the mast

Group Value:

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A milestone stood alongside the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road in the 19th century. It is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps as being located on the south side of the road. It was not shown on the 1967 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map and does not appear to survive.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 25 RIDGEWAY
MILESTONE

HER PRN: 108233

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN0629800230

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Distance from mast: Not Assessed

Group Value: One of a series of former milestones along the Ridgeway

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Not Assessed

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
Not Assessed

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Not Assessed

Level of Impact on Setting: Not Assessed

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 26 THE RIDGEWAY
ROAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN0671100170 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Multiperiod

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Various

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This historic road ran along the crest of the Ridgeway, and upstanding Old Red Sandstone ridge, which runs east to west between Tenby and Pembroke, via Lamphey. It is likely that the route was used in prehistory, as Bronze Age barrows are dotted along the ridgeline and Iron Age Defended Enclosures are found on terraces to either side of the ridge. William Rees shows the line of a medieval road here on his Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th Century, published by the Ordnance Survey in 1932. By the late 18th century there was a more formal road along the ridgeline, which appears to have been managed as a Turnpike road by that time. During modern times it has been tarmacadamed and is maintained as a country road.		

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Distance from mast: Adjacent

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping and documentary sources. Road still in use.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public road

Setting: This historic road ran along the crest of the Ridgeway, and upstanding Old Red Sandstone ridge, which runs east to west between Tenby and Pembroke, via Lamphey. It is likely that the route was used in prehistory and medieval times. By the late 18th century there was a more formal road along the ridgeline, which appears to have been managed as a Turnpike road by that time. During modern times it has been tarmacadamed and is maintained as a country road.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

**Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
within 1km to 2km**

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from the mast	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE423	West Tarr Vaulted Hall House	House (domestic)	SN089008	1.83km to the northeast of the mast	A public footpath runs close to the house site	This ruined building is located in a slight hollow, presumably for shelter, with land rising to the west and south. The land falls away gently to the north and east, but woodland in these directions adds to the impression that this is a sheltered location, suitable for settlement.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as rising ground, other buildings and mature trees block any views to the southwest.	None	None

**Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
within 1km to 2km**

Listed Building number	Site Type	East	North	Grade	Distance from mast	Public access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
5973	Swan Lake Inn	205648	198993	II	1.9km to the southwest of the mast.	Public house	An inn at the heart of Jameston village.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as adjacent buildings within Jameston village block views to the northeast.	None	None
5982	Tudor Lodge	206010	199032	II	1.6km to the southwest of the mast.	Within a caravan park	The original cottage would appear to have been built during the mid-19th century, in open countryside to the east of Jameston village. The property is not shown on the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings but is named on the 1840 Manorbier Parish Tithe Map of 1840. The building was extended with farm outbuildings attached to its northern, rear, side by the 20th century. The building was then converted into a hotel in the 1920s and further extended in the 1970s. It is now a country inn. Jameston village has spread eastwards and the 'Tudor Lodge' is now at the western edge of the settlement.	The proposed mast is likely to be visible from the rear of the Tudor Lodge but would only cause a minimal, indirect, visual impact with no impact on views of the inn or its setting at the edge of Jameston village.	Very Low	None
5983	Rock Farmhouse	205986	199510	II	1.4km to the west-southwest of the mast.	Visible from public road	This early 19th century farmhouse is set within its own grounds in open countryside and was the dwelling on a small farmstead. It is no longer a working farm.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as trees block any views to the east-northeast.	None	None
5984	Sunny Hill Farmhouse	206224	199974	II*	1.4km to the west of the mast.	None	This 18th century farmhouse was one the principles residences of the district until the second half of the 19th century. It is still occupied as the dwelling on a working farmstead and stands to the west-southwest of the modern farm sheds and farmyard.	Modern farm sheds and some wooded parcels on rising ground to the east are thought likely to block views of the proposed mast. The house faces south and would not be affected by the mast, which would not impact on views of the house or its farmyard setting.	None	None
5986	Norchard	208185	199465	II*	1.15km to the southeast of the mast	A public footpath passes nearby	In a rural setting at the eastern side of the farmyard, with outbuildings to its north, west and southwest and gardens to the south. The house faces southeast.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as rising ground, farm buildings and mature trees block any views to the northwest.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Type	East	North	Grade	Distance from mast	Public access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
6006	Palmerlake Farmhouse	209117	200047	II	1.9km to the east of the mast	None	In a rural setting with its farmyard buildings to its eastern side. The house faces southeast, up the slope.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location, as woodland to the southwest would block the view. The mast would have no impact on views of the listed building or on its farmstead setting.	None	None
6008	Church of St Florence	208231	201159	II*	1.45km to the northeast of the mast	Place of worship	In a village setting, within its churchyard	It is unlikely that the proposed mast would be visible from within the churchyard surrounding the church, as trees and adjacent buildings would block the view. It is likely that the mast would be visible from the church tower, although it would only cause a minimal, indirect, visual impact at distance. The mast would have no impact on views of the church or on its churchyard setting at the heart of St. Florence village.	Very Low	None
6009	Old Chimneys	208271	201151	II	1.45km to the northeast of the mast	Visible from public road	In a village setting	It is unlikely that the proposed mast would be visible from this location, as trees and buildings to the southwest would block the view. The mast would have no impact on views of the listed building or on its village setting.	None	None
6010	Chimney beside the old Village Pound	208233	201096	II	1.4km to the northeast of the mast	Visible from public road	In a village setting	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location, as buildings to the southwest would block the view. The mast would have no impact on views of the listed building or on its village setting.	None	None
6011	Bethel Congregational Chapel	208271	201048	II	1.4km to the northeast of the mast	Visible from public road	In a village setting	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location, as buildings to the southwest would block the view. The mast would have no impact on views of the listed building or on its village setting.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Type	East	North	Grade	Distance from mast	Public access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
6012	East Jordanston Farmhouse	207837	201878	II	1.9km to the north-northeast of the mast	A public footpath passes the building	This farmhouse originated in the 17th century. It has a later extension to its western gable wall and a larger rear wing, to which a second storey was added in modern times. The associated farmyard building range stands to the south, but in modern times the house and farmstead have been separated and no longer form part of the same holding.	It is likely that the proposed mast would be visible on the skyline in the distance, but the relatively small-scale of the mast means that it would only cause a minimal, indirect visual impact, with no impact on views of the listed building or on its setting in relation to the nearby farmyard building ranges.	Very Low	None
16920	West Tarr Mediaeval House	208896	200800	I	1.83km to the northeast of the mast	A public footpath runs close to the house site	This ruined building is located in a slight hollow, presumably for shelter, with land rising to the west and south. The land falls away gently to the north and east, but woodland in these directions adds to the impression that this is a sheltered location, suitable for settlement.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as rising ground and mature trees block any views to the southwest.	None	None
16921	Old Building East of West Tarr Medieval House	208927	200802	II	1.83km to the northeast of the mast	A public footpath runs close to the site	This ruined building is located in a slight hollow, presumably for shelter, with land rising to the west and south. The land falls away gently to the north and east, but woodland in these directions adds to the impression that this is a sheltered location, suitable for settlement.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as rising ground, other buildings and mature trees block any views to the southwest.	None	None
17129	The Grove	208163	201150	II	1.4km to the northeast of the mast	Visible from public road	In a village setting	It is likely that the proposed mast would be visible on the skyline in the distance, but the relatively small-scale of the mast means that it would only cause a minimal, indirect visual impact, with no impact on views of the listed building or on its village setting. The main feature of interest is a medieval door in the east-facing wall of the cottage, which would not experience any impact from the development.	Very Low	None

Listed Building number	Site Type	East	North	Grade	Distance from mast	Public access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18015	The Grange	207862	198263	II	1.95km to the south-southeast of the mast	Visible from public road	The Grange dates to the first half of the 19th century and was built to replace the original farmhouse at Baldwin's Moor farm, which still stands to the west. A collection of outbuildings on the farmyard stood to the south of the two houses, one of which has been converted into a new dwelling (known as Baldwin's Moor) in recent times. The three houses are used for residential purposes and this is no longer a working farm. The group is situated on a low, flat-topped ridge to the west of Lydstep. A garden area to the north of the house includes mature trees.	The trees to the north of the house would block or screen views towards the proposed mast. The mast would have no impact on the setting of this listed building within the former farmstead group of Baldwin's Moor farm.	None	None
18016	Old Farmhouse attached to rear of The Grange	207844	198263	II	1.95km to the south-southeast of the mast	Visible from public road	This is the original farmhouse at Baldwin's Moor farm and probably dates to the 17th century. A later house was built to the east during the first half of the 19th century. A collection of outbuildings on the farmyard stood to the south of the two houses, one of which has been converted into a new dwelling (known as Baldwin's Moor) in recent times. The three houses are used for residential purposes and this is no longer a working farm. The group is situated on a low, flat-topped ridge to the west of Lydstep. A garden area to the north of the house includes mature trees.	The trees to the north of the house would block or screen views towards the proposed mast. The mast would have no impact on the setting of this listed building within the former farmstead group of Baldwin's Moor farm.	None	None
18018	Wesley House	205672	198980	II	1.9km to the southwest of the mast.	Visible from public road	This 19th century house was associated with Jameston Methodist church. It is a prominent historic building at the heart of Jameston village.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as adjacent buildings within Jameston village block views to the northeast.	None	None
18019	Corn Mill and Millpond	208224	199447	II	1.2km to the southeast of the mast	A public footpath passes nearby	The mill is positioned just at the western side of the farmyard building ranges at Norchard Farm, with the pond to its northern side. The mill building is surrounded by mature deciduous trees.	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as rising ground, farm buildings and mature trees block any views to the northwest.	None	None

Listed Building number	Site Type	East	North	Grade	Distance from mast	Public access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18020	Norchard Farm Buildings	208166	199485	II	1.15km to the southeast of the mast	A public footpath passes nearby	In a farmyard setting	The proposed mast would not be visible from this location as rising ground and mature trees block any views to the northwest.	None	None

Appendix E: Photomontages

i) The images used for the following photomontages were taken by Trysor on September 1st, 2015. The photomontages were created by Stephen Dutton of SPD Cad Services.

ii) The purpose of the photomontages was to help assess potential impacts on the setting of the scheduled Bier Hill Round Barrow Cemetery (PE470) on the Ridgeway, near Penally, Pembrokeshire.

iii) Four key viewpoints were chosen for the photographs. These locations were selected after visiting the Round Barrow Cemetery and assessing its historic and modern setting.

iv) It was recognised that field boundary banks to the northern side of the Round Barrows would block any views of them to or from the northern side of the Ridgeway.

v) It was also evident that the summit position of the Round Barrows would mean that they would not be visible from lower ground to the south of the Ridgeway. Their original setting would appear to have been focused on their visibility from relatively high ground to the north and south, as well as along the Ridgeway itself.

vi) This is supported by the evidence of the following ZTV created for the Norchard Beacon (ID number 3), the easternmost of the barrow group. Assuming the barrow was originally 2 metres high (it is now about 1 metre high) the ZTV shows it would be visible from hills to the north and south and from some of the higher points along the Ridgeway (shown in red in Plate 1 below). It would not be visible from the slopes of the Ridgeway to either the north or south.



Plate 1: A ZTV centred on the Norchard Beacon Round Barrow (ID number 3).

Photo Location	NGR	East	North	Comment
A	SS0782498469	207824	198469	Taken from north side of gateway on west side of road
B	SN0790100001	207901	200001	Taken standing on bank on east side of road, approximately 0.75 metres above the road surface
E	SN0690400124	206904	200124	Taken from west side of farm access track
H	SS0702798571	207027	198571	Taken from island between two roads

Table 9) The locations chosen for the photomontage viewpoints

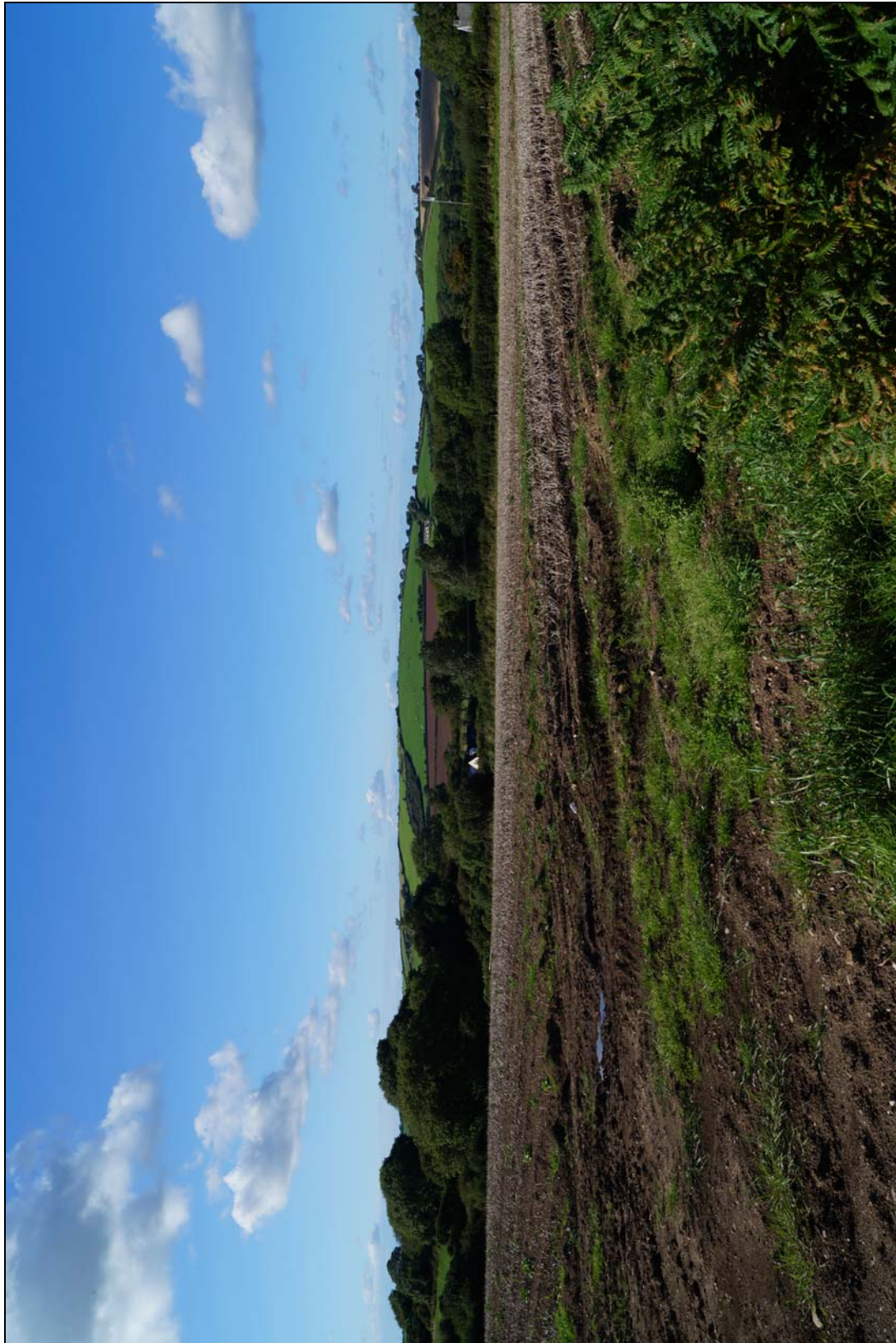


Plate 2: The existing view from Location A, looking north-northwest. From this distance the Bier Hill Round Barrows are now virtually invisible to the naked eye as the hedgerow alongside the Ridgeway road now forms the skyline. The Welsh Water covered reservoir is the only obvious earthwork on the ridgetop.

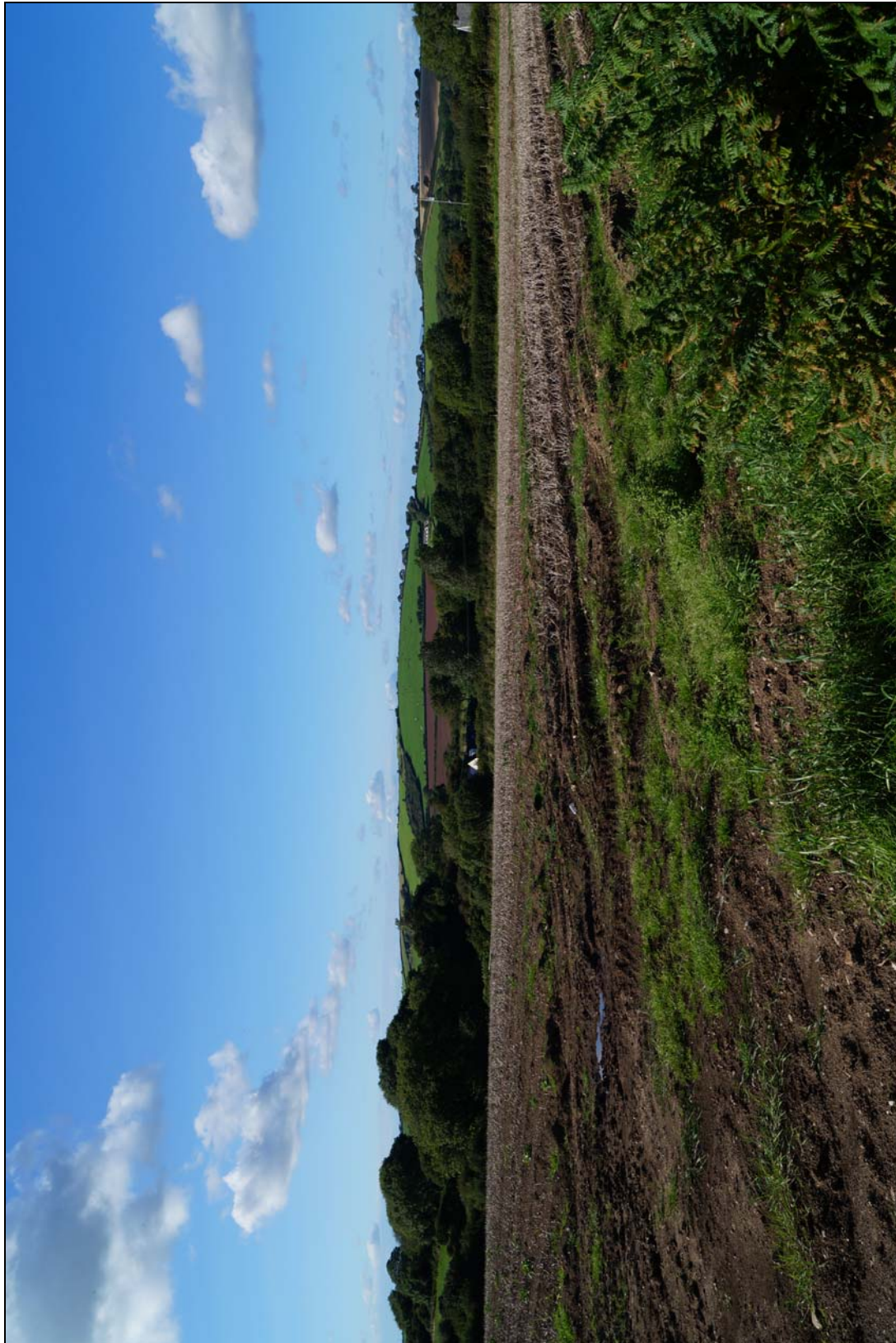


Plate 3: The proposed view from Location A, looking north-northwest. The small scale of the communications mast means that it is not a dominant feature on the skyline. As the Bier Hill Round Barrows are not visible on the skyline, the impact of the development is minimal to their setting.



Plate 4: The existing view from Location B, looking west. The Norchard Beacon (ID number 3) is just visible on the skyline to the left of the trees, right of centre. The other Round Barrows in the Bier Hill Cemetery are not visible from this position.



Plate 5: The proposed view from Location B, looking west. The mast is visible behind the trees and Rising Sun cottage, right of centre. Its relatively small scale means that it is not a dominant feature. Note the wind turbine in the foreground. Elements in the modern landscape have already altered the setting of the Norchard Beacon and the addition of the mast is assessed as having a Low impact on the monument's setting.



Plate 6: The existing view from Location E, looking east. The western Round Barrow (ID number 20) is in the foreground but not visible on the ground. The mound of Round Barrow ID number 6 can be seen against the hedgerow in the centre of the photograph. Note the two telegraph posts on the Ridgeway road hedgebank to the left side of the image.



Plate 7: The proposed view from Location E, looking east. The communications mast would stand in the background, close to an existing telegraph post. Due to its small-scale and position, it is assessed as representing a Very Low impact on the setting of the two western Round Barrows. The other Round Barrows in the group are hidden by the intervening field boundary hedgerow.

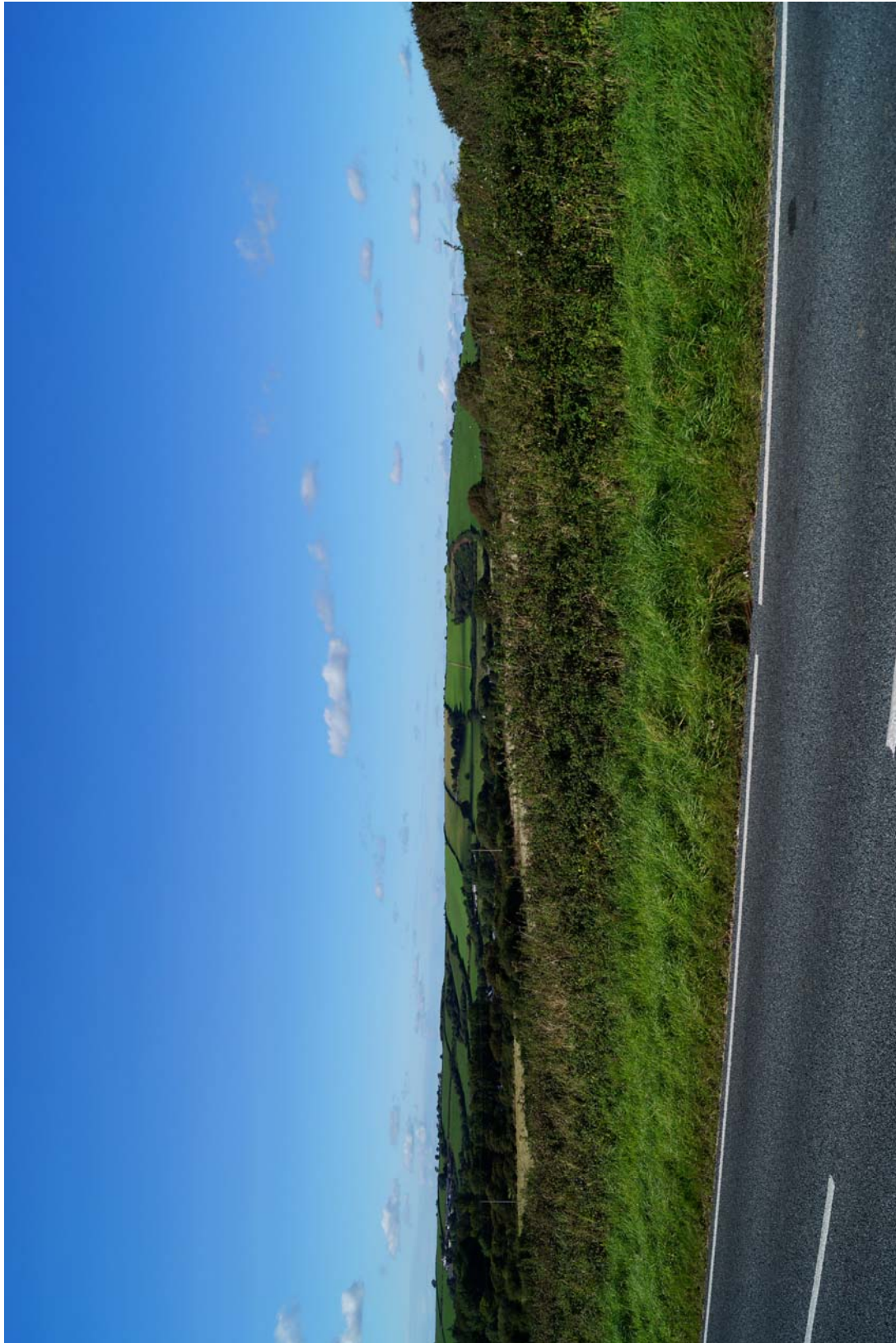


Plate 8: The existing view from Location H, looking north. This image shows what must have been a key view of the Bier Hill Round Barrows when they were originally created. They would then have appeared on the skyline. The hedgerow along the Ridgeway road now forms the skyline, the Round Barrows are barely discernable in the pasture field in front of the hedgerow. The covered reservoir is the most obvious earthwork in view.

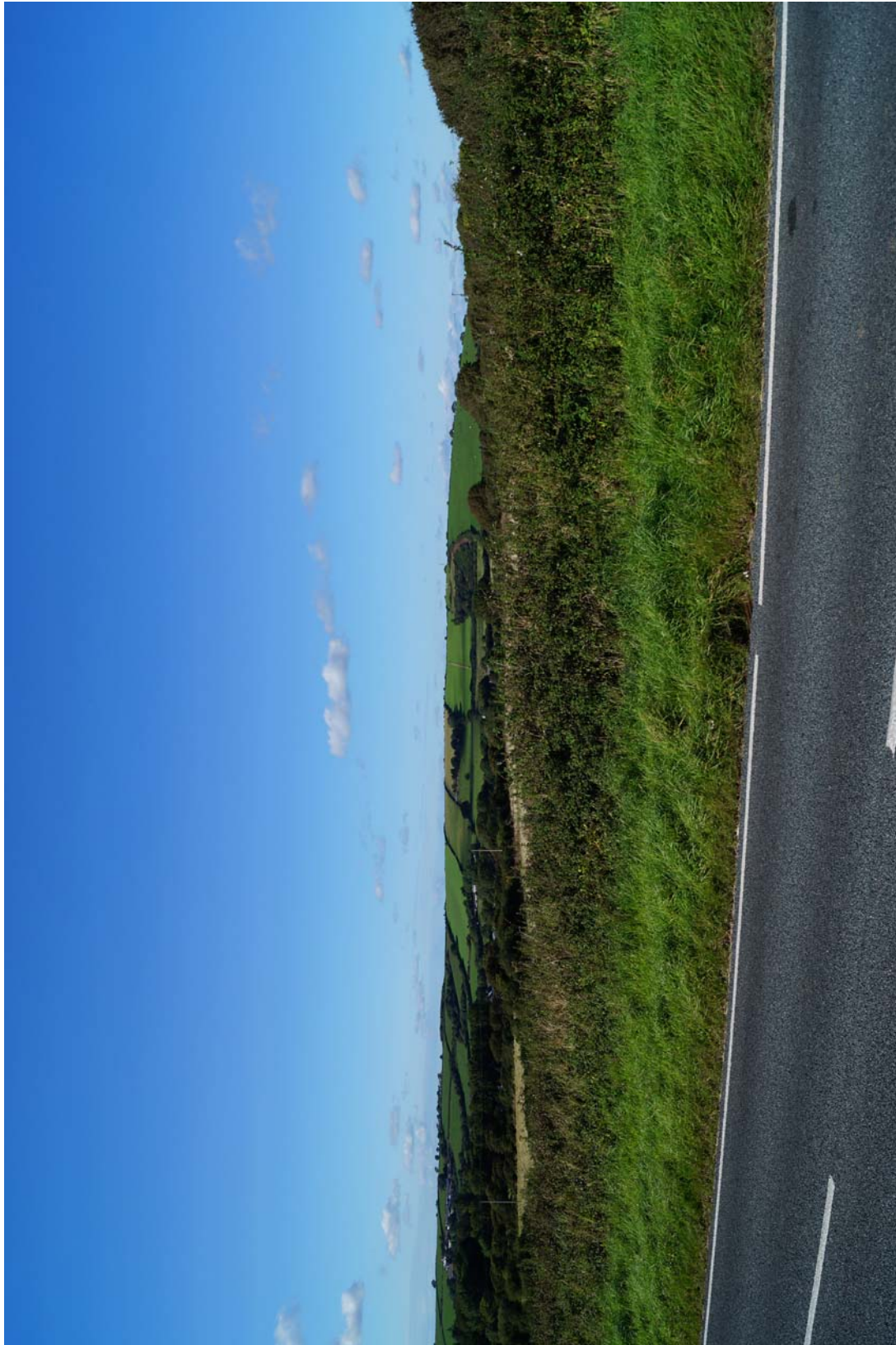


Plate 9: The proposed view from Location H, looking north. The communications mast, due to its small scale, would not be a dominant feature in this view. It would appear alongside the existing covered reservoir. The impact on the setting of the Round Barrow Cemetery is minimal as the Round Barrows are again relatively difficult to see in the pasture field, with the hedgerow of the Ridgeway road forming the skyline.

Appendix F: Plan from Client



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NOTES
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O.S. LANDRANGER MAP No. 158

CONTRACTOR:- HF COMMS
 CONSULTANT:- HARLEQUIN GROUP
 RUTLAND HOUSE
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 EH54 6TQ
 ENGINEER:- R. NICOLL
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 r.nicoll@harlequin-group.com
 DRAWING MANAGER:- P. FERGUSON
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 paul.ferguson@hfcomms.com

PROJ No			
PROJ No			
PROJ No			
PROJ No			
1	PROJ No 158161 PLANNING ISSUE	05/06/15	HAR HF
ISS	REVISION	DATE	DRN APP



Crawley Court, Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 2QA
 Tel. 01962 823434, Fax. 01962 822378

SITE No 304453
 MIP_PEM2589
 LAND OPPOSITE WELSH WATER R THE RIDGEWAY
 PENALLY, TENBY
 PEMBROKESHIRE
 SA70 8LF

NGR SN 07216 00121
 OS GRID 207216 200121

TITLE
 LOCATION PLAN

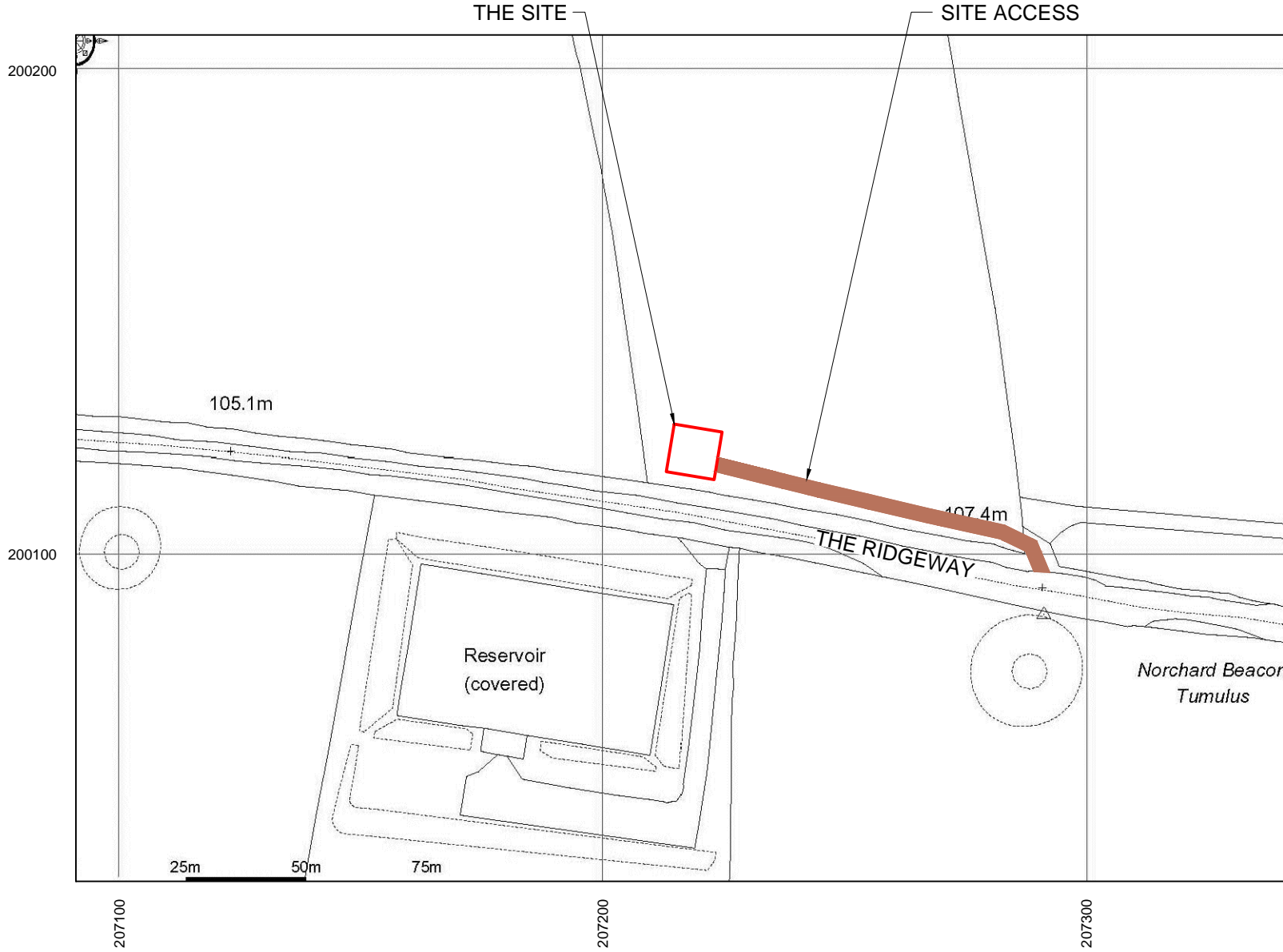
SCALE SEE DRAWING

DRAWN	HAR	19/05/15
APPROVED	HF	05/06/15

DRG No.	Sheet 1 of 1	Rev
304453-00-004-ML001		1



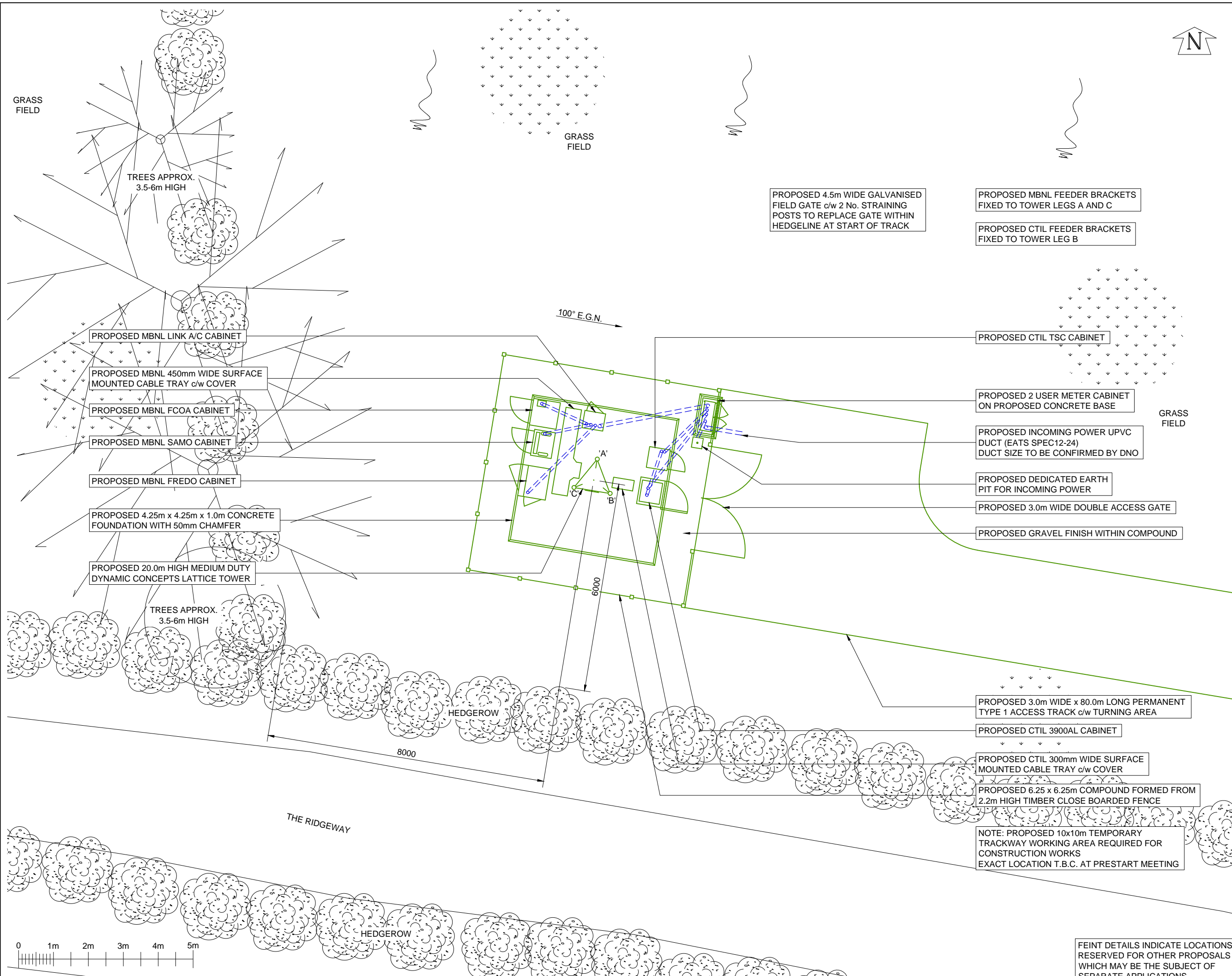
LOCATION PLAN
 SCALE 1:50,000



LOCATION PLAN
 SCALE 1:1250



NOTES



PROPOSED 4.5m WIDE GALVANISED FIELD GATE c/w 2 No. STRAINING POSTS TO REPLACE GATE WITHIN HEDGELINE AT START OF TRACK

PROPOSED MBNL FEEDER BRACKETS FIXED TO TOWER LEGS A AND C

PROPOSED CTIL FEEDER BRACKETS FIXED TO TOWER LEG B

PROPOSED CTIL TSC CABINET

PROPOSED 2 USER METER CABINET ON PROPOSED CONCRETE BASE

PROPOSED INCOMING POWER UPVC DUCT (EATS SPEC12-24) DUCT SIZE TO BE CONFIRMED BY DNO

PROPOSED DEDICATED EARTH PIT FOR INCOMING POWER

PROPOSED 3.0m WIDE DOUBLE ACCESS GATE

PROPOSED GRAVEL FINISH WITHIN COMPOUND

PROPOSED 3.0m WIDE x 80.0m LONG PERMANENT TYPE 1 ACCESS TRACK c/w TURNING AREA

PROPOSED CTIL 3900AL CABINET

PROPOSED CTIL 300mm WIDE SURFACE MOUNTED CABLE TRAY c/w COVER

PROPOSED 6.25 x 6.25m COMPOUND FORMED FROM 2.2m HIGH TIMBER CLOSE BOARDED FENCE

NOTE: PROPOSED 10x10m TEMPORARY TRACKWAY WORKING AREA REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS EXACT LOCATION T.B.C. AT PRESTART MEETING

FEINT DETAILS INDICATE LOCATIONS RESERVED FOR OTHER PROPOSALS WHICH MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF SEPARATE APPLICATIONS

CONTRACTOR:- HF COMMS

CONSULTANT:- HARLEQUIN GROUP
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PROJ No			
PROJ No			
PROJ No			
PROJ No			
1	PROJ No 158161 PLANNING ISSUE	05/06/15	HAR HF
ISS	REVISION	DATE	DRN APP



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 SA70 8LF

NGR SN 07216 00121
 OS GRID 207216 200121

TITLE
 SITE PLAN
 PROPOSED
 DCMS

SCALE 1:100

DRAWN	HAR	19/05/15
APPROVED	HF	05/06/15

DRG No.	Sheet 1 of 1	Rev
304453-20-100-MD001		1

