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

Prepared for:  
**Middle Hill Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/5652**

**ACA Report No. 2005/131  
Project Record No. 53722**

**Prepared by  
Will Steele**

**Other documents enclosed:  
Historic Landscape Character Area 341: Rhoscrowther. Milford Haven  
Waterway**

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# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Middle Hill Farm is centred on NGR SM88270143 in the community of Angle on the Castlemartin Peninsula and lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The farm comprises land on either side of the B4320, a ridge top route between Angle Bay and Freshwater West. The route is believed to follow the line of a prehistoric trackway that continues along the main east-west ridge across south Pembrokeshire.

The surrounding landscape is recognised as being of considerable landscape value and lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3. This is a non-statutory, advisory designation which aims to provide information and raise awareness of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation. This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, which further characterises areas on the basis of their significant landscape components. It falls within area 341: Rhoscrowther.

The area is mainly agricultural in character, lying across gently undulating hills that rise to 60 or 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 is composed of dispersed farms and other dwellings. The field pattern of large irregular fields was apparent by 1787 when it is shown on an estate map of that year. Broomhill and Kilpaison Burrows were enclosed much later on when in the 1960s they were divided into the system of straight sided regular sided enclosures recognisable today.

The Texaco Oil Refinery to the northeast is a prominent feature in this otherwise agricultural landscape.

## Archaeological and Historic Content

The numerous archaeological sites in the vicinity of Middle Hill Farm from all periods indicate a landscape which has been settled for over 5000 years. The B4320, is traditionally thought to follow the line of a prehistoric trackway known as "The Ridgeway" and bisects the farm on an east-west orientation.

Lying to the south are the Broomhill and Kilpaison Burrows, an area of fixed sand dunes and one of considerable archaeological potential. Sites recorded at the start of the 20th century include flint working floors (PRNs 3077 SM893004, 3103 SM88360057 and 3229 SM90200), an occupation site (PRN 7594 SM893004) as well as a number of isolated finds ranging from Mesolithic microliths through a variety of Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts (PRN3073 SN88350060; PRN3075 SM88630036; PRN7592 SM88680031; PRN 11383 SM888007 ), up to Roman glass, coins and pottery (PRN 3086 SM8900) and Medieval pottery (PRN 3228 SM902000).

A very fine chambered tomb (PRN 3071), known as "The Devils Quoit" is situated close to the ridge summit and now scheduled as a site of national importance (SAM Pe 20). Continuing funerary activity into the Bronze Age is represented by several round barrows. A group of three (PRNs 11640, 11641, 11642), revealed as recently as 1984 through erosion of the dunes, form what would appear to be a cemetery (PRN 47441). There is an indication that at least one round barrow (PRN 3079) was re-used in the early-Medieval period when an extended inhumation of that date was recovered during excavation in 1925.

The farmstead (PRN 54714) would seem to be on an ancient site and there is a record of *Middilhille* in the same parish in 1272 (Charles 1992). It is recorded in Cawdor Estate records of 1466 and the house itself could well have early origins. It has a lateral chimney and the remains of a spacious fireplace reminiscent of a regional Pembrokeshire farmhouse type. Grouted slates on one of the outbuildings are another local feature when the slate was cemented over and sometimes limewashed for protection against the strong westerly winds.

The farm also contains historic features relating to the world wars of the 20th century. A war memorial (PRN 54715) lies adjacent to the B4319 and situated nearby are the remains of an Anti Aircraft Battery (PRN 14355), recently scheduled as a site of national importance (SAM Pe 494).

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

## Key Objective

The Broomhill and Kilpaison Burrows preserve a rich variety of archaeological remains and recent finds (eg round barrow cemetery PRN 47441) give an indication of the potential for the existence of hitherto unidentified features. The management priority for this farm is the sensitive management of the archaeology on the burrows. Detailed management advice is provided below.

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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
1	<b>DEVILS QUOIT;NEWTON CROMLECH</b> ( <a href="#">3071</a> )	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM88650084	A	SAM	Specific

A fine burial chamber in the centre of a field of wind blown burrows, now scheduled as a site of national importance. A large wedge shaped cap stone is supported on the east by two large side stones which form the side of the chamber. On the west, a third sidestone has fallen so that the capstone rests slumped on the prostrate stone (Rees 1992, 29). Fenton (1811) recorded a "low circular agger of earth raised around it (the burial chamber) of no inconsiderable area" but no trace of this remains today.

The field in which the chambered tomb lies is within a ley arable rotation. At the time of the archaeological farm visit the site was under pasture with no active erosion of the ground surface. In previous years cattle trampling causing erosion to the ground surface has been highlighted as a seasonal occurrence.



View of the chambered tomb from the southeast.

2	<b>KILPAISON BURROWS</b> ( <a href="#">3079</a> )	Bronze Age round barrow	SM8899900643	B		Specific
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A hollowed out round barrow, 13m in diameter, with a standing stone 0.6m high near its centre.

The barrow was excavated by Mathias and Bedoe in 1925 after it was exposed by a storm. A primary cremation and five secondary cremations of Bronze Age date were reported as being found and an extended inhumation of the early-Medieval period was recovered close to the surface (WWS 2005 after Cook 2003).

Today the barrow survives in a much degraded condition, its centre having been excavated out, leaving an earthfast stone in the centre. It lies within a bowl shaped depression in the dunes where cattle are fed and consequently there is much trampling and continuing erosion to the site and surrounding area.



The round barrow has experienced erosion due to cattle trampling.

**3 KILPAISON BURROWS** [\(11640\)](#) **Bronze Age round barrow** **SM8951200611 B** **Generic**

A round barrow, 15m in diameter and 1.3m high. Part of a group of three (PRN 47441) on low lying Kilpaison Burrows. In previous years cattle trampling causing erosion to the ground surface has exposed Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Limestone boulders which make up the mound. At the time of the archaeological farm visit the site was under pasture with no active erosion present.

On excavation, round barrows are often found to be associated with burials, normally cremations, and are thought to combine a funerary and ritual function.





View of the round barrow from the southeast.

- 3 **KILPAISON BURROWS** [\(11641\)](#) **Bronze Age round barrow?** **SM8951500594 B** **Generic**

A possible round barrow, represented by a semi-oval circular mound 12m by 7m, manifesting as a stonier area within a spread of small Old Red Sandstone chips. Part of a group of three (PRN 47441) on low lying Kilpaison Burrows. The round barrow is located in sand dunes and now difficult to make out due to the encroachment of the sand. When visited the area was grassed over with little active erosion present.



The round barrow, situated behind the feeder, is now difficult to make out due to the encroachment of the sand.

- 3 **KILPAISON BURROWS** [\(11642\)](#) **Bronze Age round barrow?** **SM89500059 B** **Generic**

A possible round barrow located in sand dunes and described as a slight swell in the ground surface with a corresponding concentration of stone. The mound is now hidden due to the encroachment of the sand. When visited the area was grassed over with little active erosion present (WWS October 2005).

- 3 **KILPAISON BURROWS** [\(47441\)](#) **Bronze Age round barrow cemetery?** **SM8951300605 B** **Specific**

A group of three possible round barrows on Kilpaison Burrows. The group is listed as a possible round barrow cemetery rather than a definite site on the basis that two of the barrows of the group are probable



rather than definite mounds, although their location, strongly suggests that they are prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments. A circular feeder is positioned in a hollow between the three barrows and there is now a hollow around the area caused by cattle trampling.

- 4      **BROOMHILL**      **Modern heavy anti**      **SM88260077**      **A**      **SAM**      **Specific**  
**BURROWS;**      **aircraft battery**  
**WHETSTONE HILL**  
[\(14355\)](#)

Complex consisting of one command post, four gun pits, two holdfasts, and thirty five hut bases. c1941 - 44 (Thomas 1993). It was re-used as a hydrophone station c1950- 1967.

The field in which the site lies is in a ley arable rotation. Current practice is to place stock feeders within the gun pits over winter and to regularly plough between the core of the site and the outlying gun holdfasts. At the time of visiting the site was under pasture with some intermittent bramble and nettle patches. These do not impact significantly on the visibility of the monument at present.



General view of the anti-aircraft battery overlooking the sea

- 5      [\(15915\)](#)      **Post Med limekiln**      **SM8822001997**      **B**      **Specific**

A disused limekiln marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 as “old limekiln.” It is situated on a slight rise above the shoreline of Angle Bay. The kiln is D-shaped c8m diam. of mortared rubble construction and has two opposing draw holes, c0.6m diam and 4m high. The whole front of the kiln has collapsed *en masse* and the draw hole to the coast side has partly collapsed. The pot is open.

The site is fenced out and very overgrown with bushes some of which have rooted in the structure.



The outer kiln wall has partly collapsed.

The kilns along the Milford Haven foreshore give an indication of the enormous historical demand for agricultural lime. The alkali properties of lime were used to neutralise naturally acidic soils, thereby improving condition for growing most cereal and root crops. This became the dominant means of improving soil fertility from the eighteenth century onwards. Further uses include as fuel (when mixed with culm and clay), lime plaster, mortar and whitewash, as a seed dressing and as a snail repellent (Moore-Colyer 1988, 66).

**MIDDLEHILL** ([3074](#))      **Prehistoric burnt mound?**      **SM88230156**    **B**      **Generic**

A burnt mound at a spring beside a stream. First recognised by Cantrill in 1911. A spring has been dammed to form a pond at the given location. The site could not be located during the archaeological farm visit.

**GUPTON BURROWS BRIDGE** ([4675](#))      **Post Med bridge**      **SR88559974**    **B**    **LB2**      **Generic**

A single arched stone bridge built in the years after 1788 by John Campbell, later created Lord Cawdor and his tenant John Mirehouse of Brownslade, during the agricultural improvement of Castlemartin Corse.

**BROOMHILL COTTAGES** ([7591](#))      **Bronze Age standing stone?**      **SM88610084**    **U**      **Generic**

In 1925, the Royal Commission recorded a 'prostrate' monolith about 40 paces to the west of chambered tomb PRN 3071, which they suggested may have been connected to the burial chamber. At the time of a visit made by Cambria in 2003 there was no trace of this stone, which the Ordnance Survey had also failed to find during fieldwork in 1965.

([54713](#))      **Post Med quarry**      **SM8822801905**    **C**      **Generic**

A small linear quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1875. The site is in an improved field and has been infilled. No visible traces remain.

**MIDDLEHILL** ([54714](#))      **Post Med farmstead**      **SM8827801439**    **B**      **Generic**

A working farmstead complex with a lateral chimney type farmhouse that was once part of the Cawdor Estate. The complex is now much modified but some interesting original features remain.

A group of c18th or 19th century farm buildings form a loose L-plan open to the north and east and situated

on land sloping gently to the north. They consist of a lofted outbuilding (PRN 54721) linking to a long L-plan range incorporating calve cottes, a carhouse, stables and a chaff house. A double pigsty was attached at the north end and an adjacent parallel building (destroyed) was a former cowshed. There is another, ruinous shed some 20 metres or so to the west. One of the buildings retains a grouted slate roof but otherwise corrugated asbestos is the dominant material.

The house is on a different alignment and likely to pre-date the outbuildings. It has a lateral chimney and the remains of a spacious fireplace reminiscent of a regional Pembrokeshire farmhouse type. Interesting internal details recorded by the owner include the use of ships timbers in the roof and a type of wattle and daub partition incorporating brambles. The house has been extensively modernised over the course of the last century.



The house has a lateral chimney and is reminiscent of a regional Pembrokeshire farmhouse type.

[\(54715\)](#) **Modern war memorial** **SM8835600733 B LB2** **Generic**

A war memorial to the 1914-18 war. Grade II listed as a fine design by, or in the style of, John Coates Carter, architect of Penarth.

[\(54716\)](#) **Post Med gravel pit** **SM8843400496 C** **Generic**

A gravel pit marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 as “old gravel pit”. Site not visited.

[\(54717\)](#) **Post Med quarry** **SM8916100397 C** **Generic**

A small quarry adjacent to the Hoary Rocks. Marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 as “old quarry”. Site not visited.

[\(54718\)](#) **Post Med quarry** **SM9035400292 C** **Generic**

A quarry marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 as “old quarry”. Site not visited.

[\(54719\)](#) **Post Med quarry** **SM8945600267 C** **Generic**

A small quarry marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1875 as “old quarry”. Site not visited.

[\(54720\)](#) **Post Med cottage** **SM8830101807** **Generic**

A cottage is marked on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1818. The site has been levelled and no visible remains survive. It is reported that daffodils, remnants of the former garden, still grow in the hedge

nearby.

[\(55444\)](#)

**Post Med gun  
holdfast**

**SM88220081**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Circular concrete gun floor with recessed cable duct to centre. Square, steel, gun holdfast plate, with 8 upright holdfast bolts, and two offset up turned rails at each corner. Built as an additional emplacement for a 3.7 inch MkII gun. c1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55445\)](#)

**Post Med gun pit**

**SM88210079**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Single storey, irregular octagonal plan, fair-faced brick, flat concrete roof over shelters & lockers, earth reveted. Gate in E wall. 2 detachment shelters & 7 ammunition lockers set into the walls. Holdfast for 3.7 gun with cable duct to command post. c1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55446\)](#)

**Post Med  
command post**

**SM88250079**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Semi-sunken, rectangular plan, brick & concrete blocks, flat concrete roof, earth reveted. Plotting, telephone, & rest rooms are covered by the roof, all instrument spaces are uncovered. Located at centre of a 130ft. {39.65m} radius formed by the gun pits. C1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55448\)](#)

**Post Med gun pit**

**SM88220077**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Single storey, irregular octagonal plan, fair-faced brick, flat concrete roof over shelters & lockers, earth reveted. Gate in NE wall. 2 detachment shelters & 7 ammunition lockers set into the walls. Holdfast for 3.7 gun with cable duct to command post. c1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55449\)](#)

**Post Med gun pit**

**SM88270076**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Single storey, irregular octagonal plan, fair-faced brick, flat concrete roof over shelters & lockers, earth reveted. Gate in S wall. 2 detachment shelters & 7 ammunition lockers set into the walls. Holdfast for 3.7 gun with cable duct to command post. c1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55450\)](#)

**Post Med  
hydrophone station 0075**

**SM 8825**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Former heavy anti-aircraft gun pit, re-used as a hydrophone station. Armoured cables emerge from the sea to cross Freshwater West beach, and rise up to one of the former ammunition lockers, which contains a cable box, and electric oil heating elements. c1950 - 1967 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55451\)](#)

**Post Med gun pit**

**SM88250075**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Single storey, irregular octagonal plan, fair-faced brick, flat concrete roof over shelters & lockers, earth reveted. Gate in N wall. 2 detachment shelters & 7 ammunition lockers set into the walls. Holdfast for 3.7 gun with cable duct to command post. c1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).



Looking from behind the gun pit towards the sea.

[\(55452\)](#)

**Post Med gun  
holdfast**

**SM88220074**

**SAM Pe494**

**Generic**

Circular concrete gun floor with recessed cable duct to centre. Square, steel, gun holdfast plate, with 8 upright holdfast bolts, and two offset up turned rails at each corner. Built as an additional emplacement for a 3.7 inch MkII gun. c1941 – 44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55453\)](#)

**Post Med engine  
room**

**SM88360076**

**Generic**

Rectangular plan, concrete hut floor with raised concrete generator set and engine bed. 'Nissen' hut structure has been removed. C1941-44 (Thomas 1993).

[\(55454\)](#)

**Post Med ancillary  
buildings**

**SM88400073**

**Generic**

Accommodation and ancillary buildings for the complement of Whetstone Hill Anti Aircraft Battery (PRN 14355). Concrete building bases remain.

## **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)

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

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

**Site 1 on MAP 1**                      **DEVILS QUOIT;NEWTON CROMLECH**                      **SM88650084**  
**[\(3071\)](#)**

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

The aim of the management within the Tir Gofal Agreement should be to maintain the monument as a visible feature with minimal disturbance to the surrounding ground surface.

The following recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

- to ensure that ploughing operations in areas adjacent to the monument are kept outside the perimeter of the scheduled area. The Scheduled Area of Devils Quoit burial chamber is a circle 15m in diameter.
- to control stock at a level that will prevent breakdown of grass cover. Allow any erosion scars around the stones to recover naturally, but if the erosion increases infilling may be required with inert material. Contact Cambria or Cadw for further advice if this happens.

Please note: any works, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**                      **KILPAISON BURROWS [\(3079\)](#)**                      **SM8899900643**

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

Cattle trampling causing erosion to the ground surface is an ongoing threat to the round barrow.

The management aim within Tir Gofal should be to improve the condition of the roundbarrow and protect it from further damage. The following recommendations apply.

- to control stock at a level that will prevent breakdown of grass cover and erosion.
  - move supplementary feeders an agreed distance away from the barrow to prevent further erosion.
- Contact Cambria for further discussion.

**Site 3 on MAP 1**                      **KILPAISON BURROWS [\(11640\)](#); [\(11641\)](#) ;**                      **SM8951300605**  
**[\(11642\)](#); [\(47441\)](#)**

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

Cattle trampling causing erosion to the ground surface is an ongoing threat to the round barrows.

The management aim within Tir Gofal should be to improve the condition of the round barrows and protect them from further damage. The following recommendations apply.

- to control stock at a level that will prevent breakdown of grass cover and erosion.
  - move supplementary feeders an agreed distance away from the barrow to prevent further erosion.
- Contact Cambria for further discussion.



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

Whetstone Hill Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

- Continue current management practices as long as they do not damage the site.
- Monitor vegetation around site. Consider scrub control at the Tir Gofal five year review if the condition worsens significantly.

Please note: any works, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

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

The lime kiln is obscured by vegetation and at risk of damage by tree root action or windthrow.

The management aim is to protect the kiln from further damage. Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Monitor mature trees on or close to the structure. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk from windthrow.

## 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
	MIDDLEHILL ( <a href="#">54714</a> )	Post Med farmstead	SM8827801439	B	Generic
	<p>A working farmstead complex with a lateral chimney type farmhouse that was once part of the Cawdor Estate. The complex is now much modified but some interesting original features remain. A group of c18th or 19th century farm buildings form a loose L- plan open to the north and east and situated on land sloping gently to the north. They consist of a lofted outbuilding (PRN 54721) linking to a long L-plan range incorporating calve cottes, a carthouse, stables and a chaff house. A double pigsty was attached at the north end and an adjacent parallel building (destroyed) was a former cowshed. There is another, ruinous shed some 20 metres or so to the west. One of the buildings retains a grouted slate roof but otherwise corrugated asbestos is the dominant material. The house is on a different alignment and likely to pre-date the outbuildings. It has a lateral chimney and the remains of a spacious fireplace reminiscent of a regional Pembrokeshire farmhouse type. Interesting internal details recorded by the owner include the use of ships timbers in the roof and a type of wattle and daub partition incorporating brambles. The house has been extensively modernised over the course of the last century.</p>				
6	MIDDLEHILL ( <a href="#">55455</a> )	Post Medieval outbuilding	SM88310143		Specific
	<p>A c19th century outbuilding situated behind Middle Hill farmhouse and formerly linked to a long L-plan calve cotte, carthouse, stable and chaff house range; the principal building within the farmstead. It is of rubble stone with a grouted slate roof and comprises a granary loft with dove holes and two ground floor units.</p> <p>Changing agricultural practices have seen a number of alterations including the addition or widening of openings, particularly at ground floor level, and removal of the internal fittings. Brick and concrete lintels now feature alongside the original stone <i>voussoired</i> heads. The original roof with wooden pegged slates, grouted as was the character for the area, remains and in overall appearance the range is still moderately intact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The condition of the outbuilding is deteriorating with areas of loose masonry and some displaced lintels over the openings. Vegetation is rooted in the walls where water is running down them.</li></ul>				

## **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 6 on MAP 1**

**MIDDLE HILL OUTBUILDING ([55455](#))**

**SM88310143**

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

#### **Building restoration is proposed under Tir Gofal capital works options.**

The owner hopes to make repairs to the building, re-grouting the roof and re-consolidating masonry as necessary. Further to this it is intended that lost lintels and doors will be reinstated.

- Repairs should be based on an ethos of repair over replacement as far as is practically possible in order to preserve the historic character of the building.
- Replacement features such as doors should be modelled on similar surviving examples.
- Roof grouting should be matched in terms of materials and finish. Roof grouting is a regional characteristic when roof slates were rendered over for protection against the strong westerly winds. Cement, as opposed to lime based products, were traditionally used. Contact Cambria for further advice if necessary.

### **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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*- 24/11/2005 ( 10:52:19 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 53722.*

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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*

#### *Sources consulted:*

##### **Maps**

Ordnance Survey Old Series map 1818 Sheet 38, 1"  
Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.09, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.10, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.13, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.14, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.09, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.10, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.13, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire. Sheet 39.14, 25"

##### **Other Sources**

Cadw/ ICOMOS 1998 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

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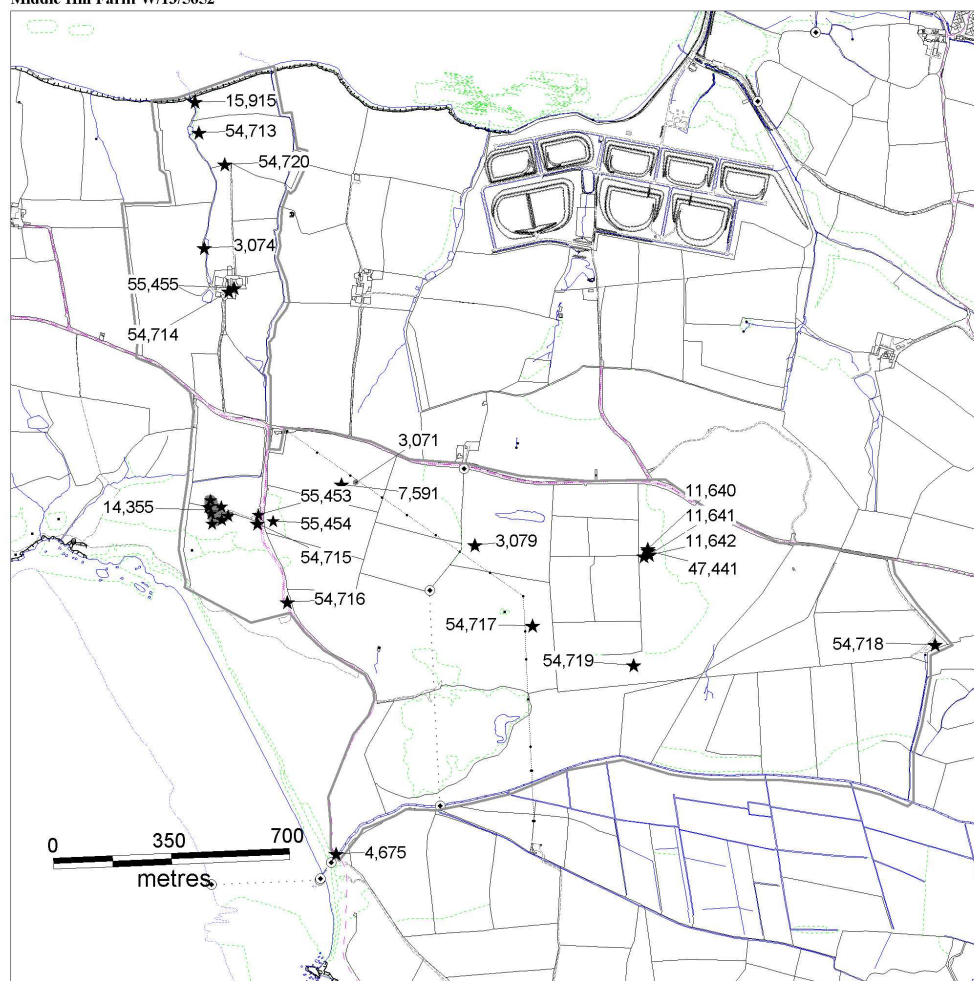
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Thomas. R 1993 Survey of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

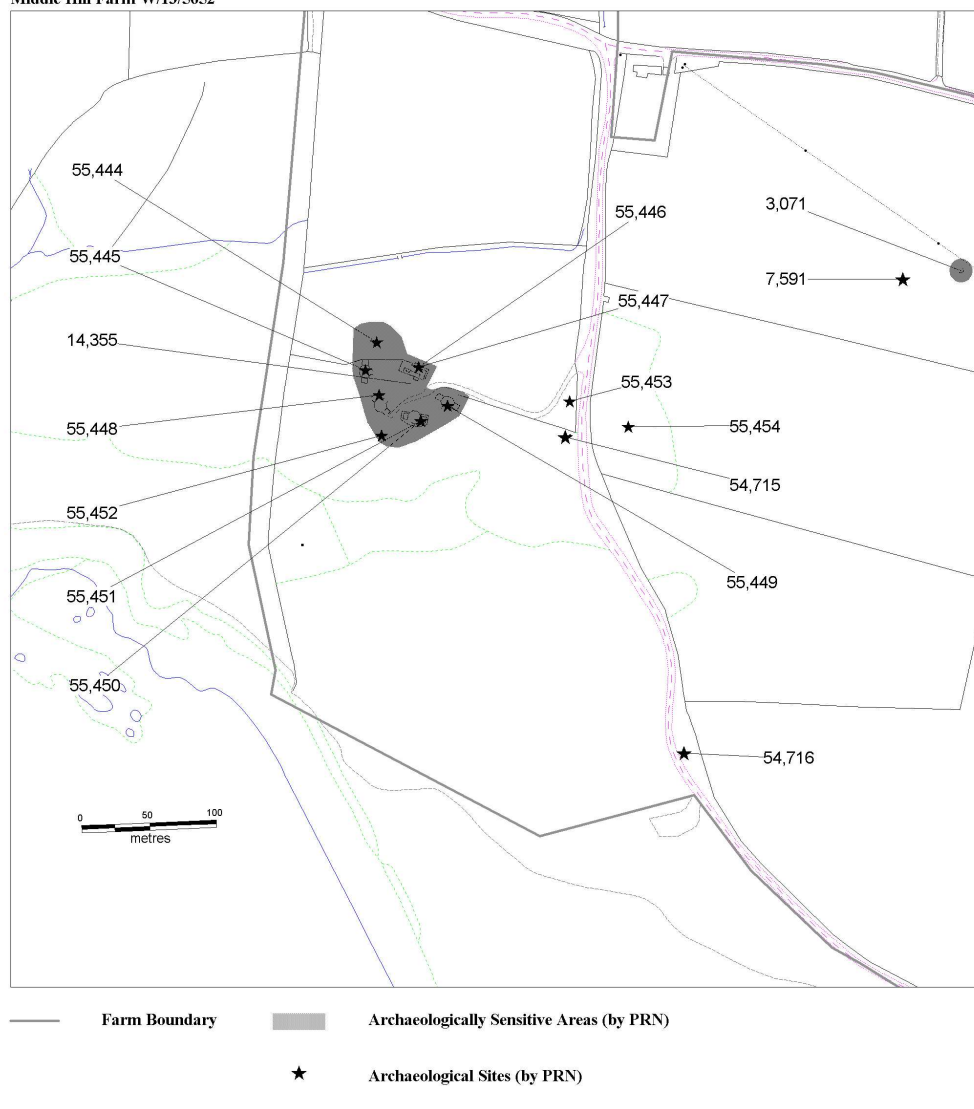
Middle Hill Farm W/13/5652



- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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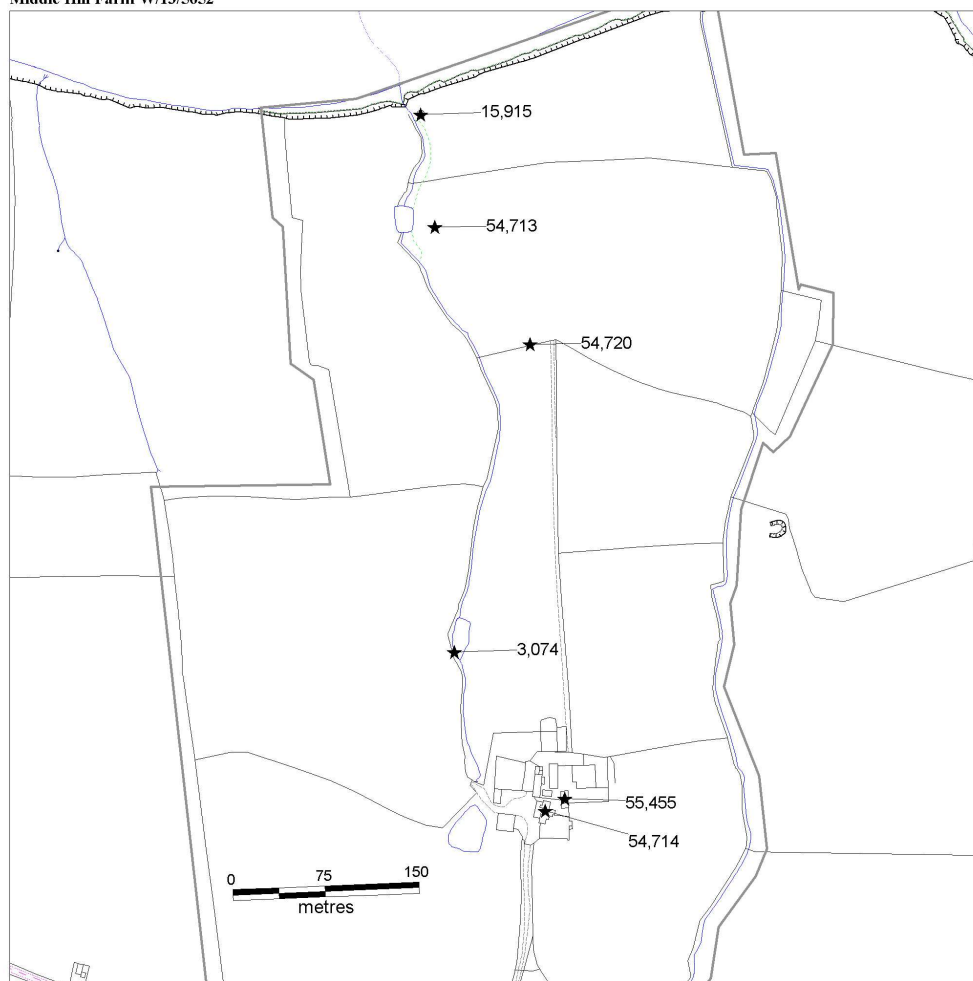
**Middle Hill Farm W/13/5652**



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**Middle Hill Farm W/13/5652**



- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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## 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. Oriulton 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 Lorts 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 Pulcrochan Estate' which comprises most of the central part of this area. In 1824 the estate was sold to Sir John Owen of Oriulton, 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