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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Highmead Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/7624**

**DAT Report No. 2009/77
Project Record No. 64995**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area descriptions: nos 322 Scoveston-Burton, 345 Herbrandston
and 319 Hoaten-Hasguard.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Highmead Farm comprises five holdings of land within southwest Pembrokeshire.

Two holdings are in the community of Walwyn's Castle; Woodsend centred on NGR SM8751004 and Lower Winsle centred on NGR SM83900898. The westernmost fields of the Woodsend holding lie within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape included within the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. It is also within Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 345: Herbrandston while Lower Winsle is within HLCA 319: Hoaten-Hasguard. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape (Murphy & Ludlow, 2000).

The 1876 1st edition OS map shows the holdings to be under a pattern of large, generally regular fields of probable relatively late date, while the fields immediately to the north of Woodend are much smaller and irregular, indicating probable earlier, medieval enclosure possibly associated with the settlement of Walwyn's Castle. The area is now predominantly under improved pasture with some rough-grazing.

One holding is located within the community of Milford Haven, centred on NGR SM92230551, between the town of Milford Haven to the west and an oil refinery to the east. It again lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape and also within HLCA 322: Scoveston-Burton. The 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a landscape of large, generally regular fields with, to the south of the holding, a remnant of a medieval strip-field system that was possibly associated with the documented nearby medieval settlement of Newton (Fenton, 1811). The field pattern has changed little to the present day and is predominantly under improved pasture.

Two further holdings are located to the north of the village of Portfield Gate within the community of Camrose, centred on NGRs SM92441573 and SM91871576 respectively. Again there is a remnant of a medieval strip-field system preserved in the landscape, within the westernmost holding and between the two holdings. The fields further north and east are larger and more regular, suggesting later, possibly post-medieval, enclosure.

Full descriptions of the relevant HLCAs are provided at the end of this report.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Perhaps the most notable site of archaeological interest within the farm boundaries is the Scheduled Ancient Monument Woodsend burnt mound (SAM PE475, PRN 3166). These sites are generally thought to date from the Bronze Age (c2000 - 500BC) and may have been used as cooking sites or saunas. Burnt mounds are usually identified on the ground as grass covered horseshoe shaped mounds of heat shattered stone and charcoal, located in wet areas. The Woodsend site is a well-preserved shield-shaped mound lying a few metres south of a stream in boggy ground. A further, substantially intact, burnt mound, Great Hoarton (PRN 2989) is recorded at Lower Winsle.

A stone-lined underground chamber (PRN 8155) was observed during a field visit in 1975 and it was suggested that it might be a cist site - an isolated stone-lined pit assumed to have held a human burial of prehistoric or later date. However, further investigation of the feature later in the same year failed to locate it at the position recorded and it seems probable that this record refers to the subterranean icehouse (PRN 94333) within the woods several metres to the west.

Icehouses were introduced into Britain in the mid 17th century and were typically underground chambers constructed near a source of winter ice. Doors or openings usually faced to the north to help keep the ice frozen and it would help to preserve and chill food all year round. It is possible that the Woodsend icehouse is associated with the nearby Robeston Hall, an 18th century mansion with early 17th century origins, which was badly damaged by fire in 1921.

Traditional buildings survive at High Mead (PRN 94329) and Lower Winsle (PRN 93336) and there is a 19th century cottage at Woodsend (PRN 94335) that is still inhabited.

A gazetteer of all the recorded archaeology within the farm boundaries appears below.

Key Objective

The farm contains a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a management priority is to preserve and maintain this monument. Otherwise, the key objective for the farm is to retain the landscape continuity and the upkeep of traditional buildings.

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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	WOODS END COTTAGE (3166)	Prehistoric burnt mound	SM87891013	A	SAM PE475	Specific

A low mound lying a few metres south of a stream in boggy ground at the foot of a north-facing slope. The mound measures 7.5m x 5.5m x 0.4m high and consists of small burnt stone and black spoil. The mound is partly grass and partly scrub-covered. (R.C. Turner, Cadw IAM, 13/07/1995). One of the best-preserved prehistoric burnt mounds selected from a group of 59 studied in the area of Milford Haven. These cooking places are common in Dyfed and are one of the best sources of evidence for prehistoric settlement.



(Left) Looking northeast across the area of the burnt mound, which is hidden beneath thick overgrowth. (Right), looking northwest, showing part of the mound under grass before the scrub takes over.

The site was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit to be within an area of waterlogged marsh at the northern edge of a pasture field, adjacent to the field boundary. The mound itself is difficult to see as it has become very overgrown with thick scrub and thorns, although it was possible to discern its limits. The areas of the mound free from overgrowth are under thick grass but the area around the mound base near the fence are heavily poached..

2	GREAT HOATON;EAST WINSLE (2989)	?Prehistoric burnt mound	SM83690884	B		Specific
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A natural mound, 9m wide x 0.3m high, adjacent to a stream, with overlying black soil and burnt stone at its eastern end (JH based on GW 1995). The location of the mound was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit to be within a fenced off section of a pastoral field alongside a stream. This fenced off area is heavily overgrown with impenetrable brambles and trees, which totally obscured the potential archaeology.



Location of the possible burnt mound (PRN 2989), looking southwest

- 3 **WOODSEND ([94333](#))** **Post-Medieval ice house** **SM87601026 B** **Specific**

Ice House recorded on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, within woods surrounding Woodsend Farmstead.



View into the entrance of the ice-house (PRN 94333)

The site was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, although the interior of the feature was not looked at due to accessibility and visibility problems. The subterranean, circular ice-house is located on the high southern bank above a stream flowing through broadleaf woodland. Little of the feature could be seen from the surface other than the square-shaped aperture, on its northern edge, constructed of roughly dressed sandstone that angled steeply to the interior. The top is under a cover of earth, now thickly overgrown. The owner had previously been into the ice-house and described it as having a domed ceiling and niches within the sidewalls. Winter ice was presumably available from the nearby stream.

- WOODSEND ([8155](#))** **Unknown unknown** **SM87781028 U** **Generic**

Record of a stone-lined, underground chamber. RPS August 2001 The recorded area of this site was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but no features were noted. It seems likely that this record refers to the stone-lined icehouse (PRN 94333) located nearby at NGR SM87601026.

- ([94328](#))** **Post-Medieval quarry** **SM92571570 C** **Generic**

Recorded as 'Old Quarry' on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumed disused before the end of the 19th century. This site was not seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

- ([94332](#))** **Post-Medieval well** **SM91741553 C** **Generic**

Well recorded on the 1889 1st edition edition Ordnance Survey map. Still shown on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

- WOODSEND ([94334](#))** **Post-Medieval quarry** **SM87621027 C** **Generic**

Recorded as 'Old Quarry' on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumed disused before the

end of the 19th century.



Looking southeast across the quarry crate (PRN 94334).

The quarry was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, located within the woods to the west of Woodsend cottage. It is an extensive feature where the rock has been removed from the hillslope, leaving a large, open crater. The edges and base of the quarry have now become overgrown and wooded.

EAST WINSLE; **Post-Medieval well SM83660898 C** **Generic**
LOWER WINSLE
[\(94337\)](#)

Well associated with East Winsle Farmstead (PRN 94336) recorded on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Still shown on modern mapping. The well was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit to be a spring by the nearby stream with no structure built around it.

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

WOODS END COTTAGE [\(3166\)](#)

SM87891013

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

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM PE475) and specific management recommendations were sought from the Cadw Field Monuments warden at the time of the HE1 report. The requested recommendations (13/01/2009) were as follows:

The archaeological description of the monument remains unchanged from the previous reports. The site lies by a stream on the northern edge of field OS number 0016. The field is grazed by cattle. The permanent pasture has not been ploughed for at least 50 years. Hawthorn, blackthorn, reeds and brambles also grow on the mound. The condition of the monument has been recorded as stable, since the condition is unchanged from the preceding visit. However, the monument would benefit from some clearance of vegetation.

Current Management:

The field had not been ploughed during the 6 years prior to the last FMW visit, so Agricultural Class Consent is not applicable. Ploughing within the scheduled area is not permitted.

The current condition of the monument is not ideal. The growth of scrub within the scheduled area is potentially causing root damage to sub-surface archaeological remains.

Grazing of the monument is beneficial, though may have to be avoided during periods of wet weather to avoid stock erosion.

Recommendations for Management within the Tir Gofal Scheme:

Tir Gofal General Requirements and Historic Environment Objectives should be applied to the site. The aim of the management should be to retain a good grass cover within the scheduled area.

The monument would benefit from the following:

- 1) Continued grazing by cattle, and sheep if possible.
- 2) Cutting of vegetation from the mound, cutting stems at ground level, leaving roots in-situ and undertaking work when ground conditions are dry (to avoid damaging the ground surface). Cut vegetation should be removed from the scheduled area.
- 3) The scheduled area should not be ploughed.
- 4) The scheduled area may need to be protected by electric fencing during periods of wet weather, to

farmhouse and garden to the west. The farm was seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Only the north-south range survives of the L-shaped complex, originally comprising a threshing barn, pigsty and cart shed - the latter two have subsequently been converted into stables. There is no discernable trace of the east-west range. A further cart shed and a cow shed initially stood adjacent to the farmhouse and have been converted for domestic use.



The threshing barn at Lower Winsle

The northernmost building in the farmstead complex is the threshing barn, a two-storey, gable-ended building of rubble stone construction. The original slate roof has since been replaced with box-profile tin. There are two wide groundfloor doorways in the facade and, in the rear wall, a double-door access and external steps leading to the loft access. All doors are red-painted solid wood planking. There are groundfloor and loft windows in each gable, the apertures now boarded up, and loft ventilation windows in both front and rear walls. The interior floor has been concreted and the building is now used for storage. The loft was not looked at and it is understood that the floor timbers are unsafe in places. The access track to the farmstead runs between the southern gable of the threshing barn and the northern gable of, what was originally, the pigsty.



Lower Winsle gatepost

Between these two buildings is a gateway flanked by substantial cylindrical stone gateposts capped with concrete. The pigsty has been converted to a stable block, which has raised the height with breezeblocks to almost that of the adjacent cart shed and re-roofed it with box-profile tin.



Converted pigsty and cart shed at Lower Winsle

The raised facade and north-facing gable have been faced in stone to blend in with the buildings either side. The adjacent building to the south was originally a cart shed with two bays and a doorway in the facade and a further cart bay in the rear wall. The building is gable ended and slate roofed. The bays have red brick arches above and the two in the facade have subsequently been partially blocked and dressed with red brick when the building was converted to a stable block. There are diamond shaped apertures - possibly owl holes - high in the gable walls. The interior is open to the A-frame roof timbers and there is a remnant of cobbling within the middle bay. Breezeblock walls now partition the building into three stables.

HIGHMEAD ([94329](#)) **Post-Medieval** **SM92311548** **B** **Generic**
farmstead

Farmstead recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map with farm buildings located around a yard and a separate farmhouse and enclosed garden. Modern mapping suggests that traditional buildings survive. The farmstead was not seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but it is understood from the owner that the buildings are now rendered with concrete and there are no present plans for renovation or restoration.

PROVIDENCE PLACE ([94330](#)) **Post-Medieval** **SM91611559** **B** **Generic**
chapel house

Recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and still shown on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

METHODIST CHAPEL ([94331](#)) **Post-Medieval** **SM91631558** **B** **Generic**
chapel

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Building marked on modern mapping but not named. The site was not seen during the 2009 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

WOODSEND ([94335](#)) **Post-Medieval** **SM87721034** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Cottage site recorded on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and it is still lived in. A gable-ended, slate-roofed, lofted building with a red brick chimney at either end. There are extensions to both east and west that appear contemporary with the main building, although the eastern side has been reroofed in red tiles. There are modern farm buildings to the east of the cottage, constructed from breezeblock and corrugated-iron. The cottage was seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but, as a domestic residence, it does not form part of the scheme.

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 4 on MAP 1

EAST WINSLE; LOWER WINSLE ([94336](#))

SM83740900

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

The farm buildings at Lower Winsle are all in good condition and are weathertight, two through the fitting of modern box-profile roofs. Although the conversion of the pigsty into a stable block has now disguised the look of the original range, care has been careful to blend in with the buildings either side. Ideally its roof, and that of the threshing barn, would be returned to slate but this would obviously be expensive. The following recommendations are very small-scale, designed to stop minor problems from escalating and to help maintain the traditional buildings in a stable condition.

Grant aid is available through Tir Gofal for the maintenance and repair of traditional buildings. Tir Gofal advice advocates the use of materials that match those used originally. Repairs should be undertaken on a like for like basis, modelled on the originals using similar materials and methods of construction. Future maintenance should consider how best to keep the character of the farmstead group as a whole, rather than focussing on one particular building at the expense of the others.

Repair

As a general rule remedial work should be guided by the need to ensure long-term survival, whilst maintaining the character of the building. It should be noted that this report does not comment or advise on the structural state of the buildings.

There is little repair work that is obviously required on the farm buildings, with just some very minor repairs to dislodged slates and ridge tiles on the cart shed possible. Repair is always preferable to replacement, keeping as much of the original fabric of the building as possible replacement is only to be carried out where necessary.

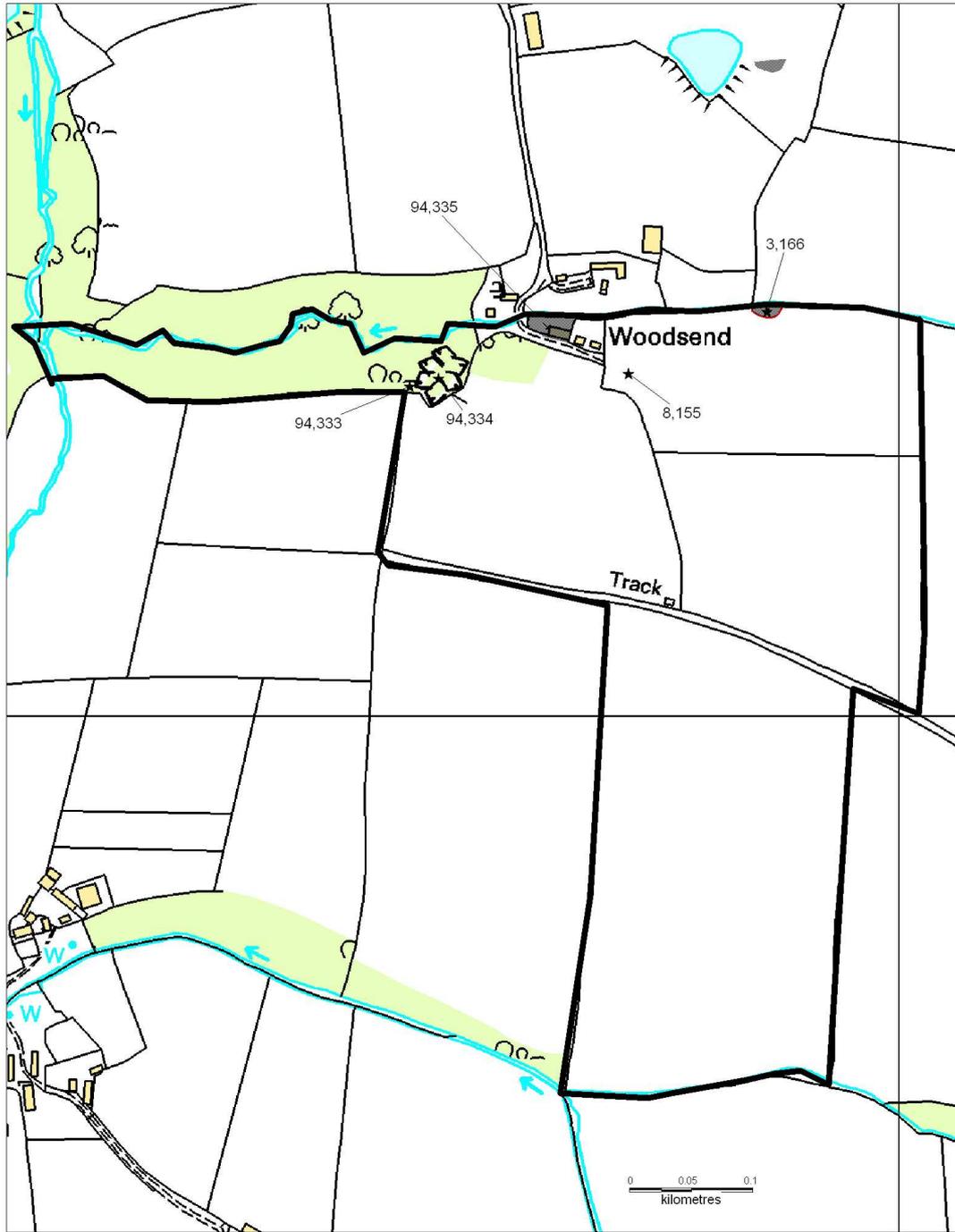
Preventative maintenance

The exposed stonework of the threshing barn steps have vegetation growing on them and there is some limited vegetation on the southern gable end of the cart shed and on a gate post.

Consider cutting back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

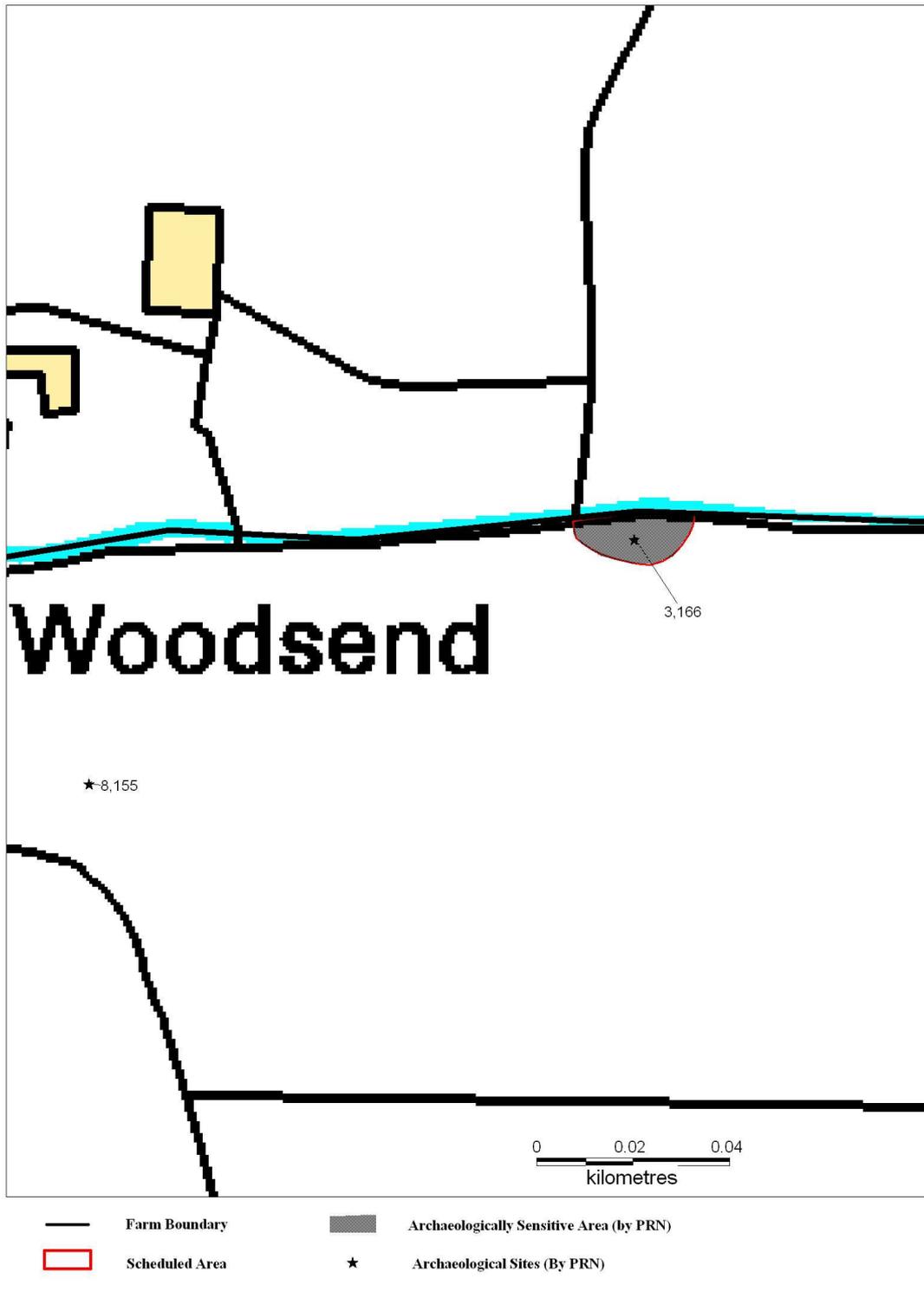
There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area



- Farm Boundary
- ▭ Scheduled Area
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological Sites (By PRN)

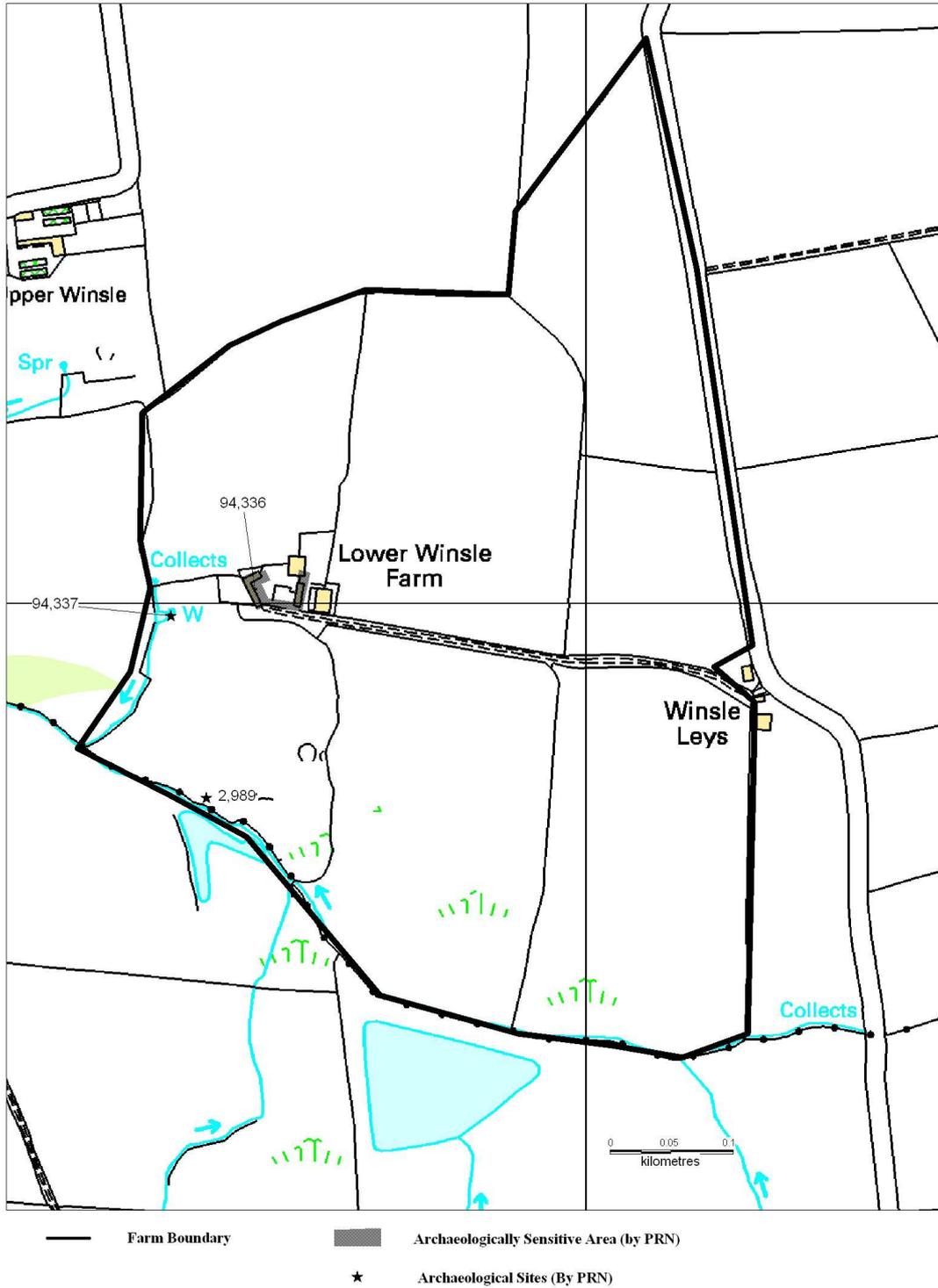
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Fig 1: Map showing the Woodsend holding



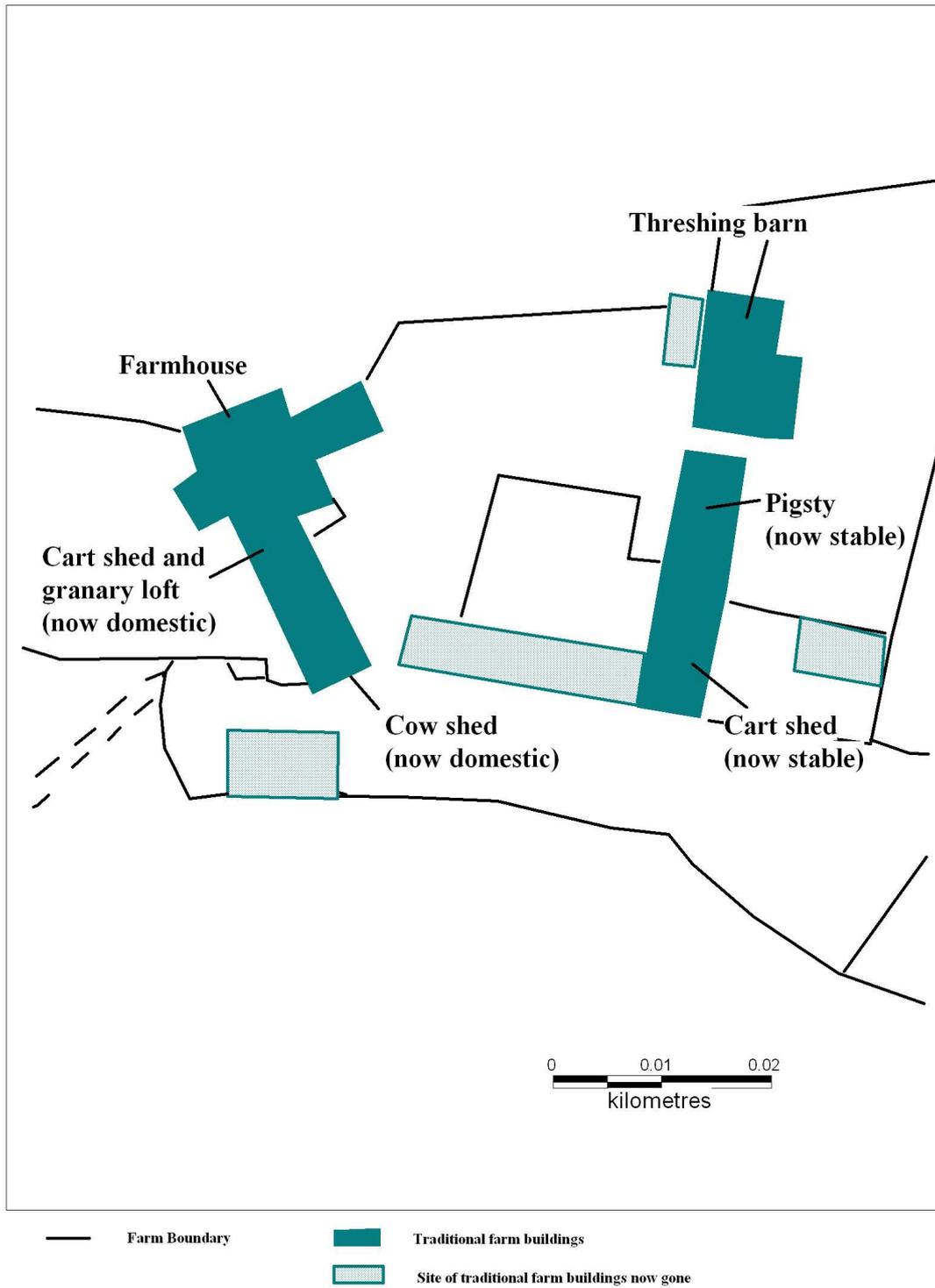
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Fig 2: Map showing the extent of the scheduled area (SAM PE475)



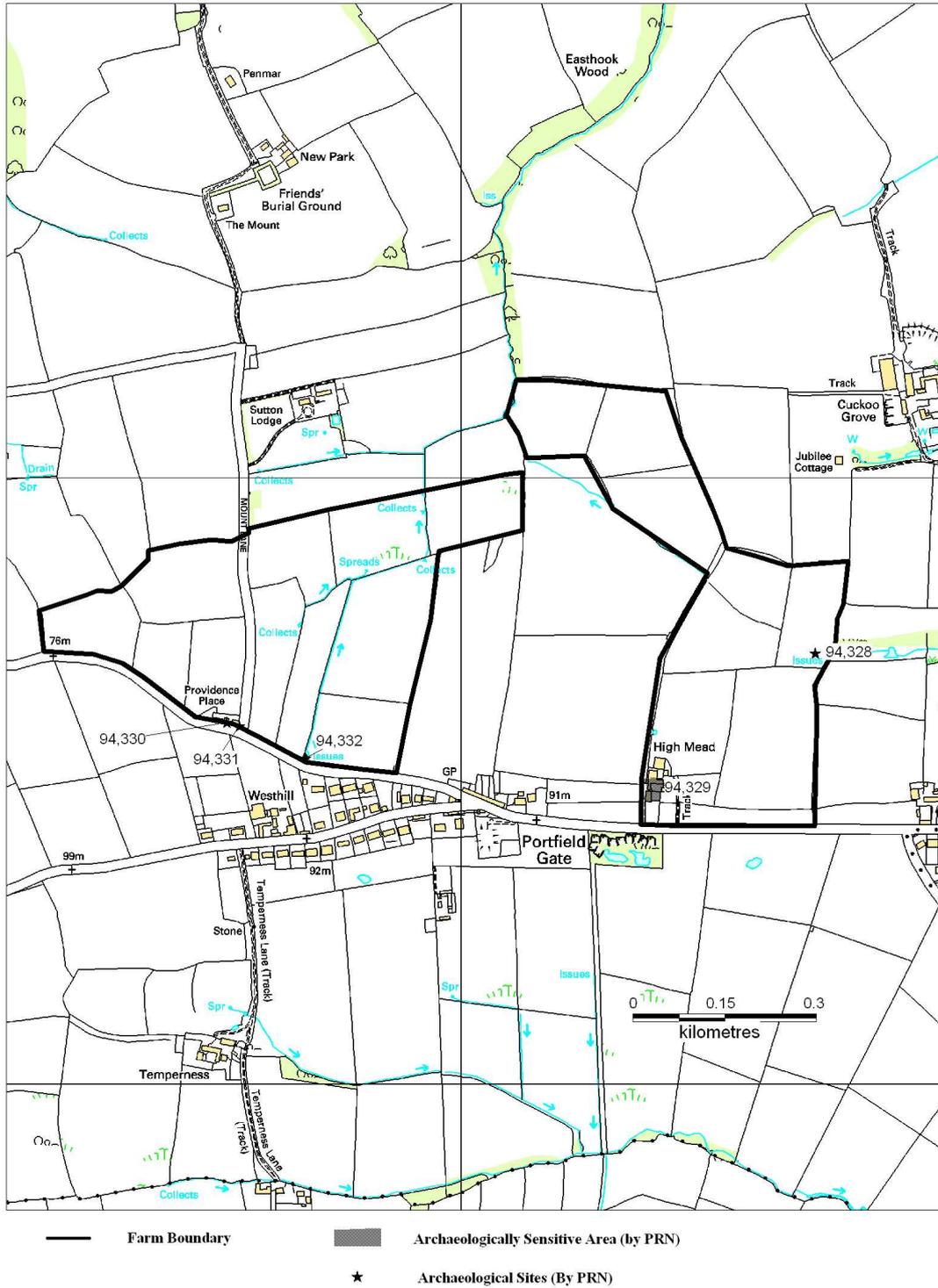
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Fig 3: Map showing the Lower Winsle holding



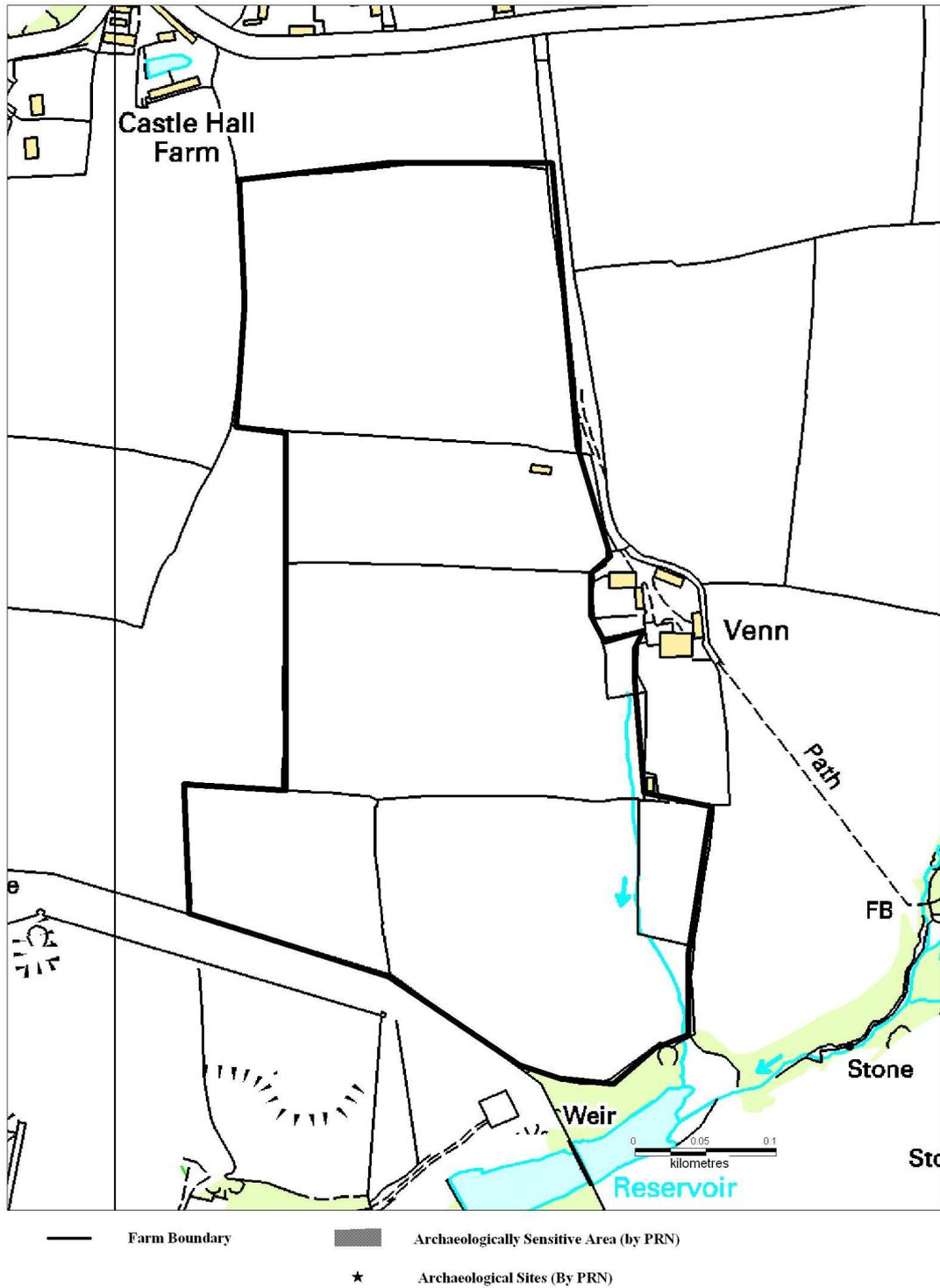
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Fig 4: Map showing the traditional buildings within the Lower Winsle farmstead



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Fig 5: Map showing the two holdings in Camrose community



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Fig 6: Map showing the Milford Haven holding

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

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1875 Pembrokeshire Sheet 39.03, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1876 Pembrokeshire Sheet 33.05, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 27.06, 25"

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales

Fenton, R., 1811, Historic Tour through Pembrokeshire

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 319 HOATEN – HASGUARD

GRID REFERENCE: SM 835092

AREA IN HECTARES: 2557

Historic Background

A large character area lying on the north side of the Milford Haven waterway, in the parishes of Hasguard, Marloes, St Bride's, and Walwyn's Castle, which lay within the medieval Barony of Walwyn's Castle. It also includes most of the parish of St Ishmael's, roughly coterminous with the Sublordship of St Ishmael's which was a member of the Lordship of Haverford. The majority of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. Mullock and Bicton farms are the successors of detached holdings, lying within the Sublordship of St Ishmael's, representing the ½ knight's fee held of the Lordship of Pembroke by the Lords of Dale from at least 1247. By the late 13th century, Great Hoaten and Little Hoaten each amounted to ¼ knight's fee, held of St Ishmaels, when rents from the former were assessed at £4 3s 10¼d. Sandy Haven represented ¼ knight's fee, also held of St Ishmaels. Held of the Barony of Walwyn's Castle were the *caput* itself at Walwyn's Castle village, with its ringwork castle and parish church, 1 knight's fee at Hasguard (adjacent to the parish church and glebe), ½ knight's fee at St Brides and 9/10ths knight's fee at Ripperston. Different individuals held all these manors, while Butterhill was the property of Haverfordwest Priory. However, the various ownerships did not result in differing tenurial arrangements, and there was a homogenous pattern of enclosure. By the 17th century, a number of these holdings had been acquired by the Allen family who became the major landowners in the area. The earliest maps of this area, which date to the mid to late 18th century, show a landscape almost identical to that of today. Virtually every farm had by then been established and the landscape of large regular fields laid out. Land holdings were substantial, and the farmers clearly wealthy as many could afford to commission estate maps that depicted all the details of their estates, including gardens, orchards and parks. The situation has changed little over the past two and a half centuries, as is shown by 19th century estate maps, tithe maps and Ordnance Survey maps. The origin of the 19th century and modern landscape landscape is not clear. It is possible that the medieval hamlets employed open field systems that were engrossed into single holdings and the land enclosed in the late medieval period or early modern period. A group of small farms to the west of St Ishmael's – Whiteholm's Farm, Slatehill, The Gann – do not fit this pattern and appear to have been carved out of common land perhaps in the

18th century, as early 19th century maps show these as apparently newly created small-holdings. Also, the farm-names West Lodge and Newfoundland indicate similar late origins, and neither is mentioned until the 18th century, while Kensington Place was established by the 19th century owners of St Brides mansion.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a large historic landscape character area lying between the coast of the Milford Haven waterway and the coast of St Brides Bay. Essentially it is a plateau between 30m and 60m which is dissected by small, narrow valleys. It is an agricultural landscape, and apart from small stands of deciduous woodland on some of the steeper valley sides, occasional standards in hedges and shelterbelts around settlements, it is virtually treeless. Farming is highly intensive, of both arable and improved pasture, with very little rough or under-utilised land. Fields are large and regular, and bounded by high earth banks topped by hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, and because of the windswept nature of the area are rarely overgrown. In more exposed locations the hedges are very low, but are more substantial in some of the sheltered valleys. Towards St Brides Bay there are occasional mortared walls, but these are rare. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms. Farmhouses and outbuildings are generally large, a reflection of the past and present relative agricultural wealth of the area. Stone is used almost exclusively in both the older dwelling and older farm buildings. These buildings have machine cut slate roofs, although a few examples of stone tile roofs, possibly of local origin, survive. Many of the houses are cement rendered, but a few examples of slate-hung walls are present, particularly in the more exposed locations. Most houses are two-storey and possess features that indicate that they were remodelled or constructed in the late 18th century or early 19th century in the Georgian tradition. However, many houses have features which indicate earlier origins. such as Sandy Haven Farm. Included in this area are very substantial houses such as the semi-derelict early 18th century and 19th century mansion of Butterhill, the similar house at Pearson with its walled garden, and the house at Windmill Park which is grade II listed. Smaller farmhouses and other older dwellings are present and are generally of late 18th century or 19th century date, with examples in both the vernacular and the polite Georgian tradition. Included in this area is the hamlet of Sandy Haven with several 19th century and 20th century houses. This was originally a small fishing/boat-building hamlet, although there are no formal quays or jetties. Substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings usually accompany the larger farms, often set around a courtyard. Very large collections of late 20th century farm buildings are a distinctive feature of the landscape. Some farms have reused World War 2 military structures as outbuildings such as reconstructed aircraft hangars. In general the smaller farms have less substantial old and modern outbuildings. There are no settlement clusters in the area and few modern houses. An exception are the mid 20th century houses at Walwyn's Castle. Apart from the medieval church of St James at Walwyn's Castle with its substantial tower, religious buildings are not a major component of the historic landscape. However, of note is the derelict church of St Peters at Hasguard which is grade B listed, and a small 19th century chapel on an arm of the Sandy Haven inlet. Individual archaeological sites provide only a minor component of the historic landscape, but they include iron age forts, bronze age standing stones, round barrows and burnt mounds, several prehistoric flint working floors, and traces of a windmill at Windmill Park from the post-medieval period.

To the west, south and east this area is generally well defined as it borders character areas that contain distinctively different components, except to the south against St Ishmael's area where there is no clear boundary. Similarly to the north this area merges with areas yet to be defined.

Conservation priorities

The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no deterioration takes place. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings that may be coming to the end of their agricultural life.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Marloes Parish tithe map 1843; NLW MAP 7575; Nash 1986; Owen 1911; Owen 1918; PRO D/ER/3/6; PRO/D/RKL/1194/14 &17; PRO HDX/80/66; St Ishmael's Parish tithe map 1839; Walker 1950; Walwyn's Castle Parish tithe map 1842

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:

322 SCOVESTON - BURTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 926082

AREA IN HECTARES: 2550

Historic Background

A large character area lying the north of the Milford Haven waterway, within the ecclesiastical parishes of Llangwm, Llanstadwell, Rosemarket and Steynton. Much of the area formed part of the medieval Manor of Pill, part of the larger Manor (or Sublordship) of Pill and Roch, which was created under the de Roches between 1100 and 1130. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, of which it was notionally a member, was always a matter of dispute. Pill was a large and important manor with a *caput* at the head of Castle Pill (pill is a local term for a tidal inlet) at the west end of the area – possibly on the site of an iron age hillfort and later a Civil War defence. The southeast end of this area lies within the parish of Burton, which represented a detached portion of the Lordship of Pembroke. Burton parish church was present by 1291. The Manor (and parish) of Llangwm, to the north, was a holding of the de Vales until a Roche kinsman, Gilbert de la Roche, acquired it in the late 13th century. The Roches granted ‘six bovates of land in Studdolph, and five acres of land with half a carucate of land in the same township’ to the Tironian Pill Priory in its late 12th century foundation charter. Hayston was present in the 14th century. The present settlement pattern appears to be of relatively late origin as only a few of today’s farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors and townships. Scoveston is not recorded until the mid 15th century, while the remainder – Jordanston, Norton, Milton, Westfield etc – were not recorded until the 16th- and 17th-centuries. Some, such as Oxland, are 18th century in origin. Nevertheless, these different periods of origin are not reflected in any differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of enclosure has resulted. By the time of the first estate maps in the late 18th century and the tithe survey in the 1840s the landscape of today had been established. There are hints that at least parts of the area had evolved from open field systems. For instance, enclosed strip fields are shown on estate maps on the east side of Castle Pill and close to the very small village of Burton. No traces of these strips now remain. The area has remained primarily agricultural but its military potential has long been apparent. Castle Pill was fortified by Royalist forces in 1643, with an 18 gun fort garrisoned by 300 men. The massive inland Scoveston Fort was the only defensive work to be constructed after the 1860 Royal Commission report on defence proposed a ring of forts around the Milford Haven waterway to prevent it from landward attack. Railways also crossed the area, to Neyland in 1856 and Milford Haven in 1859.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This very extensive historic landscape character area extends from the town of Milford Haven in the west, along the northern shore of the waterway past Neyland and up to and past the village of Llangwm. Despite its size it is a remarkably coherent landscape consisting of large farms, dispersed houses and large, regular fields. Although it lies close to Milford Haven waterway, this area only directly borders the sea at a few locations near Burton and Llangwm. Pasture is the dominant land-use, with a little arable land particularly in the western part of the area. There is virtually no rough or waste ground. Apart from deciduous trees on steep valley sides, such as at Castle Pill and Barnwell Pill, in some sheltered hollows, and on the banks of the Milford Haven waterway, this is not a landscape characterised by woodland. Occasional trees are also present in some hedgerows. Earth banks topped with hedges are the main boundary type. Hedges are generally well-maintained, although in the northern part of the area some are becoming overgrown and a few are derelict. Burton Mountain and Williamston Mountain, once one of the few open areas on the Milford Haven waterway is divided into large fields by banks and hedges. Apart from Burton village the settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and houses. There are several mansions and large farms within this area, including Jordanston Farm, Williamston, East Hook and Studdolph Hall. Some of these houses are of some antiquity, such as East Hook, a 17th century and 18th century house next to the ruins of a 16th century house, and others indicate the minor gentry origins of the larger farms, such as the three storey Georgian house of Jordanston. Some of the larger houses, Castle Hall for example, have been demolished. Attached to most of these large houses are ranges of stone-built, 19th century, and sometimes earlier, outbuildings,

often arranged around a courtyard, and sometimes set some distance from the dwelling. The wide range of buildings at Castle Hall Farm are a good example of this type. Gardens and parkland survive at some of these larger houses. Interspersed across the landscape are smaller farms. The houses take a variety of forms, but in the main they date to the 19th century, and are stone-built, rendered, slate-roofed, and broadly in the Georgian tradition. Many have been modernised. Older farmhouses and modern farmhouses are also present, presumably replacements of earlier structures. Old outbuildings are also stone-built, but usually of just one or two ranges. Most farms of this size have large ranges of modern steel and concrete outbuildings. Dispersed modern houses are present in this area, but are not a defining characteristic, apart from west and north of Jordanston. Here mid 20th century semi-detached houses in a fairly dense scatter are a distinct feature of the landscape. At Burton, the only village within this area, the medieval parish church of St Mary together with a cluster of late 18th century and 19th century dwellings is surrounded by late 20th century housing, including a small estate. Other buildings include the massive remains of Scoveston Fort, an element of the mid 19th century military defence of the Milford Haven waterway. Given the large extent of this area it is not surprising that there are a large number and variety of archaeological sites. However, these do not greatly characterise the landscape. Of interest are: several prehistoric funerary and ritual sites, including standing stones, chambered tombs and round barrows, an iron age fort with the slight remains of a Civil War fort, several prehistoric find spots, medieval mill and windmill sites, and World War 2 defensive features.

To the south and east the boundary of this area is very well-defined against the Milford Haven waterway, the town of Milford Haven, the town of Neyland, an Oil Refinery and a large tract of woodland. On other sides this area is very difficult to define, and any boundary should be considered a zone of change rather than hard-edged.

Conservation priorities

The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no deterioration takes place. Currently the boundary between this area and the neighbouring urban areas is precise. Careful management of this urban fringe should continue to maintain the present distinction. Some consideration should be given to the possible re-used of those historic farm buildings that may be coming to the end of their agricultural life.

Sources: Burton Parish tithe map 1840; Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Llangwm Parish tithe map 1841; Llanstadwell Parish tithe map 1849, Llanstadwell Third Part tithe map 1830; Ludlow 2002; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1; NLW R .K. LUCAS NO. 17, 19 & 25; Page 2001; Price 1986; Pritchard 1907; PRO D/RKL/1194/4; PRO RKL/841; Rees 1975; Rosemarket Parish tithe map 1843; Saunders 1964; Stainton Parish tithe map 1843

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 345 HERBRANDSTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 866088

AREA IN HECTARES: 782

Historic Background

This character area is situated on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway, within the parishes of Herbrandston and Robeston West. Most of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. Most of Herbrandston parish was a member of the medieval Barony of Walwyn's Castle, which comprised 2 ³/₄ *carucates* held of the barony 'by homage'. The settlement, the medieval 'Villa Herberandi', surrounds the parish church that belonged to the Augustinian Haverfordwest Priory. Robeston West is largely coterminous with the medieval Manor of Robeston, a member of the Lordship of Haverford that was probably not established until the 14th century; during the 16th century, it was held by the influential Perrotts of Haroldston. The parish church is associated with the site of the shrunken vill of Robeston. Rickeston comprised ¹/₄ of a knight's fee, held directly of the Earls of Pembroke as their share of the lordship. St Botolph's lay within the Manor

of Pill, whose lord granted it, along with a tenement in Robeston, to the Tironian Pill Priory in the mid 13th century. The chapel at St Botolph's (St Budoc's) was a possession of the priory and appears to have had burial rights; it may therefore be a pre-Angle-Norman Conquest foundation. These various ownerships are not reflected in any differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of enclosure existed. From the 18th century, when the first large-scale maps were surveyed, the landscape history of this area is similar to that of Hoaten – Hasguard to the west. These maps show an agricultural landscape virtually identical to that of today. Large farms often with gardens, orchards and parks had been established and large regularly shaped fields laid out. The origin of this landscape is uncertain, but many of the larger farms have medieval origins, possibly as agricultural hamlets with open field systems. These open fields may have been enclosed in the late medieval period or early modern period and the hamlets transformed into large, single farms.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area lies to the east of Sandy Haven on a plateau, lying between 30m and 60m, which is dissected by several small valleys. Apart from small stands of woodland in some of these valleys and shelterbelts, and other planting close to houses it is a treeless landscape. Land-use is a mixture of arable and improved pasture. There is very little rough grazing or neglected land. The field pattern is one of large enclosures. Earth banks topped by hedges bound these. Hedges are generally well maintained, although a few examples are becoming overgrown and gaps are appearing in others. Apart from the village of Herbrandston, the settlement pattern is of dispersed farms. Farms are large, and indeed the houses of several of them are, or were, mansions – Roberston Hall, Rickerston Hall, St Botolphs and Herbrandston Hall - although smaller dwellings are also present. Smaller farmhouses are generally late 18th century or 19th century and stone-built, slate roofed, two storey, with most examples in the Georgian tradition. A few dispersed 19th century and 20th century dwellings are present. Substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings usually accompany the larger farms, often set around a courtyard. Herbrandston Hall and St Botolphs have good examples of high quality farm buildings, the latter including three grade II listed buildings. Most farms also have collections of late 20th century outbuildings. In general the smaller farms have less substantial old and modern outbuildings. Herbrandston is a compact village. Its centre, focused on the medieval church of St Mary, still retains something of its agricultural ancestry, with 19th century two-story cement rendered houses and single storey cottages – both in the vernacular tradition – set around a small green. Twentieth century housing is also present here, with more substantial development on the fringes of the village. A pub and school are also located in the village. Other buildings in the area include the medieval church of St James at Robeston West. Individual archaeological sites are not a large component of the historic landscape. Nevertheless iron age hillforts, a neolithic chambered tomb, bronze age burnt mounds and several find spots of prehistoric artefacts lie in the area.

This area's boundaries to the west against the tidal inlet of Sandy Haven and to the south against sea cliffs and an oil refinery are well defined. Part of the area's eastern boundary where it runs alongside an oil refinery is also very well defined. However, to the north and the east definition is less good; here there is a zone of change, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities

This historic landscape character area is under considerable stress. Large portions of this area have been swallowed up by oil refineries and forever changed. The village of Herbrandston is changing in character with modern housing expanding over surrounding fields. These changes to the landscape will require careful management if the character of this area is not to be altered. However, many of the individual components of the historic landscape are in a good condition. These should be monitored to ensure they are maintained. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings coming to the end of their agricultural life. Consideration should be given to the designation of Herbrandston village as a conservation area.

Sources: Herbrandston Parish tithe map 1839; Jones 1996; Ludlow 1998; Ludlow 2002; NLW R K LUCAS COLL NO. 16; Owen 1918; PRO D/RKL/1194/1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16 & 18; PRO HPR//21/3; PRO D/RKL/932; Robeston West Parish tithe map 1843