

# Land at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

**For: Entrust**

September 2015



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/487

For: Entrust

September 2015

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*Cover photograph: Looking south-southeast towards the location of the mast.*

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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.*

*We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.*

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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed communication mast on land at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, 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 appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1km in radius, focused on SM8240907336, 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 which would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and a Low impact on setting.
  - 1.3.2 No Listed Buildings within a 1km radius would be affected by the mast.
  - 1.3.3 No Registered Parks & Gardens within a 1km radius would be affected by the mast.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 1km and 2km in radius, focused on SM8240907336, the location of the proposed mast was also assessed.
  - 1.4.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius would be affected by the mast.
  - 1.4.2 Four Listed Buildings within a 1km to 2km radius would experience a Very Low indirect visual impact from the development, with no impact on setting. Two Listed Buildings would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact, with a Very Low impact on setting.
  - 1.4.3 There are no additional Registered Parks & Gardens within the 1km to 2km appraisal area.
- 1.5 There are no Conservation Areas within 2km of the proposed development.
- 1.6 There is no evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed mast site. No flints were discovered when the site was informally field-walked, but Mesolithic flints have been found in the next field to the east. An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of the mast base and groundworks for the access track may be considered to be appropriate mitigation respect of 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 3 and 5 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, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed mobile phone base station tower on land at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, planning application NP 15/0443/FUL.
- 3.2 Trysor prepared a specification guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal* (CIfA, 2014) as well as a generic brief from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section for appraisals for wind turbines. 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 communications mast with a height of 25 metres, and associated cabinets, will be located at approximately SM8240907336 in the southeast corner of a field at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire,
- 4.2 The mast will be 25 metres high with a heavy duty lattice framework, triangular in plan, each side roughly 2.5 metres long, see Appendix E.
- 4.3 The mast will stand on a concrete plinth, 5.7 metres by 5.7 metres and 1 metre deep. This would be surrounded by timber close boarded fence, 7.7 metres by 7.7 metres and 2.2 metres high.
- 4.4 A permanent trackway from an existing farm access to the south will be created. This will be 3 metres wide and 280 metres long, and a new gateway 4.5 metres wide will be created through the hedge to the south of the mast.

Land at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire  
Historic Environment Appraisal

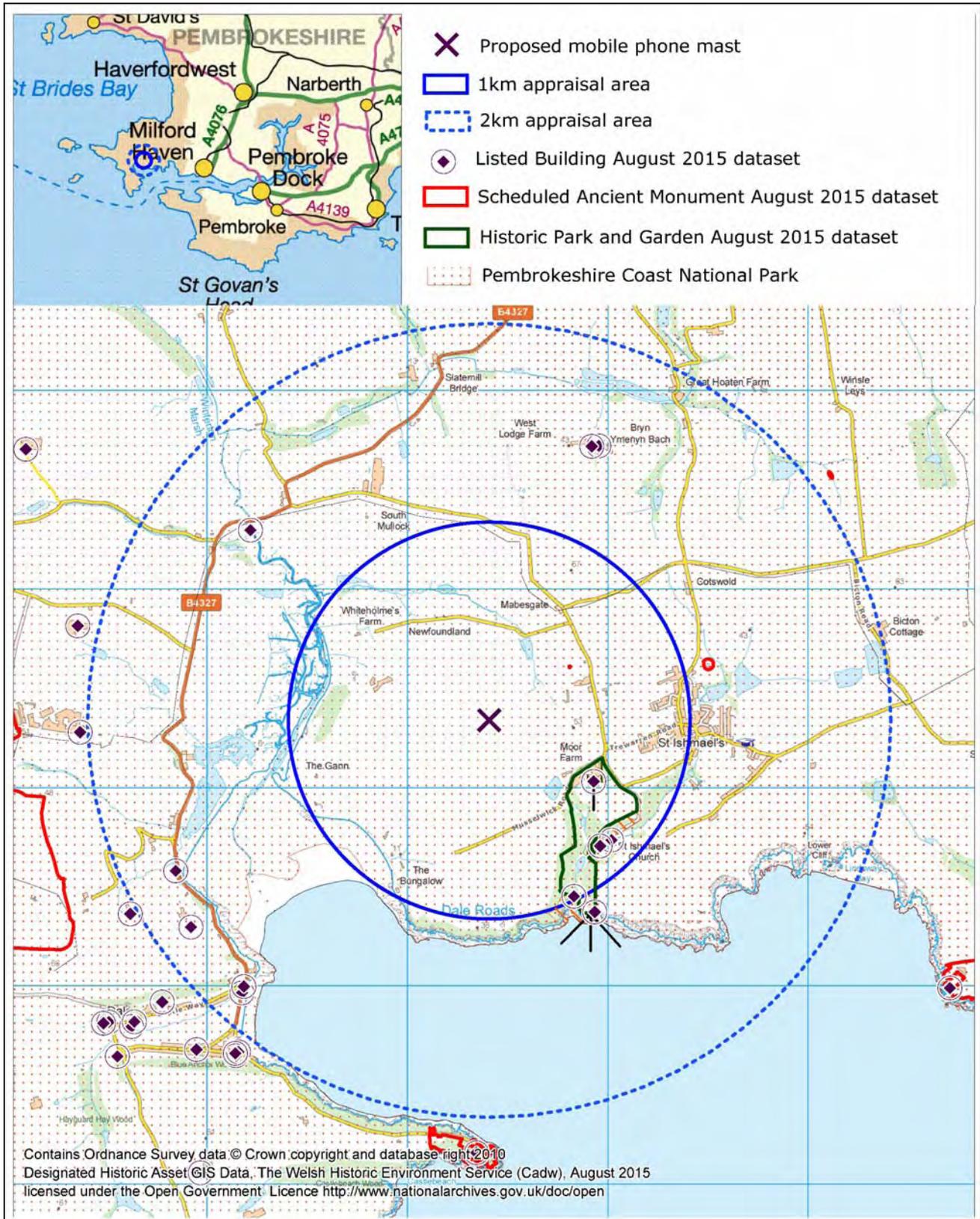


Figure 1: Location of the proposed mast, showing the 1km, and the 1km to 2km appraisal areas.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 A study area of 1km radius centred on SM8240907336, the proposed mast site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the St Ishmaels parish tithe map of 1839 and accompanying tithe schedule.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed mast site, and the surrounding area, on September 22nd, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the mast proposal were searched for and other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the photos on the Welsh Aerial Photographic Unit's website and more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection website.
- 5.6 Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs), in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used to assess intervisibility, views and impact on setting, as well as elevation profiles in Google Earth and Google Earth street view.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 1km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh

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

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

Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.11 Historic assets that were assessed as being of minor importance, or locally important but destroyed, were not assessed further unless there was a direct impact.
- 5.12 A further area of between 1km to 2 km radius, centred on SN0721900125, was used to assess the impact on designated historic assets only. Historic assets which lay within areas that were not intervisible with the top of the mast according to a ZTV were excluded from further appraisal, see figures 6 & 7.
- 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. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens within 1km to 2km other than the southern tip of Trewarren which was assessed within the 1km area.
- 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 is underlain by Silurian rocks of the Skomer Volcanic Group. These include Metafelsite, an igneous rock which was metamorphosed between 436 and 439 million years ago. Alongside these are conglomerates and sandstones of similar age, laid down as alluvial deposits in an environment dominated by river systems.
- 6.2 The development site is situated within an arable field at just over 60 metres above sea level, at the highest point on a hill which rises to the west of St. Ishmael's village. The hillsides are characterised by gentle slopes and the hilltop is a broad and flat area, with the whole landscape divided up into the field parcels of a post-medieval field system. The fields are defined by low earth banks, on top of which high hedgerows grow, limiting views in some directions. A small copse or spinney stands just to the east of the mast site, at the corner of the field. From the ground at the site itself there are good views to the north and, through gaps in a hedgerow, to the northeast.

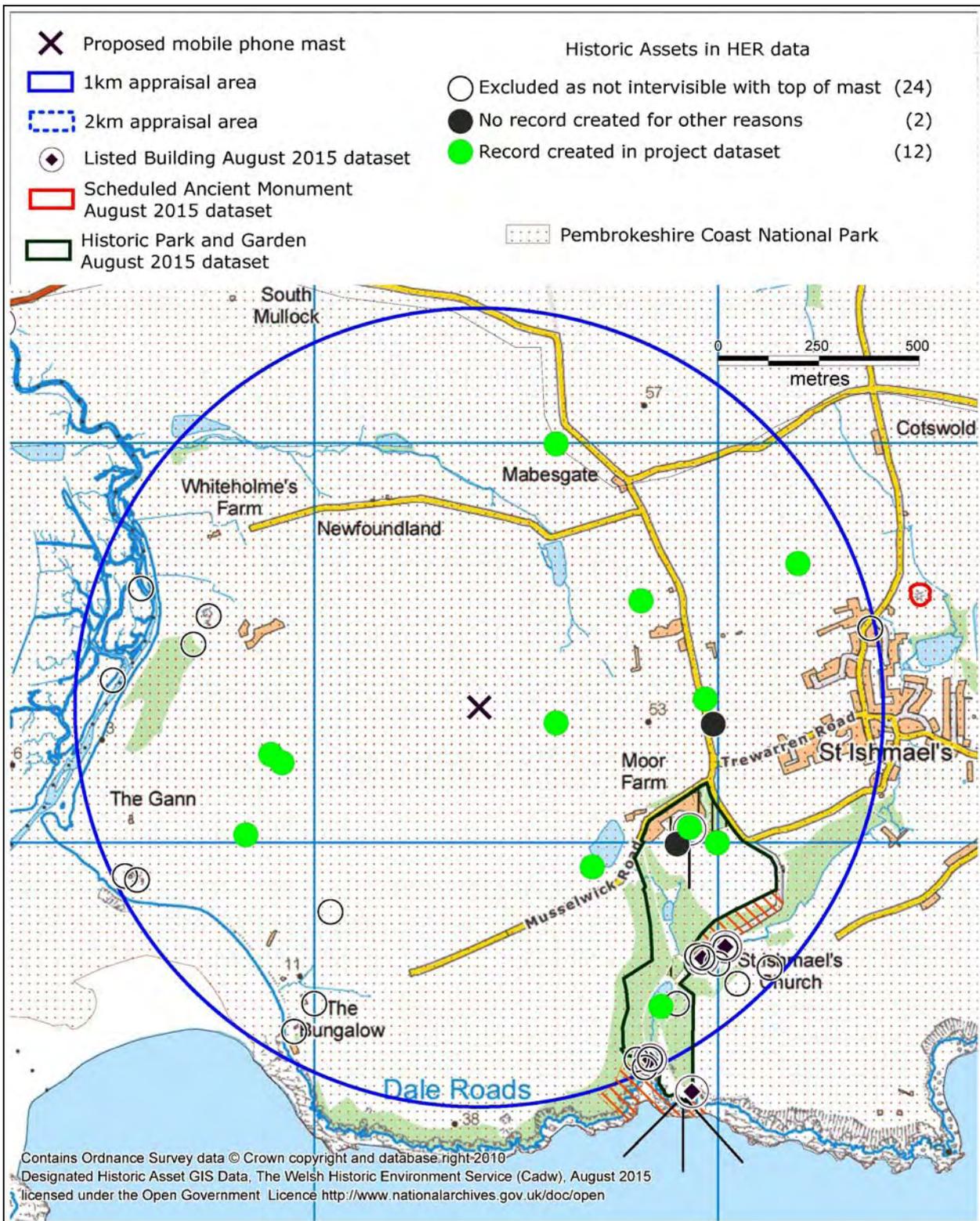
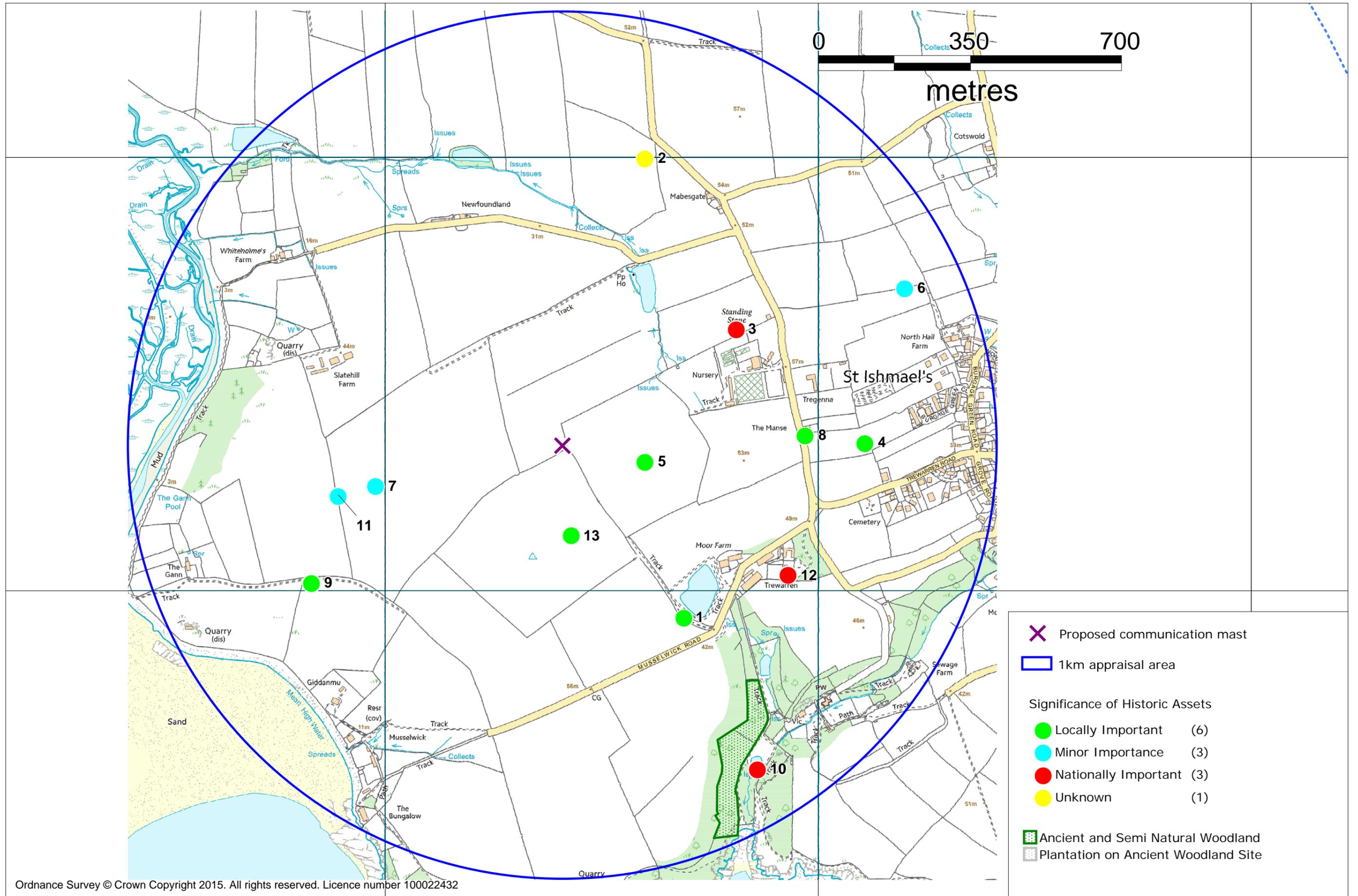


Figure 2: Historic assets within 1km were excluded from further assessment based on no intervisibility with the turbine according to a ZTV to the top of the mast, and no possible impact on setting. In addition there were some historic assets that did not relate to a physical site so the location could not be identified on the ground and therefore no impact could be assessed, or were a duplicate record,.



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Figure 3: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

## **7. Trewarren: Archaeological Overview**

### **7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).**

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site.

7.1.2 A number of finds of Mesolithic flints have been made within 1km of the proposed mast site. These have all been flints picked out of the plough soil and therefore out of context, but still indicative of Mesolithic activity. Some of these flints were found by geologist T.C. Cantrill at Moor Farm and Mabesgate in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (ID numbers 5 & 6). As recently as 2012 a flint core of Mesolithic type was found by Trysor at SM8269907178 some 300 metres to the south-southeast of the mast site (Trysor, 2012, p.10).

### **7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1500BC).**

7.2.1 There is no evidence of Neolithic activity within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site. It is possible that some of the finds of flint flakes from the area are of Neolithic date but a Mesolithic date is thought more likely.

7.2.2 There are a small number of sites recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the development site which indicate Bronze Age activity in the area. The Longstone is a 3 metre high standing stone, (ID number 3) and an impressive monument. In 1911, T.C. Cantrill recorded a burnt mound (ID number 1) at Moor Farm. These heaps of burnt stone and charcoal are thought to be cooking hearths of Bronze Age date.

7.2.3 The remaining sites attributed Bronze Age date in the HER are mostly erroneous records. A standing stone recorded to the northwest of Mabesgate (ID number 2) may be an erroneous record, possibly a duplicate of the Trewarren stone. Another stone recorded as a standing stone on Trewarren Farm (ID number 11) was in fact a stone laying in a field boundary bank for which there is no evidence of it ever standing upright. Nearby a Bronze Age round barrow was also recorded in the HER (ID number 7), but this was found during the site visit by Trysor to be a large natural rock outcrop onto which some stones have been cleared after ploughing in modern times.

### **7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD43).**

7.3.1 There are no known Iron Age sites within a 1km radius of the proposed mast, although Iron Age defended enclosures, which are settlement sites, are relatively common in the Pembrokeshire landscape.

#### **7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).**

7.4.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Roman period within a 1km radius of the proposed mast.

#### **7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).**

7.5.1 There are no sites of Early Medieval date which would experience any impact from the proposed mast within a 1km radius. The site of St. Ishmael's parish church (PRN 14354), which has Early Medieval origins and was one of the seven "Bishop Houses" of Dyfed in pre-Norman times, lies about 850 metres to the southeast of the mast site but in a sheltered, wooded valley. It would not have intervisibility with the mast and was therefore not further assessed for this study.

#### **7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).**

7.6.1 The district was settled and farmed during medieval times, although there are few archaeological sites or surviving buildings present within a 1km or 2km radius of the proposed mast which relate to the period.

7.6.2 The most important medieval monument is the motte (PE196) at St. Ishmael's village. This Scheduled Ancient Monument stands to the north of the village and would have been the site of manorial power in medieval times.

7.6.3 The village of St. Ishmael's has no medieval buildings, but undoubtedly stands on the site of the medieval village. To the west of the modern village the long, narrow fields of a medieval strip field system is fossilised in the field system. The strips would have been farmed by the inhabitants of the village in medieval times and only enclosed and hedged during post-medieval times.

7.6.4 St. Ishmael's parish church (PRN 2999), sheltered in the valley which runs down to Monks' Haven to the south of the village, is a medieval church which was built on the same site as an Early Medieval ecclesiastical foundation.

#### **7.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day).**

7.7.1 Many of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site date to the Post Medieval period. They include a number of dwellings in and around St. Ishmael's village. Most notable of these is the country house at Trewarren (ID number 12), which was built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The park and garden (ID number 10) associated with the house dates to the same period and provides one of the most interesting features in the area and is partly accessible via the public footpath to Monk's Haven.

## **8. Trewarren Communications Mast Site: Historical overview**

### **8.1 Map evidence**

8.1.1 The area of the proposed mast site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings *Milford Haven* sheet, surveyed in 1809. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country but did not map field boundaries in detail and shows none around the proposed development site. This map shows Moor Farm, to the south of the mast site, as well as the southern end of the trackway which will be used to access the mast site.

8.1.2 The Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1856 (Sheet 38). This map is based on the 1809 survey and shows an identical picture to the Original Surveyors Drawings.

8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the St. Ishmael's parish tithe map of 1839, see Figure 4. This confirms that the land at the proposed mast site was within a developed, post-medieval field system. The proposed mast site would stand in the southeastern corner of what was a small, rectangular field. The field is numbered 163 on the tithe schedule and named as Gordy Park, a 4 acre field belonging to Cross Farm.

8.1.4 The First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows that the field system around the mast site had been modified slightly since the time of the parish tithe map, due to the amalgamation of some small fields to create larger parcels, but its essential characteristics had been retained.

8.1.5 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping charts the gradual modification of the field system at Trewarren as more field boundaries were removed to create larger field parcels. The mast site is now located in a large field which has been created by merging four fields shown on the parish tithe map (parcels 162, 163, 164 and 165). The modern fields are generally defined by low earthwork banks topped by high hedgerows.

## **9. Impact Appraisal**

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 1km radius area yielded 38 records.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 22nd September 2015. The field was planted with potatoes at the time, in ridges with the above-ground plant material dead and the surface of the field was very 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 38 records included in the HER for the 1 kilometre appraisal area, 24 records were excluded from the dataset as interpretation of the ZTV to the top of the mast meant they would not be intervisible with the mast, see figure 2. A further 2 records were removed from the dataset; 1 as it was a duplicate records and 1 as it was for a place-name only and does not relate to known archaeological sites.
- 9.4 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius appraisal area contained 13 records.
  - 9.4.1 One new record was created in the project database by Trysor. This was for the field system in which the mast would stand (ID number 13).
- 9.5 Within the 13 records there was one Scheduled Ancient Monument and one Listed Building and one registered Historic Park and Garden.
- 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 5.

*Table 1: Impact on historic assets within the 1km appraisal area around the proposed mast site*

<b>ID number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Level of Direct Impact</b>	<b>Level of Indirect Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact on Setting</b>
13	TREWARREN FARM	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low	Very Low	None
3	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE	None	Low	Low
8	ST. ISHMAEL'S	MANSE	None	Very Low	None
1	MOOR	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
2	MABESGATE	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None
4	ST ISHMAEL'S	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None
5	MOOR FARM	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
6	MABESGATE	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
7	TREWARREN	NATURAL FEATURE	None	None	None
9	SLATEHILL FARM	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	None	None	None
10	TREWARREN	GARDEN	None	None	None
11	TREWARREN	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None
12	TREWARREN	HOUSE	None	None	None

9.7 As Table 1 shows it was determined that recorded historic assets within the 1km appraisal area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed mast development. Full details of the appraisal of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

9.7.1 10 historic assets would be unaffected.

9.7.2 One historic asset would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact but no impact on setting.

9.7.3 One historic asset would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact and a Low impact on setting. The historic asset affected is the Longstone standing stone, (ID number 3) and a Scheduled Ancient Monument PE113. Although it may not have been important to its original setting, the only view available to receptors now is from the gateway to the east and the mast may be visible beyond, although an electricity pole west of the stone may partially block this restricted view.

9.7.4 One historic asset would have a Very Low, direct, physical and Very Low Indirect visual impact. This is the field system in which the

mast would stand (ID number 13). Part of a post medieval boundary would be removed to create a gateway close to the mast.

- 9.8 The Cadw datasets within the 1km to 2km radius area returned 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument, 9 Listed Buildings and no registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The full results of this appraisal are found in Appendices C and D and Figures 6 and 7 of this report.
- 9.9 As Table 2 in 10.2.2 shows, it was determined that the single Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km to 2km appraisal 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 appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 6.
- 9.10 As Table 5 in 10.3.2 shows, it was determined that 4 out of 9 Listed Buildings within the 1km to 2km appraisal area would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual experience from the proposed mast, with no impact on their setting. A further two Listed Buildings would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact with a Very Low impact on their setting. Full details of the appraisal of impact for Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.
- 9.11 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1 to 2km appraisal area.

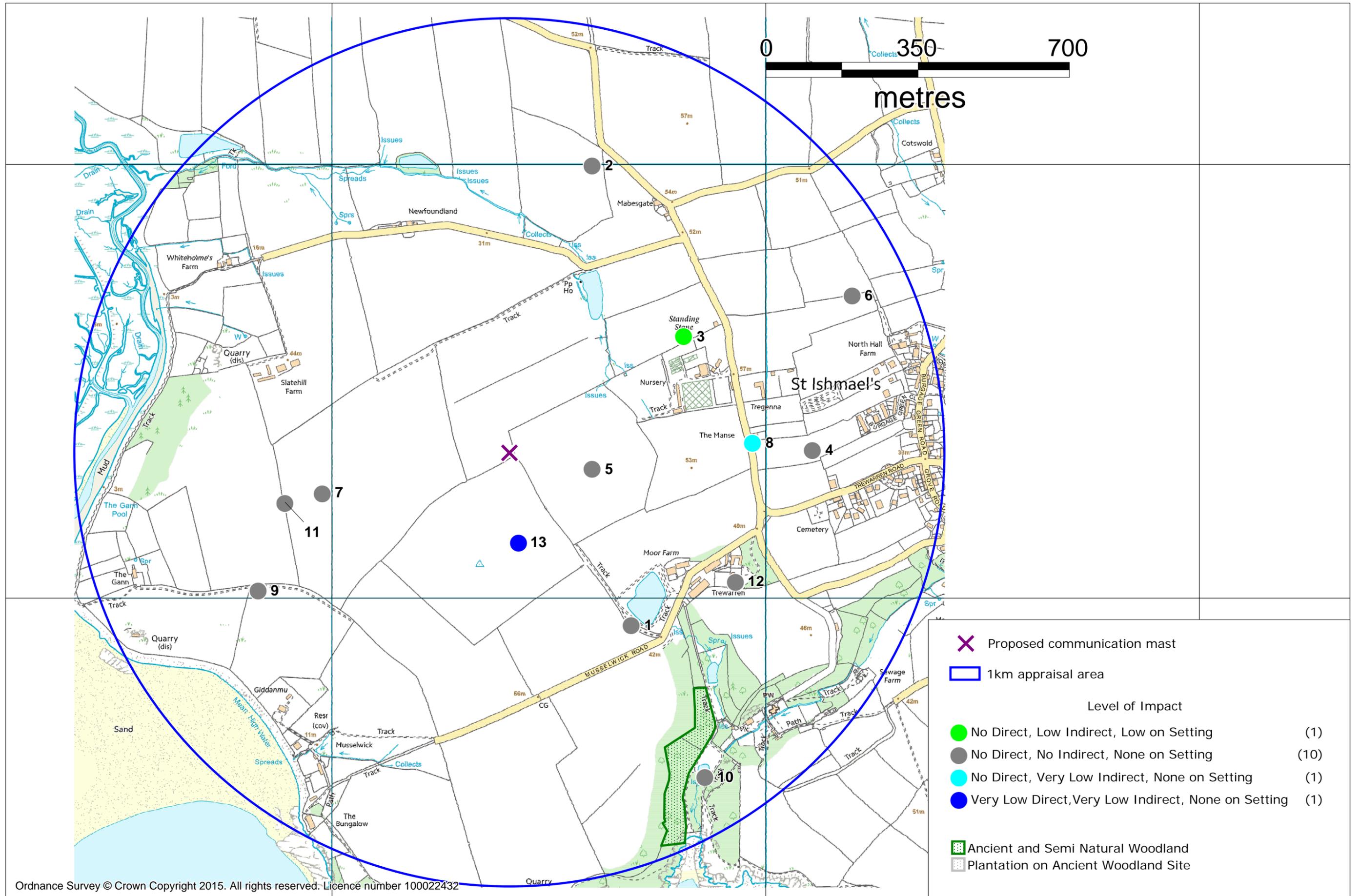


Figure 5: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

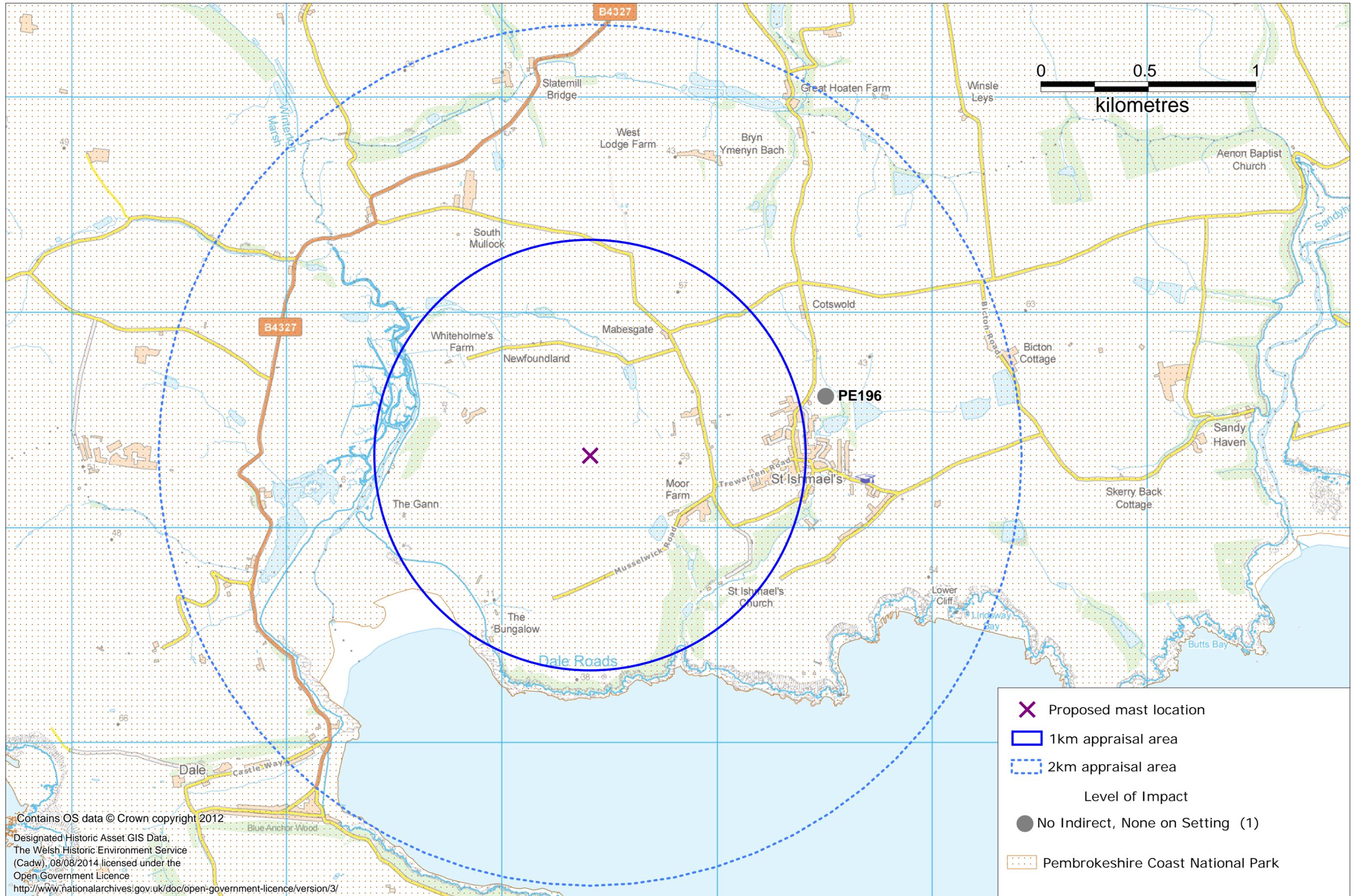


Figure 6: The 1km to 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM Number

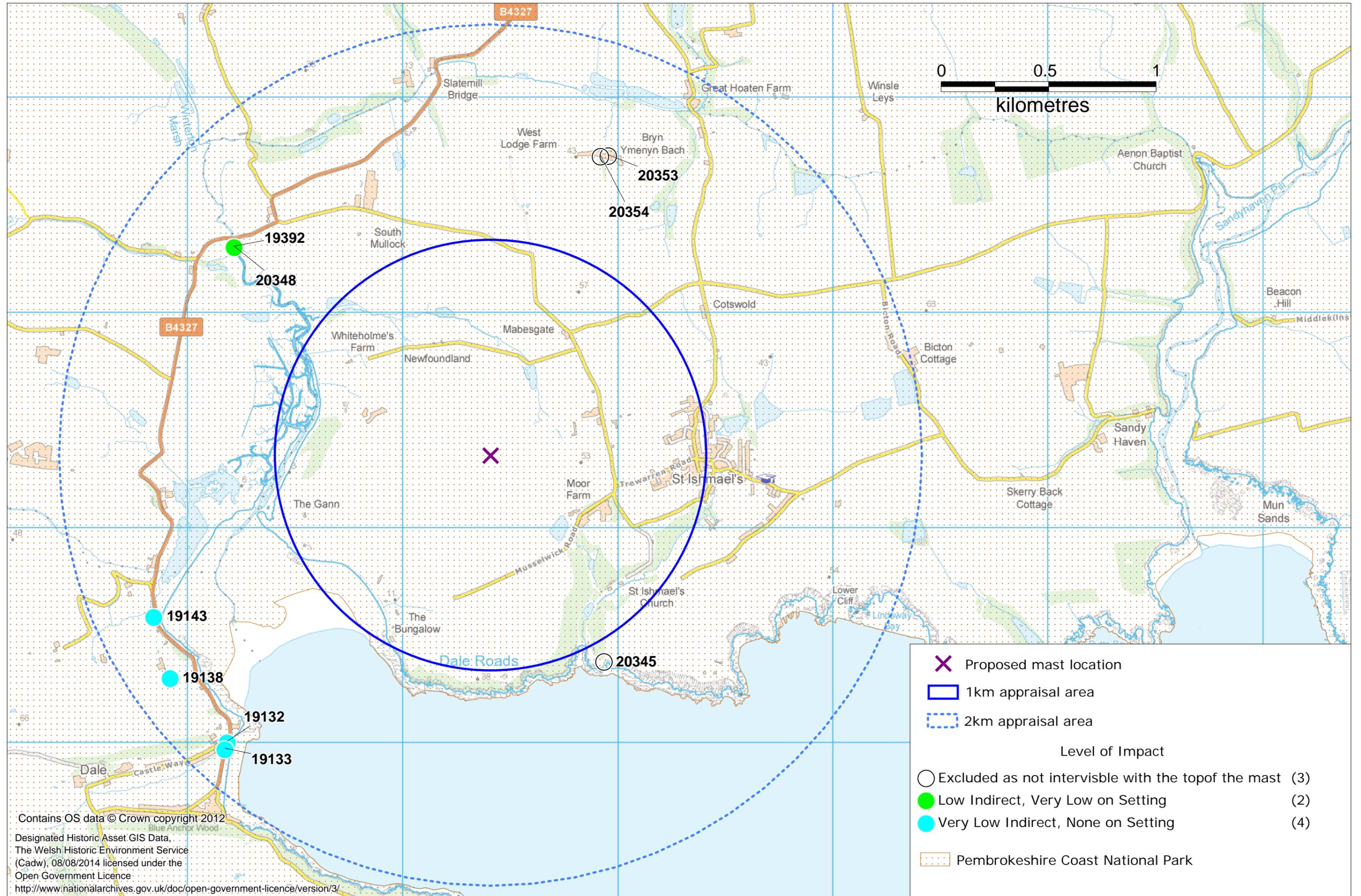


Figure 7: The 1km to 2km appraisal area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number

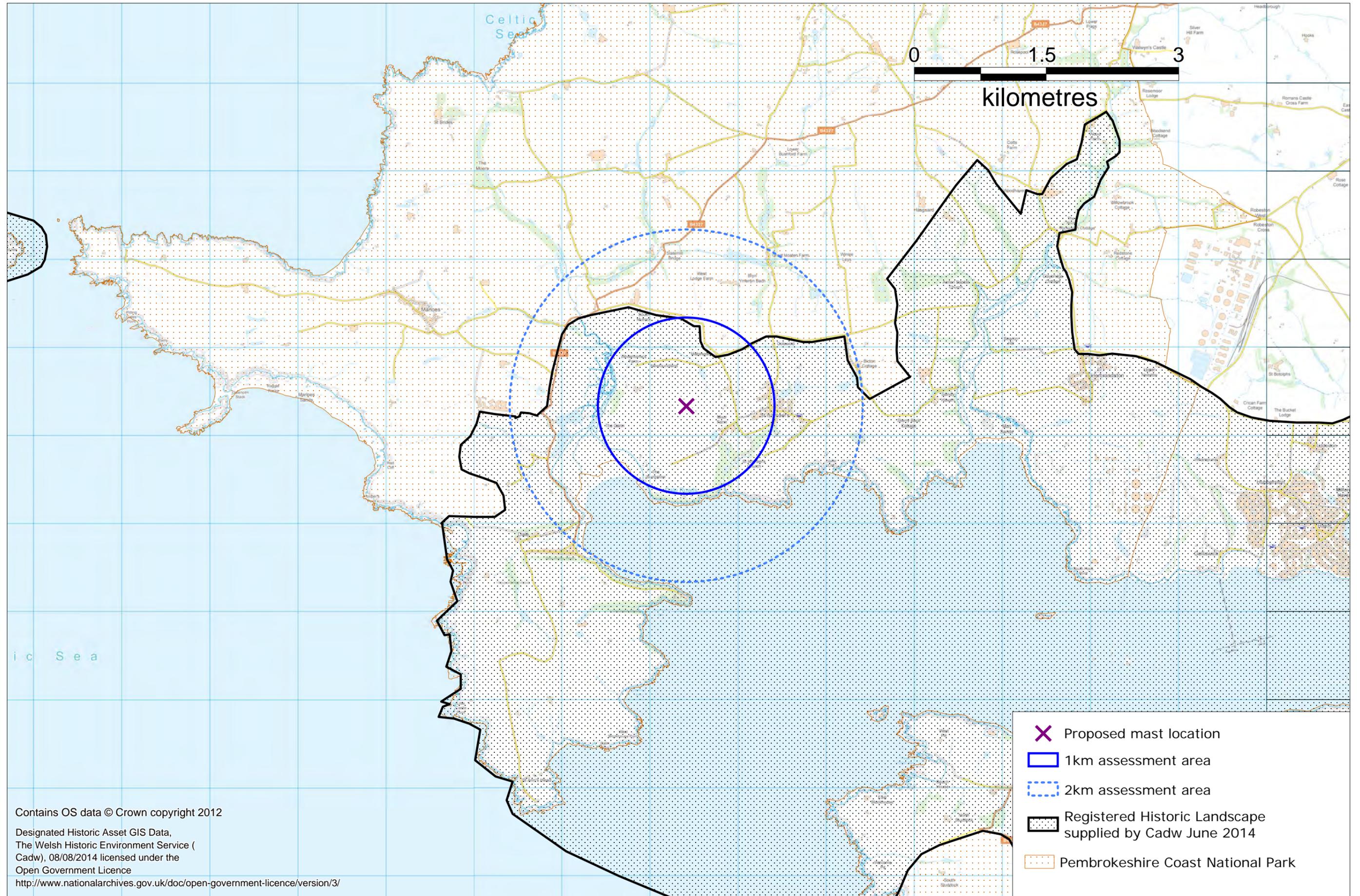


Figure 8: The 1km and 2km appraisal areas showing the Registered Historic Landscape boundary as defined by Cadw.

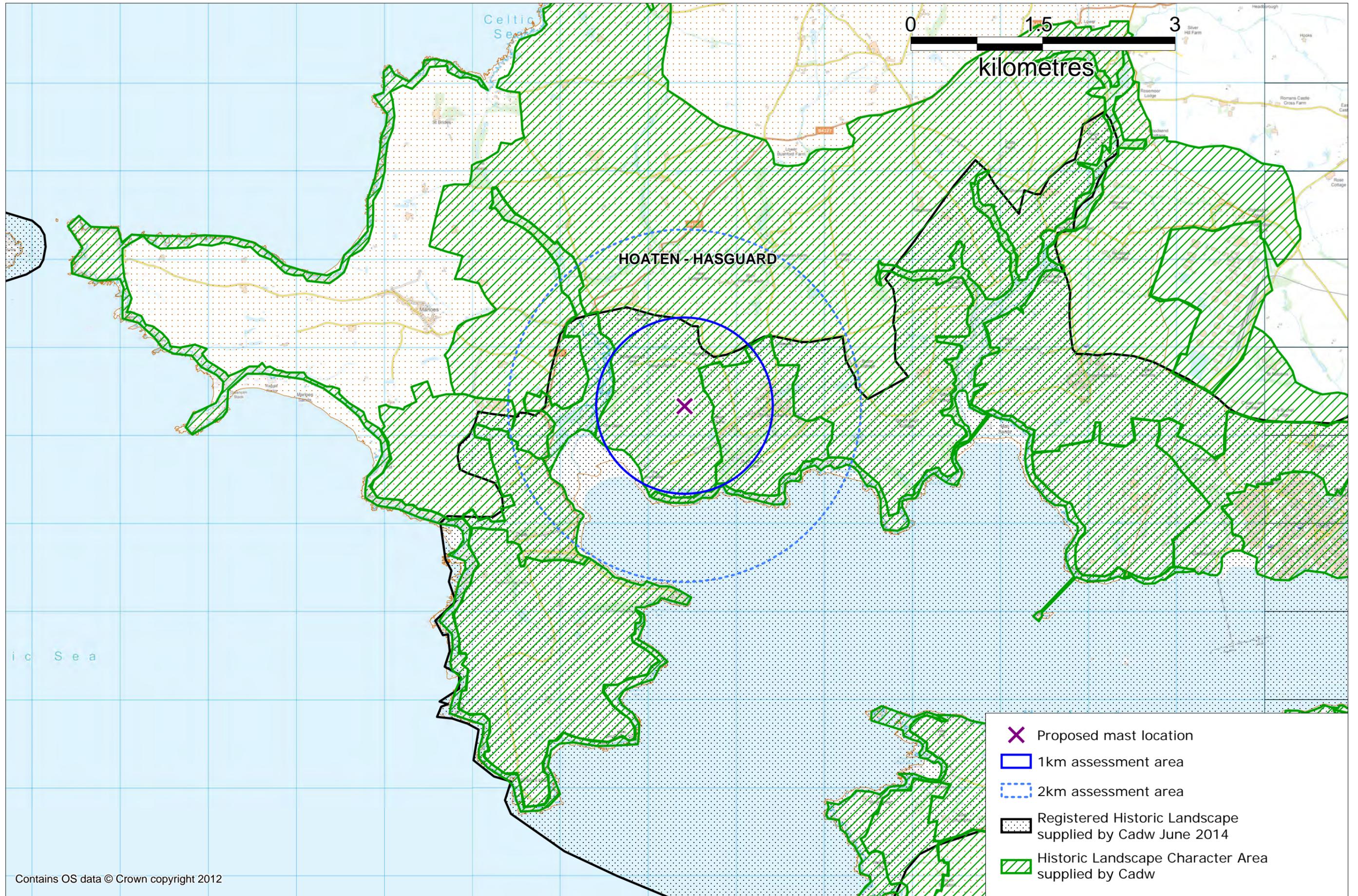


Figure 9: The 1km and 2km appraisal area showing the Registered Historic Landscape boundary as defined by Cadw and the Historic Landscape Character Areas as defined by DAT

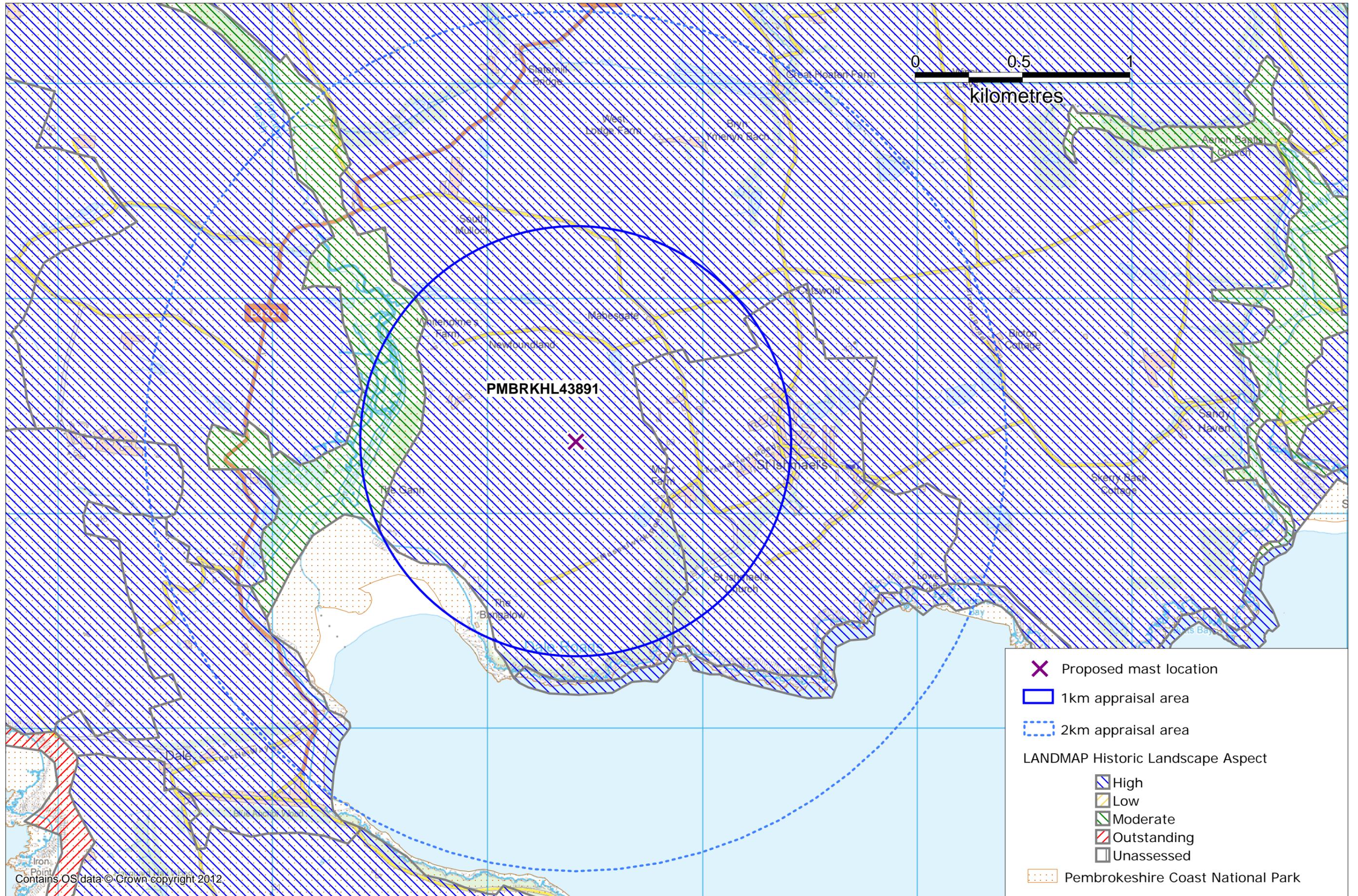


Figure 10: The 1km and 2km appraisal areas showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

## 10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

**10.1** Following the impact appraisal 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 appraisal area. This is the Longstone standing stone (ID number 3), see Table 2, Figures 3 and 5, and Appendix B. Although it may not have been important to its original setting, the only view available to receptors now is from the gateway to the east and the mast may be visible beyond, although an electricity pole west of the stone may partially block this restricted view as well as vegetation.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
3	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE	None	Low	Low

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

10.2.2 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in the 1km to 2km area. There would be no impact on this Scheduled Ancient Monument, see Table 3, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE196	Castle Mound	Motte	SM835076	None	None

*Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1 to 2km appraisal area*

### 10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There is one Listed Buildings within the 1km revised appraisal area. There would be no impact on this historic asset, see Table 4, Appendix B and Figures 3 and 5.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
12	TREWARREN	HOUSE	None	None	None

*Table 4: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 1km revised appraisal area.*

10.3.2 Within the 1km to 2km appraisal area, there are a further 9 Listed Buildings. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on four of these from the proposed mast but with no impact on their setting. A further two would have a Low indirect visual impact with a

Very Low impact on their setting, see Table 5, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
19392	Mullock Bridge	II	Low	Very Low
20348	Mullock Bridge (partly in Marloes and St Brides Community)	II	Low	Very Low
19132	Brook House	II	Very Low	None
19133	Brook Cottage	II	Very Low	None
19138	The Windmill Tower at Windmill Farm	II	Very Low	None
19143	Pair of limekilns at Pickleridge beach.	II	Very Low	None
20345	Folly SE of Monk Haven	II	Excluded	Excluded
20353	Butterhill	II	Excluded	Excluded
20354	Outbuilding to W of Butterhill	II	Excluded	Excluded

*Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 1km to 2km revised appraisal 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 1km of the mast site. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on St Ishmaels's Manse (ID Number 8). The setting of this site would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 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
8	ST. ISHMAEL'S	MANSE	None	Very Low	None
1	MOOR	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
2	MABESGATE	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None
4	ST ISHMAEL'S	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None
5	MOOR FARM	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
6	MABESGATE	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
7	TREWARREN	NATURAL FEATURE	None	None	None
9	SLATEHILL FARM	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	None	None	None
10	TREWARREN	GARDEN	None	None	None
11	TREWARREN	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None

*Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings in 2km appraisal area on which there would be an impact.*

## 10.5 Newly identified historic assets

10.5.1 One newly recorded historic asset was noted for this appraisal at or near the mast site. It is the field system at Trewarren. A 4.5 metre section of one of the field boundary banks would be removed for a new gateway. The details of this site are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
13	TREWARREN FARM	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low	Very Low	None

Table 7: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

## 10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

10.6.1 There is one Registered Park and Garden within the 1km area, the gardens at Trewarren which includes wooded pleasure grounds that run down the valley to the sea. The nature of the topography, buildings and vegetation means that there will be no impact on the garden from the mast, see table 8, figures 3 and 5, and Appendix B.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
10	TREWARREN	GARDEN	None	None	None

Table 8: Impacts on Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km appraisal area

10.6.2 There are no additional Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1 km to 2km area.

## 10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

10.7.1 The development site lies in the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape HLW (D) 3 as defined within the Register of Outstanding Historic Landscapes, see figure 8. The mast will stand within the landscape but have very limited impact on the elements within the historic landscape, the only direct impact being a removal of 4.5 metres of a field boundary bank.

10.7.2 The Historic Landscape was divided into character areas by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, grant-aided by Cadw, see figure 9. The mast would stand within the very extensive Hoaten – Hasguard character area which is described "as a very large agricultural historic landscape area that has many substantial farms set in a virtually treeless windswept landscape of large, regular fields."

## 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 in the southern part of the extensive Hoaten - Hasgurd LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL43891), see Figure 10, which is described as;

*“Hasgurd Most significant archaeological element(s): Several Iron Age forts, Several round houses and standing stones, Many flint scatter sites. This is a large historic landscape character area lying between the coast of the Milford Haven waterway and the coast of St Brides Bay. Essentially it is a plateau between 30m and 60m which is dissected by small, narrow valleys. It is an agricultural landscape, and apart from small stands of deciduous woodland on some of the steeper valley sides, occasional standards in hedges and shelterbelts around settlements, it is virtually treeless. Farming is highly intensive, of both arable and improved pasture, with very little rough or under-utilised land. Fields are large and regular, and bounded by high earth banks topped by hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, and because of the windswept nature of the area are rarely overgrown. In more exposed locations the hedges are very low, but are more substantial in some of the sheltered valleys. Towards St Brides Bay there are occasional mortared walls, but these are rare. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms. Farmhouses and outbuildings are generally large, a reflection of the past and present relative agricultural wealth of the area. Stone is used almost exclusively in both the older dwelling and older farm buildings. These buildings have machine cut slate roofs, although a few examples of stone tile roofs, possibly of local origin, survive. Many of the houses are cement rendered, but a few examples of slate-hung walls are present, particularly in the more exposed locations. Most houses are two-storey and possess features that indicate that they were remodelled or constructed in the late 18th century or early 19th century in the Georgian tradition. However, many houses have features which indicate earlier origins. such as Sandy Haven Farm. Included in this area are very substantial houses such as the semi-derelict early 18th century and 19th century mansion of Butterhill, the similar house at Pearson with its walled garden, and the house at Windmill Park which is grade II listed. Smaller farmhouses and other older dwellings are present and are generally of late 18th century or 19th century date, with examples in both the vernacular and the polite Georgian tradition.”*

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, the justification for this being;

*“The overall value of high assigned to this area reflects the presence of prehistoric remains representing Bronze Age ritual/funerary and settlement activity, together with later prehistoric settlement/defensive sites, some of which show evidence of subsequent reuse. These sites*

*offer potential in terms of current research objectives within SW Wales. There are also a relatively large number of substantial post-medieval houses and associated gardens. "*

#### **10.10 Conservation Area**

There are no conservation areas within 2km of the proposed mast location.

#### **10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements**

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

#### **10.12 Buried archaeological potential**

10.12.1 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the mast.

10.12.2 In view of the fact that Mesolithic flints have been found within the ploughed fields at several locations within a 1km radius of the proposed mast site, during the field visit an informal field walking exercise was undertaken along a broad strip following the proposed access trackway route as well as around the mast site. The crop had been harvested recently from the trackway route and the soil surface was generally exposed. Around the mast site the field had been ridged and planted with potatoes, again with the soil exposed. No flint was noted, only scant pieces of naturally occurring, unworked chert were found.

#### **10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential**

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the mast site.

#### **10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns**

10.14.1 The modern field system is characterised by large, often irregular fields. The field system has post-medieval origins and is defined by hedgerows which are generally composed of low earth banks with high mature hedges, up to 2 metres high, strengthened with post and wire fencing. Originally the field parcels were smaller, but the amalgamation of fields during the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the removal of some field boundaries to create the present layout.

#### **10.15 Ancient woodland**

There is only one small area of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 1km appraisal area. This is within the registered Park and Garden of Trewarren and there would be no impact on this woodland from the proposed mast.

**10.16 Place-names**

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

**10.17 Cumulative impact**

No other masts were visible from the mast site. A medium-sized wind turbine stands 350 metres to the southeast.

**10.18 National Park**

The mast site lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

## **11. Conclusion**

- 11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from the field system at Trewarren Farm (ID numbers 13) within which the mast, its access track and cable trench would be located. A new trackway would be created to give access to the field. This would use existing gateways apart from where it will enter the field in which the mast would stand. A new gateway, 4.5 metres wide, would be opened through the boundary bank and hedgerow immediately to the south of the mast site.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or individual historic assets from the proposed development.
- 11.2.1 One non-statutory historic asset within a 1km radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the mast, namely The Manse (ID number 8), which is a modernised, late Victorian building.
- 11.2.2 No Listed Building within a 1km radius would experience an impact from the mast.
- 11.2.3 One Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius would be affected by the development. This is the Longstone Standing Stone (ID number 3), which would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact with a Low impact on setting.
- 11.2.4 Within a 1km to 2km radius there are nine Listed Buildings, four of these would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed mast, with no impact on their settings. A further two would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed mast, with a Very Low impact on their settings.
- 11.2.5 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km to 2km radius would experience an impact from the mast.
- 11.2.6 There is one Registered Parks & Gardens within a 1km radius of the proposed development but there would be no impact on it from the proposal.
- 11.2.7 There are no Conservation Areas within a 2km radius of the proposed mast.
- 11.3 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed mast site. No flints were discovered when the site was informally field-walked. However, Mesolithic flints have been found in the adjacent field to the east and an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of the mast base and groundworks for the access track may be considered to be appropriate mitigation respect of 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**

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Milford Haven Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1856, 1" to 1 Mile. Sheet 38

Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:2500, 1<sup>st</sup> edition

Tithe map for the parish of St Ishmael's, 1839

### **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](http://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.*

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*  
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

### **13.4 Unpublished sources**

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal for Mobile Phone Base Station Tower and Associated Works on Land at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire*

### **13.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received  
25/09/2015

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created August 2015

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

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created August 2015

## **14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources**

- 14.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Appraisals (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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the appraisal 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. The St. Ishmael's parish tithe map (1839) was a reasonably clear map source. The field parcels around the mast site were well delineated and clearly numbered, with field names and land use details included on the accompanying schedule, as well as ownership and tenancy details.
- 14.3 The main source of data for the appraisal was the Dyfed HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.
- 14.3.1 HER data was supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The data was generally useful. The data for the Cadw grant-aided Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project (2003) was not included for the relevant records however. This caused some difficulty as one particular site which was visited for this report, a Round Barrow recorded on Trewarren (PRN 13312), was found to be a natural rock outcrop. The Site Type has been amended to 'Natural Feature' for the purposes of this report. It not known whether the Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project made any comments regarding this site, but the HER record needs to be amended.
- 14.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the appraisal area and was of limited use for this appraisal.
- 14.4 Cadw's Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.
- 14.5 Google Earth aerial images of the appraisal area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide clear coverage for the whole appraisal area.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor, September, 2015

## **Appendix A: Specification**

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAIAL  
FOR MOBILE PHONE BASE STATION TOWER AND ASSOCIATED WORKS  
ON LAND AT TREWARREN FARM, ST ISHMAELS, HAVERFORDWEST,  
PEMBROKESHIRE**

**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 Appraisal for a proposed mobile phone base station tower on land at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, planning application NP 15/0443/FUL.

1.2 This specification has been guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal* (CIfA, 2014) as well as a generic brief form Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section from appraisals for wind turbines.

**2. The proposed development**

2.1 It is proposed that a single communications mast with a height of 25 metres, and associated cabinets will be located at approximately SM8240907336 in the southeast corner of a field at Trewarren Farm, St Ishmaels, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire,

2.2 The mast will be 25 metres high with a heavy duty lattice framework, triangular in plan, each side roughly 2.5 metres long..

2.3 The mast will stand on a concrete plinth, 5.7 metres by 5.7 metres and 1 metre deep. This would be surrounded by timber close boarded fence, 7.7 metres by 7.7 metres and 2.2 metres high.

2.4 There will be a temporary trackway working area, 10 metres by 10 metres, during construction, exact location to be confirmed prior to construction work beginning

2.5 A permanent trackway from an existing farm access to the south will be created. This will be 3 metres wide and 280 metres long, and a new gateway 4.5 metres wide will be created through the hedge to the south of the mast.

**3. Planning context of the proposed development**

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this mast, planning application NP 15/0433/FUL

3.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust commented on the application on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2015, stated that insufficient detail had been provided and that a rapid appraisal of the impact of the mast, should be undertaken.

#### 4. Objective of the specification

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

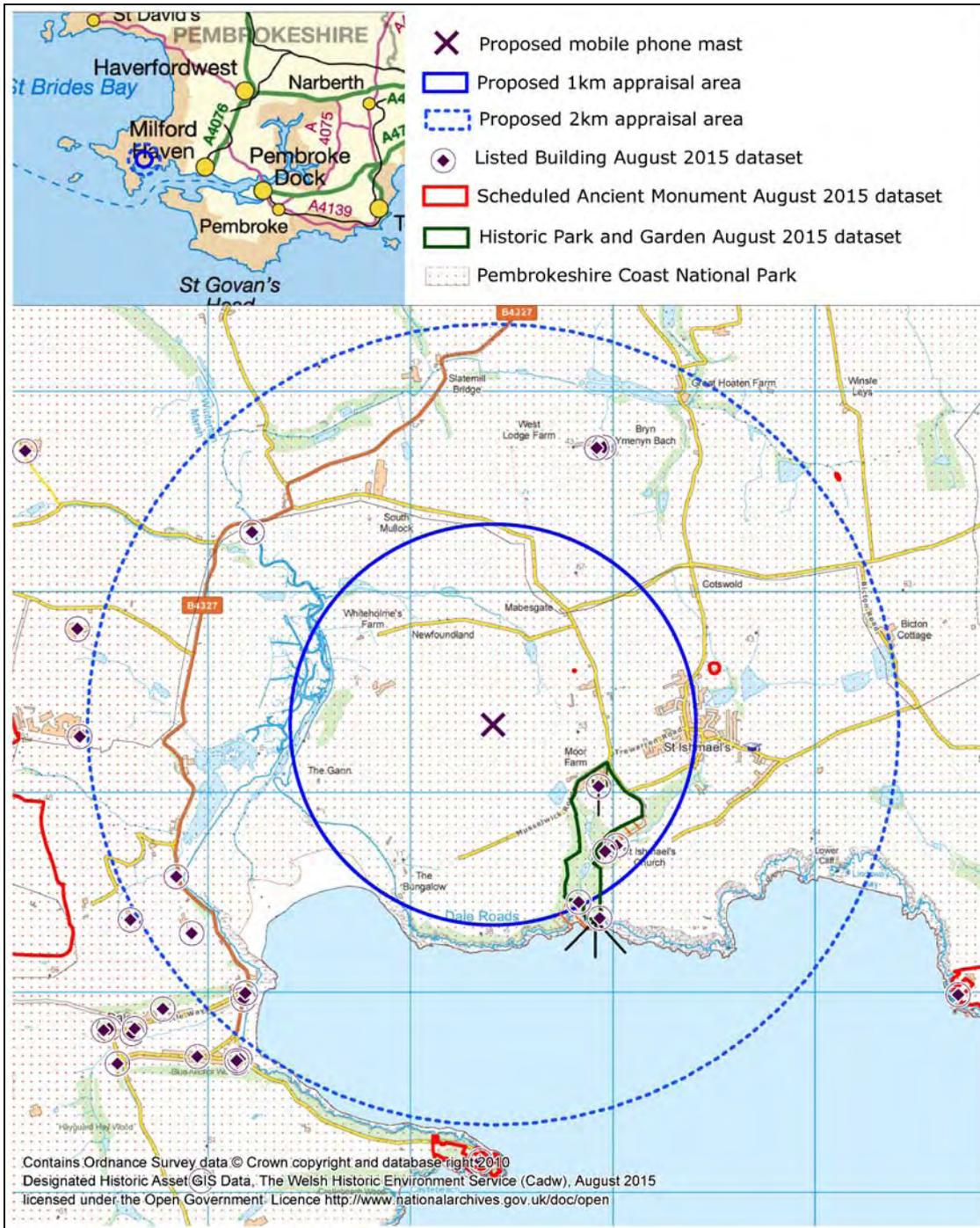


Figure 1: The proposed location of the mast and the proposed 1km and 2km areas of the appraisal.

## **5. Scope of Work**

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SM8240907336, 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 appraisal 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 appraisal 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 appraisal, 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 Appraisal*. 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, with particular regard for flints. 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.

## **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 appraisal giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an appraisal of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an appraisal 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.

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 Appraisal*. 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 (2<sup>nd</sup>) edition including revision to the appraisal process (ASIDOHL2)*.

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

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Appraisal 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 appraisal 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 appraisal. 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](http://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 appraisals and appraisals, 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 appraisals/appraisals, 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. 2015/487

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor  
September 2015

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

**ID number:** 1 MOOR  
BURNT MOUND

**HER PRN:** 2993 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM82690694 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Domestic; Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The area where this burnt mound was reported in 1911 has been greatly disturbed by the created of a large pond and associated landscaping in modern times. No trace of the burnt mound has been found in recent decades.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from turbine:</b>	c.480m to the southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of several burnt mounds recorded in the area		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documented in 1911		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Described by T.C. Cantrill in Archaeologia Cambrensis Sixth Series Vol.11		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The precise location of this burnt mound is not known and it is likely to have been destroyed. No assessment of setting can be made.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The precise location of this burnt mound is not known and it is likely to have been destroyed. No assessment of impact can be made.		

**ID number:** 2 MABESGATE  
STANDING STONE?

**HER PRN:** 2997

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM826080 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Bronze Age? **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This standing stone is only reported in a single source, T.C. Cantrill in 1915, but is never shown on historic mapping or mentioned in other antiquarian or archaeological works. It is possible that Cantrill confused the location of the Trewarren Stone, 300 metres to the south of Mabesgate.		

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from turbine:** 690m to the north-northeast

**Group Value:** If a standing stone existed here it may have partnered the Longstone Standing Stone, 450m to the south-southeast

**Evidential Value:** Only mentioned in a single documentary source and otherwise unverified. The source may be inaccurate.

**Historical Value:** Described by T.C. Cantrill in Archaeologia Cambrensis Sixth Series, Vol.15, 1915

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** There is no evidence of a standing stone at this location. The land here slopes gently to the south to a minor stream which flows westwards to the pill below Mullock Bridge, Dale. The land is now characterised by enclosed pasture/arable fields.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There is no stone at this location and doubt has been expressed as to whether a stone ever stood here.



**ID number:** 4      **ST ISHMAEL'S  
FIELD SYSTEM**

**HER PRN:** 6417

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM8310807343 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval; Medieval      **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Topography      **Condition:** Not Known

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:**      **SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**  
A strip field system to the west of St. Ishmael's village is likely to have medieval or early post-medieval origins and would have been farmed in common by inhabitants of the settlement. The original strips have become fossilised in the modern landscape having been enclosed and hedged in later post-medieval times.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from turbine:** 650m to the east

**Group Value:** Associated with medieval village of St. Ishmael's

**Evidential Value:** Fossilised strips in the modern field system

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This strip field system was developed in medieval or early post-medieval times on the east facing, gently sloping land immediately to the west of St. Ishmael's village. Originally used as arable land, farmed by the inhabitants of the village, it is now mostly pasture with dwelling having been built in some strips.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Hedgerows would block or screen views of the mast from most of this area.

**ID number:** 5 MOOR FARM  
FINDSPOT

**HER PRN:** 7449

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM826073 Not accurate

**Period:** Neolithic; Mesolithic **Broadclass:** Object

**Form:** Finds **Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
A collection of flints including a broken arrowhead.

**Rarity:** Not rare locally

**Distance from turbine:** c.190m to the east-southeast

**Group Value:** One of a number of flint finds reported in the district

**Evidential Value:** Documented in 1915

**Historical Value:** Described by T.C. Cantrill in Archaeologia Cambrensis Sixth Series, Vol.15, 1915

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These flints were recovered from ploughsoil and scattered across the field and therefore were not found in context and had no setting. They have been removed from the field.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** These flints were recovered from ploughsoil and scattered across the field and therefore were not found in context. They have been removed from the field.

**ID number:** 6 MABESGATE  
FINDSPOT

**HER PRN:** 12797

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM832077 Not accurate

**Period:** Prehistoric

**Broadclass:** Object

**Form:** Finds

**Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A flake of white flint		

**Rarity:** Not rare locally

**Distance from turbine:** 470m to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** One of a number of flints reported in the district

**Evidential Value:** Documented in 1915

**Historical Value:** Described by T.C. Cantrill in Archaeologia Cambrensis Sixth Series, Vol.15, 1915

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The precise location of the findspot isn't known and no assessment of setting can be made.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The precise location of the findspot isn't known and no assessment of impact can be made.

**ID number:** 7      TREWARREN  
NATURAL FEATURE

**HER PRN:** 13312      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SM8197807244 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** General      **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Landform      **Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>			

This "mound" is in fact a large rock outcrop. Field stones have been dumped onto the outcrop in modern times, but there is no evidence of a funerary cairn or round barrow at this location.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from turbine:** 445m to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Rock outcrop

**Historical Value:** Mistaken for a Bronze Age cairn in modern archaeological records

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This is a natural feature.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This is a natural feature.



*Plate 1: Looking eastwards at the feature previously recorded as a round barrow. It is a rock outcrop with stones cleared from the field on its eastern side, now overgrown with vegetation*

**ID number:** 8      **ST. ISHMAEL'S  
MANSE**

**HER PRN:** 16492      **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SM82970736      Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval      **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building      **Condition:** Modernised  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:**      **SAM number:**      **LB number:**      **grade:**  
This manse was built around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries to house the minister of Tabernacle Congregational Chapel in St. Ishmael's village. It first appears on the 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is now a private residence.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from turbine:** 560m to the east

**Group Value:** The manse of Tabernacle Congregational Chapel

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, modernised and used as a private dwelling

**Historical Value:** Formerly a nonconformist manse used as the residence of the chapel minister

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This Manse was built around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries at the roadside to the west of St. Ishmael's village. It was associated with Tabernacle chapel in the village. It is still used as a private residence.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
Possible intervisibility

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed mast would possibly be visible from the upper floor of the building, but a high hedge to the west of the Manse would block views towards the mast. The mast would not affect views of the building or its setting.

**ID number:** 9 SLATEHILL FARM  
SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY

**HER PRN:** 28650

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM81830702 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Nearly Destroyed

**Site Status:**

**Trysor** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** Two concrete hut bases of Second World War date still survive at the edge of a pasture field, sheltered next to the hedgerow.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from turbine:** 660m to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** Part of the Second World War defences of the area

**Evidential Value:** Two concrete hut bases survive

**Historical Value:** Described in Roger Thomas's "Survey of 19th and 20th Century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire" in 1993.

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** These Second World War hut bases are all that survive of a searchlight battery formed part of the defence system of RAF Dale and Milford Haven. The battery was positioned in a field overlooking the haven to the south-southwest.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Rising ground and hedgerows are likely to block views of the mast from this location.

**ID number:** 10 TREWARREN  
GARDEN

**HER PRN:** 35855 **NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM82860659 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban  
Spaces; Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Topography **Condition:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Registered Park & Garden

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** This parkland at Trewarren consists of a large, open field to the southeast of the house. South of the park is a wooded valley within which the remains of an 19th century ornamental garden survive, including ponds, pathways and walls.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from turbine:** 500m to the southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with Trewarren house

**Evidential Value:** Elements of the park and garden survive in the modern landscape

**Historical Value:** Described in the national Parks & Gardens Register

**Aesthetic Value:** A 19th century ornamental garden

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The park and garden at Trewarren is focused on the now wooded valley downslope to the south of the house. The parkland is a large field to the southeast of the house. The park is now maintained as a pasture field, whilst the former terraced, ornamental garden is largely hidden in woodland, but elements of it are still accessible via a footpath from the parish churchyard down to Monks Haven.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** It is unlikely that the mast would be visible from this landscape. The garden is hidden in a low-lying wooded valley and trees on rising ground would block views of the mast. The park is higher up but the house and farm sheds at Trewarren would also block views of the mast from here.

**ID number:** 11 TREWARREN  
STANDING STONE?

**HER PRN:** 48318

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM8189207221 Unknown

**Period:** Bronze Age?

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Moved

**Site Status:**

**Trysor Description:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
This stone was noted by DAT in 2003, lying on the boundary bank of a field. It was not in situ and its origin is unknown. There is no evidence that it was a standing stone. It could not be seen at the given grid-reference but the landowner knew of its existence.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from turbine:** 530m to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Stone noted in field boundary

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This stone was noted by DAT in 2003, lying on the boundary bank of a field. It was not in situ and its origin is unknown. There is no evidence that it was a standing stone.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This stone was noted by DAT in 2003, lying on the boundary bank of a field. It was not in situ and its origin is unknown. There is no evidence that it was a standing stone.

**ID number:** 12 TREWARREN  
HOUSE

**HER PRN:** 59707 **NMR NPRN:**  
**NGR:** SM8293107039 Grid reference taken at centre of site  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Not Known  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 20343 **grade:** II  
**Trysor Description:** This country house was built in 1845 for Gilbert Warren-Davies. It may have been designed by the architect William Owen of Haverfordwest. The house is in use as the farmhouse of Trewarren Farm.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from turbine:** 600m to the southeast

**Group Value:** Associated with Trewarren farmstead

**Evidential Value:** Standing building, in use

**Historical Value:** Described by Cadw for listing purposes

**Aesthetic Value:** An unaltered country house of the mid-19th century

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This large country house was built in 1845 and has remained in use as a residence, now serving as the farmhouse on the working Trewarren farmstead. The house faces east and south, with the modern farm buildings to the west. Wooded parcels to the west and east shelter the house and its gardens and it is a rather private location, not visible from adjacent roads.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Trees and farm buildings would block views of the mast from this house. The mast would not impact on views of the house or its essential setting.

**ID number:** 13      TREWARREN FARM  
FIELD SYSTEM

**HER PRN:**

**NMR NPRN:**

**NGR:** SM8243007130 Grid reference taken at centre of site

**Period:** Post Medieval

**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex

**Condition:** Intact

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**0 grade:**

**Trysor**

**Description:**

The field system at Trewarren Farm is largely composed of large, irregular field parcels on ground rising to over 60m above sea level to the west and northwest of the farmyard. To the south and southwest the land gently declines towards the coast edge. The higher ground to the west of the house may well have been open pasture until earlier post-medieval times beyond the medieval strip fields of nearby St Ishmael's village. This formerly open landscape was enclosed during post-medieval times to create the field system characterised by smaller fields, but in modern times some field boundaries have been removed to create much larger field parcels. The fields are generally defined by high hedgerows on low earthwork banks.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from turbine:** Within

**Group Value:** Associated with Trewarren farm

**Evidential Value:** Field system on a working farm

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The field system at Trewarren Farm is largely composed of large, irregular field parcels on ground rising to the west and northwest of the farmyard, and then declining to the coast. To the south and southwest the land gently declines towards the coast edge.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low

The mast would stand in one field and the access track will cross the field system to the mast. One field boundary bank will be breached to allow the access track to reach the mast site.

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

The mast would be visible from adjacent fields

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:**

The proposed mast would have a Very Low physical impact on the field system as only a short section of one post-medieval boundary bank would be removed to facilitate access.

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

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Setting	Level of Impact on Setting
PE196	Castle Mound	Motte	SM835076	1.1km east-northeast	Visible from public road	The motte is situated at about 37 metres above sea level, in a broad, sheltered valley, just to the north of the village of St. Ishmael's. The village has medieval origins and its medieval strip field system is fossilised in the field system to the west. It is likely that the motte represents the site of a medieval manorial centre, focused on the village and its lands. The essential setting of the motte is focused on the valley and the immediate landscape surrounding the village. It now stands in an overgrown parcel of land, within the post-medieval field system.	It is unlikely that the mast would be visible from this location as there are farms and a garden centre on the rising ground to the west, which would block views towards the mast. The mast would stand well outside the valley and therefore have no impact on the essential setting of the motte or its relationship with the village. The mast would not impact on key views of the motte, which is best seen from the roadside to the west of the monument, looking east, not towards the mast.	None	None

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

Listed Building number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact in Setting
19132	Brook House	181184	206006	II	1.8km to the southwest	Visible from public road	This dwelling stands on a hillslope overlooking Dale village and bay to the south-southeast. It is in a roadside position, but elevated above the main road into Dale village, which passes to the east. Other houses stand to the other three sides of the property.	The mast may be just visible in the distance to the northeast, but would only be seen from the small windows in the east-northeastern gable wall of the house. The house has been positioned to enjoy views of the bay to the southeast and does not face the mast. The mast would have no impact on key views of the house or on its essential setting, which is focused on its position within Dale village.	Very Low	None
19133	Brook Cottage	181174	205974	II		Visible from public road	This dwelling stands at the bottom of a hillslope facing Dale village and bay to the south-southeast. It is in a roadside position, alongside the main road into Dale village, which passes to the east and south. Other houses stand to the other two sides of the property.	The mast may be just visible in the distance to the northeast, but would only be seen from a single, small window in the east-northeastern gable wall of the house. The house has been positioned to enjoy views of the bay to the southeast and does not face the mast. The mast would have no impact on key views of the house or on its essential setting, which is focused on its position within Dale village.	Very Low	None
19138	The Windmill Tower at Windmill Farm	180919	206305	II	1.8km to the southwest	A permissive path allows access to the site	This windmill was built in the late 18th or early 19th century by the Dale Estate, in a prominent and relatively exposed position. The windmill was positioned here to gain exposure to the prevailing winds. It currently stands in a field to the south of a farmyard and east of a small seasonal caravan/ camp site.	The mast would be visible on the hill to the northeast. It would cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. It would also be visible in some views of the windmill tower, but its relatively small scale and distance from the bridge mean that the impact on those views would be Very Low. The best views of the windmill tower are from the track to the northwest and would look east or southeast, not directly at the mast, but with the oil refinery towers of Milford Haven in the background. The windmill was positioned here to gain	Very Low	None

								exposure to the prevailing winds, not to gain views of the surrounding landscape, therefore the mast would have no impact on the setting of the ruin.		
19143	Pair of limekilns at Pickleridge beach.	180843	206589	II	1.75km to the west-southwest	Accessible to pedestrians	These lime kilns stand close to the beach at Pickleridge, deliberately positioned for ease of access when loads of limestone and coal were landed on the foreshore to supply the kilns. The site is managed as a visitor attraction at the roadside, and the stonework of the kilns has been repointed. An interpretation panel has been placed in front of the kilns.	The mast would be visible on the skyline to the east-northeast but its relatively small scale and distance from the kilns mean that the impact on its setting would be Very Low. The kilns are best viewed looking west, away from the mast. They were not positioned here to gain a view, but to be convenient for the water-borne supply of fuel and limestone.	Very Low	None
19392	Mullock Bridge	181213	208307	II	1.55km to the northwest	Accessible to pedestrians	This stone bridge was built in the late 18th or early 19th century across Winterton Marsh. It may have replaced an earlier bridge and legend has it that Henry Tudor crossed a Mullock Bridge after he landed at Dale and began his march to Bosworth. The bridge was used to carry traffic until modern times, when a new road bridge was built just upstream. The old bridge is now closed to traffic but is open to pedestrians.	The mast would be visible on the hill to the southeast. It would cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. It would also be visible in some views of the bridge, but its relatively small scale and distance from the bridge mean that the impact on its setting would be Very Low. There is an existing wooden electricity pole relatively close to the bridge on a similar sight line.	Low	Very Low
20345	Folly SE of Monk Haven	182937	206381	II					Excluded	Excluded
20348	Mullock Bridge (partly in Marloes and St Brides Community)	181217	208307	II	1.55km to the northwest	Accessible to pedestrians	This stone bridge was built in the late 18th or early 19th century across Winterton Marsh. It may have replaced an earlier bridge and legend has it that Henry Tudor crossed a Mullock Bridge after he landed at Dale and began his march to Bosworth. The bridge was used to carry traffic until modern times, when a new road bridge was built just upstream. The old bridge is now closed to traffic but is open to pedestrians.	The mast would be visible on the hill to the southeast. It would cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. It would also be visible in some views of the bridge, but its relatively small scale and distance from the bridge mean that the impact on its setting would be Very Low.	Low	Very Low
20353	Butterhill	182957	208732	II					Excluded	Excluded
20354	Outbuilding to W of Butterhill	182921	208729	II					Excluded	Excluded



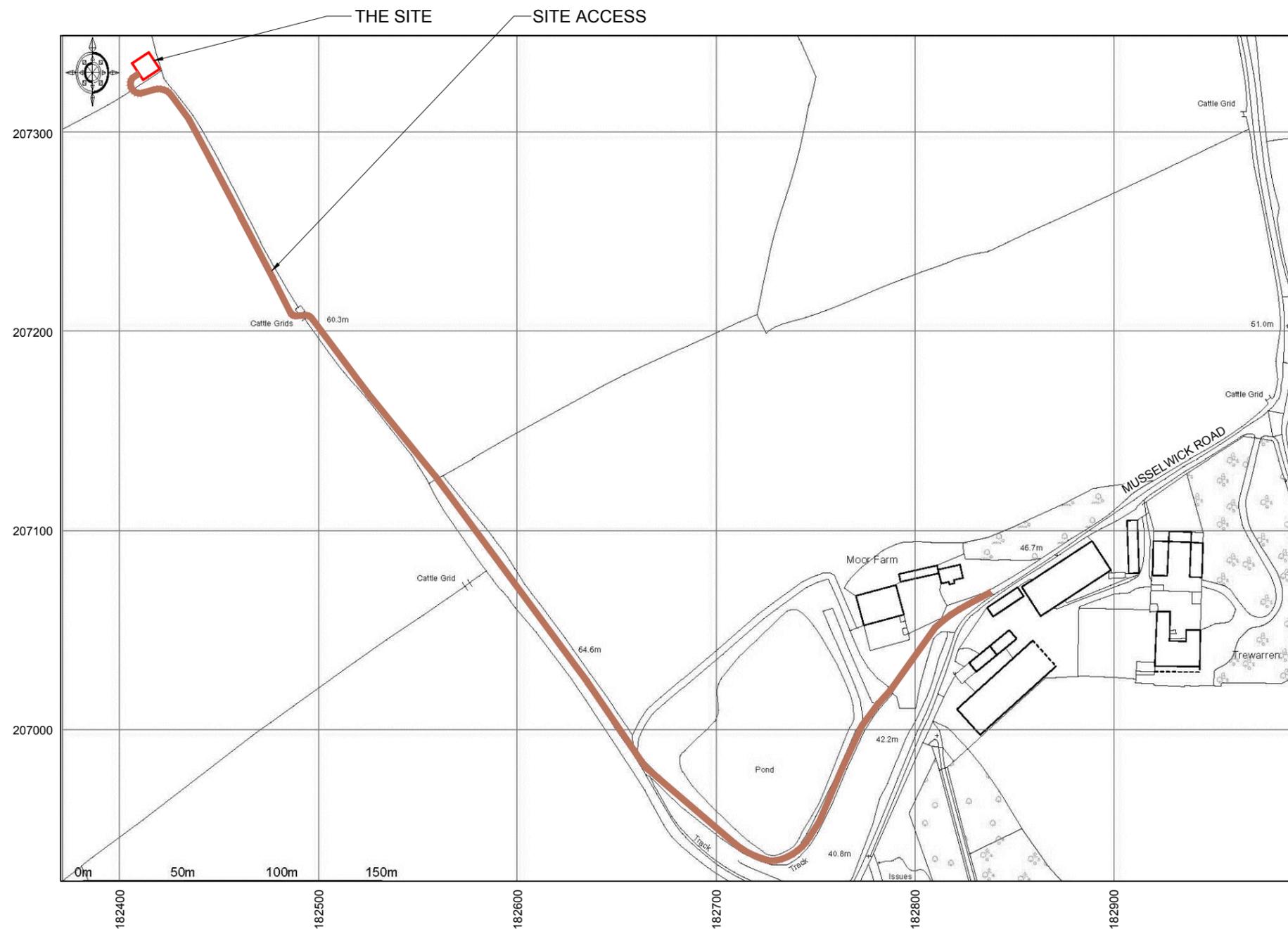
**Appendix E:  
Plan of Development  
from Client**



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NOTES

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PROJ No			
PROJ No			
PROJ No			
2	PROJ No 150655 ACCESS AMENDED	12/08/15	HARKML
1	PROJ No 150655 PLANNING ISSUE	28/05/15	HARKML
ISS	REVISION	DATE	DRN APP



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SITE No 302048  
 MIP\_PEM0266  
 TREWARREN FARM  
 ST ISHMAELS  
 HAVERFORDWEST  
 PEMBROKESHIRE  
 SA62 3SX

NGR SM 82415 07333

OS GRID 182415 207333

TITLE  
 LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1:2500

DRAWN HAR 19/05/15

APPROVED KML 12/08/15

DRG No. Sheet 2 of 2 Rev

302048-00-004-ML002 2



NOTES

CONTRACTOR:- HF COMMS  
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ISS	REVISION	DATE	DRN	APP
3	PLANNING ISSUE AMENDMENT	12/08/15	HARK	KML
2	TOWER HEIGHT INCREASED	15/07/15	HARK	KML
1	PLANNING ISSUE	28/05/15	HARK	KML



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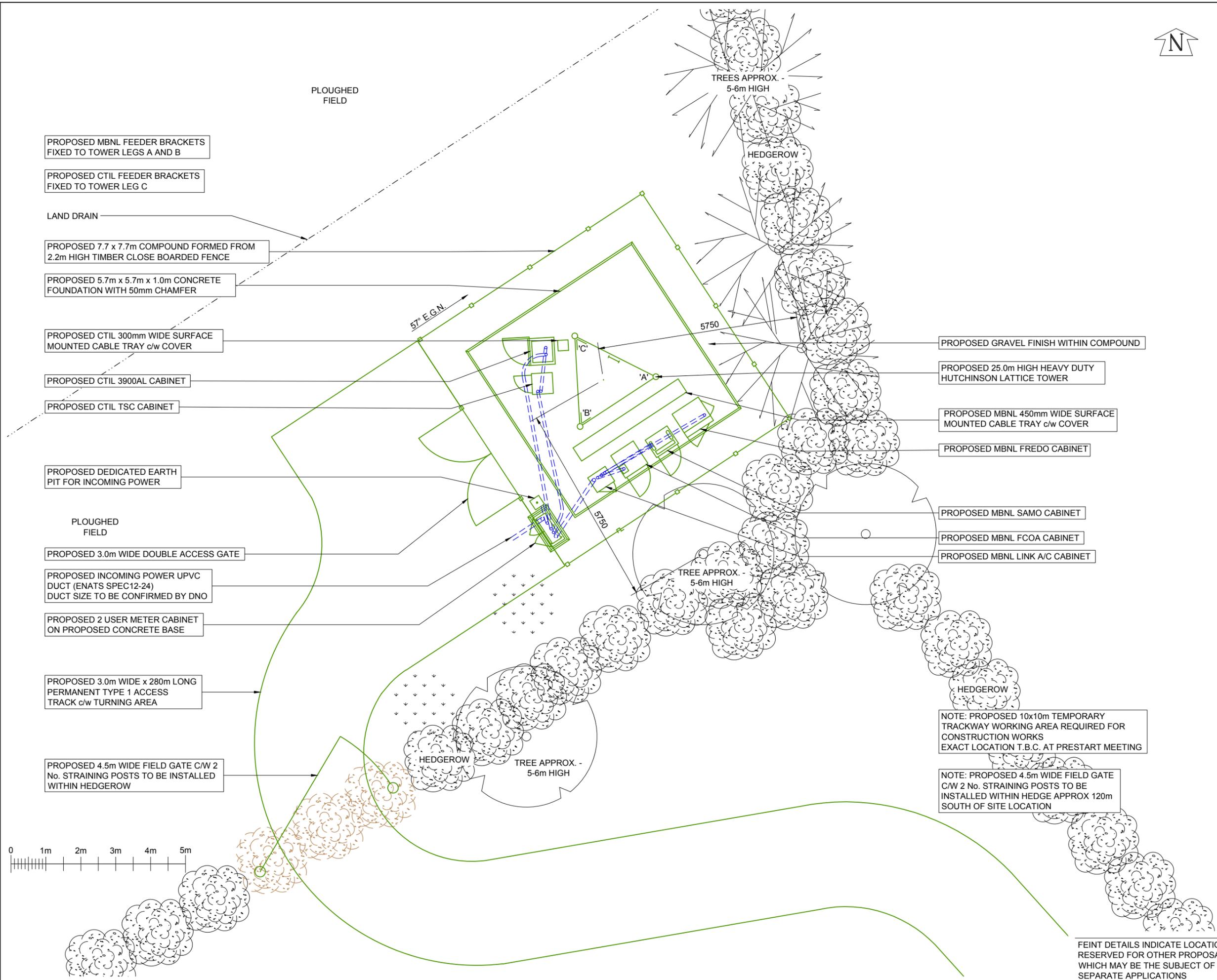
NGR **SM 82415 07333**  
 OS GRID **182415 207333**

TITLE  
**SITE PLAN  
 PROPOSED  
 DCMS**

SCALE **1:100**

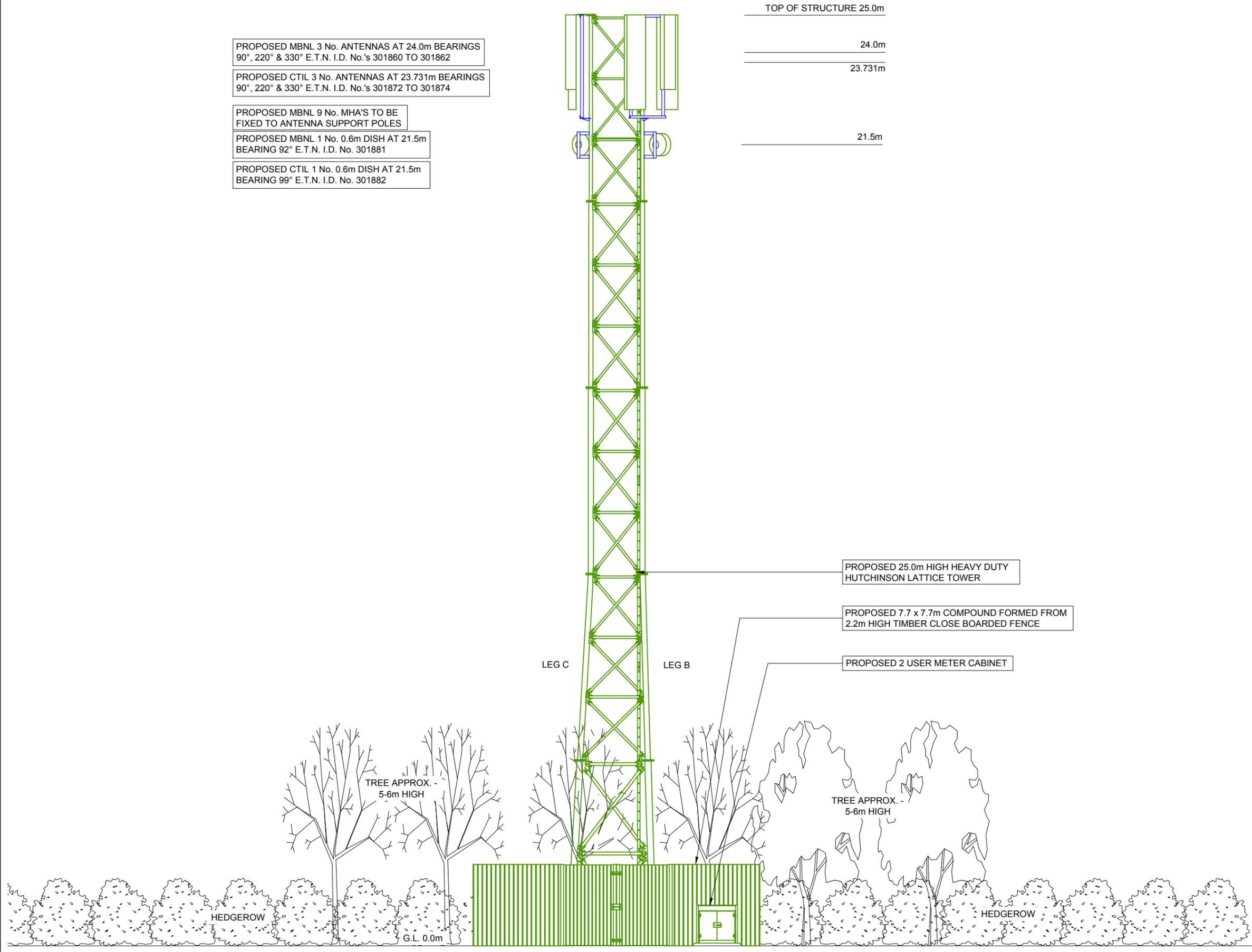
DRAWN	HAR	19/05/15
APPROVED	KML	12/08/15

DRG No. **302048-20-100-MD003** Sheet 1 of 1 Rev **3**



- PROPOSED MBNL 3 No. ANTENNAS AT 24.0m BEARINGS 90°, 220° & 330° E.T.N. I.D. No.'s 301860 TO 301862
- PROPOSED CTIL 3 No. ANTENNAS AT 23.731m BEARINGS 90°, 220° & 330° E.T.N. I.D. No.'s 301872 TO 301874
- PROPOSED MBNL 9 No. MHA'S TO BE FIXED TO ANTENNA SUPPORT POLES
- PROPOSED MBNL 1 No. 0.6m DISH AT 21.5m BEARING 92° E.T.N. I.D. No. 301881
- PROPOSED CTIL 1 No. 0.6m DISH AT 21.5m BEARING 99° E.T.N. I.D. No. 301882

TOP OF STRUCTURE 25.0m  
 24.0m  
 23.731m  
 21.5m



**SOUTH WEST ELEVATION**

NOTE: PROPOSED 6 No. EQUIPMENT CABINETS WITHIN COMPOUND. REFER TO PROPOSED PLAN FOR DETAILS.

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

**NOTES**

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ISS	REVISION	DATE	DRN	APP
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NGR **SM 82415 07333**  
 OS GRID **182415 207333**

TITLE  
**ELEVATION PROPOSED DCMS**

SCALE **1:100**

DRAWN	HAR	19/05/15
APPROVED	KML	12/08/15

DRG No. **302048-20-150-MD003** Sheet 1 of 1 Rev **3**