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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**

**Prepared for:  
Corston Farm**



Tir Gofal Reference No  
**W/13/5472**

Prepared by  
**Will Steele**

ACA Report No. **2005/58**  
Project Record No. **52274**

**Other documents enclosed:  
Historic Landscape Character 341: Rhoscrowther**

# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Corston Farm is centred on NGR SR92759929 in the community of Hundleton, Pembrokeshire.

The surrounding area is designated as the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest HLW D 3 in recognition of its considerable landscape value. It has been further assessed under the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and the farm lies partly within area 341: Rhoscrowther. These are non-statutory designations to raise awareness and understanding of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation.

The surrounding landscape is one of gently undulating hills with fields divided by low earth banks with hedges and occasionally by mortared stone walls. Fields are large often resembling strips reminiscent of medieval open field agriculture. There are few villages in this area and the settlement pattern consists mainly of dispersed farms and other dwellings. Farms are generally large and usually with substantial ranges of outbuildings, often set out in a formal arrangement around a yard with modern steel, concrete and asbestos structures nearby. Farmhouses date mainly to the late eighteenth or nineteenth century but there is considerable variety in the area ranging from those in the polite Georgian tradition (eg. Corston) to regionally distinct vernacular styles, sometimes dating back as far as the sub-medieval period (eg. the farmhouse at Bridge Farm).

## **Archaeological and Historic Content**

Corston Farm borders the modern B4320, traditionally thought to follow the line of a prehistoric trackway known as "The Ridgeway", that runs along the main east-west ridge across south Pembrokeshire. Further prehistoric activity in the vicinity is attested by a neolithic burial chamber and several bronze age round barrows. Corston Beacon Tumulus (PRN541) lies a short distance outside the northern boundary of the farm and is still a prominent local landmark.

In the early medieval period, the ridgeway appears to have formed the boundary between the commotes of Manorbier and Coedrath. The area around Corston later lay within the medieval Manor of Castlemartin which was the demesne manor of the Lordship of Pembroke. Like many other farms in the area, Corston probably began as a ville during this period and there is a rental record of 1324 when a third of it was listed as part of the estate of Aymer de Valence (PRN11663). By 1604 Corston consisted of only a single farm and details such as the extent and location of the earlier settlement are not presently known.

The present residence at Corston (PRN6443) was probably built for an Abraham Leach, who moved there in 1779 (Lloyd, Orbach & Scourifeld 2004, 232) but did not inherit the estate until 1811. It is a Grade II listed small Georgian country house with formal gardens (PRN27963) and extensive outbuildings ranged formally around three yards (PRN53233). High mortared stone walls give an estate landscape quality to the surrounding landscape and there is a lodge (PRN15988) at the end of the main drive.

Sites which fall within the Tir Gofal application area are mentioned in the gazetteer below.

## **Key Objective**

Particular attention should be given to preserving and maintaining features which contribute to the estate character of the farm and the overall appearance of the farmstead.

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## **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:

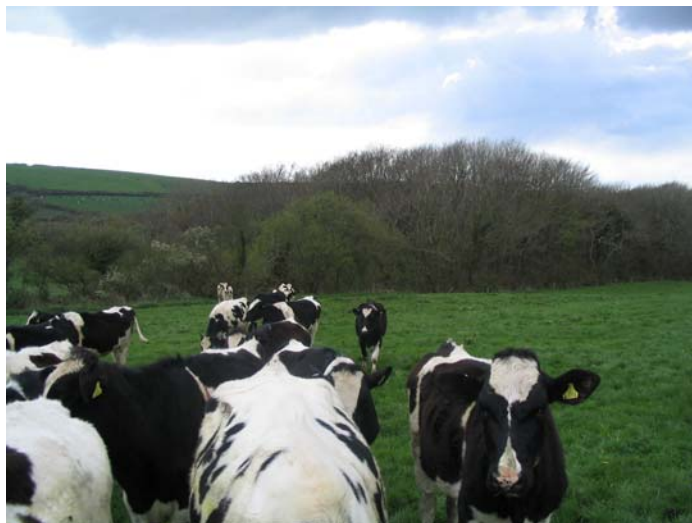
**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**  
**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**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
<b>AXEN HILL</b> ( <a href="#">27962</a> )	<b>Post Medieval; Modern dwelling</b>	<b>SR93009892</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Dwelling not extant at the time of the 1st ed OS map of 1864. It was shown on the 2nd and 1974 editions. The site has been levelled and no obvious trace of any dwelling remains.				



View south towards the site of the cottage.

<b>AXTON HILL</b> ( <a href="#">27964</a> )	<b>Post Medieval quarry</b>	<b>SR93459885</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Small quarry established by 1864 and abandoned by 1908 (Ordnance Survey 2nd ed.). No surface evidence survives.				
<b>BRIDGE FARM</b> ( <a href="#">27965</a> )	<b>Post Medieval quarry</b>	<b>SR92459952</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Shown as Old Quarry on the 1st ed OS map. There is now no trace of it.				

**AXTON HILL** ([27966](#))

**Unknown world  
war II  
feature?;quarry?**

**SR93309892 B**

**Generic**

A line of low earthwork depressions accompanied by three large blocks of coarse conglomerate or concrete. It is uncertain whether the site was a quarry or of military use, possibly a target area. The description of this site is unchanged from previous visits.



The large concrete blocks seen from the east.

**CORSTON** ([30889](#))

**Unknown deserted  
settlement?;garden?**

**SR930992 B**

**Generic**

A series of low rectangular earthworks seen on 1946 AP's which may represent the site of the former village of Corston (PRN 11663). They appear to cut by a driveway created between 1772 and 1864 but may be early garden features rather than building platforms. No obvious earthwork traces were observed although the site was under long grass at the time of the visit.

([53232](#))

**Post Medieval  
pond**

**SR9278399074 C**

**Generic**

A pond marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876, water controlled at the southwest corner by a sluice and with a pump to the northeast. Marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1876. Now overgrown with marshy vegetation.



The now overgrown pond.



**CORSTON** ([53238](#))

**Post  
Medieval;Modern  
reservoir**

**SR9323299161 C**

**Generic**

A covered reservoir is marked on the OS 2nd edition map of 1908. This site was not visited.

**CORSTON** ([54272](#))

**Post Medieval  
pump house**

**SR92799909 B**

**Generic**

A pump house of red brick under a slate roof with concrete holding tank nearby. Early twentieth century date as not shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1908). It replaced an earlier pump at the same location (PRN 54276). The site lies within an area of regenerating woodland.



Looking south towards the pump house and holding tank.

**CORSTON** ([54273](#))

**Post Medieval  
kennels**

**SR92739929 B**

**Generic**

Former dog kennels at Corston. A building with five attached small enclosures is marked at the southern end of a service yard on the OS 1st edition map. The building has been destroyed and the site landscaped but the front wall and kennel openings (1.2m high by 0.5m wide) survive on the down slope side.



The surviving south elevation of the former kennels.



**CORSTON** [\(54276\)](#)      **Post Medieval**      **SR92799909 B**      **Generic**  
**pump**

A pump is marked on the OS 1st edition map (1876). The pump is now gone but a circular rubble stone well head survives.

**GANDERS HALL**      **Post Medieval hall**      **SR92349906 B**      **Generic**  
[\(54277\)](#)      **house?**

A building is identified as Ganders Hall on an estate map of Corston of 1772. The site now lies within woodland. No above ground remains survive. William Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century (1932) identifies a fortified house (PRN 12489) at the same general location.

[\(54278\)](#)      **Post Medieval**      **SR93389935 B**      **Generic**  
**cottage?**

A building is identified at this general location on the Monkton parish tithe map (1841?) but is absent from later sources. Site not visited.

## **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.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	CORSTON ( <a href="#">53233</a> )	Post Medieval farmstead	SR92719934	B		Specific

A model farmstead associated with Corston House (PRN6443). The OS 1st edition map (1876) shows three yards of outbuildings in a layout typical of the nineteenth century. This arrangement now only partially survives with only two of the yards intact and many of the buildings now lost or modified.

A service yard surrounded by stables, kennels and a coach house/ granary is positioned next to the house with a farmyard to the east outlined by a threshing barn, shelter sheds and another building (now lost). A ?fold yard with cow sheds to the north has been replaced by modern agricultural units.



Buildings in the service yard at Corston Farm.

2

**CORSTON** ([54275](#))

**Post Medieval cow shed SR92759935 B**  
**shed**

**Specific**

A roofless cow shed at Corston. It is of stone rubble under slate roof with three doorways in the front wall and nesting holes in the end gable wall. Now adapted with much of the rear wall having been rebuilt and an external render. Breeze block partitions divide the building into three units internally. The building cannot be positively identified on the tithe map (Monkton parish c.1841) but wooden pegged roof trusses suggest an earlier nineteenth century date. The OS 1st edition map (1876) identified the building as part of longer range, the other elements of which have since been replaced by modern sheds. It is now roofless and covered by ivy growth. The north end gable wall is cracked and leaning inwards slightly.



The ruinous cow shed seen from the east.

**BRIDGE** [\(8749\)](#)

**Post Medieval  
farmhouse**

**SR92349930 B**

**Generic**

A multi-period farmhouse with sub-medieval elements. The earliest element is a three bay house with a massive masonry end chimney and stone chimney stair. A new house was constructed alongside in the 19th century and the windows and façade wall also date from this period. A later shed/ byre was added at either end of the building complex. The house is derelict, partially roofless and engulfed by ivy and other climbing vegetation. Part of Bridge farmstead (PRN 54274).



The earlier three bay house at Bridge Farm is now derelict and engulfed by vegetation.

**BRIDGE** ([54274](#))

**Post Medieval  
farmstead**

**SR92339929 B**

**Specific**

A derelict farmstead complex with adapted and enlarged sub medieval three bay chimney stair house (PRN 8749). Associated farm buildings (stable/ granary, cow shed and cart shed) date to the late nineteenth and twentieth century. The farmstead has been redundant for some years but a quarry has been recently opened in the slope at the top end of the yard.

Spoil is dumped behind and graded to raise the yard profile by upto 1.5 metres against the stable and cowshed wall. Excavation is to within three metres of the cart shed at the northwest end.



Spoil tipping has raised the level of the yard by up to 1.5metres



## **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**

**CORSTON ([53233](#))**

**SR92719934**

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

Quarrying activity is changing the profile of the farmyard and potentially damaging to below ground archaeological remains and standing buildings.

The following is recommended:

- No further quarrying to be undertaken within 6 metres of standing buildings or elsewhere within the farmstead. No further spoil or other material to be dumped within the area of the farmyard or elsewhere within the farmstead.

If the buildings are not restored (Capital Works Option) the management aim should be to slow down their deterioration.

The following should be considered:

- Cut back and vegetation or young trees growing on or near the walls leaving the roots in situ. This will prevent the displacement of masonry by uprooting or collapse. Work should only proceed provided it is safe to do so.
- Monitor mature trees near to the buildings. Consider felling if at risk of windthrow.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**CORSTON ([54275](#))**

**SR92759935**

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

The owner hopes to demolish the cow shed in order to make way for a modern agricultural building.

The cow shed is part of the historic farmstead plan, intact in 1876 (OS 1st edition) but now only partially surviving. It originally defined part of a rectangular yard in the north of the complex. The yard is now gone having been replaced by modern agricultural buildings. Further to this the historic character of the building is lessened by later alterations with little of the historic fabric still visible.

It is a stated Tir Gofal objective to promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm. However, the group value contribution and historic character of the building are lessened and there are safety concerns with the north gable wall.

Given these circumstances it is considered acceptable to remove the cowshed on the condition that an appropriate record is made. The photographs and field notes taken during the Tir Gofal visit are considered adequate for this purpose.

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area**

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*- 12/05/2005 ( 11:34:09 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 52274.  
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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.*

*Sources consulted:*

Cadw/ ICOMOS 1998 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments  
Estate map of Corston in the parish of Monkton, Pembrokeshire 1774  
Ordnance Survey 1818 Old Series Map Sheet 38, 1"  
Tithe Map & Apportionment 1841? Monkton Ph.  
Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire Sheet 39.14, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 39.14, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1876 Pembrokeshire Sheet 39.15, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 39.15, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1865 Pembrokeshire Sheet 42.03, 25"  
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Jones, F. 1996. Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families  
Lloyd T, Orbach J. and Scourfield R. 2004 The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire. Yale University Press, London  
Murphy, K, Ludlow, N & Ramsey, R 1994 Report on the Archaeological Implications of the Proposed Wind-Farm Development at Corston. Dyfed Archaeological Trust PRN 27992  
Murphy & Ludlow 2002 Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology.

## MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 341 RHOSCROWTHER

**GRID REFERENCE: SM 901014**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 2017**

#### **Historic Background**

This large character area lies on the south side of the Milford Haven waterway. It lies within the parishes of Angle, Hundleton, Pwllcrochan and Rhoscrowther. The landscape features a large number of prehistoric elements. The present B4320 is traditionally thought to follow the line of a prehistoric trackway, known as 'The Ridgeway', that runs along the main east-west ridge across south Pembrokeshire. The amount of prehistoric archaeology surviving within the immediate environs lends credence to the tradition of this being an ancient trackway. Neighbouring this area Kilpaison Burrows dune slacks overlie a well-known complex of bronze age round barrows, and a neolithic burial chamber, the 'Devil's Quoit'. Further groups of prominent barrows lie just south of Wallaston Farm, and at the Dry Burrows near Hundleton, while Corston Beacon round barrow is still a prominent landmark. Straight, north-south field boundaries that characterise much of south Pembrokeshire are co-axial upon the east-west Ridgeway and are possibly prehistoric in origin. The Ridgeway remains a prominent landscape feature and appears to have formed the boundary between the early medieval commotes, of Manorbier – within which this area lay - and Coedwrth, both in *Cantref Penfro*. An ecclesiastical centre lay at Rhoscrowther itself, which was the site of a 'Bishop house', a quasi-collegiate foundation of St Davids. Much of the area lay within the later medieval Manor of Castlemartin which was the *demesne* manor of the Lordship of Pembroke, and a castle-guard fee. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan appear 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. Hundleton parish was created out of part of Monkton parish in the 1840s and lay within the borough liberty of Pembroke. Angle, comprising 2 knight's fees, was held as a *mesne* lordship of Pembroke. Many of the farms in the area began as villas mentioned in accounts of the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Orielson and Kilpaison represented one knight's fee held of Pembroke by Richard Wryot in 1353, Moreston represented ½ knight's fee held of Pembroke, Rhoscrowther, with the parish church and glebe were also held of Pembroke, and Corston, Neath and Wallaston, were members of the Manor of Castlemartin from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Pwllcrochan parish church was a possession of the Benedictines of Monkton Priory, Pembroke. However, there is little evidence for open-field farming within the area, but strips were still held collectively within the fields of Newton Farm in 1824, and are shown on a map of that year. Windmills appear to have formed a prominent feature of the landscape and at least three appear to have occupied the area during the medieval or early post-medieval period. The Herbert Earls of Pembroke held Castlemartin manor from 1551 until 1598 when it was sold to the Lords of Stackpole. In 1698, Alexander Campbell acquired it through marriage. Many of the farms, and major houses such as Bangeston – possibly the site of a moated medieval manor - were in direct Campbell ownership. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan had become a holding distinct from the Castlemartin estate, the 'Rosecrowther and Pulcrogan Estate' which comprises most of the central part of this area. In 1824 the estate was sold to Sir John Owen of Orielson, an estate that included the easternmost part of this area, and the Mirehouses of Angle eventually acquired much of it. The present system of large, irregular fields and dispersed settlement, is apparent by 1787, when it is shown on an estate map of that year, as are the villages of Rhoscrowther and the hamlet of Pwllcrochan. Both these settlements were abandoned as a result of the construction of an oil refinery and power station in neighbouring areas in the 1960s. There are also limestone quarries in this area.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Rhoscrowther is a large historic landscape area that stretches along the southern banks of the Milford Haven waterway from Hundleton in the east to the far west of the Castlemartin Peninsula. Although it includes the mud, marsh and rocks along the foreshore of the waterway, the main bulk of this area comprises an agricultural landscape lying across gently undulating hills that rise to 60m to 70m above sea level. Apart from the loosely clustered and now abandoned hamlet of Rhoscrowther and the former cluster of dwellings at Pwllcrochan there are no villages, and the settlement pattern comprises dispersed farms and other dwellings. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan were abandoned during or after the construction of the Texaco oil refinery and Pembroke Power Station. There are a large number of

listed buildings most of them farm buildings. Farms tend towards the large size. Stone is the main building material, with houses usually cement rendered and outbuildings left bare, and slate the roofing material. Farmhouses date in the main to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but there is great variety in this area, with more examples in the polite Georgian style than in the vernacular tradition. Although the latter tradition is apparent in some of the smaller examples, such as the 17<sup>th</sup> century or 18<sup>th</sup> century house at Hilton with its massive chimney, and the remains of 18<sup>th</sup> century Bangeston House. Other older examples include the late medieval tower house at Eastington with its neighbouring 18<sup>th</sup> century house, and an old 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion at Henllan now used as a barn. Modern housing is not a strong component of the landscape, but new single dwellings constructed close to farms are present. Most farms have substantial ranges of 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings, often set in a formal arrangement around a yard, and large collections of modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural structures. Included in this area are two medieval churches, each with a substantial tower, St Decumanus at Rhoscrowther and St Mary's at Pwllcrochan. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. There is very little rough pasture or under-used farmland apart from pockets of marsh close to the coast. Deciduous woodland is common on the steeper valley sides and on the coastal slopes – indeed in the latter location it is very prominent – but across the more gently sloping farmland it does not constitute a major landscape component. Fields are large. Hedges on banks are by far the most common type of boundary, but towards the western part of the area mortared walls form a small but significant element. Hedges are generally well maintained. Mortared stone cylindrical gateposts are a feature of the landscape, particularly towards the area's western end. Non-agricultural landscape components are not numerous, but included small reservoirs, sites of dismantled oil storage tanks and telecommunication masts. There are numerous archaeological sites within this area, but they are not prominent landscape features and therefore do not form major components of the historic landscape. Nevertheless they include: several bronze age burial mounds, bronze age standing stones, bronze age burnt mounds, many prehistoric flintworking sites, sites of medieval settlements, old cottages and sites of houses at Pwllcrochan, limekilns and quarries, and 20<sup>th</sup> century defensive structures.

Definition of this area to the north where it borders the waterway or an oil refinery and power station is very good. To the east and west definition is less clear, and to the south where the character area has yet to be delineated boundary definition is poor, with no hard-edged border but rather a wide zone of change.

### **Conservation priorities**

Most of the landscape components in this area are in a good condition. However, the large industrial complexes located to the north have an enormous visual effect on this area as well as a physical effect – new roads, demolition of houses etc. Careful consideration will have to be given to the management of these industrial complexes to minimise their future impact on the Rhoscrowther historic landscape character area. It may also be appropriate to record houses and other landscape elements close to industrial complexes if they are to be removed.

**Sources:** Angle parish tithe map 1842; Hundleton Parish tithe map 1841; Jones 1987; Kissock 1993; Lockley 1977; Ludlow 1993; Ludlow 1998; Nash 1986; NLW VOL. 1; NMR Cawdor Map Book, 1787; Owen 1918; PRO D/EE/7/338; PRO D/LLC/674; PRO D/ANGLE/5; PRO D/ANGLE/92; PRO HDX/198/2; PRO D/BUSH/6142 & 144; Pwllcrochan Parish tithe map 1840; Ramsey 1999; Rhoscrowther Parish tithe map; Walker 1950