

Table I Maintaining Your Scheduled Monument

Activity	Risk	Best Practice	Do I need to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent?
<b>Maintaining earthwork monuments and buried archaeological sites</b>			
Maintain stable grass sward	Ground disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate grazing. Control weeds by topping, targeted herbicide.</li> <li>• Use minimal cultivation techniques to avoid ground disturbance.</li> </ul>	No
Pasture renewal	Incremental loss of archaeology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure cultivation is no deeper than in past years.</li> </ul>	Yes — if such work has not been carried out within the previous six years. (See Annex I — class I consent).
Use of vehicles	Vehicle ruts can expose and damage archaeology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid driving over scheduled area.</li> <li>• Use lighter vehicles or low-pressure tyres, or low-ground pressure tracked vehicle.</li> <li>• Install single permanent track to limit impact.</li> </ul>	No for use of vehicles, but, if installing new tracks or roads, an application for consent will be required.
Drainage works	Prevents waterlogging and associated rutting but installation and de-watering can expose and damage archaeology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid laying drains in archaeologically sensitive areas.</li> </ul>	Yes

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Scrub/bracken management	Roots damage archaeology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove scrub by cutting to ground level and treat with herbicide to prevent regrowth; avoid grubbing out roots. No, but natural environment permits or licences may be required.</li> </ul>	No, but natural environment permits or licences may be required.
Control burrowing animals where permissible	Damages archaeology; can result in erosion and collapse of earthwork monuments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control populations.</li> <li>Fence off sensitive sites.</li> </ul>	No, although natural environment permits or licences may be required, and an application will be needed for fencing within a scheduled area.
Fencing	Can disturb archaeology; stock erosion along fence line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place away from archaeological sites. Avoid scheduled area wherever possible.</li> </ul>	Yes
Planting new trees and hedges	Root damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place away from archaeological sites. Avoid scheduled area.</li> </ul>	Yes
Tree management	On earthwork monuments roots cause damage; old trees are a threat if they fall over.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dead or unstable trees on scheduled monuments should be removed manually to prevent damage if they are thrown in winds.</li> </ul>	No — if cut to ground level and the roots left in place without causing any ground disturbance.
Tree felling and extraction	Risk of impact damage during extraction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect scheduled monument during timber operations; extraction routes should avoid scheduled monument wherever possible.</li> </ul>	Consult Cadw and, if necessary, Natural Resources Wales and your local authority.

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Ploughing arable land	Incremental loss of buried archaeology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use minimum cultivation techniques on scheduled monuments where no earthworks survive; consider direct drilling or removing sensitive areas from cultivation where there are earthworks.</li> </ul>	<p>Regular cultivation is allowed through a class consent, but subsoiling and drainage require an application. (see Annex I — class I consent).</p> <p>New cultivation requires consent.</p>
Building of new or extension of existing structures and buildings	Loss of archaeological evidence by foundations and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid building within the scheduled area.</li> </ul>	Yes
<b>Maintaining masonry monuments</b>			
Control woody vegetation growing on or at foot of masonry	Root damage undermines and damages walls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control by cutting back to wall and treating with herbicide</li> </ul>	No (unless root penetration is very invasive).
Control climbing species, such as ivy	Root damage undermines and damages walls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get advice from Cadw. Cut heavy or overhanging branches back to wall level. Do not pull living ivy from masonry if it is strongly attached.</li> </ul>	No
Monitor condition of masonry	Early action to repair initial stages of deterioration can prevent significant collapse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look for signs of movement such as cracks, bulges and falling masonry. Report to Cadw for advice.</li> </ul>	No
Prevent stock damage	Physical damage by rubbing against or undermining masonry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control access to scheduled monument, for example, temporary exclusion.</li> </ul>	No — unless fencing required in scheduled area.