

Archaeology Wales

Land at Pennard Gower, Swansea

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
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
Report No. 1710


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Non – Technical Summary

In July 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Asbri Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at Pennard, Gower, Swansea (NGR SS 55580 88497). The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for residential development.

No registered Historic Landscape will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) extend beyond the limits of the registered Historic Landscape however. The proposed development site lies within HLCA051 Kittle, of Medium archaeological value. This is a general post-medieval agricultural landscape, which will be affected by the change of some of this landscape from agricultural to residential. Due to the extent of the development and its location however, this is considered to be a Minor impact. The site also borders or lies in close proximity to HLCA062 Southgate (Medium value), HLCA061 Pennard (Medium value) and HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor (High value). HLCA062 Southgate is drawn around the urban limits of Southgate, the proposed development will extend these limits, which is considered to be a Minor impact. There will be a limited visual impact on HLCA061 Pennard and HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor, considered to be a Negligible impact.

HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor corresponds to the limits of a Grade II listed parkland - Kilvrough Manor (PGW (Gm) 51), of High archaeological value. The limits of this parkland are well-defined, there is a limited visual impact and a slight reduction in the agricultural land surrounding the parkland, this is considered to be a Negligible impact.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly affected by the proposed development. There are potential historic links to GM044 Pennard Castle and Church (of High archaeological value), as the proposed development site may be located in agricultural land associated with settlement controlled by and around the castle. The link however is a poor one, the impact is therefore considered to be Negligible.

No listed building will be directly affected by the proposed development. The Grade II listed Gazebo and attached walls of the former Kilvrough Manor Nursery (LB 22839), of High archaeological value, lies on the edge of the Kilvrough Manor Park 460m to the north. There are potential, though limited, views from the listed building, but this impact is considered to be Negligible.

No specific archaeological sites have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development site. A general potential for Romano-British activity, of at least Medium archaeological value, and Medieval agricultural activity, of Low archaeological value, has been identified in the area. However, a lack of identified features or above-ground evidence suggests the impact is likely to be Minor. A post-medieval pound (PGS02) has also been identified in close proximity to the site, of Low archaeological value, that may potentially be indirectly affected by construction works, however this is considered to be a Negligible impact.

It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained on groundworks associated with the development in order to identify and record any evidence of potential archaeological remains described above. Care should also be taken to prevent damage to the post-medieval pound, otherwise no further mitigation measures are suggested.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In July 2018 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Asbri Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of proposed residential development on land at Pennard, Gower, Swansea (NGR SS 55580 88497, Figures 1 - 2, AW Project Number 2639).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the local planning authority, the City and County of Swansea (CCS) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 The site is being considered for residential development. No details plans have yet been produced, but the proposed development is for approximately 73 residential units, along with infrastructure and ancillary works. The boundary of the proposed development area is presented in Figure 2, and the development site as a whole comprises approximately 2.15 hectares.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located on the northeast edge of the village on Pennard, on the south coast of Gower, centred on SS 55580 88497.
- 2.2 The site currently comprises an area of green field measuring *circa* 2.15 hectares, bounded by hedgerows with a fenceline along the east boundary. The ground oscillates but generally slopes gradually down to the north from approximately 68m to 56mOD.
- 2.3 To the north and west the site is bounded by modern residential development, comprising single- to double-storey detached dwellings along Pennard Drive. Pennard Drive itself forms the western boundary, and the rear gardens of properties forms the northern boundary. To the east further pasture fields extend, the southern boundary is formed by Pennard Road, lined on its southern side by further farmland and dispersed farmsteads and dwellings, with the Pennard Primary School to the southwest.
- 2.4 The site lies on the edge of the urban spread of the villages of Pennard/Southgate, surrounded by farmland with wooded valley slopes in a coastal setting. Approximately 5km to the east lies the coastal town of Mumbles, with Swansea city centre lying approximately 11km to the northeast.
- 2.5 The underlying geology is characterised by the High Tor Limestone Formation, comprised by limestone formed during the Carboniferous Period. No superficial soils are recorded for this area (BGS 2018).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at GGAT within a 1km radius of the development site;
 - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 3km radius of the development site;
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence;
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
 - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data;
 - Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
 - Place-name evidence;
 - Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
 - b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
 - c) The history of the site.
 - d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.
 - e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.5 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

4.1.1 There are four previous archaeological investigations recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record within a search area of 1km around the proposed development site.

4.1.2 The site, and surrounding landscape, have been included in the historic area assessment, which formed an important part of the historic landscape characterisation work associated with the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw et al 1998). This is discussed and assessed in more detail below (section 4.2), but this landscape is subdivided into individual historic landscape character areas

(HLCAs), the site lies within HLCA051 Kittle, and on the border of HLCA061 Pennard and HLCA062 Southgate. Detailed descriptions of these HLCAs have been published online by GGAT at:

http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/main/english/historical.htm

and are also included within the '**Historic Landscape Characterisation: Gower AONB**' report produced by GGAT (Roberts & Jones 2006).

- 4.1.3 The coastal area to the south is included within the Pennard Cliffs and Burrows Desk-Based Assessment, undertaken by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in 2001 as part of the Gower Commons Initiative (Howell 2001). This report looks at sites and archaeological potential along the coastline that could potentially be affected by a programme of gorse clearance. The boundary of the study area comes within 500m of the current site, and the reports provides a detailed summary of the general archaeological potential of the area.
- 4.1.4 The area is also included within the wide ranging and general study undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology (Allen et al 2015) examining the rural settlement of Roman Britain. This study identifies a small number of potential Roman sites in the wider landscape.
- 4.1.5 Other work in the area includes an archaeological watching brief on small-scale development work on Bendrick Drive, Southgate by Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) in 2003 (Poucher 2003). No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.
- 4.1.6 Data is available from boreholes driven ahead of the development of the community centre in 1978, which lies approximately 50m to the southwest of the site. Trial hole 1 at the north end of the site encountered limestone bedrock at a depth of 1.9m. This was overlaid with 1.27m of a reddish-brown soft sandy silty clay, the sand content decreasing with depth. Overlying this was a 0.48m thick deposit of dune sand, topped by 0.15m of sandy topsoil. Trial hole 2 at the southern end identified a similar sequence. Bedrock was encountered at a depth of 1.03m, overlaid with 0.56m of the reddish-brown sandy silty clay, and then 0.27m of dune sand. This was topped with a 0.2m thick layer of ash and gravel underlying the 0.15m thick sandy topsoil (BGS 2018).

4.2 *The Historic Landscape (Figure 3, Appendix 11)*

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, although the eastern edge of the Gower Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest – HLW (WGI) 1 (Cadw et al 1998) lies 2.3m to the west. This landscape covers much of the western Gower Peninsula and the ridgeline of Cefn Bryn and is described thus:

The Gower peninsula is a clearly defined geographical area containing a variety of landscapes from steep limestone cliffs and secluded sandy bays on the south coast, long and magnificent sands and spectacular headlands to the west, and sand dunes and saltwater marshes along the north coast. Inland, the gently rolling coastal plateau gives way to higher hills and ridges such as the dominant Cefn Bryn which cuts the peninsula neatly into two, though these features seldom rise beyond 180m above OD. Within this Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the first

in Britain (1956), there are archaeological sites of most periods, from occupied Upper Palaeolithic caves through to medieval castles and an en-parked 18th century landscape and industrial monuments, representing an unrivalled microcosm of Wales's historic wealth. The two best surviving and most complete, close but topographically discrete, archaeologically rich areas of the peninsula have been identified here.

- 4.2.2 Historic landscape characterisation work has subdivided the registered landscape into a number of distinct Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), this characterisation has been carried out across the Gower peninsula and therefore spreads across areas outside the boundaries of the registered Historic Landscape, and this includes the proposed development site and its surrounds. This site lies within HLCA051 Kittle, a largely post-medieval agricultural landscape with areas of woodland, a former manorial centre, and a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and small clustered settlements. Alongside the agriculture, settlements and manorial centre, the archaeological elements include historic communication routes, agri-industrial features and findspots. The earliest archaeological evidence in this area includes a Bronze Age hoard, a Roman bronze handle, along with 2nd century pottery and a brooch, and a 14th century penny. During the medieval period this area formed the fee of Kittle. Evidence of medieval field systems survived into the 19th century, but have now largely been amalgamated. There are a few documented references to this area, although quarrying is particularly referenced in the 17th century, with further limestone quarries and limekilns recorded from the late 18th and 19th centuries. By the post-medieval period the small nucleated settlement of Kittle had developed to the east, with scattered farmsteads in the surrounding countryside.
- 4.2.3 The site also borders HLCA061 Pennard to the south, the boundary being Pennard Road. This is described as a well-preserved medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape, with visible remains of medieval and early post-medieval strip field systems. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed agricultural settlement, farmsteads and cottages, with additional archaeological elements including post-medieval agri-industrial features and an isolated medieval church with early ecclesiastical associations. The area includes the original hamlet of Pennard, excluding the later expansion of Southgate. Pennard as a settlement is mentioned in 1353, and includes **the medieval St Mary's Church**. The area also includes an early medieval site known as Llan Arthboddu, a possible monastic cell mentioned in the Book of Llandaff. 18th century accounts describe the area being dependent largely on agriculture and inshore fishing, with smuggling also associated with the general area. Limestone quarrying was an important part of the post-medieval landscape, and remains of 18th and 19th century quarries and limekilns are still evident.
- 4.2.4 The site also borders HLCA062 Southgate, and area drawn around the urban development that forms the western and northern site boundary. This is described as a post-medieval agricultural settlement, and later 20th century expansion and infill, also including some dispersed farmsteads and cottages. Roman finds have been recovered from the surrounding area, and Llan Arthboddu, as described above, lies close by. The area lay within the medieval demesne manor of Pennard. The original settlement, castle and church to the west had to be abandoned by the 16th century as sand dunes advanced. As with HLCA061, this area was dependent on agriculture, fishing and limestone quarrying by the post-medieval period. 19th century maps depict dispersed

farmsteads and cottages and remnants of medieval or early post-medieval strip fields. In the 1930s a large number of holiday bungalows were built in this area and during the 1950s and 60s permanent houses spread across the area as both council houses and private developments were established.

- 4.2.5 Although not bordering the site, HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor may be of importance, lying 130m to the northeast. This is a post-medieval gentry estate with a designed parkland landscape and formal and informal gardens centred on a well-preserved late 18th or early 19th century house. The HLCA area equates to the Kilvrough Manor registered park and garden (PGW (Gm) 51) and its essential setting. During the medieval period this was part of the manor of Pennard, although it is recorded as being a fee in its own right in the 14th century. The land was jointly owned by the prominent Dawkins and Bowen families. A house had been built prior to the 18th century, as it was rebuilt in 1740, and extended in the 1770s. The parkland associated with the house is relatively small, and extends largely to the south and southwest, although this was extended in the 19th century. The park and gardens include a folly tower, lodge, ornamental and Italian gardens and imported plants.
- 4.2.6 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The Parkmill Conservation Area (CA:004) lies 450m to the northwest. This Conservation Area lies around the small linear of village of Parkmill spread along the A4118, situated within a deeply incised valley with heavily wooded hillsides.
- 4.2.7 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. Kilvrough Manor registered park and garden (PGW (Gm) 51), grade II listed, extends to within 400m to the northeast of the site. This is described as a well-preserved late 18th century and 19th century park and garden, with some fine deciduous and coniferous trees. **The designated park is bounded by an area of 'essential setting' to its' southwest, which extends to within 160m of the proposed development site.**

4.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3, Appendix 11)*

- 4.3.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Ancient Monument lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.
- 4.3.2 There are 13 Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 3km search area. The closest site is medieval Trinity Well and Chapel (GM158), which lies in the Ilston Cwm valley 900m to the north. Just over 1km to the west lies the remains of the medieval Pennard Castle and adjacent church (GM044), marking the site of the original medieval settlement now buried beneath Pennard Burrows.
- 4.3.3 The remaining sites all lie in excess of 1km away from the proposed development site. These sites include two Neolithic burial chambers, Parc le Breos chambered long cairn (GM122) and Penmaen Burrows chambered tomb (GM123). There are also two Iron Age promontory forts, a coastal one at High Pennard (GM045) and an inland one in Bishopston Valley (GM126). The latter also contained Roman material from the 2nd century, and a further Romano-British enclosure is local on Church Hill (GM603), adjacent to the Parc le Breos chambered tomb. The area is relatively rich in medieval monuments, along the Trinity Well and Chapel, and Pennard Castle and Church

mentioned previously, there is a further castle ringwork (GM129) and buried church (GM130) on Penmaen Burrows to the west, a castle ringwork (GM154) beyond Kittle to the northeast, and the Chantry Acre medieval chapel (GM548) beyond Bishopston Valley to the east. The remaining site is a well-preserved 19th century limekiln and quarry site (GM536), again close to Parc le Breos chambered tomb.

4.4 *Listed Buildings (Figure 3 & 4, Appendix 11)*

- 4.4.1 No listed buildings lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.
- 4.4.2 There are 26 Listed Buildings within the 3km search area around the proposed development area. Of these four are Grade II* listed (LBs 11520, 11524, 11538 & 11539). The remaining buildings are all Grade II listed.
- 4.4.3 The closest listed building to the site is the Grade II listed Gazebo and attached walls of the former Kilvrough Manor Nursery (LB 22839), which lies on the edge of the Kilvrough Manor Park (PGW (Gm) 51) 460m to the north. A group of Grade II listed buildings lie associated with the Grade II* listed Kilvrough Manor (LB 11538) 750m to the northeast, including the stables, sundial, entrance gates, lodge and boundary wall (LB 22833-6 & 22838). 700m to the northwest of the site lies the former school and **schoolmaster's house (LB 23537) in Parkmill, 630m to the southwest lies Henbury Cottage (LB 11725) in Southgate, and 1km to the east lies St Mary's Church (LB 11537)**. The remaining listed buildings all lie beyond 1km from the proposed development site.

4.5 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 4; Appendix 1)*

- 4.5.1 There are 25 sites listed on the HER within 1km of the proposed development site, none of which lie within the proposed development area. The full catalogue provided by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for sites recorded within 1km is included to the rear of this report.
- 4.5.2 There are also 22 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area. None of these sites lie within the proposed development area. Ten of these NMR sites are duplicated on the HER records, a further three are duplicated on the Listed Building records, the remaining sites relate to two post-medieval farmsteads (NPRN 562 & 18860), three post-medieval houses (NPRN 18088, 18911 & 19105), a post-medieval blacksmiths workshop (NPRN 41185), a 19th century public house (NPRN 18822) and school (NPRN 305496) and an airfield from the 1930s (NPRN 415428).
- 4.5.3 Several of records of artefacts and coins are recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the 1km search area surrounding the proposed development area, although no records are found within the proposed development area itself. These finds include a late 12th century coin, a late 13th or early 14th century coin, a mid-14th century coin and a late medieval lead pilgrims ampulla.
- 4.5.4 The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.5 Gower is notable for its evidence of early human activity from the Upper Palaeolithic period (c.40,000 – 10,000 BC) onward, preserved within many of its limestone caves. Sites such as Paviland Cave on the south coast of Gower are important not just nationally but also on a European scale for the information they provide on the occupation of Britain in the early Upper Palaeolithic period. The landscape throughout the Upper Palaeolithic would have been a much different one from today. The ice sheets of the last ice age would have been close-by and, even as they receded, sea-levels would have been significantly lower, with wide plains along what is now the Bristol Channel occupied by animals that have long since deserted Britain. Such remains are however largely confined to cave sites, and there is no indication of such activity within the search area.
- 4.5.6 Gower has also produced important evidence for activity and even settlement during the subsequent Mesolithic period, for example on Burry Holms on the west coast. A scattering of findspots suggest hunter-gatherer groups were moving through the area, and a Mesolithic flint tool has been recovered 600m to the south (PRN 02089w), however there is likely to be limited potential for Mesolithic remains within the proposed development area.
- 4.5.7 By the Neolithic period, sea levels had reached something approximating their current levels, and the landscape, flora and fauna of the area would have been dramatically different to that of the Palaeolithic and into the Mesolithic periods. During the Neolithic, the population became more settled, as is sometimes evidenced by the occurrence of funerary monuments. Within the wider landscape there are some significant remains of these, notably the Parc le Breos and Penmaen Burrows burial chambers (SAMs GM122 & GM123), however no evidence of such activity has yet come to light within the search area.
- 4.5.8 Similar to the Neolithic period, the subsequent Bronze Age is typically represented through funerary and ritual monuments, with very little information on settlement and agricultural activity. However, in the early 19th century quarrying work near Kilvrough to the northeast unearthed a hoard of late Bronze Age artefacts (PRN 00308w) comprising a socketed axe, spearhead, leaf-shaped swords, and an arrowhead. No further evidence of Bronze Age activity within the search area has since come to light, but this nevertheless suggests some level of Bronze Age activity in the vicinity.
- 4.5.9 Funerary and ritual sites are far less frequently recorded during the Iron Age, but this period is well-represented in Gower in the form of defended enclosures. These sites are particularly evident on promontories, and one such site is recorded at the top of the valley slopes overlooking Parkmill (PRN 00303w) to the northwest. A number of other Scheduled promontory forts are recorded in the wider landscape (see section 4.3). Such a feature is unlikely to occur within the proposed development site, but the concentration of these sites suggests a well-used landscape during the later Iron Age in particular.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.10 There is little recorded evidence across Gower for a significant change of lifestyles during the Roman period. 2nd century Roman pottery has been recovered from some of the late Iron Age defended enclosures/promontory forts in the area. However, a surprisingly large number of Roman coins have been recovered from Pennard and the surrounding area. The development of a new housing estate in Pennard in 1968 unearthed a hoard of coins and silver, totalling 2583 pieces, within a Bronze bowl (PRN 01353w). The coins represented the reigns of at least 20 different Roman emperors, all from the 2nd half of the 3rd century, a turbulent time from the Roman Empire as it began to suffer from raids around the fringes of the empire. Smaller numbers of Roman coins have also been found in the search area (PRNs 00321w & 02194w), with further findspots relatively frequent in the surrounding area. This would suggest activity in the area during the Roman period, but other than the locally occupied Romano-British promontory forts no other settlement sites, particularly those of the 3rd century, have been identified in the surrounding area.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.11 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are thinly documented. During this period the early kingdoms of Wales were emerging, alongside migrations or invasions from abroad, with southwest Wales experiencing a wave of settlement from Ireland. The continuation of the Christian church became a prominent feature of early-medieval Wales. There is a possible mention of Pennard in the book of Llandaff in *circa* 650. This has been interpreted (Davies 1979) as indicating a possible cellula at Pennard dependent on the main monastic estate which was based at Rhossili on the west coast of Gower. The mention of Pennard is however unclear, and the location of a potential cellula is equally uncertain as it is not currently known **if St Mary's church to the east** (PRN 00327w), or the church adjacent to the castle on Pennard Burrows to the west, was the original medieval parish church and which may have earlier origins.
- 4.5.12 By the later early medieval period Gower appears to have been something of a border region, at times part of the Kingdom of Dyfed, and at others the Kingdom of Glywysing. During the 10th century it became part of Kingdom of Morgannwg, later Glamorgan. This region was supposedly subdivided into seven main administrative regions, known as cantrefi, which in turn were subdivided into smaller cwmwd (commotes). These cwmwd comprised maenorau (estates) made up of a number of trefi (townships). Gower formed the Cwmwd of Gwyr, within the Cantref of Eginog. The location of the smaller units during this period is conjectural, and is based largely on the more defined post-Norman medieval estates, Pennard forming a demesne manor of the lords of Gower, but this area also lay near the edge of the medieval fee of Kittle.
- 4.5.13 The establishment of Anglo-Norman control over Gower appears to have been a relatively gradual following their first incursions in the late 11th century. Having established a castle and borough in Swansea by around 1100 Anglo-Norman knights fees were being established in the surrounding areas and across southern Gower in the early 12th century. A castle was first established on Pennard Burrows to the west in the 12th century, although the current visible remains are 13th and 14th century rebuilds. A small settlement with a church is likely to have established itself next to

the castle, although there are few direct references to a settlement until the mid-14th century. The presence of a well (PRN 02195w) on the west side of the current settlement of Pennard/Southgate suggests settlement have extended close to the current settlement, or that settlement had moved there by the later medieval period. The area around the castle was abandoned by the 16th century due to encroaching **sand dunes. St Mary's Church to the east (PRN 00327w) may have been another** medieval centre, and also includes reference to a medieval churchyard cross (PRN 00323w). The current Pennard Road, which forms the southern boundary of the site, runs between these potential medieval centres, and is likely to be a long standing route, with suggestions of medieval field systems extending from it. The narrow field divisions visible on historic mapping along this road are characteristic of the enclosure of the medieval open field system. Originally these field systems would have been divided into strips separated by turf banks, known as landshares or quilletts. This would have been a mix of arable and communal grazing, regulated by agreement among the strip-holders, and worked communally.

- 4.5.14 The remaining medieval site within the search area refers to the medieval Park le Breos deer park (PRN02824w), although the boundaries of this park lie to the northwest outside the area of proposed development.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.5.15 It is likely that this area remained a largely agricultural one into and throughout the post-medieval period. As previously stated the area around the castle to the west, including any remaining settlement, had been abandoned by the 16th century. By the 19th century there was a small settlement in the Pennard/Southgate area, this was focussed to the southwest of the proposed development site, on the road that ran south towards the cliffs around West Cliff and East Cliff. Records of houses and farmhouses (PRNs 01758w, 02607w & 02706w) indicate the core of the settlement.
- 4.5.16 By the 18th century a minor gentry house had been built at Kilvrough to the northeast (PRN 01501w), which was rebuilt in 1740 and extended in the 1770s. This house was surrounded by a designed parkland, extending largely to the south and southwest of the house, and extended in the 19th century. This included ornamental gardens, a folly tower, lodge, walls and woodland planting. Although extending towards the proposed development site, there is currently no evidence to suggest the site was included within the parkland.
- 4.5.17 Many of the remaining post-medieval sites in the surrounding area refer to limestone quarrying and processing. The quarrying and burning of limestone, to provide agricultural fertiliser as well as building material, is mentioned from the 17th century onwards, although it reached a peak during the 19th century, with the southern coast of Gower trading extensively throughout the Bristol Channel. Although quarries are not specifically recorded, it is likely there were a number within the area surrounding the proposed development site, and five limekilns are recorded in the surrounding landscape (PRNs 02512w, 02514w, 02515w, 02516w & 02519w).
- 4.5.18 Pennard remained a small settlement into the 20th century. By the 1930s however this area had become a tourist destination, and a number of temporary holiday bungalows were built greatly increasing the size of the settlement. Around this time an airfield

(NPRN 415428) was also established to the east, in the Vennaway Lane area, which was the site of a number of air displays, before being used as a training school during the Second World War. It closed down at the end of the war. During the 1960s and 1970s new estates were built on the edge of Pennard, replacing the holiday bungalows with residential areas, now forming the western and northern boundaries of the proposed development site.

5 Map Regression (Figures 5 & 6)

5.1 *Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings, Swansea 1813*

5.1.1 The earliest cartographic source available which depicts Pennard and its environs in detail is the Thomas Budgen map of Swansea and Gower dated 1813. This map lacks fine detail for the proposed development area, but shows a landscape of enclosed fields with farmsteads dotted along the Pennard Road and a small settlement at **Southgate (Pennard is labelled as St Mary's church, at the crossroads to the northeast)**. A short distance to the west lies Pennard Burrows, which would appear to match its current extent (now used as a golf course), and to the northeast a small valley separates the area from the farmland around Kilvrough.

5.1.2 No sites of specific archaeological interest are shown within the proposed development area.

5.2 *Tithe map Pennard Parish, 1846 (Figure 5)*

5.2.1 The tithe map records the site in more detail, showing for the first time a reasonably accurate depiction of the field boundaries and buildings in the local area. A series of narrow fields lie behind the small settlement of Pennard/Southgate to the southwest, these continue along Pennard Road, although more prominent on the south side **opposite the proposed development area, up to St Mary's church. These would appear** to represent fossilised remnants of strip field agriculture, which may have been established during the medieval period. The size of fields along the north side of Pennard Road, including the proposed development area, would suggest this system of agriculture continued in this area, but by the time of the tithe map many of these narrower fields had been amalgamated into the larger fields visible today.

5.2.2 **The proposed development site occupies a field (No.47) called 'Broad Park', farmed** from Great Highway farm a short distance to the east. The farmer was Henry Evans Snr, the land was part of the extensive Penrice estate. Other than the expansion of modern urban settlement to the west, the map shows little change in the landscape over the subsequent years. No features of specific archaeological interest are identified within the proposed development area.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1878, 1:2500 (Figure 6)*

5.3.1 The detailed Ordnance Survey map of the later 19th century shows a similar layout to the tithe map, depicting ground condition in more detail. The area of proposed development forms the western half of a field, as shown on the previous tithe map. Immediately to the west the land is enclosed, but comprising largely of dunes, with a

target also marked. To the northeast lies two disused quarries (PGS01) just beyond the corner of the field. Further to the northeast lies a small belt of woodland known as Highway Wood, this would appear to mark the limit of parkland tree planting associated with Kilvrough Manor to the northeast.

- 5.3.2 Southgate to the southwest is still shown as a small village comprising maybe a dozen dwellings. The farmsteads of Great and Little Highway and Greenlane all lie to the southeast of the site. Attached to the south side of the field boundary that continues the southern site boundary lies a local pound (PGS02), a small rectangular enclosure to temporarily hold livestock. No specific features of archaeological interest are shown within the proposed development area.

5.4 Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Edition 1898, 1:2500

- 5.4.1 No discernible change in the site or surrounding landscape.

5.5 Ordnance Survey County Series 3rd Edition 1915, 1:2500

- 5.5.1 No discernible change in the site or surrounding landscape.

5.6 Ordnance Survey County Series 1938-51, 1:10,560

- 5.6.1 Although at a lesser scale this is the only map to depict the site in the mid 20th century. However, again there is little discernible change in the site or its immediate surrounding, although Southgate has begun to expand as a settlement in a ribbon fashion north-south along the roadway.

5.7 Ordnance Survey plan 1971, 1:2500

- 5.7.1 The site itself remains the same with no features of specific archaeological interest visible within it. However, by this time new estates had been established along the western boundary of the site, with the primary school built to the southwest, and the beginnings of a new estate along the northern boundary to the site. More dispersed dwellings had also been added to the southern side of Pennard Road opposite the southern site boundary.

6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 7)

6.1 Aerial Photos

- 6.1.1 A search for aerial photographs of the area produced images taken between the mid 1940s and the present day. The earliest photos, taken by the RAF in the 1940s, show the extensive Pennard Burrows, an area of former sand dunes and open ground, extending nearly as far as the western boundary to the site. Although the site itself is enclosed as a field, parched ground and possible soil exposures within the field would suggest the sand dunes may have extended across this area prior to enclosure.

6.1.2 By the late 1960s the laying out of the estates to west of the site is visible. The school to the southwest appears to be one of the earliest elements established, with Linkside Drive and Three Cliffs Drive being the earliest parts of the housing development. It is at this time that the field is subdivided to create the eastern boundary of the site, however, subsequent maps of the early 1980s indicate the boundary has been removed again, and the site has been ploughed. The boundary was restored by the 1990s, with more recent aerial photos and satellite images showing the site has been used predominantly as pasture, with the occasional cutting for hay, but no features of specific archaeological interest are identified.

6.1.3 Lidar data at 2m DTM is available for the site area (Figure 7). At this scale little detail is shown other than a general disturbed ground levels in the northwest corner of the field, which may be associated with the establishment of the adjacent modern housing estates.

7 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 8)

7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 5th September 2018. Conditions were dry, overcast, but with good visibility.

7.2 The site is as described in Section 2, a field of pasture used for the grazing of horses. The ground surface slopes generally down to the north, with the hedgerows to the west and south being in excess of 2m high, shielding the site from views from the west and south, property boundaries forming the northern boundary and current site access via the adjacent field to the east, from which it is separated by post and wire fencing.

7.3 Modern urban development spreads to the north and west, comprising one-and-a-half to two-storey detached dwellings, with largely white or cream painted render walling and concrete roof tiles. Due to the falling ground there are views from the higher southern edge of the proposed development site over the modern development and out over the farmland and stands of woodland to the north of Parkmill. Parkmill itself lies hidden within a tree-covered valley. The ground dips to the northeast, with a stand of mature trees occupying a former quarry (PGS01), and a belt of mature trees (Highway Wood) behind enclosing further views in that direction. To the east lies further pasture fields, enclosed by hedgerows, with the farm buildings of Great Highway visible. Views in this direction are limited by the hedgerows, the farmstead buildings and the southern edge of Highway Wood. To the south views are blocked by high hedgerows along the Pennard Road, beyond which some properties lie along the roadside with largely pastoral fields beyond.

7.4 There was no surface indication of features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area. The only nearby feature of note was the presence of Pennard Pound (PGS02) on the southern edge of the hedgerow to the southeast. This comprises a small mortared stone-walled sub-rectangular enclosure, approximately 7m by 3m. A narrow cast-iron gate gives access from the east, the interior is largely overgrown although the structure is still clearly visible and well-maintained, with an oval plaque on **the southern wall stating 'Pennard Pound, rebuilt 1987'**.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

- 8.1.1 As laid out in Section 4.5, although Gower is notable for its prehistoric archaeological remains there is perhaps a more limited potential for such remains within the proposed development area, the greatest prehistoric potential perhaps being from the Bronze Age, due to a Bronze Age hoard being found near Kilvrough. There is however no further evidence of any associated activity within the proposed development area, and the potential for prehistoric remains is considered to be low.
- 8.1.2 There appears to be a greater potential for activity during the Roman, or Romano-British period, with a significant hoard of Roman coins from within Pennard, and a number of more sporadic finds in the surrounding landscape. Although early Roman-British settlements are known in the area, in the continued use of Iron Age promontory forts, the coins belong to the later Roman period and the nature of any associated activity has not been ascertained. The quantity of finds from this period suggest a higher level of activity in the area. Should evidence exist of features from this period within the proposed development area then they would be of at least Medium (Regional) archaeological importance.
- 8.1.3 It would seem likely that by the medieval period the proposed development site lay alongside a road that connected potential centres of activity focussed on the castle to the west, **and St Mary's church to the east. Although away from the settlement centres,** mapping evidence suggests this may have been an area of strip field agriculture extending out from the road. Mapping and aerial photography indicates however the site was on the edge of the enclosed land and sand dunes to the west, and therefore may have been poor ground for farming, and no surface traces of strip fields are visible within the site. Should any evidence exist below ground, due to its agricultural nature and likely poor preservation, it is considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value.
- 8.1.4 During the post-medieval period the area appears to have been largely agricultural and remained undeveloped. A parkland was established associated with Kilvrough Manor a short distance to the northeast, but the boundaries of this parkland appear well defined by Highway Wood, beyond the proposed development site to the northeast. Therefore the post-medieval archaeological potential would appear to be low.
- 8.1.5 No specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area. The nearest specific features of interest comprise the remains of a post-medieval limestone quarry (PGS01) to the northeast, and a post-medieval pound (PGS02) to the southeast. Both features are considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value.

8.2 *Previous Impacts*

- 8.2.1 The site is likely to have been undeveloped agricultural land for some time, mainly used for pasture. Plough damage is possible, but generally there is a good potential for any below-ground archaeological remains to survive well.

8.3 *Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development*

- 8.3.1 The proposed development is likely to comprise a residential development, of approximately 73 units, along with associated infrastructure. This is assessed on the assumption that these works will cover the whole of the proposed development area. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Enabling works, such as the installation of the **contractor's compound, construction** of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
 - Landscaping and terracing works;
 - Surface stripping and levelling;
 - Construction of roads and infrastructure;
 - Foundation excavations;
 - Service installation.
 - Any other ground disturbing works
- 8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

Historic Landscapes

- 8.3.3 The Gower Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest – HLW (WGI) 1, lies 2.3m to the west, but will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.4 Although outside the registered Historic Landscape above, the proposed development site does lie within the Historic Landscape Character Area HLCA051 Kittle. As this lies outside the registered Historic Landscape, it is considered to be of Medium archaeological value. The main characteristics of this landscape is a post-medieval agricultural one, with areas of woodland, a former manorial centre, dispersed settlement, historic communication routes and agri-industrial features. The proposed development will remove this area from the general post-medieval agricultural element, however this is a peripheral area already surrounded on two sides by urban development. Other specific character elements should remain unaffected by development. The impact is therefore considered to be Minor.
- 8.3.5 The site lies adjacent to HLCA062 Southgate, also considered to be of Medium archaeological value. The main characteristics of this area include a post-medieval agricultural settlement and later 20th century expansion and infill. The proposed development can be seen as a continuation of this later expansion and infill, as it directly borders urban development on two sides. The proposed development will therefore increase the size of this character area, but given its location this is considered to be a Minor impact.
- 8.3.6 The site also borders HLCA061 Pennard to the south and lies in close proximity to HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor. HLCA061 is a well-preserved medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape, its main character elements will not be directly affected. The proposed development will increase the scale of the urban backdrop to part of this landscape, but given the urban development already partly surrounding the site, and the presence of buildings on the south side of Pennard Road lining the edge of this

character area adjacent to the proposed development, it is considered to have a Negligible impact. HLCA082 is a post-medieval gentry estate with a designed parkland landscape. There appears to be a clear boundary to this area however formed by Highway Wood, with no outlying parkland elements affected by the proposed development, and viewpoints masked by the presence of the wood. The proposed development does slightly reduce the agricultural buffer around the parkland, but the impact is considered to be Negligible.

- 8.3.7 No Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. Parkmill Conservation Area (CA:004) lies 450m to the northwest, however there are no visual, historic or other tangible links between the proposed development site and the Conservation Area.
- 8.3.8 No registered Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development. Kilvrough Manor registered park and garden (PGW (Gm) 51), grade II listed, extends to within 400m to the northeast of the site, this corresponds to the Historic Landscape Character Area HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor described in section 8.3.6, and therefore the impact is similarly considered to be Negligible.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.3.9 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.10 There are 13 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 3km of the proposed development site, however due to surrounding urban cover and topography these sites share no visual links with the proposed development site. The only potential identified associated is an historic link with GM044 Pennard Castle and Church. These scheduled remains may represent the original core of medieval settlement in the area, and the proposed development site may be located within the agricultural land surrounding the settlement. Such a link however is speculative, difficult to appreciate and understand, and no direct links have been identified. The impact therefore is considered to be Negligible.

Listed Buildings

- 8.3.11 No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.12 There are 26 listed buildings within a 3km search surrounding the proposed development, the closest of which lies comprises the Grade II listed Gazebo and attached walls of the former Kilvrough Manor Nursery (LB 22839), which lies on the edge of the Kilvrough Manor Park 460m to the north. No clear visual links could be established from the proposed development site, with views interrupted by modern development on the north side, although potential viewpoints do exist from the listed building, which could not be accessed during the site visit. These views are however limited at best, and no other links could be established within the proposed development site, the impact is therefore considered to be Negligible. No other visual or other indirect associations could be established with any other listed building within the search area.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.13 No specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area, although some general archaeological potential has been identified, and two features of archaeological interest lie in close proximity to the site. The general archaeological potential includes possible Romano-British activity in the area, and medieval agricultural activity. Any potential below-ground remains associated with this activity may be directly impacted upon by the proposed development, but as it is not known if any such remains exist the scale of the impact is also unknown. However, given the lack of visible above ground remains or tangible evidence of features within the proposed development site this impact is considered to be Minor.
- 8.3.14 To the southeast of the proposed development site lies the Pennard Pound (PGS02). As this lies outside the proposed development area it should not be directly impacted upon, but the presence of construction work in the vicinity may indirectly affect the feature, which may be dependent on where the site entrance is located. Given its location outside the development area however the impact is considered to be Negligible.
- 8.3.15 To the northeast lies the tree-covered remains of a post-medieval limestone quarry (PGS01). This feature also lies outside the proposed development area, and is likely to be of sufficient distance from potential development works to remain unaffected.

9 Conclusions

9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets

- 9.1.1 No registered Historic Landscape or Conservation Areas will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.1.2 The site lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area HLCA051 Kittle, considered to be of Medium archaeological value. The proposed development will remove this area from the general post-medieval agricultural landscape character, but as a peripheral area surrounded by residential development on two sides, the impact is considered to be Minor. The site also lies adjacent to the Historic Landscape Character Area HLCA062 Southgate, also considered to be of Medium archaeological value. The proposed development will increase the size of area, which is drawn around residential development, but this is considered to be a Minor impact.
- 9.1.3 The site also lies adjacent or in close proximity to Historic Landscape Character Areas HLCA061 Pennard and HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor. HLCA061 Pennard is considered to be of Medium archaeological value, as HLCA082 Kilvrough Manor corresponds to a Grade II listed parkland it is considered to be of High archaeological value. The proposed development will not affect character elements of these landscapes, and has a limited visual impact, therefore the impact on both is considered to be Negligible.
- 9.1.4 As stated above the proposed development lies in close proximity to the Grade II listed Kilvrough Manor registered park and garden (PGW (Gm) 51), of High archaeological value. There will be no direct impact on the parkland, visual impacts will also be limited, although the proposed development will slightly reduce the farmland area surrounding the parkland. The impact is considered to be Negligible.
- 9.1.5 No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly affected by the proposed development. There are potential historic links to GM044 Pennard Castle and Church (of High archaeological value), as the proposed development site may be located in agricultural land associated with settlement controlled by and around the castle. The link however is a poor one, the impact is therefore considered to be Negligible.
- 9.1.4 No listed building will be directly affected by the proposed development. The Grade II listed Gazebo and attached walls of the former Kilvrough Manor Nursery (LB 22839), of High archaeological value, lies on the edge of the Kilvrough Manor Park 460m to the north. There are potential, though limited views from the listed building that may be affected, but this impact is considered to be Negligible.

9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets

- 9.2.1 No specific features of archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development boundary.
- 9.2.2 Research suggests there is a general potential for Romano-British activity and medieval agricultural activity in the area. Any potential Romano-British activity is considered to be of at least Medium archaeological value, medieval agricultural activity is considered to be of Low archaeological value. Given the lack of definitive remains or surface traces of any such archaeology, the impact is considered to be Minor.

9.2.3 Two sites of archaeological interest have been identified in close proximity, a post-medieval limestone quarry (PGS01) and a post-medieval pound (PGS02), both of Low archaeological value. There is likely to be No Impact on the quarry (PGS01), but there is the potential for indirect disturbance of the pound (PGS02), this is however considered to be a Negligible impact.

Table 1: Sites of archaeological interest affected by the proposed development

Reference	Site Name	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
HLCA051	Kittle	Historic Landscape Character Area	Medium	Minor
HLCA062	Southgate	Historic Landscape Character Area	Medium	Minor
HLCA061	Pennard	Historic Landscape Character Area	Medium	Negligible
HLCA082	Kilvrough Manor	Historic Landscape Character Area	High	Negligible
PGW (Gm) 51	Kilvrough Manor	Registered Historic Parkland (Grade II) – 18 th /19 th century gentry estate	High	Negligible
GM044	Pennard Castle and Church	Scheduled Ancient Monument – medieval castle & church	High	Negligible
LB 22839	Gazebo and attached walls of the former Kilvrough Manor Nursery	Listed Building (Grade II) – 19 th century parkland feature	High	Negligible
PGS02	-	Post-medieval pound	Low	Negligible
-	-	General archaeological potential (Romano-British activity)	Medium	Minor
-	-	General archaeological potential (Medieval agricultural activity)	Low	Minor

9.3 *Mitigation*

- 9.3.1 The impact of the proposed development on the historic landscape character areas is difficult to mitigate against, as the main impact is the change from agricultural use to residential development. However specific archaeological and historic features are unaffected, and historic boundary lines are largely maintained, therefore no further mitigation measures are suggested to limit this impact.
- 9.3.2 A general archaeological potential for Romano-British activity, along with Medieval agricultural activity has been highlighted in this area. It may be appropriate therefore that an archaeological watching brief is maintained on ground-breaking activity associated with the development in order to mitigate against the impact of these potential archaeological remains.
- 9.3.3 Care should be taken in the construction process that adjacent features, namely the Pennard Pound (PGS02), remains undisturbed during construction activity.

General

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Maps

Anon 1846 *Pennard Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*

British Geological Survey 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 28/08/18)

Budgen, T 1813 *Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings: Swansea*

Ordnance Survey 1878 County Series Map First Edition 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1898 County Series Map Second Edition 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1915 County Series Map Third Edition 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1938-51 County Series Map 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey 1971 County Series plan 1:2500

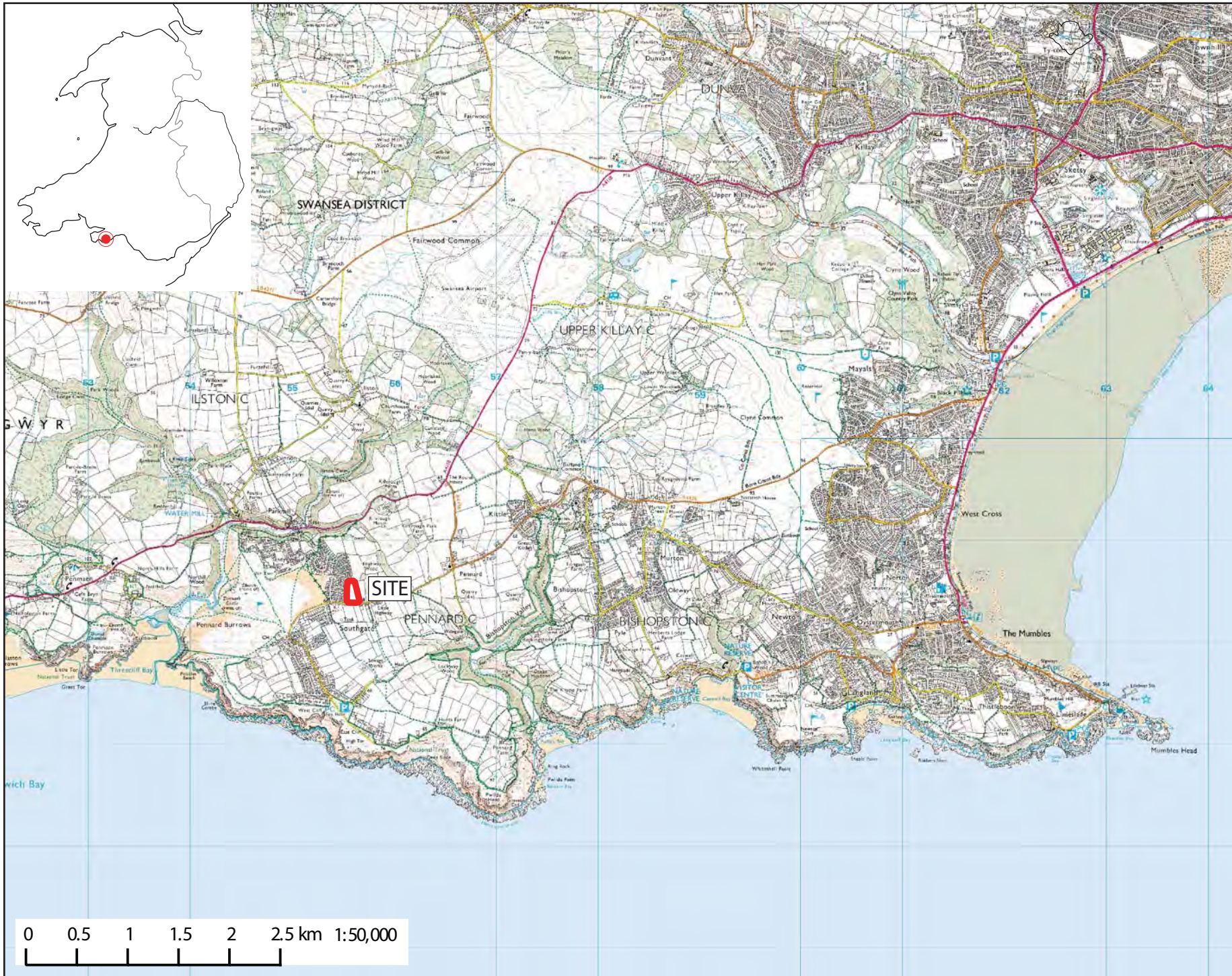


Figure 1: Location plan, 1:50,000 @ A4

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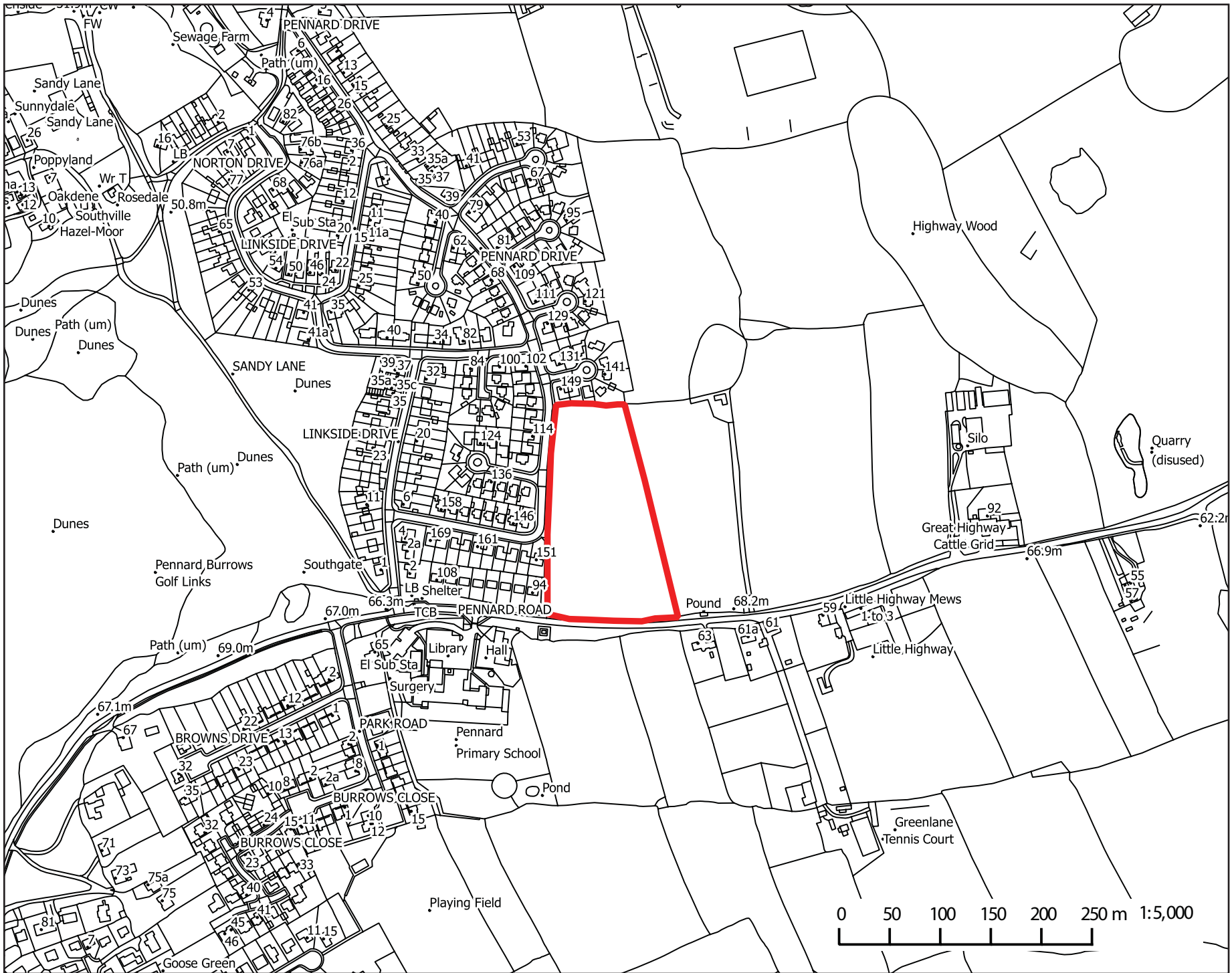
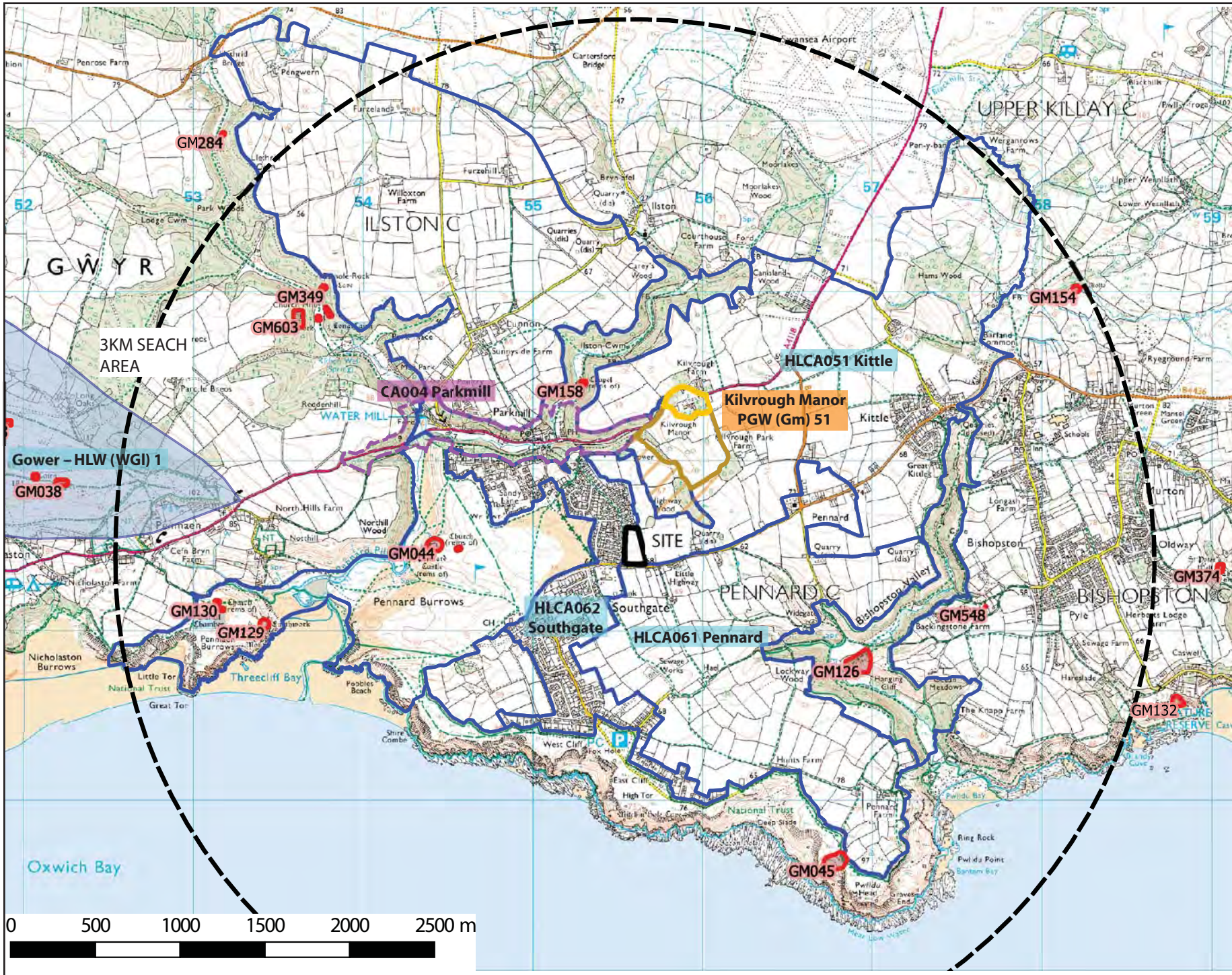


Figure 2: Location outline plan,
1:5000 @ A4

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-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Registered historic landscape
-  Historic landscape character area
-  Registered Historic Park & Garden
-  Conservation Areas

Figure 3: Designated archaeological sites and landscapes within a 3km search area around the proposed development site.

1:30,000 @ A4

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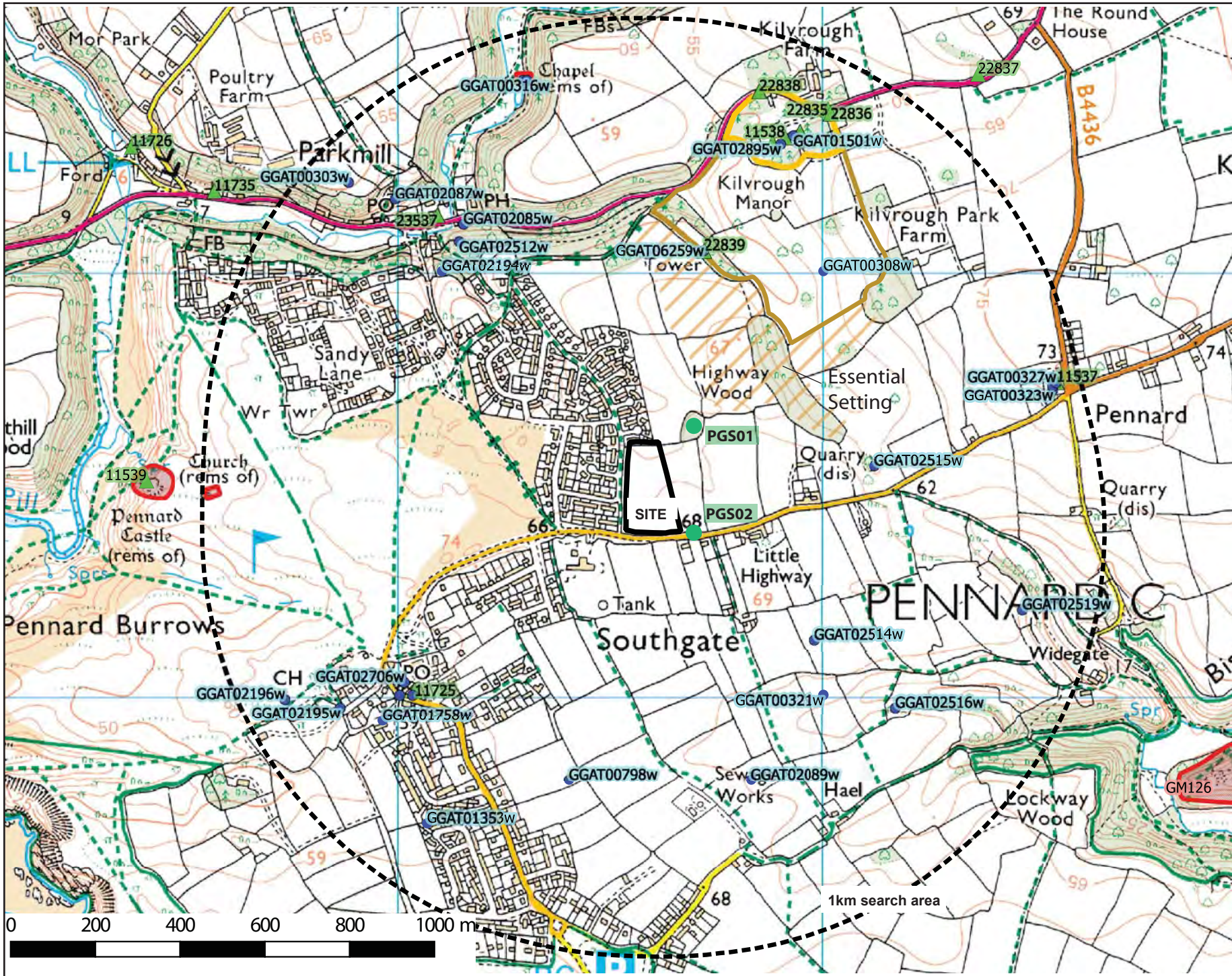


Figure 4: Archaeological sites recorded within a 1km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text. 1:1200 @ A4

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- Site recorded in the Historic Environment Record
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- ▲ Listed Building
- Registered Historic Park & Garden
- Site identified during current study



Figure 5: Tithe map, Pennard Parish 1846. Site marked in red.

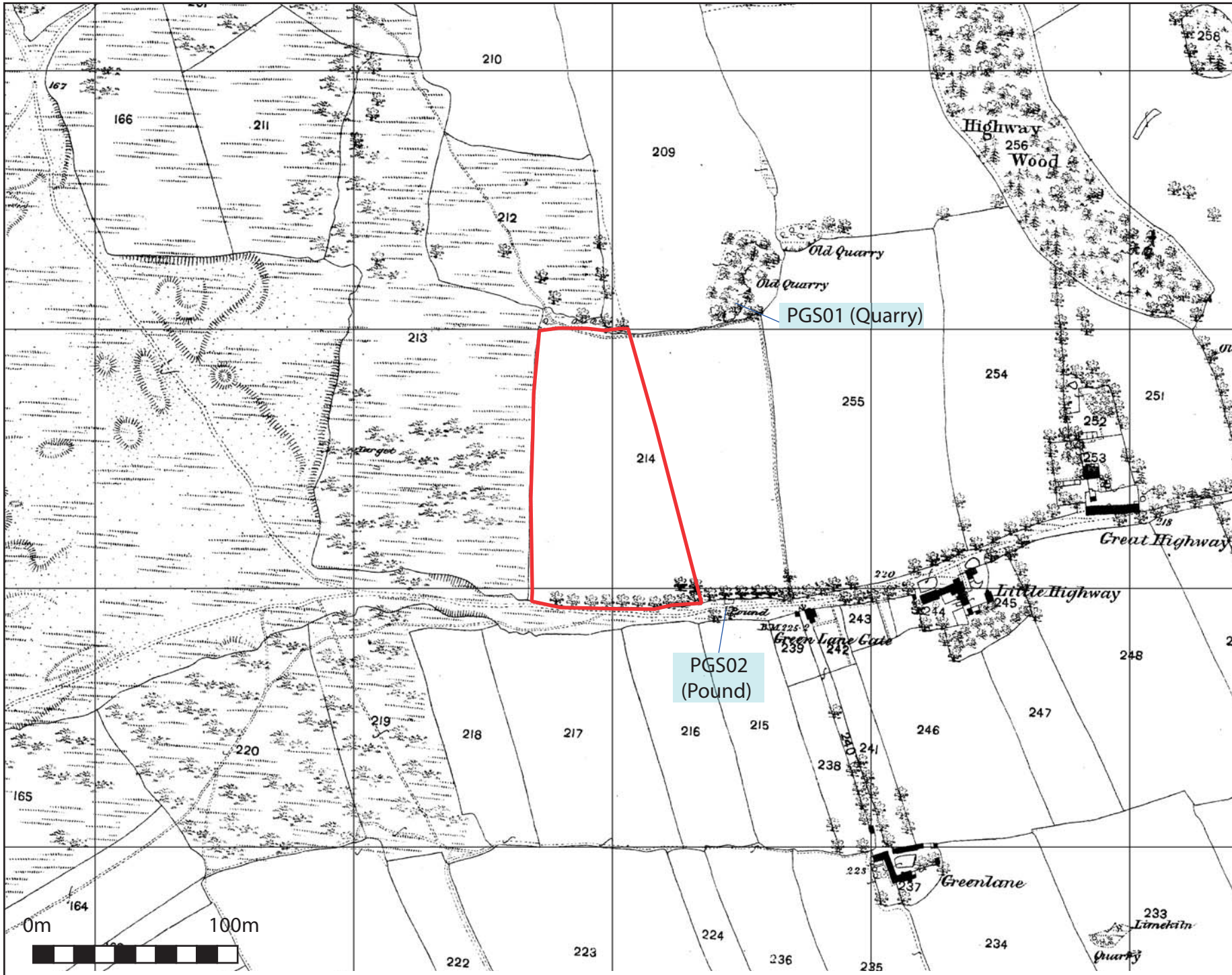


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map of 1878. Showing the location of additional features identified within the site. Development site marked in red.

1:2500 @ A4



Figure 7: Lidar data at 2m DTM, overlaid with mapping detail and site location.

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Photo 1: View northeast across the proposed development area (the pasture field as far as the fenceline in the middle distance.)/ The mature trees to the left of centre mark the site of the former limestone quarries (PGS01), with Highway Wood beyond marking the edge of Kilvrough Manor park.



Photo 2: View southeast across the higher southern edge of the proposed development area. The hedgeline marks the boundary with Pennard Road.



Photo 3: View NNW across the proposed development site (on the left of the fenceline), showing modern development surrounding the site to the north and west.



Photo 4: As above, looking out across the landscape to the north.



Photo 5: View north along Pennard Drive forming the western boundary to the site. The site boundary is represented by the hedgeline on the right.



Photo 6: View west along Pennard Road forming the southern boundary to the site. The site boundary is represented by the hedgeline on the right.



Photo 7: View north of Pennard Pound (PGS02), lying to the southeast of the proposed development area.



Photo 8: As above, view west showing the entrance to the pound.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:
HER Gazetteer

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 5841

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1km radius of NGR SS 55580 88497

PRN 00303w **NAME** *Enclosure in Ilston Parish* **NGR** SS54888921 **COMMUNITY** *Ilston*

TYPE *Iron Age, Hillfort, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Hillslope enclosure with three concentric defensive ditches sited in pasture on the southern edge of a slope above an escarpment. Partly cut into by modern quarrying and barely visible on the ground.*

DESCRIPTION *Aerial photograph taken in the late 1950s/early 1960s showing what appears to be three concentric defensive ditches of a small fort or enclosure of probable Iron Age date. The defences enclose a roughly ovoid area of c0.05ha. It is now bisected roughly in half by a field boundary, whose alignment has been altered since depicted on the 1st ed OS map of 1879, and it has been partly destroyed to the south by modern quarrying. A small evaluation excavation carried out in 1998, 40m to the north-west of the outer ditch, produced no dating material or further evidence of activity. (01 Zienkiewicz) Fort E of Parkmill. Markings visible on an aerial photograph indicate the former existence of a small fort, at about 40m above OD The position is protected on the S by the steep side of Parkmill Cwm, but to the N the ground rises gently. Nothing is visible on the surface, but the markings imply ditches rather more than 3m wide separated by spaces of about 6m; on the assumption that there was an inner bank of similar width, the defences, except on the S, consisted of three close-set banks and ditches measuring about 30m overall, enclosing an oval 40m E to W by 20m (0.05ha). The position of the entrance is uncertain. The very small area enclosed and the exceptional width and number of the defences suggested to RCAHMW fieldworkers in 1970s that the structure might be of the 12th century A.D. However, further work on this type of site in the Vale, where the distribution indicates a prehistoric rather than a medieval context (Driver 1995), suggests that it probably is a prehistoric type. Also assessed to see whether it might be an interrupted-ditch enclosure by Zienkiewicz in 2003. (Wiggins and Evans 2005)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001455, GGATE004362

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828

Report Zienkiewicz, L 2003 Prehistoric interrupted ditch enclosures of south-east Wales 1516

PRN 00308w NAME *Bronze Age Hoard, Langrove* **NGR** SS5689 **COMMUNITY** Pennard

TYPE *Bronze Age, Hoard, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Late Bronze Age weapons hoard found in May 1827 comprised of socketed axe, spearhead, leaf-shape swords, and an arrowhead.*

DESCRIPTION *Late Bronze Age weapons hoard found in May 1827 by John Gwyn of Bishopston "in breaking some fresh ground for a limestone quarry at Langrove, near Kilvrough, at the bottom of a chasm in the rock, about 3 ft below the surface." Hoard comprised of: 1. socketed axe, looped, with plain blade and narrow collar around mouth of hexagonal socket 2. riveted spearhead, in two fragments, damaged and tip missing 3. leaf-shaped sword, blade only, in two fragments, the point missing, lenticular-sectioned, type uncertain 4. leaf-shaped sword, in two fragments, consisting of upper part of blade and handle plate: variant of Peake's Type G. Lenticular-sectioned blade. 5. Fragment of leaf-shaped sword: fragments of handle plate and blade; variant of Peake's Type G 6. Arrowhead, one barb broken, the other pointed and longer than the tang*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

"Contributions towards a History of Swansea" (L. W. Dillwyn), 1840, p.53

Corr. 6" (J. G. Rutter, 27.10.49)

The Prehistory of Wales (W. F. Grimes), 1951, p. 187 (the Catalogue)

PRN 00315w NAME *ST CENYDD'S CHAPEL ; TRINITY WELL BAPTIST*

CHAPEL **NGR** SS55298945 **COMMUNITY** Ilston

TYPE *Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The remains of the medieval St Cenydd's chapel are said to have been slightly to the N of the post-medieval Baptist chapel; no longer visible, but in the 1950s took the form of a rectangular depression, oriented nearly N-S, with a fragment of walling*

DESCRIPTION *The remains of the medieval St Cenydd's chapel are said to have been slightly to the N of the post-medieval Baptist chapel; no longer visible, but in the 1950s took the form of a rectangular depression, oriented nearly N-S, with a fragment of walling, at SS55308947 (Baptist chapel is at SS55298945). Baptist chapel said to have been built with stones from the medieval chapel, but all references quoted on the OS card (SS 58 NE 13) are late: earliest is a conjecture by Morgan (1899, 195) that there was a chapel before the Baptist chapel; then Rees's map places St Cenydd's chapel there. The chapel (PRN 314w) is attributed to St Cenydd by Rees and Rutter (OS card SS 58 NE 13). Is this accurate? Wade-Evans (1911, 33) has a chapel attributable to St Non in Ilston parish, but his work draws heavily on Iolo Morgannwg and must therefore be considered unreliable Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *Scheduled Monument GM158*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Book Llewellyn Morgan, W 1899 An antiquarian survey of east Gower GG.9341.MOR

Book Wade-Evans 1911 Parochiale Wallicarum

02/Desc Text/Cadw/ Full Management Report/2006/ Copy in further information file

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 00316w NAME *TRINITY WELL* **NGR** SS55308945 **COMMUNITY** Ilston

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Holy well, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Trinity Well 'near the church at Ilston'; one of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter). Used by the Baptists in the 17th century. Now filled in and partly culverted.*

DESCRIPTION *Trinity Well 'near the church at Ilston' (Jones 1954, 184: Ffynnon Drindod 2); one of Jones's Class A*

wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter). Now filled in and partly culverted. Used by the Baptists in the 17th century, but Morgan (1899, 195) notes that it predates the foundation of their chapel, and 'is frequently mentioned in the Gower surveys'. Is this the same as Ilston Well 'near a chapel dedicated to St Cennydd (Jones 1954, 184);one of his Class B 'wells associated with churches, chapels, feasts pilgrimages'. See PRN 315w Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *Scheduled Monument GM158*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 315w, Same as 11821*

SOURCES

Book Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON

Book Llewellyn Morgan, W 1899 An antiquarian survey of east Gower GG.9341.MOR 02/Desc Text/Cadw/ Full Management Report/2006/ Copy in further information file

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 00321w NAME ALLECTUS ROMAN COIN AND BRONZE

TOKEN NGR SS5688 COMMUNITY Pennard

TYPE *Roman, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Two coins were found in a quarry by George Bushell, laborer, in 1842. One seems to be a Roman coin of Alectus and the other is a bronze token, on one side the letter B appears above the letters T I.*

DESCRIPTION *Two coins were found in a quarry by George Bushell, laborer, in 1842. One seems to be a Roman coin of Alectus and the other is a bronze token, on one side the letter B appears above the letters T I.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Book Llewellyn Morgan, W 1899 An antiquarian survey of east Gower GG.9341.MOR

PRN 00322w NAME Findspot, Pennard NGR SS5588 COMMUNITY Pennard

TYPE *Unknown, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *0 Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

DESCRIPTION *0 Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *SSSI*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE002969*

SOURCES

PRN 00323w NAME PENNARD CHURCH CROSS BASE, REUSED AS

FONT NGR SS56548872 COMMUNITY Pennard

TYPE *Medieval, Cross, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *No certain remains of churchyard cross in Pennard churchyard.*

DESCRIPTION *No churchyard cross recorded in Pennard churchyard during Historic Church Project site visit. A carved stone recorded by Llewelyn Morgan (1899, 203) as a possible cross-base is dismissed by OS fieldworkers as a font base (OS card SS 58 NE 18) Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Book Llewellyn Morgan, W 1899 An antiquarian survey of east Gower GG.9341.MOR
Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Gower*

PRN 00324w NAME *Findspot, Pennard* **NGR** *SS56548873* **COMMUNITY** *Pennard*

TYPE *Unknown, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *0 Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

DESCRIPTION *0 Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 00327w NAME *ST MARY'S CHURCH AT PENNARD* **NGR** *SS5654888738* **COMMUNITY** *Pennard*

TYPE *Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Although there is a possible mention of Pennard in the book of Llandaff in c 650, it is by no means certain that any pre-Norman church will have been on this site. St Mary's consists of nave with W gallery, separate chancel, N transept, W tower with solid base, S porch and vestry. It seems likely that the earliest fabric dates to the 13th century, and there are some Decorated and Perpendicular features. The main Victorian restorations were 1847 and 1891.*

DESCRIPTION *There is a possible mention of Pennard in the book of Llandaff in c 650; Davies (1979, 97) interprets the text of this charter as perhaps indicating that there was a cellula at Pennard dependent upon the main monastic estate at Rhossili. However, even if Pennard is the correct place, there is no evidence that it is the present church site which is referred to in this context since another medieval church is known at Pennard, near the castle. This church, which was besanded and abandoned in the 16th century, has been taken to be the original Pennard parish church, with the present parish church being built to replace it, incorporating architectural elements taken from the church (Orrin 1979, 66). However Toft (1971; Davies and Toft 1993, 18) has suggested, on the basis of observations made during restoration work and the preparation of a measured plan, that the present church dates back to the 13th century, and there is no clear evidence as to which of the two was the original parish church. The dedication to the Virgin is confirmed by Merrick (ed James 1983, 117). The church consists of nave with W gallery; separate chancel; N transept, now used as the organ chamber; slender W tower with solid base and corbelled-out top; S porch; and vestry added against the N wall of the chancel. The church is built in local limestone with Sutton stone used in the dressings to the medieval openings, apart from the W window of the tower which has dressings of fine-grained limestone, and Bath stone used for the later ones. The churchyard is square and flat; the churchyard cross does not survive, unless parts of it are to be found in the font (see below). With the possible exception of the blocked N door, the blocked window and blocked door in the S wall of the chancel, all of which have semicircular heads but otherwise no distinguishing features, the oldest features are the pointed lancet in the same wall, one of which has a heavy hoodmould with dogtooth carving, and the engaged shafts framing the E window in the interior. The E window itself however is a two-light square-headed Perpendicular one. The W window of the tower is of Decorated form. Crossley and Ridgway (1958, 110) suggest that the beam supporting the W gallery was originally the rood beam. Both Freeman and Glynne only saw the church after it had been restored in 1847, as noted by the datestone in the gable of the porch; both note a zinc-covered spire over the tower (Freeman 1850, 46; Glynne 1897, 296). To the 1847 restoration belong the Y-traceried nave windows, with Bath stone dressings standing proud of the wall; Newman (1995, 505) notes that this indicates that the wall was intended to be thickly plastered. As the dressings of the E window also protrude it is possible that it may have been reset in 1847. The N transept has a similar Y-traceried window, but this is set directly over a square-headed door of simplified classical style with dressings of a different stone; this was probably inserted before, possibly in the 18th century. The chancel arch was recut in 1891 (Davies and Toft 1993, 32). The vestry was added in 1899. The font (PRN 323w) is pieced together from a number of unrelated pieces of stone, with a small bowl set in a hole cut out of the top of a carved stone drum which itself is missing its upper half. Morgan (1899, 202) suggests that it was originally part of the*

base of a churchyard cross which was later used as a holy water stoup; there is a similar cross base at Llantrithyd. The font cover is Jacobean and is originally from Sonning-on-Thames, Berks; the pulpit is also Jacobean and came from Shiplake, Oxon (Davies and Toft 1993, 21-2). The monuments date from the 17th century onwards. There are two bells, both dated 1737, and rehung in 1958 (Orrin 1988, 59). **BIBLIOGRAPHY** Published and printed Anon, 1860, Cambrian Archaeological Association Swansea meeting 1861, Archaeol Cambrensis, 361 Butler, L A S, 1971, Medieval ecclesiastical architecture in Glamorgan and Gower, in T B Pugh (ed), Glamorgan county history: Volume III, The Middle Ages, 390, 401, 406 Crossley, F H, and Ridgway, M H, 1958, Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. Part nine, Section XII: Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 107,100 Davies, W, 1979, The Llandaff Charters. Aberystwyth Davies, H R J and Toft, L A, The parish and church of St Mary, Pennard (3rd edn; privately printed) Freeman, E A, 1850, On the architectural antiquities of Gower, Archaeol Cambrensis 2 ser 1, 46, 53, 55 Glynne, S R, 1887, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses Archaeol Cambrensis 5 ser 4, 289 Glynne, S R, 1897, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses Archaeol Cambrensis 5 ser 14, 296 Harrison, P, 1995, The tower churches of Gower, Gower 46, 16 Merrick, R, (ed B L James), 1983, Morganiae archaio-graphia. South Wales Record Society 1 Morgan, W Ll, 1899, An antiquarian survey of E Gower, 201-4 Newman, J, 1995, The buildings of Wales: Glamorgan, 505-6 Orrin, G R, 1979, The Gower churches, 66-9 Orrin, G R, 1988, The church bells of Gower: Their inscriptions and founders, Gower, 39, 52-62 Robinson, W R B, 1972, A petition from the vicar of Pennard in Gower in 1535, Archaeol Cambrensis, 121, 74-9 Toft, L A, 1971, The end of a Gower mystery?, Gower, 23, 16-9 Documentary and manuscript NLW SD/F 548 1843-44 Faculty: Appropriation of pew SD/F 549 1899 Faculty: New vestry room Parish record 1869-1957 Vestry book NMR Kay (various) 2 ser II, 287-9, 425 RCAHMW Preliminary note (AJP, DJR) WGAS P/117/CW/1 nd Tithe map P/117/CW/2 1970 Plan of church (L A Toft) Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS listed building 11537 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 5661 GGATE001386

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Gower
Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 00329w NAME ANGLO-SAXON AND FOREIGN SILVER COINS NGR SS5688 COMMUNITY Pennard
TYPE Unknown, Coin hoard, RANK: 1

SUMMARY 3 Anglo-Saxon and foreign silver coins were found in 1948.

DESCRIPTION 3 Anglo-Saxon and foreign silver coins were found in 1948.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

GGAT assessment swansea castle
Ggat assessment worcester place
GGAT Worcester Place

PRN 00798w NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SS554878 COMMUNITY Pennard

TYPE Unknown, Findspot, RANK: 1

SUMMARY 0 Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.

DESCRIPTION 0 Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01353w NAME *Coin Hoard, Pennard* **NGR** SS5506587697 **COMMUNITY** *Pennard*

TYPE *Roman, Coin hoard, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A hoard of Roman coins was discovered during an excavation for a septic tank for a new housing development 1968, buried in a bronze bowl. The hoard totalled to 2,583 pieces including silver. The bowl measured 30.6 cm in diameter with a depth of 9.5cm, raised from a sheet of metal and dating to the third century. Coins have been identified as Valerian, galleinus, Salonia, Claudius II, Divo Claudio, Quintillus, Aurelinan, Severina, Tacitus, Florian, Probus, Urbica, Diocletian, Maximian, Postumus, Marius, Victorinus, Divo Vict., Tetricus I and II, Brockages, Copies and Carausius (BBCS 1967).*

DESCRIPTION *A hoard of Roman coins was discovered during an excavation for a septic tank for a new housing development 1968, buried in a bronze bowl. The hoard totalled to 2,583 pieces including silver. The bowl measured 30.6 cm in diameter with a depth of 9.5cm, raised from a sheet of metal and dating to the third century. Coins have been identified as Valerian, galleinus, Salonia, Claudius II, Divo Claudio, Quintillus, Aurelinan, Severina, Tacitus, Florian, Probus, Urbica, Diocletian, Maximian, Postumus, Marius, Victorinus, Divo Vict., Tetricus I and II, Brockages, Copies and Carausius (BBCS 1967).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Moved* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Journal Boon, G. C. 1967 The Penard Roman Imperial Hoard: An Interim Report and a list of Roman Hoards in Wales

PRN 01501w NAME *KILVROUGH MANOR* **NGR** SS55938932 **COMMUNITY** *Pennard*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Kilvrough Manor situated within the community of Pennard. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as xx. No further information is currently available. The Cadw listed building description is as follows: 'The earliest house on the present site is said to have been built c1585 by Rowland Dawkins, although nothing of that date is now visible. By 1740 it had been rebuilt as a double-pile house, the core of which became service rooms when the house was subsequently extended by William Dawkins, who died in 1774. The architect is unknown but the castellated additions are similar to Fonmon Castle of the 1760s and Wenvoe Castle of 1776. At this time a new range was added on the W side to make an impressive garden front, while on the N side the range was added to the earlier house altered to create a regular entrance front. Further addition was made c1800 when a service wing was added adjacent to the existing service rooms, integral with which was a stable yard. From the early C19 the house was no longer inhabited by the Dawkins family and by 1820 it was owned by Thomas Penrice of Great Yarmouth. During the 1939-45 war it was occupied by RAF officers and was subsequently converted to an Outdoor Education Centre (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Kilvrough Manor situated within the community of Pennard. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as xx. No further information is currently available. The Cadw listed building description is as follows: 'The earliest house on the present site is said to have been built c1585 by Rowland Dawkins, although nothing of that date is now visible. By 1740 it had been rebuilt as a double-pile house, the core of which became service rooms when the house was subsequently extended by William Dawkins, who died in 1774. The architect is unknown but the castellated additions are similar to Fonmon Castle of the 1760s and Wenvoe Castle of 1776. At this time a new range was added on the W side to make an impressive garden front, while on the N side the range was added to the earlier house altered to create a regular entrance front. Further addition was made c1800 when a service wing was added adjacent to the existing service rooms, integral with which was a stable yard. From the early C19 the house was no longer inhabited by the Dawkins family and by 1820 it was owned by Thomas Penrice of Great Yarmouth. During the 1939-45 war it was occupied by RAF officers and was subsequently converted to an Outdoor Education Centre (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS *listed building 11538 II**

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

PRN 01758w NAME GREAT SOUTHGATE NGR SS54968794 COMMUNITY Pennard

TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Great Southgate' situated within the community of Pennard. The RCAHMW description is as follows: 'Great Southgate is a one-and-a-half storeyed house of circa 1800 date' (National Monument Records)

DESCRIPTION This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Great Southgate' situated within the community of Pennard. The RCAHMW description is as follows: 'Great Southgate is a one-and-a-half storeyed house of circa 1800 date' (National Monument Records)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 18862

SOURCES

Archive RCAHMW National Monuments Record

PRN 02085w NAME STONEMILL (PARKMILL) NGR SS55158911 COMMUNITY Ilston

TYPE Post-Medieval, Mill, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The 1650 Survey of the manor of Pennard states; "we say there are two mylls belonging to the Lord of the said manor called by the name of Park Mylls, now enjoyed by Jenkin Ffancklen Richard David and Edward Price." The mill appeared on Colby's map c. 1830.

DESCRIPTION The 1650 Survey of the manor of Pennard states; "we say there are two mylls belonging to the Lord of the said manor called by the name of Park Mylls, now enjoyed by Jenkin Ffancklen Richard David and Edward Price." The mill appeared on Colby's map c. 1830 and again on the Tithe map. Today the site is a store and garage but scheduled to be converted to a dwelling. The leat can be found and the remains of a fine weir.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1984

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Mm Mention/GGAT/Nixon C/1983/Gower Parish Survey/

02/Mm Photo/GGAT/1983/

03/Mm Mention/Taylor BS/1991/The Watermills of Gower: An Historical Perspective/Gower vol 42

PRN 02087w NAME Stonemill NGR SS54998917 COMMUNITY Ilston

TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Stonemill' situated within the community of Ilston. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as near a mill pond; however, the house is not clearly marked. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Stonemill' situated within the community of Ilston. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as near a mill pond; however, the house is not clearly marked. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1984

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

01/mm oral/GGAT/Nixon C/1983//
02/mm photo/GGAT//1983//

PRN 02089w NAME *SITE NAME NOT KNOWN* NGR *SS55838780* COMMUNITY *Pennard*
TYPE *Mesolithic, Findspot, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Mesolithic flake, One tool type and material, Single item. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

DESCRIPTION *Mesolithic flake, One tool type and material, Single item. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/mm mention/GGAT/Nixon C/1983/Gower Parish Survey/
02/pm mention/GGAT/Nixon C/1882-3/Annul Rep/p90

PRN 02194w NAME *SANDY LANE* NGR *SS551890* COMMUNITY *Ilston*
TYPE *Roman, Findspot, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *3 coins and a token found c 1933 or? 1935 during drain laying*

DESCRIPTION *3 coins and a token found c 1933 or? 1935 during drain laying*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1986

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/mm svr/GGAT//1985//

PRN 02195w NAME *SOUTHGATE WELL* NGR *SS54868797* COMMUNITY *Pennard*
TYPE *Medieval, Well, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Medieval well with stone surround; restored 1986.*

DESCRIPTION *Medieval well with stone surround; restored 1986.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/mm svr/GGAT//1986//

PRN 02196w NAME *Kiln Acre* NGR *SS54738799* COMMUNITY *Pennard*
TYPE *Unknown, Building, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *The site comprises of two buildings exposed by children playing in the area during the late 1930s within the field on the tithe map called 'Kiln Acre'. The buildings are thought to pre-date the tithe map (1845) as there is no mention of them in the apportionments. A small room (6'-7' square) and a large room (12'-14' x 6'-7') are noted; there were no indication of walls when the site was visited on the 17th of January, 1986 by GGAT; but the site was waterlogged after rain despite being localised in a sand dune area - a circumstance which suggests a ground surface discontinuity (Site Visit Record -Toft 1986).*

DESCRIPTION *The site comprises of two buildings exposed by children playing in the area during the late 1930s within the field on the tithe map called 'Kiln Acre'. The buildings are thought to pre-date the tithe map (1845) as there*

is no mention of them in the apportionments. A small room (6'-7' square) and a large room (12'-14' x 6'-7') are noted; there were no indication of walls when the site was visited on the 17th of January, 1986 by GGAT; but the site was waterlogged after rain despite being localised in a sand dune area - a circumstance which suggests a ground surface discontinuity (Site Visit Record -Toft 1986).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1986

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002969

SOURCES

Document Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust 1989 Site Visit Record
01/mm svr/GGAT//1986//

PRN 02512w NAME Lime Kiln, Parkmill **NGR** SS55148907 **COMMUNITY** Ilston

TYPE Post-Medieval, Lime kiln, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This site comprises a Post-Medieval Lime kiln entitled 'Parkmill' situated within the community of Ilston. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an old limekiln set within woodland to the south of Stonemill. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION This site comprises a Post-Medieval Lime kiln entitled 'Parkmill' situated within the community of Ilston. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an old limekiln set within woodland to the south of Stonemill. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"
01/MM Mention/GGAT/1989/Gower Limekiln Survey
02/PM List/Toft LA/1988/Gower Lime Industry/Gower Journal no39 p76

PRN 02514w NAME GREEN LANE **NGR** SS55988813 **COMMUNITY** Pennard

TYPE Post-Medieval, Lime kiln, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY No trace of lime kiln, land under cultivation.

DESCRIPTION No trace of lime kiln, land under cultivation.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Mention/GGAT/1989/Gower Limekiln Survey
02/PM List/Toft LA/1988/Gower Lime Industry/Gower Journal no39 p76
03/MM SVR/GGAT/Welch M/10.88

PRN 02515w NAME GREAT HIGHWAY **NGR** SS56128854 **COMMUNITY** Pennard

TYPE Post-Medieval, Lime kiln, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Some possible stone walling among undergrowth. Horse and cattle pasture.

DESCRIPTION Some possible stone walling among undergrowth. Horse and cattle pasture.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Mention/GGAT/1989/Gower Limekiln Survey
02/PM List/Toft LA/1988/Gower Lime Industry/Gower Journal no39 p76
03/MM SVR/GGAT/Welch M/10.88

PRN 02516w **NAME** Lime Kiln, Pennard **NGR** SS56178797 **COMMUNITY** Pennard
TYPE Post-Medieval, Lime kiln, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This site comprises a Post-Medieval Lime kiln entitled 'Pennard' situated within the community of Pennard. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an old limekiln set within a clear and open landscape, apart from sparsely populated woodland to the east and north east. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION This site comprises a Post-Medieval Lime kiln entitled 'Pennard' situated within the community of Pennard. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an old limekiln set within a clear and open landscape, apart from sparsely populated woodland to the east and north east. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"
01/MM Mention/GGAT/1989/Gower Limekiln Survey
02/PM List/Toft LA/1988/Gower Lime Industry/Gower Journal no39 p76

PRN 02519w **NAME** Lime Kiln, Pennard **NGR** SS56478820 **COMMUNITY** Pennard
TYPE Post-Medieval, Lime kiln, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This site comprises a Post-Medieval Lime kiln entitled 'Pennard' situated within the community of Pennard. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a small, unmarked earthworks to the west of Rose Cottage. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION This site comprises a Post-Medieval Lime kiln entitled 'Pennard' situated within the community of Pennard. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a small, unmarked earthworks to the west of Rose Cottage. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"
01/MM Mention/GGAT/1989/Gower Limekiln Survey
02/PM List/Toft LA/1988/Gower Lime Industry/Gower Journal no39 p76

PRN 02607w **NAME** HENBURY COTTAGE **NGR** SS55038800 **COMMUNITY** Pennard
TYPE Post-Medieval, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Henbury Cottage' situated within the community of Pennard. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows: 'A double-fronted 2-storey village house of c1760, with rubble stone walls rendered and painted white and a corrugated metal roof replacing the original thatch' (Cadw Listed Building Description).

DESCRIPTION This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Henbury Cottage' situated within the community of Pennard. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows: 'A double-fronted 2-storey village house of c1760, with rubble stone walls rendered and painted white and a corrugated metal roof replacing the original thatch' (Cadw Listed Building Description).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1989

STATUS listed building 11725 II

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18933*

SOURCES

*Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description
01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p584 no 458
02/mm desc text/Cadw//1989/Listed Building List/*

PRN 02706w **NAME** LITTLE SOUTHGATE FARM **NGR** SS55018803 **COMMUNITY** Pennard
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Farmhouse, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *post medieval house,1776.*

DESCRIPTION *post medieval house,1776*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19140*

SOURCES

01/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/ no 557

PRN 02824w **NAME** PARC-LE BREOS DEER PARK BOUNDARY **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE *Medieval, Deer park, RANK: 1*
MEDIEVAL, PARK BOUNDARY, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Although the deer park has been disparked for many centuries and the actual boundary of Parc-le-Breos has almost completely disappeared, the outline can still be traced along modern field boundaries and roads.*

DESCRIPTION *Although the deer park has been disparked for many centuries and the actual boundary of Parc-le-Breos has almost completely disappeared, the outline can still be traced along modern field boundaries and roads. The northeastern edge of National Trust property runs along the boundary of the medieval Deer Park, through scrub woodland. The original boundary is no longer there. The current boundary consists of a post-medieval stone wall fronted by a fence, running the length of Trust property. The wall is neatly built of roughly hewn blocks of sandstone and conglomerate, 1m to 1.75m high, c.0.85m wide. The fence consists of a wide wire mesh topped by barbed wire, tacked onto a row of wooden posts. The Deer Park itself was probably created by John de Breos (1220-1232), but only had a relatively short active life, possibly disparked by the 14th century. It covered an area of 500 acres (200 hectares), 4.1 km east-west by 2.9km north-south (2.5miles by 1.8miles), the enclosing circuit being 10.8km (6.7miles) in overall length. The park would have been used to keep deer, providing fresh winter meat, as well as sport and training for war. It would also have contained rabbits, provided pasture for livestock, pannage for pigs, enabled the collection of wild honey and ferns and would have been an important source of wood. Conventionally the boundary was formed by a ditch and bank, topped by a wooden fence, large enough to keep the deer in and trespassers out. The current boundary along Trust property is built on a fairly steep natural slope, presumably negating the need for an artificial bank and ditch, so the original boundary would probably have consisted of a large wooden fence, or pale. (01; Poucher 2002) As previously described. The boundary of the park is of varied form; the field visit accessed to line of the park boundary at a number of places: at the E end of Cefn Bryn, near Penmaen, a dry stone wall/bank, c. 1m high, predominantly of conglomerate blocks with mature trees (oak and holly) incorporated constructed at the top of a slope. The boundary to the E of North Hills Farm comprises a minor lane bounded by hedge banks surmounted by high hedges, potentially acting as a deer proof barrier, and to the NE of Furzeland the boundary takes the form of a substantial bank with mature oak trees and ditches to either side, whilst to the N and W of Manor Farm the boundary line is preserved by a later hedge (Roberts 2016).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the park is of varied form; the field visit accessed the line of the park boundary at a number of places: at the E end of Cefn Bryn, near Penmaen, a dry stone wall/bank, c. 1m high, predominantly of conglomerate blocks with mature trees (oak and holly) incorporated constructed at the top of a slope. The boundary to the E of North Hills Farm comprises a minor lane bounded by hedge banks surmounted by high hedges, potentially acting as a deer proof barrier, and to the NE of Furzeland the boundary takes the form of a substantial bank with mature oak trees and ditches to either side, whilst to the N and W of Manor Farm the boundary line is preserved by a later hedge (Roberts 2016). RELATED EVENT: E004965 RECORDED: 2016*
CONDITION: *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The boundary wall is in a ruinous condition in places but now appears stable and unlikely to suffer further damage. Low vegetation covers it in places. The fence, which itself is in good condition, in front of the wall helps consolidate and protect it. Both wall and fence should be occasionally monitored to maintain their condition (Poucher 2002). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002*
CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003*

STATUS AONB

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003898, GGATE004893, GGATE004964, GGATE004965

SOURCES

Digital Photograph Roberts, R. 2016 Husbandry in Glamorgan and Gwent (20) HERP2562.1-20
Report (digital) Roberts, R. 2016 Husbandry in Glamorgan and Gwent GGAT report no: 2016/011
Report Dillon E & Latham J 1987 Nicholaston Burrows, Notthill and Cefn Bryn National Trust Archaeological Survey 1973 206/04
Report Poucher, P 2002 Archaeological Survey: Penmaen & Nicholaston Burrows, Cefn Bryn and Notthill 1642 203/12 01/Pm desc text/Poucher P/2002/Archaeological Survey: Penmaen & Nicholaston Burrows, Cefn Bryn & Notthill/National Trust/SMR Report 1274

PRN 02895w **NAME** KILVROUGH MANOR **NGR** SS559893 **COMMUNITY** Pennard

TYPE Post-Medieval, Garden, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY A well preserved late eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century park and garden, with some fine deciduous and coniferous trees. The park contains a folly tower.

DESCRIPTION A well preserved late eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century park and garden, with some fine deciduous and coniferous trees. The park contains a folly tower. (01)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995

STATUS registered parks and gardens PGW(Gm) 51 (SW II)

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/PM List/Cadw-Icomos/Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales/2000

PRN 06259w **NAME** Kilyrough folly **NGR** SS5571889049 **COMMUNITY** Pennard

TYPE Post-Medieval, folly, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Circular stone tower at Kilvrough Park & Garden.

DESCRIPTION Circular stone tower at Kilvrough Park & Garden. Photograph in further information file.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2010

STATUS listed building 22839 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 02895w, Same as 23081

SOURCES

Book Cadw 2000 Register of landscapes, parks and gardens of special historic interest in Wales (Glamorgan) GGI.1056.CAD
Photocopy Parmiter, R. 2009 Photocopy of photograph of Kilvrough Folly Tower

AM - 08.15.18 (12:08) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1857.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

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APPENDIX II:
Designated Archaeological Sites

Designated Archaeological Sites within 3km of the proposed development

Historic Parks & Gardens

Reference No.	Site name	Location (NGR)	Grade	Site Type	Description
GM51	Kilvrough	SS5587689095	II	Small landscape park with folly; formal and informal gardens; kitchen garden	A well preserved late eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century park and garden, with some fine deciduous and coniferous trees. The park contains a folly tower.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Reference No.	Site name	Eastings	Northings	Site Type	Period
GM044	Pennard Castle & Church	254400	188500	Castle	Medieval
GM045	High Pennard	256782	186631	Earthwork (unclassified)	Prehistoric
GM122	Parc le Breos Burial Chamber	253730	189834	Chambered long cairn	Prehistoric
GM123	Penmaen Burrows Burial Chamber	253158	188120	Chambered tomb	Prehistoric
GM126	Bishopston Valley Camp	256924	187802	Promontory Fort - inland	Prehistoric
GM129	Penmaen Burrows Ringwork	253411	188032	Ringwork	Medieval
GM130	Penmaen Burrows Church	253136	188160	Church	Medieval
GM154	Old Castle Camp	258200	190000	Ringwork	Medieval
GM158	Trinity Well and Remains of Chapel	255295	189454	Chapel	Medieval
GM349	Cat Hole Cave	253761	190014	Cave	Prehistoric
GM536	Parc le Breos Limekiln and Quarries	253790	189873	Limekiln	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM548	Chantry Acre medieval chapel	257666	188135	Chapel	Medieval

GM603	Church Hill Romano-British Enclosure	253608	189830	Enclosure	Roman
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Listed Buildings

Reference No.	Site name	Eastings	Northings	Grade
11520	Church of St Teilo	257793	189360	II*
11524	Church of St Illtyd	255662	190327	II*
11537	Church of St Mary, Pennard	256548	188738	II
11538	Kilvrough Manor	255910	189316	II*
11539	Pennard Castle	254402	188507	II*
11722	Langrove Cottage	256527	189891	II
11725	Henbury Cottage	255033	188010	II
11726	Park Mill with Miller's House, Carpenters Shops and Smithy	254368	189293	II
11732		257864	189121	II
11735	Mount Pisgah Chapel	254564	189190	II
22376	Hareslade	258391	187690	II
22377	Long Elms	257901	188699	II
22378	Limekiln at Cwrt Herbert	258613	188373	II
22833	Stable Court at Kilvrough Manor	255945	189329	II
22834	Sundial at Kilvrough Manor	255881	189303	II
22835	Entrance gates and gate piers to Kilvrough Manor	256009	189384	II
22836	Kilvrough Lodge	256017	189372	II
22837	Vennaway lime kiln	256365	189465	II
22838	Boundary wall at Kilvrough Manor	255851	189423	II
22839	Gazebo and attached walls of former Kilvrough Manor Nursery	255718	189048	II
23536	Limekiln at Green Cwm	253790	189867	II
23537	Former school including schoolmaster's house	255089	189131	II
23542	Village Pound	254716	189768	II
23543	Lime Kiln	254537	189989	II
23544	Lime Kiln	252897	187981	II
23546	Big House Farmhouse	254704	189743	II

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APPENDIX III
Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT AT LAND AT PENNARD, GOWER

Prepared for:

Asbri Planning Ltd.

Project No: 2639

July 2018



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site location plan

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed development of approximately 73 residential units at Pennard, Gower, centred on SS 55580 88497, to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Asbri Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients.

*Pennard is a medieval settlement that grew up around Pennard castle and original **St Mary's church**. A number of post-medieval lime kilns and Roman coins have been found in the surrounding the proposed development area. Kilvrough Manor with its associated parkland are located to the north of the town.*

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of approximately 73 residential units on land at Pennard, Gower, centred on SS 55580 88497 (Figure 1 & 2). The site is currently in the pre-planning stages, the local planning authority is the City and County of Swansea (CCS).

Pennard is a medieval settlement that grew up around Pennard castle and original **St Mary's church**. A number of post-medieval lime kilns and Roman coins have been found in the surrounding area. Kilvrough Manor with its associated parkland are located to the north of the settlement.

This WSI has been prepared by Francesca Ward, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Asbri Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (CCS). The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide the local planning authority with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The proposed development site lies on the northeast edge of the village on Pennard, on the south coast of Gower. The site is currently defined by a green field measuring *circa* 2.15 hectares. The north and west edge is bounded by a residential area, and the east edge by a green field. The southern edge is bounded by Pennard Road with farmland beyond. The topography of the proposed development area oscillates between 56m AOD to the north and 68m AOD to the southernmost area of the field.

The underlying geology is characterised by the High Tor Limestone Formation, comprised by limestone formed during the Carboniferous Period. No superficial soils are recorded for this area (BGS 2018).

3. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

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

- **Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)**
- **A site visit (Stage 2)**
- **The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)**

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

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

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, including designated and non-designated data. The research will consider 1km radius for non-designated data and 3km for designated data.

2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.

3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER, the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (Cardiff).

4. All sources indexed in the County Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW.

5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans

6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).

7. Place name evidence

8. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.

10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

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

c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Cadw guidelines of 2017).

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more **traditional 'visible' archaeology**. All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

The resulting digital report will be submitted to Phil Baxter, Asbri Planning Ltd and GGAT-CD. On approval the final report will be submitted in high resolution PDF format to Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT-CD curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017); the guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, and the CIfA's Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014c).

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

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD.

The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Phil Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Dr Susan Stratton, Archaeology Wales. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-CD and the client.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

10. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk based assessments* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

11.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

12. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision **in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

13. References

CIfA 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

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

CIfA 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based-Assessment*

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APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land at Pennard, Gower, Swansea

Site Name:	Land at Pennard, Gower, Swansea
Site Code:	PGS/18/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	PGS01, PGS02
NGR:	NGR SS 55580 88497
Site Type:	Housing development on enclosed pasture
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	July - September 2018
Categories Present:	-
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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