

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)



**Prepared for:
Freestone Hall
Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/5423**

**ACA Report No. 2005-68
Project Record No. 52272**

**Prepared by
Helen Milne**

Other documents enclosed:

**Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS, 1998. Register of
Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales. Pembrokeshire Historic
Landscape Characterisation. Historic Landscape Character Area 335: Cresswell
Quay. Milford Haven Waterway.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic landscape character

Freestone Hall farm holding lies to the southwest of Cresselly near the Cresswell river, occupying a ridge-top location. The holding stretches down to a stream called Treen Bridge Lake, which forms the north-eastern boundary.

The western part of the holding lies within Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 335 Cresswell Quay (part of the Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest). These character areas (HLCAs) are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape.

Freestone Hall itself is a mansion, and there are formal grounds to the southwest, but no clear evidence for associated parkland. The present enclosure pattern is one of regular, medium-sized fields. There is a record of open common land in this area, and the regular field pattern suggests later 18th and 19th century enclosure of former open land. The present field pattern was in place by the time of the parish tithe map (1849), and may have been enclosed when Freestone Hall mansion (PRN 16657) was built in the mid 18th century.

The settlement pattern in the area around Freestone Hall holding is one of dispersed farmsteads and small roadside ribbon developments. Some settlement has origins associated with the coal industry - a number of small dwellings within the holding were abandoned between 1839 and 1865, which was probably related to the industry's decline. Coal has been mined in this area since the late medieval period. Between 1768 and 1828 over 50 small pits were operating inland from Cresswell Quay, from where coal was loaded onto barges and shipped down-river to Lawrenny where it was transferred to larger ships. By the 1820s the industry was in decline. Mining remains, some of which fall within the bounds of the holding, form a distinctive component of the landscape in the area. Several former trackways that cross the holding may relate to this period of landscape development.

Archaeological and historical content

Freestone Hall itself (PRN 16,657) is the earliest securely dated feature within the holding. The mansion was first built in the mid 18th century by Roger Allen. The site appears to have been chosen partly due to the impressive views. During the 19th century a farmstead (PRN 52,208) was built at the back (north-east side) of the house, although formal gardens to the front (south-west side), still shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865, suggest that this did not reflect a major decline in status.

Key objective

The management priority for this farm is the appropriate maintenance and upkeep of the traditional buildings, and preservation of garden features associated with the mansion.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:
Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
2	<u>(52209)</u>	Post Med gravel pit	SN0538305629	B	Specific
A gravel pit marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. Visible on the ground as a linear depression with saplings, scrub and some tipped rubbish. <i>Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)</i>					



Gravel pit, looking west

4	<u>(53107)</u>	Post Med trackway	SN0547605708	C	Specific
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What appears to have been a trackway, sunken below surrounding ground, now covered with scrub. Two stone gate pillars mark the north end. This does not appear as a current route on any of the available historic man sources. or on modern mans. suggesting that it pre-dates these. and may be associated with coal mining

at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. *Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)*



Former trackway, looking north

(52210)

Post Med refuse disposal site; coal mine SN0549205813 C

Generic

A refuse heap large enough to be marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. The site visit demonstrated that this was in fact a coal tip, and presumably by the time of the 1865 OS map it was being used to dump rubbish, probably from the house and farmyard. The fact that it is not labelled as 'old coal mine' on the OS map of this date suggests that it had been out of use for some time. Trees and scrub have grown on top of the remains, which consist of a central depression surrounded by raised piles of earth, presumably tips from mining activity. Its labelling as refuse heap during the late nineteenth century also suggests further archaeological potential in terms of dumped remains. *Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)*



Refuse tip; coal mine viewed from northwest

(53101)

Post Med dwelling SN0524905750 U

Generic

A small dwelling marked on the Carew parish tithe map (1849), but not on the first edition of 1865. It seems likely that this cottage was associated with coal mining activity, and was abandoned at the time the industry declined. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

(53102)

Post Med dwelling SN0536406028 U

Generic

A small dwelling marked on the Carew parish tithe map (1849), but not on the first edition of 1865. It seems likely that this cottage was associated with coal mining activity, and was abandoned at the time the industry declined. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

(53104) **Post Med coal** **SN0539605909 B** **Generic**
mine

A circular depression surrounded by spoil heaps, with trees and scrub growing round the edges. *Visited* 16/03/1905 (HGM)

(53105) **Post Med coal** **SN0570205701 U** **Generic**
mine

Coal pit and spoil heap? marked on OS first edition, not seen during farm visit.

(53106) **Post Med?** **SN0553505927 U** **Generic**
unknown

An area of marshy ground close to the stream edge, which has been subject to the creation of areas of banks and drainage channels. It is not clear what these represent, or what activity they are related to. *Visited* 16/03/1905 (HGM)



Marshy area with banks and channels

FREESTONE HALL **Post Med well** **SN0543705553 B** **Generic**
(53109)

Well with cast-iron hand pump set in concrete capping. The capping surmounts a stone structure, and covers a deep stone-lined shaft. *Visited* 16/03/1905 (HGM)



Well with hand-pump.

(53110)

**Post Med coal
mine?**

SN0531605953 U

Generic

An area of depressions and banks, under woodland with some scrub. It is not clear what these earthworks represent, and it was difficult to ascertain their full extent, but their scale and location suggests they may be related to mining activity. *Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)*



Area of banks and depressions.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.

- Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

Site 2 on MAP 1 (52209) **SN0538305629**

This site would benefit from clearance of dumped rubbish and scrub.

Site 4 on MAP 1 (53107) **SN0547605708**

Some scrub clearance would enhance this feature's visibility as part of the historic landscape.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1 FREESTONE HALL <u>(52208)</u>	Post Med farmstead	SN0539805549	B	Specific
<p>A farmstead complex associated with Freestone Hall Mansion (dwelling PRN 16,657), which was built in the mid 18th century. It is not clear what sequence the development of the site took, but it is supposed that the associated farmstead was built during the nineteenth century. 'Freestone Hall' is recorded on the Old Series Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1818, but the scale does not allow identification of individual buildings. The tithe map of 1849 shows fewer buildings than the 1st edition OS map (1865), which shows Freestone Mansion with numerous associated outbuildings, formal gardens and woodland. On both first and</p>				

second edition OS maps, a layout that closely resembles the present layout is marked, showing that the present buildings were extant by the second part of the nineteenth century.

Immediately to the rear of the mansion house are the servants' quarters. The two-storey range, with a chimney stack on the southeast gable end, is joined at right angles to the rear wing of the main house. Both front and rear elevations have a central door and two window openings to the ground floor, and three window openings to the first floor. These are currently unglazed and covered with painted wooden slats. The building is in reasonable condition and is currently used for storage purposes.



Southwest elevation of servants' quarters

To the rear (northeast) of the servants' quarters is a square single-storey Ty Bach, now much dilapidated and covered in scrub.

The remainder of the outbuildings form an H shaped plan, with a central row at right angles to two parallel 'side' rows. This arrangement forms a yard to the northeast, which is enclosed on three sides. All buildings are built of rubble-stone, with most windows and doors having brick dressings. All were probably roofed with slate originally.

The eastern row of outbuildings runs southwest - northeast, in line with the northwest rear wing of the mansion house. Next to the rear wing, is a one and a half storey outbuilding with a slate roof, which appears to be in good condition, with no obvious damage to the exterior (the original function of this building is unclear). Following these buildings in the row is a gap of c.3m, and then a narrower row of two single-storey buildings on the same alignment, which were probably pigsties. The row runs down the contour of the slope, with entranceways accessed from the yard (northwest side), and small pens to the rear (southeast side). These buildings are in a poor state of repair, with collapsed roof, and breezeblock infill on the northeast end. The pens to the rear are becoming over-run with scrub and brambles.



Pens to the rear of the pigsties, showing scrub growth and collapsed roof

At right angles to this range, and separated by a gap of c. 3m is the central row of two single-storey buildings, which were probably stock houses. The slate roofs on these buildings appear to have been replaced quite recently, and are in good condition. However, the northeast elevation is literally 'falling off', and the slab thresholds have been left hanging c. 40cm above the present ground level. due to erosion of the

ground surface in the northeast yard by livestock. The frontage of the western building has been replaced with breezeblocks, presumably due to collapse of the original stone front. Cracks can be seen forming in the gable ends, and further collapse may be imminent if the frontages are not stabilised.



Two single-storey buildings (northeast elevation), showing structural problems caused by poaching.

The parallel range on the opposite side of the farmyard consists of two rubble-stone buildings of one-and-a-half, and two storeys. The southwestern one-and-a-half storey building forms part of the end of the walled garden (PRN 53,103). The only opening in the northwest elevation, is a blocked doorway at ground level to the north. The southeast elevation has paired door and window openings at either end (perhaps stables), with a wider entrance (possibly for a cart) in the middle.



Southeast elevation of possible stables and cartshed

The northeastern two-storey building is roofed with corrugated tin. To the rear (northwest side) of the building, there is a single entrance at ground-level, and a single second-storey window opening covered with wooden slats. To the front (southeast side) are two doors at ground level, and two windows to the second storey covered with slatted wood, which may be the original window fittings. This building retains an original wooden stall internally. On the southeast side of this building, the ground level is now considerably lower, due to poaching of the ground-surface by livestock sheltering and being fed in the former yard. This has exposed un-mortared foundations, which will cause serious structural instability if not remedied.



Original wooden stall



Southeast elevation of two-storey building described above, showing lowered ground surface and exposed foundations

Poaching has significantly lowered the ground level throughout this part of the complex, as livestock are being kept and fed in this area. The structural integrity of all the buildings that surround the yard has suffered for this reason. Those that haven't already collapsed may do so in the near future as they are becoming undermined.

Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)

FREESTONE (16657)

Post Med dwelling SN05440560 B

Generic

Freestone Hall is a mansion house originally built by Roger Allen (1734-1782). The building is described as a three storey block, with a rear wing, and a sale description in 1910 describes it as having 7 bedrooms (Francis Jones 1996). The location commands fine views. It became part of a farmstead by the end of the 19th century, although the 1865 Ordnance Survey map still shows formal gardens to the southwest of the mansion. *Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)*

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the

- traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
 5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
 6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
 7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
 8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

The following individual traditional buildings are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

FREESTONE HALL (52208)

SN0539805549

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The outbuildings associated with Freestone Hall are in a poor state of repair.

Throughout the northern area of the farmstead poaching is causing serious structural problems by lowering the ground level and undermining the traditional outbuildings. Areas where collapse has occurred are evident (some walls have been repaired using breeze-blocks). Buildings that haven't already collapsed are in danger of doing so in the future.

Ideally the original ground level should be reinstated, and consolidated. Stock should be excluded from the area around the buildings until the ground is stabilised.

Professional advice should be sought on the most effective way to stabilise the fundamental structures of the buildings surrounding the northern yard.

The area to the north of the servants' quarters, where the former pig pens and 'ty bach' are located is becoming over-run with scrub and brambles. Clearance of scrub in this area would not only ensure visibility of this part of the farmstead, but would prevent further structural damage to the buildings through excessive scrub growth.

Although the landowner has no use for these outbuildings, the land is leased for agricultural purposes, and the buildings are currently being used to some extent for housing and feeding stock. They also form an integral element of the historic character of Freestone Hall. Therefore, from both a practical, and historic environment perspective, it is preferable that these buildings are maintained for the future in a weatherproof, stable and usable condition.


iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
3	FREESTONE HALL <u>(53103)</u>	Post Med garden	SN0542205536	B	Specific
<p>An area to the front (south side) of Freestone Hall mansion where there is evidence of designed space and formal planting regimes. A summer house/ grotto (PRN 53,108) occupies the northwest side of the garden, close to the wall that defines the driveway. There are depressions and some low stone edging in the vicinity of this building, which appear to represent contemporary garden features.</p> <p>The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows trees planted in a v-shape, widening away from the front (southwest) elevation of the mansion, to encompass a vista to the southwest.</p> <p>Immediately to the southeast, in line with the front of the mansion, is a double row of mature trees leading to a modern gate, flanked by two broad pillars. This may represent the location of a former driveway. However, no further evidence for this was visible on the ground, and none of the available historic map sources show a drive going in this direction.</p>					
					
Double row of mature trees, marking location of probable former driveway.					

The first edition Ordnance Survey map also shows an enclosed area to the west of this main garden, where trees are marked in neat squares. The trees have now gone and there is no surviving above ground evidence of a formal layout as the entire area has been ploughed. However, there is still a well-built stone wall surrounding the area. Unfortunately some stretches of this wall have collapsed or have been removed in order to allow access for ploughing.

It has been suggested that knots of trees marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, to the north-east

of the house and farmstead are parkland features. Clumps of trees are still in situ today, but their location around the tops of old coal mining shafts, make it more likely that they represent grown out vegetation where stock has been prevented from grazing. *Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)*

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 5 | FREESTONE HALL
<u>(53108)</u> | Post Med
summerhouse?;
grotto? | SN0540105544 B | Specific |
|----------|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|

A small, square, roofless stone building with entrance facing southeast, set in slightly sunken ground. This feature is an important, and still visible aspect of the designed garden landscape associated with Freestone Hall. Covered with ivy. *Visited 16/03/1905 (HGM)*



Possible summerhouse/ grotto viewed from the southeast

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:

The following individual features are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 3 on MAP 1

FREESTONE HALL (53103)

SN0542205536

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

Cambria Archaeology should be informed of any excavation or earth-moving in the field immediately adjacent to the southwest (front) elevation of the mansion.

Ploughing depth should not be increased in the walled field to the west of the mansion.

Site 5 on MAP 1

FREESTONE HALL (53108)

SN0540105544

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The visibility and structural integrity of this feature should be maintained by undertaking scrub clearance, and ensuring that the underlying stonework is stable.

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Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.

tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk

This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record

Ordnance Survey 1818 Old Series 1" map, sheet no.XXXVIII

Ordnance Survey 1865 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XXXIV.16

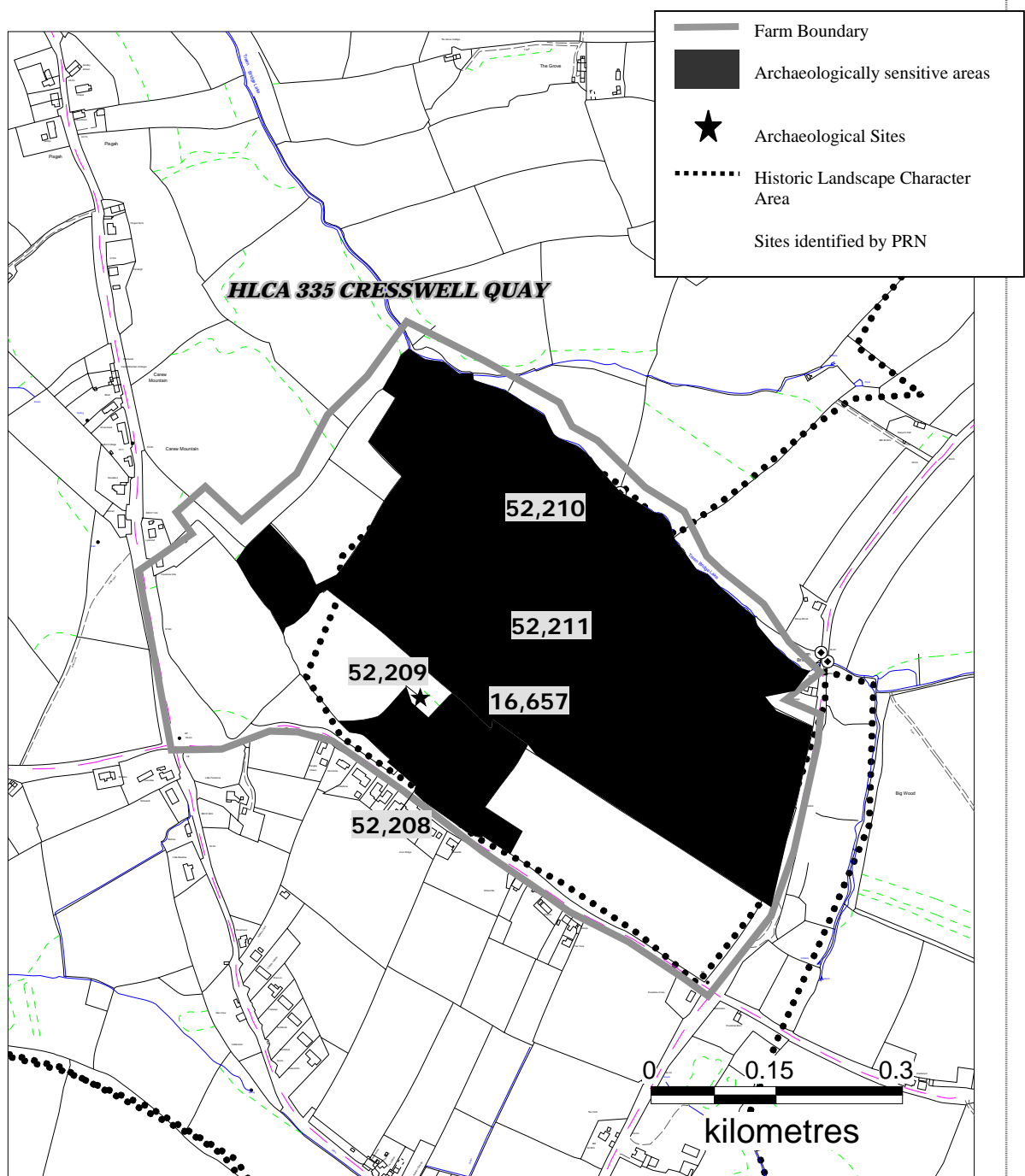
Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XXXIV.16

Carew Parish tithe map 1849(?) and apportionment 1850

Francis Jones. 1996. Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS, 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales. Pembrokeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Historic Landscape Character Area 335: Cresswell Quay. Milford Haven Waterway



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MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 335 CRESSWELL QUAY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 052060

AREA IN HECTARES: 268

Historic Background

A small character area lying at the head of the Cresswell River, an inlet from the middle reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies within the parish of Jeffreyston and extends into Carew and Lawrenny parishes, which occupied the medieval Barony of Carew. However, the only early settlement known in this area, Cresswell Castle, now a mock-fortified residence of the late 16th- or early 17th-century, is not listed among John de Carew's estates in 1367. Neither does it appear among George Owen's list of manors in c.1600 and it has been suggested that the estate was held by the Augustinian priory at Haverfordwest in the medieval period. The Barlows of Slebech purchased it in 1553, and they built the present mansion. A chapel stands detached from the main building. A wood was associated with the mansion and was described by George Owen in c.1600 as 'sufficient to serve (for) fuel and some for buildings'. The estate remained in Barlow hands until the mansion was abandoned in c.1800. Much of the present landscape appears post-medieval in date and probably owes its origins to settlement associated with the coal industry. This was intimately associated with the quay at Cresswell and both have been crucial in defining the present landscape of the area. Coal has been mined in this area since the late medieval period. Between 1768 and 1828 over 50 small pits were operating inland from the quay. Several of these pits are shown on Carew Mountain and Whitehill on a 1777 estate map. Coal was loaded onto barges at Cresswell and shipped down-river to Lawrenny where it was loaded onto larger ships. Coal folds were constructed at the quay to store coal prior to shipping. By the 1820s the industry was in decline, although the last commercial use of the quay was in 1948 when a load of culm was landed from Hook. Houses and cottages built for and by workers in the industry produced a distinctive settlement pattern and vernacular architecture, and a village developed at the quayside. New settlements emerged at Pishah, around a nonconformist chapel, and at Whitehill. A map of 1848 of 'Tenements on Carew Mountain' suggests that at least part of this settlement pattern was the result of miners constructing cottages on common land. This may also account for the field system of small regular plots on the 'mountain' and at Whitehill.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a mixed historic landscape area united by its former coal mining industry and distinctive settlement pattern, that contrasts with the surrounding farmland. It lies at the head of the tidal limit of the Cresswell River, which here is deeply incised. The valley sides rise steeply in a series of rounded hills to over 60m above sea level at Whitehill. Cresswell Quay village is tucked away on the northern bank of the river at the foot of steep and heavily wooded valley sides. Houses are varied and include large, late 18th century or early 19th century Georgian houses, small vernacular houses, terraces of 19th century workers houses and 19th century single storey cottages. All are stone built (some cement rendered some bare stone) with slate roofs. The recently restored Cresswell mill, a Grade II listed hip-roofed building and the Grade II listed miller's house lie on the outskirts of the village on the opposite side of the river from the ruins of Cresswell Castle. Stone-built quays and the ruins of industrial buildings testify to the industrial heritage of Cresswell. The main quay, and the bridge, are Grade II listed. To the south of the village, beyond Pishah chapel, the land rises to a more open landscape. Here there is a linear settlement pattern of 19th century workers' cottages (for workers in the coal mining industry). Cottages are single storey, detached, semi-detached and in terraces, stone built and cement rendered with slate roofs, in the vernacular tradition. Interspersed with the cottages are 19th century two storey houses in the vernacular Georgian tradition, and numerous mid to late 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Farms are generally small, and include farmhouses in the vernacular tradition with a small range of stone-built outbuildings attached to the house, through to houses in the vernacular Georgian tradition with one or two small ranges of detached outbuildings. Small ranges of outbuildings are present on most farms. Fields are small. Those on Carew Mountain and Whitehill have a very regular shape. Boundaries are banks topped with hedges, many of which are overgrown and some are derelict. On the steep valley sides the overgrown hedges and deciduous woodland give a wooded aspect to the landscape. Land-use is improved pasture with a small element of arable. Although the industrial remains at Cresswell Quay itself are an important component of the

historic landscape, other elements of the coal mining industry are not prominent aspects of this area. In addition to the industrial remains, archaeological sites include two iron age forts and the site of a medieval chapel.

Cresswell Quay is a distinctive area, although its boundaries are not easy to define accurately. On all sides a zone of change exists between it and its neighbours, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities

Maintaining the integrity of the existing settlement pattern and preserving the character of the architecture of the buildings and other structures are conservation priorities for this area, although neither of these is currently under severe stress. The condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration occurs. Some consideration may have to be given to the management of industrial and other archaeological sites at Cresswell Quay village.

Sources: Cadw n.d.; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Connop Price 1994-95; Jeffreyston Parish tithe map 1845; Lawrenny Parish tithe map 1843; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/EE/7/338