

**ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY**

**WOGASTON, RHOSCROWTHER,  
PEMBS.**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE  
PROPOSED WINDFARM SITE, MARCH 1999**

Project Record No. 37395

Report prepared for Dulas Limited  
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# **WOGASTON, RHOSCROWTHER PROPOSED WINDFARM SITE**

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National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1864.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1908.

Pembrokeshire Record Office, D/Angle 5 (1824 sale of Wogaston etc.).

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### **Copy of project specification**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Development proposals and brief**

*Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* were invited, by Dulas Limited, to tender for an archaeological assessment of a proposed small windfarm site at Wogaston, Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire, on 19 December 1998. *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* accordingly submitted a specification and quotation on 24 December 1998. The tender was successful tender and *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* were awarded the contract which was signed on 4 March 1999.

### **1.2 Project objectives**

- 1.2.1 to assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the survey area
- 1.2.2 to identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits within the survey area, and to assess their character, significance and vulnerability
- 1.2.3 to identify sites, features and deposits that require further archaeological investigation to fully assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability
- 1.2.4 the preparation of a report fully representative of the information recovered during 1.2.1 - 1.2.3, which places the archaeological resource of the survey area within its local, regional and national contexts.
- 1.2.5 The preparation of a project archive

### **1.3 Project methodology**

- 1.3.1 a search of the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record for information of known sites within and around the survey area
- 1.3.2 a search of cartographic sources held in national and county records offices and other repositories for archaeological information
- 1.3.3 a search of primary historic documents held in national and county records offices and other repositories
- 1.3.4 a search of secondary, published sources
- 1.3.5 the examination of relevant aerial photographic coverage
- 1.3.6 a field visit to review the current state of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the searches, to identify archaeological new sites, features and deposits or areas that may contain them, to undertake rapid recording of archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans, and to assess their vulnerability.

#### **1.4 Categorisation of archaeological sites and features**

All sites and features identified within this report have been allocated a category. The allocation of a site to a category defines the archaeological importance of that site. The categories are listed below.

*Category A* - Sites of national importance

*Category B* - Sites of regional or county importance

*Category C* - Sites of district or local importance

*Category D* - Minor or damaged sites

*Category E* - Sites needing further investigation

# Rhoscrowther Wind Cluster

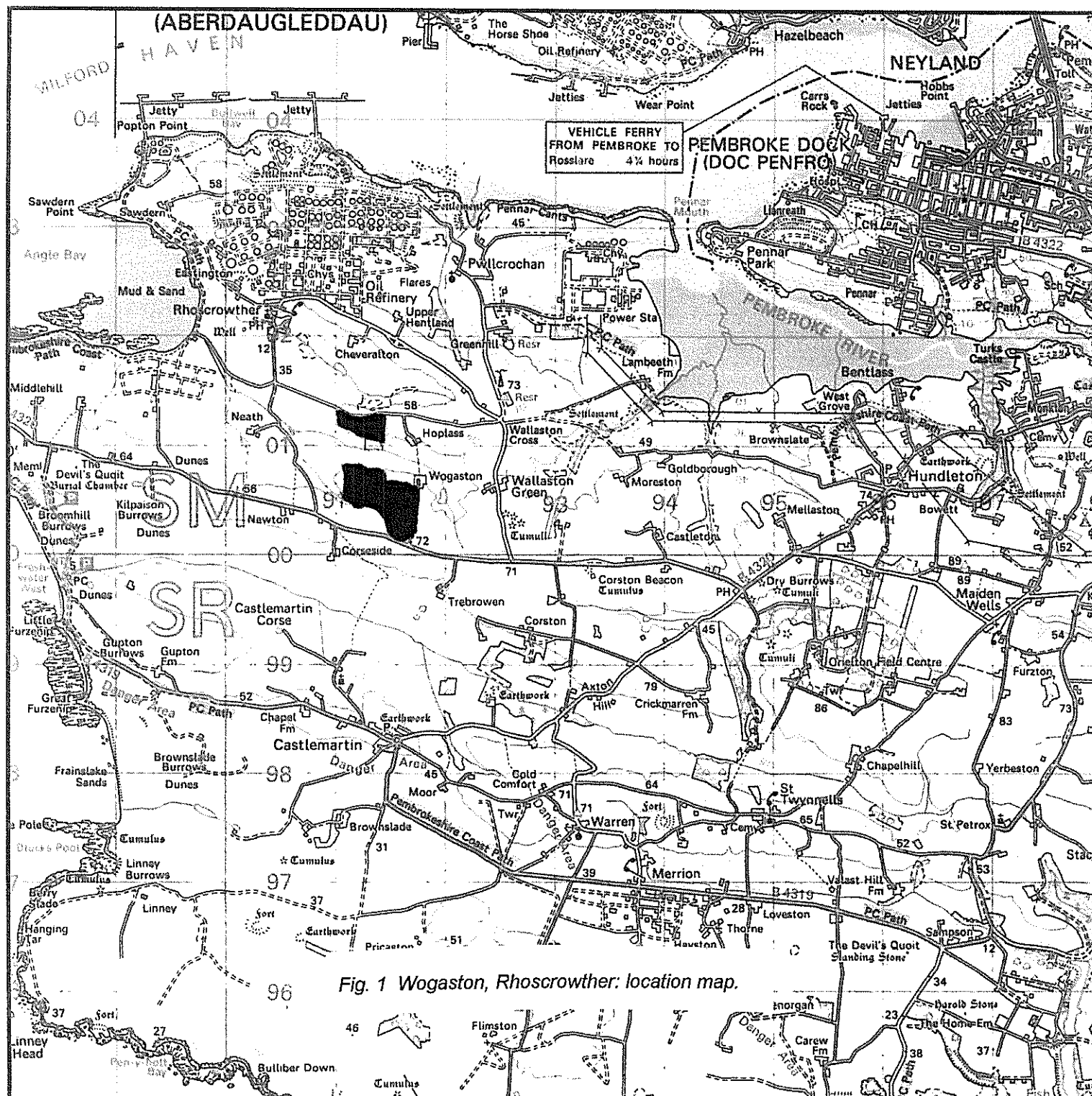
Scale: 1:50 000

Date: 9th March 1999

Prepared by: AR  
Dulas Ltd

Client:  
Eastern Generation Ltd

Wogaston Windfarm Site, Rhoscrowther



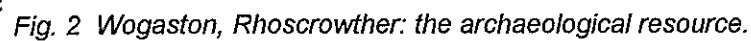
**Turbine Locations:**

- Scale: 1:10 000

Date: 9th March 1999

Prepared by: AR  
Dulas Ltd

Client: Eastern Generation Ltd



PRN 37399

## 2.0 SUMMARY

### 2.1 Summary of the archaeological resource

This section contains brief descriptions of archaeological/historic sites, features, buildings and deposits, within and in the immediate environs of the project area. They are listed by their type and individual Primary Record Number (or PRN) as allocated in the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.

Refer to Fig. 2 for PRNs and field numbers given for the purpose of this project. Categories are as defined in Section 1.4.

See Section 3.3. for a gazetteer and detailed descriptions of sites.

#### 2.1.1 Sites within the project area

PRN 3243 - SM 914 011 - HOPLASS FLINTWORKING FLOOR  
findspot; mesolithic-neolithic?; condition unknown; Category E

PRN 37396 - SM 9171 0041 - WOGASTON QUARRY  
earthwork; post-medieval; condition poor; Category D

PRN 37397 - SM 9112 0077 - WOGASTON CROPMARK  
cropmark; Category E

#### 2.1.2 Sites immediately beyond the project area

PRN 3232 - SM 9190 0152 - HOPLASS HEARTH  
earthwork; prehistoric; condition unknown; Category E

PRN 3233 - SM 9125 0152 - CHEVERALTON HEARTH  
earthwork; prehistoric; condition unknown; Category E

PRN 3234 - SM 9121 0156 - CHEVERALTON HEARTH  
earthwork; prehistoric; condition unknown; Category E

PRN 3237 - SM 917 016 - TILLEY COTTAGE FLINTWORKING FLOOR  
findspot; mesolithic-neolithic?; documentary sources; Category E

PRN 4508 - SM 913 017 - HORSE STONE MOUNT  
place-name; bronze age?; Category E

PRN 7931 - SM 909 005 - CROSS MOUNT  
place-name; medieval?; Category E

PRN 30163 - SM 918 006 - WOGASTON CROPMARK  
cropmark; Category E

PRN 37398 - SM 9178 0060 - WOGASTON FARM  
Structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category C-D

PRN 37399 - SM 917 000 - WINDMILL PARK  
place-name; medieval?; Category E



### 2.1.3 Field boundaries

All field boundaries within the project area are tall, substantial earth banks. They cannot, at this stage, be closely dated but may have origins within the prehistoric period; the present pattern had been established by 1787.

## 2.2 Conclusions and recommendations

### 2.2.1 Conclusions

The project area occupies a region of intense human settlement and historic interest, but contain no major archaeological sites, features, structures or deposits with the exception of the possible flintworking floor (PRN 3243) which, however, requires further investigation. Prehistoric occupation sites such as the flintworking floor and the surrounding burnt mounds are at a premium in region characterised mainly by prehistoric sites of a monumental nature.

A similar situation prevails in the immediate environs of the project area.

The archaeological resource within the area and its immediate environs is mainly represented by the agricultural landscape - its fields, hedges and boundaries.

The project area does, however, lie just beyond the eastern and northern edges of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, the boundary of which follows the B4320 to the south and the secondary road between the B4320 and Rhoscrowther village to the west.

### 2.2.2 Recommendations

Sites within the project area fall within two categories:-

- those sites that will be physically affected, ie. damaged by the proposed development.

*Table 1: Sites that will be physically affected by the proposed development*

site	nature of threat	archaeological response
cropmark (PRN 37397)	groundworks	watching brief
hedgebank - Fields E & F	turbine site	record cut sections
hedgebank - Fields H & I	turbine site	record cut sections
other hedgebanks	groundworks	record cut sections

It does not appear from the plan submitted by Dulas Limited that Fields A and B in the northern parcel are affected by the immediate scheme. However, Field B contains the flintworking floor (PRN 3243) and any development within this area should be preceded by a full fieldwalking survey and accompanied by an archaeological watching brief.

- those sites upon which the proposed development will have a visual impact

The proposed windfarm will have a visual impact on *above-ground* sites. However, there is only one such site, immediately beyond the project area -

Wogaston Farm (PRN 37398); a 19th century farmhouse building with 19th-20th century outbuildings, but at the centre of a 16th century landholding.

The proposed windfarm will have a visual impact on the man-made landscape as a whole, with its pattern of low-relief field boundaries and farmsteads.

This visual impact is however mitigated by the fact that the windfarm may represent a degree of historic continuity, represented by the 'windmill' field names recorded immediately to the south of the project area (PRN 37399).

## 2.3 Acknowledgements

This report was written by Neil Ludlow of *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*. Acknowledgements to: Richard Ramsey, *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*, for undertaking the fieldwork and much of the documentary research; to Howell Woods, Wogaston farm, for permitting access to the project area; staff of the National Library of Wales, the National Monuments Record, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and Pembrokeshire Record Office for their assistance.

## 2.4 Archive deposition

The archive, indexed according to the National Monuments Record (NMR) material categories, will be deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. It contains the following:-

A.1. Copy of the final report

A.4. Disk copy of report

B.4. Field notebooks

D.1. Catalogue of site photographs

D.2. Colour slides

D.3. Mono prints and negs

G.1. Source documentation

I.4. Final report - manuscript

I.4. Final report - typescript

I.4. Final report - disk

I.4. Proofs

I.4. Paste-ups

L.1. Project research design/specification

L.4. General admin.

M.1. Non-archaeological correspondence

There is no material for classes C, E, F, H, J, K and N.

## **2.5 List of sources consulted**

### **Databases**

National Monuments Record, curated by The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales), Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion.

Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

### **Manuscript maps**

National Library of Wales, Campbell Estate Map Book, Vol. 87, 1782.

National Library of Wales, Map of Pembrokeshire by John Speed, c.1610.

National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 81, 1809-10 (revised 1840).

National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839.

National Monuments Record, Cawdor Map Book, 1787.

### **Published maps**

Ordnance Survey, 1" to the mile Old Series, Sheet 38, 1830, revised c.1860 (and as Index to the tithe).

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1864.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1908.

Ordnance Survey, 1:10000, Sheet SM 80 SE, 1964.

Ordnance Survey, 1:10000, Sheet SR 89 NE, 1964.

### **Aerial photographs**

Meridian photographs Nos. 22509-22510 and 15964, 1955 (Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire)

Vertical photographs, 1:10,000, Line 32, 5683/024 and 5683/025, August 1983 (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park)

Vertical photographs, 1:10,000, Line 116, 5892/129 and 5892/130, May 1992 (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park)

Vertical photographs, Run 15, Film 88/22, frames 28 and 29, 1988 (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park)

## Manuscripts

Pembrokeshire Record Office, D/Angle 5 (1824 sale of Wogaston etc.).

Pembrokeshire Record Office, DX/198 (1841 sale of Orielson etc.).

## Unpublished works

Kissock, J., 1993, *Historic Settlements Project - South Pembrokeshire* (unpublished Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology client report; copy held with Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire).

Ludlow, N., 1999, 'St Decumanus, Rhoscrowther', *The Welsh Historic Churches Project, South Pembrokeshire* (unpublished Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology client report; copy held with Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire).

Murphy, K., 1993, *Castlemartin RAC Electrification Scheme, 1993: Report on Archaeological Monitoring* (unpublished Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology client report; copy held with Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire).

## Published works

Cantrill, T. C., 1911, 'Pembrokeshire Hearths', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, Vol. II, Sixth Series.

Charles, B. G., 1992, *The Place-names of Pembrokeshire*, Vol. II.

Fenton, R., 1903 edn., *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*.

Green, F., 1926, 'Pembrokeshire Hearths in 1670', *West Wales Historical Records*, Vol. XI.

Jones, F., 1987, 'Customs of the Manor and Lordship of Castlemartin', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, Vol. XXXIV.

Jones, F., 1996, *The Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families*.

Lewis, S., 1833, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, Vol II.

Ludlow, N. D., 1991, 'Pembroke Castle and Town Walls', *Fortress*, Vol. 8.

Muir, R., and Muir, N., 1987, *Hedgerows: their History and Wildlife*.

Owen, H., 1897 (ed.), *The Description of Pembrokeshire by George Owen of Henllys*, Vol. I

Owen, H., 1914 (ed.), *A Calendar of Pembrokeshire Records*, Vol. III, Cymmrodorion Record Series No 7

Smith, P., 1988, *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*.



### 3.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

#### 3.1 Site location and topography

The proposed development site occupies two discrete parcels of land, 300m apart, lying within National Grid square SM 910 000, either side of an unnamed stream. The northern parcel comprises one field and half of a second, lying between 45 metres and 50 meters OD, while the southern, larger parcel occupies seven fields lying between 50 metres and 70 meters OD.

The underlying solid geology appears to mainly comprise Devonian Old Red Sandstones which have weathered to given rise to most of the soils, which are fine, rich and fertile. Underlying the southern two fields within the project area are Carboniferous Lower Limestone Shales of the *Cleistopora* Zone, which overlie the predominant Devonian Old Red Sandstones and have given rise to a clayey, yellow-brown soil. Both soil types have given rise to Grade 3 land.

Fields are now all arable, mainly deep-ploughed for potatoes.

The project area lies entirely within the parish of Rhoscrowther, the boundary of which had been fixed by the later medieval period.

The project area also lies just beyond the eastern and northern edges of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, the boundary of which follows the B4320 to the south and the secondary road between the B4320 and Rhoscrowther village to the west. It lies just beyond the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Area 5.

#### 3.2 Landscape history and development

The Rhoscrowther area and its locality has been subject of intense human settlement from prehistory onwards, reflected in its archaeology and history which have been studied to an unusually high level. Within the narrower confines of the project area, the archaeological resource is mainly represented by the agricultural landscape - its fields, hedges and boundaries.

For detailed descriptions of sites and field boundaries see Section 3.3 below.

##### 3.2.1 The prehistoric and Roman periods (8500 BC - c.400 AD)

The project area lies within an area featuring a high degree of survival of prehistoric archaeology, a period, towards the end of which at least, the South Pembrokeshire peninsula was intensely settled, with a population perhaps approaching that of the 19th century (Murphy, 1993, 4).

The B4320 is traditionally held to follow the line of a prehistoric trackway, following the main east-west ridge across South Pembrokeshire from West Angle point in the west, to Tenby in the east. The eastern section has long been known as 'The Ridgeway'. Such a trackway may have origins within the Bronze Age (2500 - 700 BC), if not earlier; it is probable that it had, like many of the trackways that traverse South Pembrokeshire from east-west, been established by the Iron Age (700 BC - 1st century AD). However, it is notable that the section from 'The Ridgeway' west to West Angle point does not appear to have formed the basis of any later boundaries; in particular, it is crossed by the boundaries of both Rhoscrowther and Angle parishes.

The amount of prehistoric archaeology surviving within the immediate environs lends credence to the trackway tradition. Lying 2 kilometres to the west of the project area is Kilpaison Burrows, an area of what are now dune slacks but which overlie a well-known complex of bronze age



round barrows, and a neolithic (4000 - 2500 BC) burial chamber, the 'Devil's Quoit'. A further four round barrows (PRNs 3425-3428) lie just south of Wallaston Farm, 1 kilometre east of the project area, while a kilometre further east still is the well-known 'Corston Beacon' round barrow, still a prominent landmark. A field 200 metres north of the project area (PRN 4508) has the name 'Horse Stone Park' which may commemorate the former presence of a bronze age standing stone.

The archaeology is, however, mainly monumental and no accompanying field systems or settlement sites have so far been identified within the immediate environs. The Rhoscrowther area does not exhibit the straight, north-south field boundaries co-axial upon east-west routeways that characterise most of the western half of South Pembrokeshire. Long thought to be medieval in origin, these boundaries have been recently proposed as Iron Age (700 BC - 1st century AD) in origin, and the trackways to be contemporary if not earlier (Murphy, 1993, 4, 13). The absence of such a pattern within the Rhoscrowther area may, however, be topographical in origin; where the relief permits it, co-axial boundaries do occur, for instance the eastern edge of the project area is defined by a linear hedgebank and the trackway to Wogaston Farm. At least the core of the present boundary system may have origins within this period.

Moreover, a flintworking floor (PRN 3243) has been said to have been recorded within the northern parcel of the project area (see Section 3.3 below), ie. an area of flint debris derived from the manufacture of artefacts, normally attributed to the mesolithic period (8500 - 4000 BC) or neolithic period (4000 - 2500 BC). A further floor was apparently noted 400 metres north-west of the project area (PRN 3237).

The northern edges of the fields immediately north of the project area are defined by a small stream, which has exposed two areas of burnt stone (PRNs 3233 and 3234). These may represent 'burnt mounds', assemblages of heat-reddened, burnt and cracked stones that have been deliberately deposited and whose function is still a subject of debate; cooking and bathing are two popular suggestions. A third (PRN 3232) lies 400 metres north-east of the area. Burnt mounds can rarely be closely dated but a prehistoric origin is favoured by most authorities.

A rectilinear cropmark of unknown form or date has been observed on aerial photographs within the south-western part of the project area (PRN 37397); it is possible that it has a prehistoric origin. A second cropmark has been noted immediately north-east of Wogaston Farm buildings (PRN 30163).

### 3.2.2 The medieval period (c.400 - 1500 AD)

The medieval period was characterised by equally intense settlement in South Pembrokeshire.

#### *early medieval (c.400 - 1093 AD)*

The Rhoscrowther area lay within the early medieval administrative 'cantref' of Penfro, one of the seven cantrefs of, and at the heart of, the Welsh Kingdom of Dyfed. Cantref Penfro was further divided into two 'commotes', Manorbier and Coedrath; a third, Penfro, has recently been dismissed as spurious (Charles, 1992, 672). The dividing line between the two commotes may have followed the eastern part of the Ridgeway (see Section 3.2.1 above), terminating to the west at the Pembroke River and placing the project area within Manorbier (Kissock, 1993, 4). A model for the settlement pattern within the Rhoscrowther area has been suggested by Kissock on the understanding that each commote may have comprised 12 linked townships ('multiple estates') which possibly formed the basis of the later parishes, and two extra townships ('*tir bwrdd*') which provided for the king; Kissock has suggested that Castlemartin itself formed one of the *tir bwrdd* (Kissock, 1993, 4-5) - see below.

An ecclesiastical centre lay at Rhoscrowther itself, which was the site of a 'Bishop house', a quasi-collegiate foundation of St Davids which was probably located at or near St Decuman's Church, Rhoscrowther (Ludlow, 1999).

Further ecclesiastical interest may be represented by the field-name 'Cross Park' immediately west of the project area (PRN 7931), although it is not possible on place-name evidence alone to define what form this interest may have taken; the name, moreover, may be later in origin.

In summary, field archaeology that can be attributed to the early medieval period is absent within the project area and its immediate environs.

#### *later medieval (1093 - 1500 AD)*

The project area lay within the later medieval Manor of Castlemartin which had its head (or '*caput*') at Castlemartin, possibly formed from the early medieval *tir bwrdd* (see above).

Castlemartin was one of the chief components of the Lordship of Pembroke which was established out of the old Cantref Penfro soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest of south-west Wales which resulted in the commencement of a castle at Pembroke in 1093 and the annexation of much of the surrounding country by 1100 (Ludlow, 1991, 25-6). The Manor of Castlemartin was the most important member of the Lordship, always under the direct control of the Lords of Pembroke and a major supplier of produce and wealth for the castle. It was also a castle-guard fee, that is that the manor was obliged to provide soldiers (later commuted to cash) for the defence of Pembroke Castle (ibid.).

The precise extent of the Manor of Castlemartin is not known (Jones, 1987, 200) but it included at least the present parishes of Castlemartin, Rhoscrowther, Pwllcrochan and Hundleton. The process of sub-infeudation, by which lesser holdings within the manor were held of its lord, by feudal tenure, appears to have been weak within Castlemartin manor, which always had as its overlord the Lord (or Earl) of Pembroke. Its economics, and settlement, were thus characterised by a strong unity. The Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan areas appear, however, to have been more loosely tied to the manor and by the later medieval period a separate gentry-house had been established in Rhoscrowther parish at Eastington.

Nevertheless a number of townships or 'vills' existed within, but intimately linked to, the Manor of Castlemartin. A number of names are cited in records from the 13th to the 15th centuries (Owen, 1914) are today represented by farmsteads (some abandoned). Within the environs of the project area are Wallaston, mentioned in 1286 (Charles, 1992, 710), Neath, mentioned in 1273 (Charles, 1992, 714) and Newton, mentioned in 1375 (ibid.). The two fields that form the northern parcel of the project area were called 'Fornygenett', a name that first occurs in 1475 (ibid.). However, the first mention of Wogaston (PRN 37398) is not until 1523 (Charles, 1992, 715) and it is conceivably post-medieval in origin (see below).

The classic model of Anglo-Norman agricultural practice is the 'open field' system in which long strips of land, held collectively of the vill or manor, lay within large unenclosed fields. Such a system could readily be imposed upon a landscape already characterised by long, straight co-axial boundaries as seen elsewhere within south-west Pembrokeshire (see above). There is little evidence for open-field farming within or the project area but strips were still being held collectively within the fields of Newton Farm (see above), immediately to the west of Wogaston, in 1824 and are shown in a map of that year (Pemb. R. O., D/Angle 5).

Side-by-side with the manorial administration was that of the church; the boundaries of the parish of Rhoscrowther, whatever their origins (see above), became firmly fixed by the end of the medieval period. An indication of the population of the parish by c.1500 is in the size of St Decuman's, the parish church, which is cruciform with two large transepts and a south chapel;

the church was always in the gift of the Lords of Pembroke and exhibits much good late medieval detail (Ludlow, 1999).

No provable medieval sites occur within or around the project area (but see PRN 7931 above). However, a possible indication of economic activity lies within three field names noted in 1839 immediately south of the project area, on the southern side of the B4320; the fields were all named 'Windmill Park' (PRN 37399)

### 3.2.3 The post-medieval period (1500 - 2000 AD)

The Lordship of Pembroke ceased to be held as a semi-independent 'Marcher' lordship with the Act of Union in 1536, when the modern county of Pembrokeshire was established. The Manor of Castlemartin was however retained as an economic, if not administrative unit, and when William Herbert was created as a purely titular Earl of Pembroke in 1551, he acquired the manor (Jones, 1987, 200).

However, the feudal nature of tenure was changing and the process of breakdown within the manor, as individual holdings were leased from the lord to become farmsteads, which had begun during the later medieval period, accelerated during the 16th - 18th centuries. The rise of private ownership enabled individuals to amass strips of land from what were formerly collectively-held open fields, and eventually a farmhouse or dwelling would be built upon them with the abandonment of the original vill. The process of enclosure of individual fields also accelerated.

This process may have given rise to Wogaston Farm, the earliest documentary reference to which is from 1523 (Charles, 1992, 715). It is named after the family of John Wogan who held land there at that time and may have been established as a private dwelling from the first, but is not mentioned by Jones in his study of historic Pembrokeshire houses (Jones, 1996). The present house (PRN 37398) was entirely rebuilt between 1824 and 1839 and appears to retain no earlier features.

The Manor of Castlemartin remained in Herbert hands until 1598 when it was granted 'with all its rights, privileges, courts leet, wreck of the sea, etc.' To George Lort of Stackpole (Jones, 1987, 200). It continued in undisturbed succession of Lort's male descendants until 1698 when it was acquired through marriage by Alexander Campbell (Jones, 1987, 201). Wogaston Farm itself was in direct Campbell family ownership in 1787 when it was surveyed on behalf of John Campbell Snr. (National Monuments Record, Cawdor Map Book, 1787).

During the 18th century Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan, though part of the Campbell holding, came to represent an estate distinct from Castlemartin estate. The 'Rosecrowther and Pulcrogan Estate' comprised Wogaston and its neighbouring holdings of Henllan, Hoplass, Kitewell, Neath, Newton, Trebowen and Wallaston (Pembs. R. O., D/Angle 5). The estate was sold in 1824, by John Campbell Jnr., who was to be created Earl of Cawdor in 1827 (Pembs. R. O., D/Angle 5). Wogaston was purchased by Sir John Owen of Orielton in whose hands it was in 1839, occupied by tenant farmer Elizabeth Gwyther (National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, 1839). Owen sold Wogaston in 1841 (Pembs. R. O., DX/198) and it was acquired by the Mirehouse family of Angle Hall.

The present system of field boundaries, whilst possibly having earlier origins (see above), may have taken on its present form within this period and a map of 1787 (National Monuments Record, Cawdor Map Book, 1787) shows the pattern as at present. The most common form of hedgebank appears to be the simple unstructured earth bank, but the physical evidence from the hedgebanks is insufficient to provide any firm dating evidence. In 1833 the parish of Rhoscrowther was described as 'enclosed', comprising 'good arable and pasture land... in excellent cultivation; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture' (Lewis, 1833).

Wogaston Farm as a holding had more-or-less assumed its present extent by 1824 (Pembs. R. O., D/Angle 5), three fields in the project area belonged to the neighbouring Neath Farm.

Other economic processes were at work within the project area during this period. At the edge of the south-eastern field is a small quarry cut through limestone shales (PRN 37396) which was operational between the 1820s and the mid 19th century. Its size, and intimacy with Wogaston Farm, suggest that it was a private enterprise of the Cawdors or their tenants, probably used as a source of building material for the farm itself; it commenced operation at the same time as the rebuilding of the farmhouse began (see above).

### 3.3 Gazetteer of sites

This section contains detailed descriptions of archaeological/historic sites, features, buildings and deposits, listed by their individual Primary Record Number (or PRN) as allocated in the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire (SMR).

Refer to Fig. 2 for PRNs and field numbers allocated for the purpose of the project (see Section 3.3.3 below).

Refer to Appendix 2 for copies of selected map sources.

The project area was fieldwalked on 31 March 1999.

#### 3.3.1 Sites within the project area

**PRN 3243 - SM 914 011 - HOPLASS FLINTWORKING FLOOR  
findspot; mesolithic-neolithic?; documentary sources; Category E**

A flintworking floor, of mesolithic-neolithic date?, apparently observed in Field B or its immediate environs in the earlier 20th century (SMR). No visible evidence in 1965 when the field was under pasture (SMR) or in March 1999 when the field had been deep-ploughed for seed-potatoes.

**PRN 37396 - SM 9171 0041 - WOGASTON QUARRY  
earthwork; post-medieval; condition poor; Category D**

A post-medieval quarry at the eastern edge of Field I, in Carboniferous Lower Limestone Shale, probably established between 1824 when the field was named 'West Hill' (Pemb. R. O., D/Angle 5) and 1839 when it was named 'Quarry Hill' (National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, 1839). The quarry was evidently disused by 1864 when it was termed 'Old Quarry' (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Pemb. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1864). Its size, and intimacy with Wogaston Farm, suggest that it was a private enterprise of the landowner or tenant, probably used as a source of building material for the farm itself; it commenced operation at the same time as the rebuilding of the farmhouse began (see below, PRN 37398). Overgrown with trees in 1955 (meridian aerial photographs 22509-22510, 25694). Now backfilled with soil and debris.

**PRN 37397 - SM 9112 0077 - WOGASTON CROPMARK  
cropmark; Category E**

A rectilinear cropmark noted in Field C on aerial photographs (meridian aerial photographs 22509-22510, 25694), of unknown date or purpose. It comprises a short north-south limb with a pronounced right angle into a longer west-east limb. No evidence was visible on the ground in March 1999 when the field was arable.

#### 3.3.2 Sites immediately beyond the project area

**PRN 3232 - SM 9190 0152 - HOPLASS HEARTH  
earthwork; prehistoric; condition unknown; Category E**

A burnt mound or hearth was noted in a hedgebank by Cantrill in the early 20th century (Cantrill, 1911, 286). No evidence was visible during a site visit in 1977 (SMR).

**PRN 3233 - SM 9125 0152 - CHEVERALTON HEARTH  
earthwork; prehistoric; condition unknown; Category E**

A burnt mound or hearth was noted in a stream bank by Cantrill in the early 20th century (Cantrill, 1911, 286).

**PRN 3234 - SM 9121 0156 - CHEVERALTON HEARTH  
earthwork; prehistoric; condition unknown; Category E**

A burnt mound or hearth was noted in a stream bank by Cantrill in the early 20th century (Cantrill, 1911, 286).

**PRN 3237 - SM 917 016 - TILLEY COTTAGE FLINTWORKING FLOOR  
findspot; mesolithic-neolithic?; documentary sources; Category E**

A flintworking floor, of mesolithic-neolithic date?, apparently observed in the earlier 20th century (SMR). No visible evidence in 1977 when the fields were under pasture, but a flint scraper was found in a field to the north which had been ploughed (SMR).

**PRN 4508 - SM 913 017 - HORSE STONE MOUNT  
place-name; bronze age?; Category E**

A field name on the tithe map of 1839 (National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, 1839) which may record the former presence of a bronze age standing stone, for which there is no above ground evidence (SMR).

**PRN 7931 - SM 909 005 - CROSS MOUNT**

**place-name; medieval?; Category E**

A field name on the tithe map of 1839 (National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, 1839) which may record the former presence of a cross or chapel, from the medieval period?, for which there is no above ground evidence (SMR).

**PRN 30163 - SM 918 006 - WOGASTON CROPMARK**

**cropmark; Category E**

A rectilinear cropmark noted in the field immediately north-east of Wogaston Farm on aerial photographs (meridian aerial photographs 22509-22510, 25694), of unknown date or purpose. It comprises an east-west limb curving into a south-north limb.

**PRN 37398 - SM 9178 0060 - WOGASTON FARM**

**Structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category C-D**

The earliest documentary reference to Wogaston Farm is from 1523 (Charles, 1992, 715) and it may not have an earlier origin; however the two fields A and B that form the northern parcel of the project area were called 'Fornygenett', a name that first occurs in 1475 (Charles, 1992, 713) and may record a medieval settlement or dwelling site. Wogaston is named after the family of John Wogan who held land there in 1523 (Charles, 1992, 715) and may have been established as a private dwelling from the first. It is not, however, mentioned by Jones in his study of historic Pembrokeshire houses (Jones, 1996).

It is not a historic building, having been entirely rebuilt in the early 19th century. The 1824 sale catalogue describes the earlier farmhouse thus - 'a farmhouse, with parlour, and kitchen, dairy, cellar, and three rooms over' (Pembs. R. O., D/Angle 5); farm buildings comprised 'Barn, Stables, Granary, Cart and Cow Houses, Cattle Shed, Farm Yard, Stack Yard, Garden and Out-Buildings'. It would appear that the sale plan shows none of the present buildings, but the plan may be a copy of an earlier estate map from 1787. The present farmhouse had been built by 1839 (National Library of Wales, tithe map, Parish of Rhoscrowther, 1839) when some of the buildings shown in the sale plan were still present. The farmhouse is depicted unchanged in 1864 (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1864) but the 1824 buildings had gone; in addition, the east-west range at the north end of the farmyard had been constructed. The layout of the farm remained unchanged until the later 20th century when a large barn was constructed to the north of the house which is not shown in 1964 (Ordnance Survey, 1:10000, Sheet SM 80 SE, 1964).

**PRN 37399 - SM 917 000 - WINDMILL PARK**

**place-name; medieval?; Category E**

Three field names on the tithe map of 1839 (National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, 1839) which may record the former presence of a cross or chapel, from the medieval period?, for which there is no above ground evidence (SMR).

### 3.3.3 Field boundaries and usage

Each field within the project area was allocated a number for the purpose of this project. See Fig. 2 for field numbers.

The nature of the field boundaries is noted, but they were subject only to rapid recording.

The core of the present system of field boundaries may have origins as early as the Iron Age - particularly the linear eastern boundary and trackway to Wogaston Farm - but probably took on its present form within the post-medieval period. The physical evidence from the hedgebanks themselves is insufficient, in the absence of cut sections, to provide any firm dating evidence; the most common form of hedgebank appears to be the simple unstructured earth bank. The technique of hedgerow dating by counting the number of plant species represented has, moreover, recently come under criticism (Muir, 1987, 48-75). The present pattern had been established by 1787 (National Monuments Record, Cawdor Map Book, 1787); the division of Fields C and E, no longer present, was a 20th century creation.

The holding of Wogaston had more-or-less assumed its present extent by 1824 (Pembs. R. O., D/Angle 5), but the two detached fields in the northern parcel of the project area (Fields A and B), and Field E in the southern parcel, belonged to the neighbouring Neath Farm.

The 1824 field names have been taken from Pembs. R. O., D/Angle 5, and the 1839 name and usage have been taken from National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, tithe map and apportionment, 1839. Fields A and B were called 'Fornygenett', a name that first occurs in 1475 (Charles, 1992, 713) and may record a medieval settlement or dwelling site.

**Field A (NGR SM 911 013)**

Name in 1824 - Forniget Hill  
Name in 1839 - Fornygenett Hill  
Usage in 1839 - Pasture  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated.

**Field B (NGR SM 913 013)**

Name in 1824 - Ox Park and North Park  
Name in 1839 - Fornygenett West Park  
Usage in 1839 - Arable  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. Divided into two by an east-west boundary in 1824, but both halves comprised field no. 432.

**Field C (NGR SM 912 008)**

Name in 1824 - Upper Dungeon Hill  
Name in 1839 - North Farm  
Usage in 1839 - Arable  
Current usage - Arable. Field drainage cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of 1955 (meridian aerial photographs 22509-22510, 25694).  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. No boundary existed between Fields C and E in 1787 - 1908; this boundary is first shown in 1964 (Ordnance Survey, 1:10000, Sheet SM 80 SE, 1964) and has now gone.

**Field D (NGR SM 916 008)**

Name in 1824 - Croft (name shared with two fields to the north)  
Name in 1839 - Croft  
Usage in 1839 - Arable  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. Eastern boundary followed by trackway to Wogaston Farm, shown in 1824. Brick and masonry gateway in angle with F and G

**Field E (NGR SM 912 006)**

Name in 1824 - Upper Dungeon Hill  
Name in 1839 - North Farm  
Usage in 1839 - Arable  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. No boundary existed between Fields C and E in 1787 - 1908; this boundary is first shown in 1964 (Ordnance Survey, 1:10000, Sheet SM 80 SE, 1964) and has now gone.

**Field F (NGR SM 914 005)**

Name in 1824 - West Park  
Name in 1839 - West Park  
Usage in 1839 - Pasture  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. Boundary between Fields F and G gone; shown as truncated on aerial photographs of 1955 (meridian aerial photographs 22509-22510, 25694). Brick and masonry gateway in angle with D and G

**Field G (NGR SM 917 005)**

Name in 1824 - Long Park  
Name in 1839 - Long Park  
Usage in 1839 - Pasture  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. Boundary between Fields F and G gone; shown as truncated on aerial photographs of 1955 (meridian aerial photographs 22509-22510, 25694). Eastern boundary followed by trackway to Wogaston Farm, shown in 1824. Brick and masonry gateway in angle with D and F

**Field H (NGR SM 915 003)**

Name in 1824 - West Hill  
Name in 1839 - West Hill  
Usage in 1839 - Arable  
Current usage - Arable  
Boundaries - Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated.

**Field I (NGR SM 916 003)**

Name in 1824 -	West Hill
Name in 1839 -	Quarry Hill
Usage in 1839 -	Pasture
Current usage -	Arable
Boundaries -	Tall, substantial earth bank, vegetated. Eastern boundary followed by trackway to Wogaston Farm, shown in 1824.





## APPENDIX I - Photographs

*Photo 1: View of Fields A and B from the south*



*Photo 2: Gateway at junction of Fields D, F and G*





*Photo 3: Quarry (PRN 37396) from the north-east*



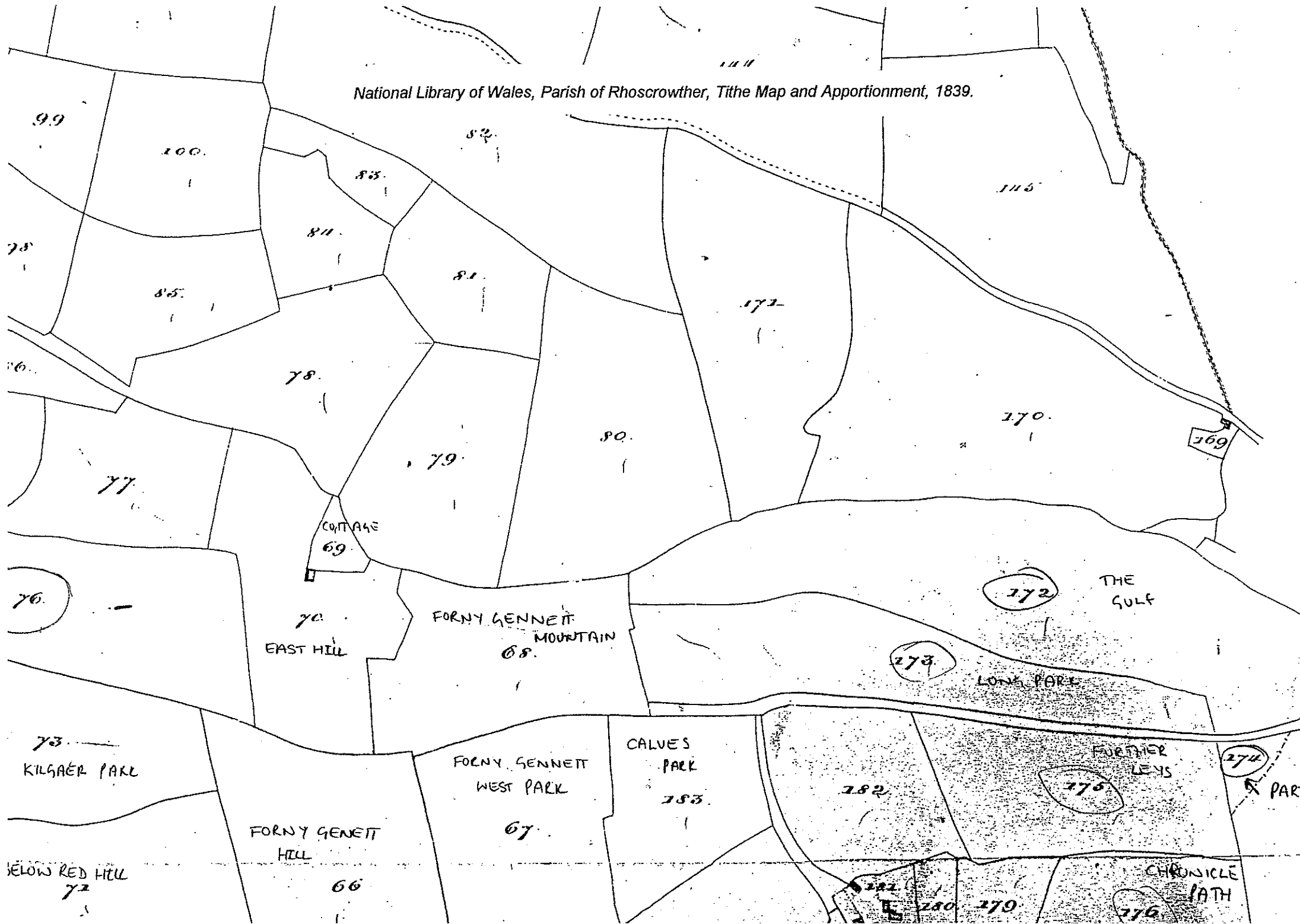
*Photo 4: View of Fields C and D from the north*







National Library of Wales, Parish of Rhoscrowther, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839.



*Wogas*

213

Old Quarry

211

248

Harry Standup

Kennel

201

203

Spring

Gravel P.

*Corseside*

*Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.14, 1864.*

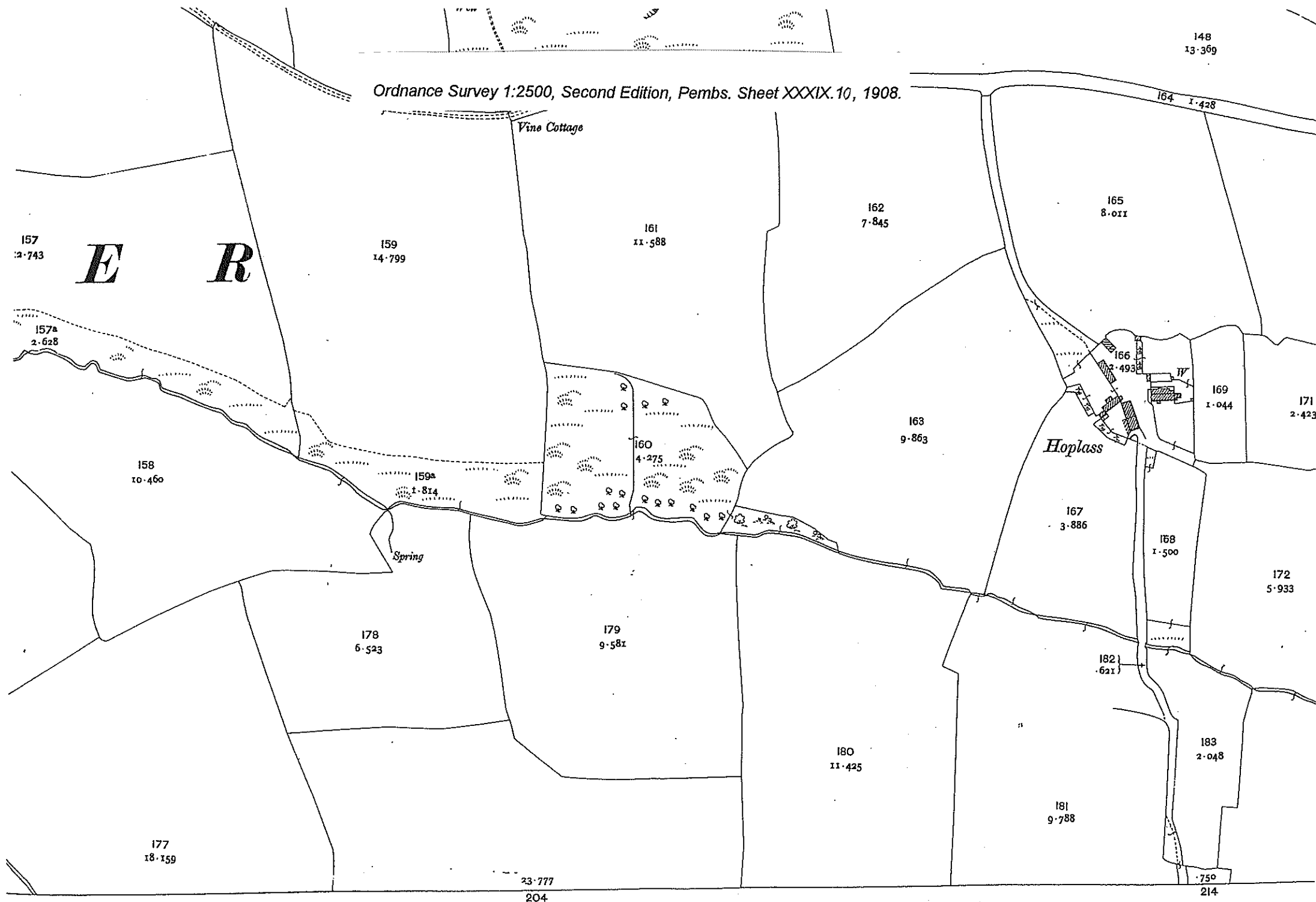
Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.10, 1864.







Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Pembs. Sheet XXXIX.10, 1908.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
SPECIFICATIONS  
RHOSCROWTHER AND AFON BEDW WINDFARMS**

**Introduction**

This project specification has been prepared by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations in response to a request by Dulas Limited. It has been prepared in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994).

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. The conclusions will be based on a considered assessment of the collected data. Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

**1. Project objectives**

- 1.1 The examination of existing written, cartographic, pictorial and technical information to assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the survey area.
- 1.2 To identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits within the survey area, and to assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability.
- 1.3 The identification of sites, features or deposits that require further archaeological investigation to fully assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability.
- 1.4 The preparation of a report fully representative of the information recovered during 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, which places the archaeological resource of the survey area in its local, regional and national contexts.
- 1.5 The preparation of a project archive.

**2. Documentary and cartographic research**

- 2.1 Search of County Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments Record for information on known sites within, and around, the survey area.
- 2.2 Search of cartographic sources held in national and county records offices and other repositories for archaeological information.
- 2.3 Searches of primary historic documents held in national and county records offices and other repositories.

- 2.4 Searches of secondary, published sources.
- 2.5 Searches of available technical data (i.e. borehole logs; geological survey data).
- 2.6 Examination of aerial photographic coverage.

### **3. Field visits**

- 3.1 To review the current state of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the documentary research.
- 3.2 To identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits, or areas that may contain them.
- 3.3 To carry out rapid recording of archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans.
- 3.4 To assess the vulnerability of archaeological sites, features and deposits.

### **4. Assessment and reporting**

- 4.1 Collation of information gathered during the documentary research and fieldwork into a project archive catalogued in accordance with the National Monuments Record's recommended procedures.
- 4.2 Assessment of the information gathered during the documentary research and fieldwork.
- 4.3 Preparation of a report fully representative of the information gathered during the documentary research and the fieldwork which details the potential impacts of the proposed scheme on the archaeological resource. Any legal constraints such as, Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be identified in the report.
- 4.4 Preparation of a summary report of the results of the project, excluding any confidential information, for publication in an appropriate local, national, special interest or period-specific journal.
- 4.5 A copy of the report will be deposited with the County Sites and Monument Record and the National Monuments Record within six months of completion, unless otherwise requested.
- 4.5 The project archive will usually be held by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations and will be available for consultation following prior notification.