

Land at Wogaston Farm, Rhoscrowther: Historic Environment Appraisal

**LAND AT WOGASTON FARM,
RHOSCROWTHER,
PEMBROKESHIRE.**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

NGR: SM 91253 01199 and SM 91399 0567

SITE AREA: 21.34 ha



October 2012

Report No. 838

Quality Assurance

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with
AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001:2008)

Author: H. Nicholls & R. King

Date: 23/10/2012

Approved: Roy King

QA Checked: Diana King

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Pembrokeshire County Council

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

Natural In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

OS Ordnance Survey.

CBM Ceramic Building Material.

HER Historic Environment Record.

Archaeological Periods:

Prehistoric The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into;
Palaeolithic – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC;
Mesolithic – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC;
Neolithic – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC;
Bronze Age – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC;
Iron Age – c. 800 BC to AD 43

Roman Traditionally dated AD 43 to c. AD 410.

Early Medieval Between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest, sometimes referred to as Saxon.

Medieval Between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and c. AD 1500.

Post-medieval The period from c. AD 1500 until 1800.

Modern From 1800 to the present day.

SUMMARY

The appraisal examines two plots of land, one to the south of Vine Cottage and one to the southwest of Wogaston, Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire at NGRs SM 91253 01199 and SM 91399 00567 respectively (Figures 1 and 2). It assesses the impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource. This work is required by Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Heritage Management in advance of planning permission for proposed development of the site, in line with PPW (edition 4, 2011).

The proposed development involves the construction of a photovoltaic scheme.

One non-designated historic environment asset is present within the site area. The remains of Hoplass flint working site (PRN3243) could potentially be impacted by the development, if it has not already been destroyed by modern ploughing. There are two grade II listed buildings in the study area (PRNs 7222 and 60436), but the proposed development would not be visible to either, so there are unlikely to be setting issues associated with these assets. The setting of the Scheduled barrow cemetery at Wallaston (PRN47442/PE064) could be potentially impacted upon by the development. This appraisal only briefly considers this issue and does not represent a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the development on the monument's setting.

Archaeological evidence indicates that there was significant Mesolithic/Neolithic activity within the study area, but despite the insubstantial nature of sites from this period and extensive modern ploughing, the potential for finds and features of this period is assessed as moderate-high. The significance of a flint working site of this date can be considered high.

Evidence in the form of five possible burnt mound hearths, a barrow cemetery and the possible location of a standing stone indicate Prehistoric/Bronze Age activity within the study area although no sites are recorded within the site boundary. There is also a possibility that currently undated field boundaries within the site area might be of Prehistoric origin, as noted on the HER. The potential for finds and features of this date to be present within the site area is therefore assessed as moderate. In the event that funerary or settlement remains of Bronze Age date were present within the site, these would be considered of high significance. The possible agricultural nature of the site, as may be evinced by the undated field boundaries, however, suggest that historic assets of this period are likely to be of low-moderate significance.

There is no recorded evidence of archaeological activity from the Iron Age or Romano-British within the study area although an earthwork which may date to this period is located only 50m from the site. It is therefore deemed likely that there is low-moderate potential for finding archaeological remains dating to these periods.

Medieval settlements and Post-medieval farm complexes are present within the study area although no sites are recorded within the site boundary. The current field system clearly predates 1824 but it is suggested that it may be of a considerably earlier date. The presence of a narrow lane running along the ridge way immediately north of Area 1 and the substantial nature of the field boundary respecting the alignment of this lane

may also support this conjecture. The potential for finds and features of this period may therefore be considered **low-moderate** and of low significance.

The results of the assessment suggest that the site will not contain archaeological features of sufficient significance to preclude development of the site, although it is recommended that further archaeological assessment should be undertaken due to the possible presence of archaeological remains and with regard to potential settings issues.

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1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Historic Environment appraisal has been prepared by Roy King and Hayley Nicholls of Foundations Archaeology. The project was commissioned by Elgin Energy.
- 1.2 This appraisal is required as the first stage of archaeological works in advance of the determination of planning permission for the proposed site of a new photovoltaic scheme on land at Wogaston Farm, Rhoscrowther.
- 1.3 The appraisal examines the impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource within the site area. The site area comprises two plots of land which lie a short distance from one another, one to the south of Vine Cottage and one to the southwest of Wogaston, Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire. For the purpose of this document the more northern of the two plots will be referred to as Area 1, whilst the more southern plot will be Area 2. Area 1 is centred at NGR: SM 91253 01199. Area 2 is centred at NGR: SM 91399 00567 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.4 The wider study area is also considered within this document and includes the site of the proposed development, plus a 1.5km area around it (Figure 3). This allows the assessment to study the potential of the site and its possible impact on associated monuments. This document does not include a detailed assessment of setting impacts, although it highlights the fact that the proposed development may affect the setting of the scheduled barrow cemetery at Wallaston (PRN47442).
- 1.5 The assessment involves a site visit and a desktop study of presently available archaeological, historical, aerial photographic and other relevant information. This allows a full assessment of the implications of any development proposal and an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be identified and implemented.
- 1.6 The archaeological appraisal therefore forms the basis for any further pre-planning permission archaeological work, such as field evaluation, should this be appropriate.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 This appraisal is required as the first stage of archaeological works in advance of the determination of planning permission for the proposed site of a new photovoltaic scheme on land at Wogaston Farm, Rhoscrowther.
- 2.2 This appraisal was undertaken in accordance with the principals of Planning Policy Wales, Section 6.5.2, Welsh Office Circular 60/96 – *Planning and the Historic Environment – Archaeology*. The specification has been in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2008) and the

Generic Brief for the Preparation of a Historic Environment Appraisal (Dyfed Archaeological Trust- Heritage Management n.d)

- 2.3 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2008 for quality in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisation's Code of Conduct. All relevant IfA Codes of Practice will be adhered to throughout the course of the project.

3 SOURCES

- 3.1 The information available in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted, within a search area of a 1.5km radius around the site. A total of 44 HER records are recorded within the search area (36 Monument points (which included five Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings), five Events of which one is associated with a Tir Gofal scheme, one Registered Historic Landscape and two Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas).
- 3.2 CADW was consulted for further data on designated assets but furnished no further information above that recorded on the HER.
- 3.3 Aerial photographs held at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust were examined.
- 3.4 Cartographic information and other historical data in the Pembrokeshire County Record Office have not been consulted as the office is closed to the public until early 2013, whilst they move to a new location. Regional and national journals have been examined for relevant information, as well as unpublished reports of previous archaeological activity within the region.
- 3.5 A site visit was made on 19th October 2012.
- 3.6 Appropriate online resources, such as *Archwilio* were consulted.
- 3.7 The historic environment assets identified as relevant to the study are listed in a Gazetteer (Appendix 1) at the end of this report. They are plotted on Figure 3.

4 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 4.1 The site area consists of two plots of land in close proximity to one another. Area 1 lies south of Vine cottage whilst area 2 lies southwest of Wogaston, Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire. The total area of the red-line plan is 21.34 ha, of which approximately 10.44 ha comprises Area 1 and 10.90 ha comprises Area 2. The centre of Area 1 is located at National Grid Reference SM 91253 01199, whilst the centre of Area 2 is located at National Grid Reference SM 91399 00567.

- 4.2 Area 1 consists of two fields given over to arable crop. Sweetcorn was still standing in the fields at the time of the site visit. Both fields slope down from the northeast to the southwest. Field 1, the more western of the two fields in Area 1, covers the length of the valley side all the way from the ridgeway along the northern boundary down to the river along its southern edge. Field 2 also slopes down from the ridgeway along the northern boundary, but the southern boundary stops short of the valley bottom. Field 1 is bounded to the north by a post and wire fence, whilst Field 2 is bounded by a high bank and hedge. A narrow lane runs along the top of the ridge beyond the northern boundary of both fields. To the east and west, Area 1 is bounded by high hedges and banks beyond which lie more fields, and to the south Field 1 is bounded by gorse bushes beyond which closely lies a river, whilst Field 2 is bounded by a strip of deciduous woodland beyond which lies the river.
- 4.3 Area 2 is also given over to arable crops. Wheat stubble covered Area 2 at the time of the site visit. Area 2 is bounded to the north, south and west by further fields, and by a track to Wogaston Farm to the east. Fields 3 and 4 no longer have a dividing boundary, whilst Field 5 is part of a larger field which extends to the north beyond the site boundary. Fields 3 and 4 sit at the top of a low hill which slopes away to the northeast in Field 3 and to the southwest in Field 4. A boggy hollow in the southwest corner of Field 4 marks the source of a stream which runs northwest along the southern boundary of Area 2. Fields 3 and 4 are bounded by substantial banks with hedges to the north, south and west. The eastern boundary consists of a less substantial hedge with no bank. Approximately 45% of Field 5 lies within the site area and this section slopes down from the northeast to the southwest, from the brow of the hill to the valley bottom. The field is bounded to the east and west by hedge banks, and by a stream and a thick tree line to the south.
- 4.4 The underlying geology of the site is predominantly Milford Haven Group Interbedded Argillaceous Rocks and [subequal/subordinate] Sandstone. A narrow strip along the northern boundary of Area 1 overlies Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 This report provides a broad overview of the surrounding area (the 'study area') to place the site (Figure 2) in its landscape and historical context.
- 5.2 There is one Registered Historic Landscape (the Milford Haven waterway), two Listed Buildings, and five Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.5km of the site. The site is located within the Rhoscrowther section of the Milford Haven Historic Landscape Characterisation, defined as "a large agricultural historic landscape character area typified by large dispersed farms with regularly shaped fields. Hedges on banks are the most common boundary type, but towards the windswept western part of the area mortared stonewalls are present. There is a great variety in domestic building type, ranging in date from the medieval to the 20th century", to the south of the Texaco Oil Refinery historic landscape character area, which "includes the massive late 20th century industrial complex, the old BP oil

pumping station located in Fort Popton, a 19th century defensive structure, and a short length of sea-cliff top" (DAT/Cadw).

- 5.3 There are no designated assets within the site area but there is one non-designated asset (PRN3243), the location of a possible flint-working site, towards the southeast corner of Field 2 in Area 1.
- 5.4 Four archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area. Two of these comprised watching briefs on work associated with the construction of a Central Stores building at Chevron Oil Refinery (PRN97675) and its car park (PRN102242). In both cases archaeological monitoring failed to reveal any archaeological finds or features. The other two events have been Desk Based Assessments for the sites of two proposed vine farms, one at Corston (PRN27992) and the other at Wogaston (PRN37395).
- 5.5 One Tir Gofal scheme is recorded within the study area. A site visit as part of this project identified the site of a possible quarry on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875, where it was marked as 'old quarry' (PRN154748). The site is undated, but was clearly disused by 1875.
- 5.6 A study of aerial photographs within the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive revealed no further information.
- 5.7 **Evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity:** Evidence for Mesolithic or Neolithic activity within 1.5km of the site area takes the form of seven possible flintworking sites (PRNs 3229, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3243 and 3250). Site 3243, as mentioned above, lies within the site area. All sites lie in close proximity to ridgeways which suggests that these ridgeways were used as a means of access through the landscape. These sites were sometimes transient in nature and at other times more permanent but are often hard to detect, consisting as they do of scattered groups of flint. Most of these flintworking sites lie to the north of Area 1 at a distance of approximately 300 to 700m. One site (PRN 3229) lies to the southwest at a distance of 1km from Area 2.
- 5.8 **Evidence for Bronze Age activity:** Evidence for Bronze Age activity within 1.5km of the site includes a scheduled barrow cemetery (PRN 47442) and the possible site of a standing stone (PRN4508). Wallaston barrow cemetery lies 800m east of the nearest site boundary and at certain times of year (i.e. when hedges are cut), may be visible from the site and vice versa. The barrow cemetery consists of four barrows (PRNs 3245, 3246, 3247 and 3248), although only one is clearly visible as an upstanding monument today. The possible site of a standing stone is interpreted from the field name 'horse stone'. Other evidence of Bronze Age activity might be found in five possible hearths (PRNs 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234 and 3239). These hearths are commonly associated with burnt mounds, and usually lie in close proximity to a source of water, as do these; the closest lying approximately 250m away. However, there is no evidence, or no remains of associated burnt mounds with any of these sites. Burnt mounds are usually, but not exclusively, dated to the Bronze Age.

- 5.9 **Evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity:** There is little surviving evidence of Iron Age or Roman activity within 1.5km of the site area. There is one undated rectilinear earthwork (PRN30163) which lies 50m east of area 2, identified from aerial photographs which may date to this period.
- 5.10 **Evidence for Early Medieval and Medieval activity:** No evidence is recorded for Early Medieval activity within 1.5km of the site area; however, there is some evidence of Medieval activity. The place name 'Cross Park' (PRN3078), 600m northwest of Area 1, and Popton Cross (PRN3221), 1km to the north of Area 1, both indicate Medieval religious activity within the area. The site of a Medieval midden (PRN3228) is postulated from a finds assemblage recovered from Newton Burrows, 950m southwest of Area 2. Finds included sherds of fine red ware, one fragment of green-glaze and a thin scatter of marine shells. The origins of the settlements of Pwllcrochan (PRN11472), 850m northeast of Area 1, and Rhoscrowther (PRN28007), 1km northwest of Area 1, also date from the Medieval period; these developed around their churches. Both Pwllcrochan and Rhoscrowther churches predate 1291 when they were valued in the Taxatio Ecclesiastica. The muster rolls of 1535 record nine able bodied men within the settlement at Pwllcrochan and 13 within Rhoscrowther and the bishop's census of 1563 records 31 households within Pwllcrochan and 33 in Rhoscrowther.
- 5.11 **Evidence for Post Medieval and Modern Activity:** The grade II listed Hilton farmhouse (PRN 7222) dates from the 17th century, and lies 950m northwest of Area 1 as do its associated and also grade II listed farm buildings (PRN60436). The farmhouse is a two storey building with a slate roof and is still occupied. The setting of this listed farm complex should not be affected by the proposed development, as it is not visible from the site area.
- 5.12 **Other evidence of possible Post-medieval activity** is recorded in three place names, Cross Park (PRN7931), Wallaston Cross (PRN7832), and West Chapel Piece (PRN8173). Further evidence of ecclesiastical Post-medieval activity is presented by the now derelict Wallaston Methodist chapel (PRN10092), which lies 640m east of Area 2. It is recorded that there are considerable traces of former settlement around this now abandoned chapel although mapping would suggest the settlement did not become nucleated until after 1910. Non-ecclesiastical Post-medieval structures within 1.5km of the site area include a Blacksmith's workshop (PRN17879) of unknown condition, a near destroyed cottage at Wallaston Green (PRN21676), and Neath footbridge (PRN17878) of unknown condition. A dwelling (PRN24120), known only from documentary evidence, is also thought to have stood at Greenhill and date from this period. Evidence of Post-medieval industrial activity within 1.5km of the site area is restricted to a single quarry (15987) 700m southeast of Area 2.
- 5.13 **Evidence for undated Activity:** A Tir Gofal event identified an 'old quarry' marked on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875. This possible quarry site (PRN54718) lies at a distance of 780m from the nearest site boundary. Its condition is unknown.

- 5.14 **Historical Map Analysis:** The earliest detailed map available for the site area is the 1824 plan of the Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan estates (Figure 4). Prior to the sale of these estates in 1824 the land within the site area was owned by John Campbell Junior, who shortly after became the Earl of Cawdor in 1827. Following the sale they were owned by Sir John Owen of Oriellton. The site area appears almost unchanged today. Only a single east-west aligned field boundary, dividing Field 2 in Area 1 has since been removed.
- 5.15 The tithe map and apportionment of 1838 and 1839 respectively (Figure 5) records that the land remained in the ownership of Sir John Owen until at least this date. The land was divided between two farms; Fields 1 (pasture), 2 (arable), and 5 (arable) were part of Neath Farm, whilst Fields 3 and 4 (both pasture) were part of Wogaston. Neath was farmed by Thomas Cadwallar whilst Wogaston was farmed by tenant farmer Elizabeth Gwyther. No field boundaries, within the site area, recorded in 1838 have since been changed or removed.

6 HERITAGE ASSET DESCRIPTION

- 6.1 The site consists of arable fields within which lies a single recorded archaeological site (PRN3243) within Area 1. Flint working sites, such as this one, are hard to identify and easily destroyed, so this site represents a valuable part of what is a limited resource. The existing agricultural landscape should also be considered a heritage asset. Almost all the field boundaries within the site area consist of substantial banks with hedges. These are undated but at the very least they predate 1824, and the HER suggests that they may have prehistoric origins

7 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSALS

- 7.1 The proposed development involves the construction of a photovoltaic scheme which will require groundworks for cable trenches and various structures, e.g. photovoltaic arrays, CCTV camera poles, transformer plinths etc.
- 7.2 One non-designated historic environment asset, Hoplass flint working site, is present within the site area, (PRN3243). This site is part of a wider Mesolithic/Neolithic landscape and may represent a valuable source of information although, the nature of these sites is usually ephemeral, which can make them hard to identify. Groundworks could impact upon this heritage asset, although modern ploughing may have already destroyed much of, or all, of the site. The potential for finds and features of this date to be present within the site area is therefore assessed as moderate-high and of high significance
- 7.3 Archaeological evidence indicates that there is significant Bronze Age activity within the area with a scheduled barrow cemetery roughly 800m to the east of the site boundary and multiple possible hearths, which may have been associated with burnt mounds, some of which are less than 250m north of the

nearest site boundary. However, there are no recorded sites of this period within the site area. The potential for finds and features of this date to be present within the site area is therefore assessed as **moderate**. There is also the potential for impact on the setting of the scheduled barrow cemetery (PRN47442). At certain times of year, when hedges are cut back or bare, it is likely that the eastern half of Area 2 will be visible from the monument. It is worth noting that the impact of the development on possible Prehistoric field boundaries may need to be considered within this section. In the event that funerary or settlement remains of Bronze Age date were present within the site, these would be considered of **high** significance. The possible agricultural nature of the site, as may be evinced by the undated field boundaries, however, suggest that historic assets of this period are likely to be of **low-moderate** significance.

- 7.4 Evidence from the Iron Age/ Romano British period is very limited within the surrounding area, although an earthwork which may date to this period is located only 50m from the site. The potential for finds and features of this date being impacted by the development is therefore assessed as **low-moderate**.
- 7.5 Medieval and Post-medieval settlements and farmsteads are scattered around the surrounding landscape, interconnected by roads and trackways. A narrow lane runs along a ridgeway immediately north of Area 1 and may represent an historic route. The boundary separating this lane and Field 2 takes the form of a substantial bank and hedge and may therefore represent an historic field boundary. However, there are no recorded sites within the site area and there are no features visible on aerial photographs. Therefore the potential for finds and features of this period may therefore be considered **low-moderate** and of low significance.
- 7.6 As yet, the field boundaries within the site area are undated but at the very least must predate 1824. Their form and, in some cases their alignment, along track ways may suggest a much earlier date, even possibly a prehistoric origin, as suggested on the HER. Groundworks and widening of access points to the site could impact on these boundaries.
- 7.7 The site lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of the Milford Haven waterway and the impact of the proposed development on the setting of this asset will need assessment through a landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. It is also worth noting that the site lies just beyond the eastern and northern boundary of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

8 CONCLUSIONS

The construction of a photovoltaic scheme has the potential to impact on at least one non-designated heritage asset and some potentially prehistoric/historic field boundaries. No settings issues have been identified as part of this appraisal with regard to any designated or relevant non-designated assets, including scheduled and non-scheduled monuments, listed buildings, non-listed buildings of local importance or registered parks and gardens. The

site lies within a Registered Historic Landscape and further assessment will need to be undertaken in regard to this; coordination with a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment study will be a key element of this assessment, which should also examine settings issues for the appropriate heritage assets listed above in greater detail.

- 8.2 The results of the assessment suggest that the site will not contain archaeological features of sufficient significance to preclude development of the site. However the possible presence of archaeological remains will require further archaeological assessment to clarify the potential for buried archaeological evidence, predominantly associated with flintworking and palaeoenvironmental evidence, although if the field boundaries are of prehistoric origin and the site has remained farmland since the Bronze Age, this may be very limited. One Tir Gofal event lay within the study area and identified an 'old quarry' marked on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875. No other Tir Gofal interests or requirements have been identified.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 This appraisal has highlighted the possible impact on a flintworking site in Area 1. It is recommended that a project of field walking may be undertaken prior to commencement of groundworks so that any finds exposed by recent ploughing might be retrieved.
- 9.2 As the surviving field system within the site area is undated but may represent a heritage asset it is recommended that as part of the development any hedgerow removal should come under archaeological monitoring in order to attempt to date these boundaries, and sections through hedge banks should be recorded.
- 9.3 A more detailed analysis of historic maps is also recommended as the Pembrokeshire County Records office was closed for relocation at the time of this appraisal.
- 9.4 Analysis of aerial photographs held by the NMRW is also recommended as this was not possible as part of this project.
- 9.5 The appraisal has also drawn attention to potential impact on the setting of the Scheduled barrow cemetery at Wallaston (PRN47442) and the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape. A more detailed assessment of the extent of impact upon its setting is recommended, along with further detailed discussions with CADW, which should be undertaken once an LVIA has been completed for the site.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Documentary

Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Heritage Management, n.d *Generic Brief for the Preparation of a Historic Environment Appraisal*

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Kissock, J., 1993 *Pwllcrochan – Individual Settlement Summary*

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

Planning Policy Wales (PPW), 2011 (edition 4), Section 6.5.2, Welsh Office Circular 60/96 – *Planning and the Historic Environment – Archaeology*.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Ronan Clarke of Elgin Energy, Charles Hill, Senior Archaeologist for Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Heritage Management and the landowner Howard Wood for their assistance with the project.

APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records in the study area

Pembrokeshire County Council

LAND AT WOGASTON FARM, RHOSCROWTHER HER DATA

MONUMENTS

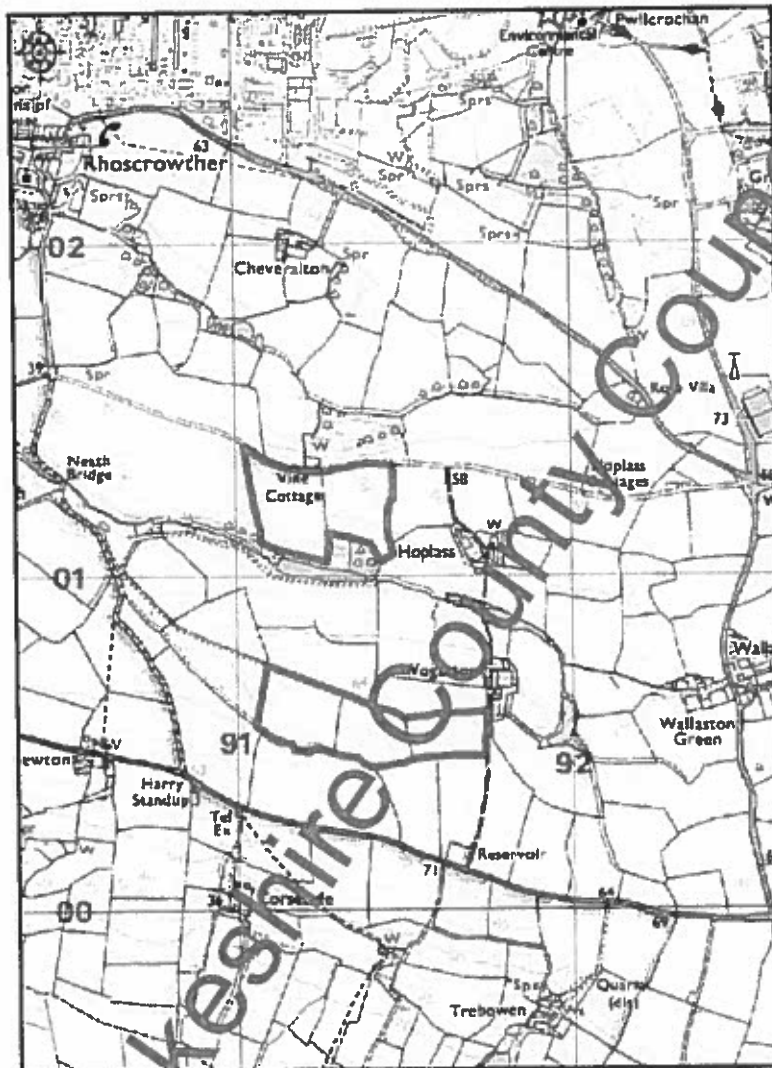
PRN	NAME	SUMMARY	FORM	CONDITION	NGR	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
3078	CROSS PARK	A T-shaped stone cross comprising a 1.21m high by 0.29m chamfered octagonal shaft supporting a horizontal cross arm by 0.17m high by 0.29m chamfered cross piece	Place-name		SM90501 7	Cross	Medieval	
3221	CROSSCOMBE; POPTON CROSS		Other Structure	Moved	SM91000 02360	Cross	Medieval	NPP
3228	NEWTON BURROWS		Finds		SM90200 0	Midden	Medieval	NPP
3229	NEWTON BURROWS	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3243 and 3250) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site. NA	Finds		SM90200 0	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	NPP
3231	RHOSCROWTHER CHURCH		Earthwork	Not Known	SM90680 210	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	
3232	HOPPLASS		Earthwork	Not Known	SM91910 152	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	
3233	CHEVERALTON		Earthwork	Not Known	SM91250 152	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	
3234	CHEVERALTON		Earthwork	Not Known	SM91210 156	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	
3235	HILTON	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3243 and 3250) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site. NA	Finds		SM90501 9	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	

3236	CHEVERALTON	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3235, 3237, 3238, 3243 and 3250) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site.	Finds	Not Known	SM911018	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	
3237	TILLEY COTTAGE	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3235, 3236, 3238, 3243 and 3250) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). The only artefact recorded from the vicinity of this site is	Finds	Not Known	SM917016	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	
3238	TILLEY COTTAGE	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3243 and 3250) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site.	Finds	Not Known	SM919020	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	
3239	NEATH BRIDGE		Earthwork	Not Known	SM90500128	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	
3243	HOPPLASS	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238 and 3250) shown in the Rhoscrowther area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site. NA	Finds		SM914011	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	
3245	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	One of four round barrows at Wallaston, forming the round barrow cemetery PRN 47442. This is now a much spread mound, c.28m in diameter and 0.8m high. NC 2003.	Earthwork	Damaged	SM9255400417	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	scheduled ancient monument

3246	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	The best preserved of four round barrows at Wallaston that form the barrow cemetery PRN 47442. The mound is grass covered, 1.5m high and 15m in diameter and had an electric fence running across it when visited in 2003, NC 2003.	Earthwork	Near Intact	SM92627 00381	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	scheduled ancient monument
3250	HOPASS COTTAGE	This is one of several flintworking sites (see also PRNs 3229, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238 and 3243) shown in the RPS cover sheet area on a distribution map of sites (Wainwright 1963, plate X opp p104). There are no details regarding any finds from this site. NA	Flints	Not Known	SM92201 3	Flint Working Site	Neolithic, Mesolithic	
4508	HORSE STONE PARK; HORSE STONE MOUNT	A "Horse stone" field name taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a standing stone formerly stood in the vicinity. RPS Trysor, August 2004	Place-name	Not Known	SM91301 7	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	NPP, listed building, Grade II
7222	HILTON FARMHOUSE	Occupied farmhouse building. RPS July 2001	Building	Intact	SM90395 02108	Farmhouse	Post- medieval	
7931	CROSS PARK		Place-name		SM90900 5	Cross	Post- medieval, Me dieval	
7932	WALLASTON CROSS		Place-name		SM92501 2	Cross	Post- medieval, Me dieval	
8173	WEST CHAPEL PIECE		Place-name		SR903997	Church Land	Post- medieval, Me dieval	NPP
10092	WALLASTON METHODIST CHAPEL		Building	Near Intact	SM92390 066	Chapel	Post- medieval	
11472	PWLLCROCHAN; P ETERACHON		Documents	Not Known	SM9202	Settlement	Medieval	

15987			Earthwork	Not Known	SR920099 80	Quarry	Post- medieval	NPP
17878	NEATH BRIDGE	A post medieval footbridge. It is shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the First (1891) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. PR February 2003	O.struct	Not Known	SM90480 126	Bridge	Post- medieval	NPP
17879			Building	Not Known	SM92350 126	Blacksmiths Workshop	Post- medieval	
21676	WALLASTON GREEN	Ruined cottage described in 1985. Possibility of future renovation mentioned at that time. Current condition unknown RPS July 2001	Building	Near Destroyed	SM92400 060	Cottage	Post- medieval	
24120	GREENHILL	Record of a post-medieval dwelling, RPS August 2001	Documents	Not Known	SM9202	Dwelling	Post- medieval	
26247	HF/DF ANGLE BAY RAF PEMBROKE DOCK	1939-58, High Frequency Direction Finding Station/Fixer Station, now demolished. One small octagonal wooden structure with sloping walls and conical roof with aerial mast projecting, enclosed by a circular fence, one small hut and a large rectangular br	O.struct	Destroyed	SM92390 018	Radar Station	Modern	
28005	PWILLCROCHAN		Building	Intact	SM9202	Settlement	Post- medieval	
28006	WALLESTON GREEN		Building	Intact	SM9200	Settlement	Post- medieval	
30163	WOGASTON FARM	Rectilinear earthwork seen on AP's whilst updating and tidying new APCAT database. JH 1995.	Earthwork	Not Known	SM91800 6	Earthwork Round	Unknown	scheduled ancient monument
47442	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	Group PRN for the four Wallaston round barrows (PRNs 3245-48). NC 2003.	Complex	Various	SM92627 00381	Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	listed
60436	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS AT HILTON FARM	Grade II listed farm buildings	Building		SM90407 02092	Farm Buildings	Post- medieval	building, Grade II

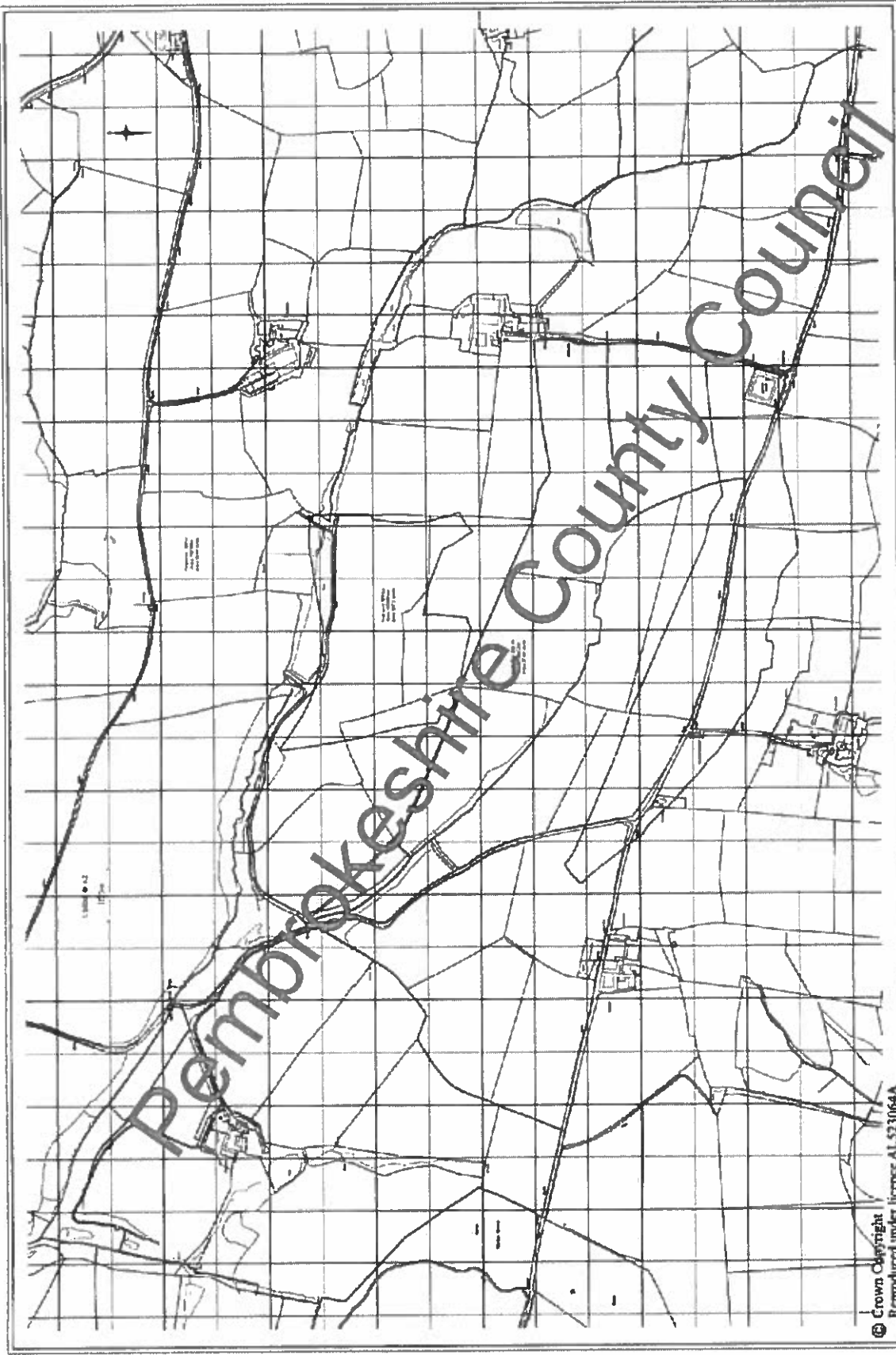
54718		Marked as 'old quarry' on 1st Edition OS map of 1875	QUARRY		SM90350 029		Unknown	
EVENT POLYGONS								
Prn	Name	Source	Scale	Certainty	Accuracy	Copyright		
27992	Corston Proposed Windfarm Development	Desk Based Assessment	DAT Report 1994	1:10,000	Good	Fair	Cambria Archaeology	
37395	Wogaston windfarm	Desk based assessment	DAT Report 1999	1:10,000	Good	Good	Cambria Archaeology	
97675	Chevron Oil Refinery Stores	Watching Brief	DAT Report 2009/70	1:10,000	Good	Good	DAT	
102242	CHEVRON OIL REFINERY CAR PARK, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCH	WATCHING BRIEF	DAT REPORT 2011/37	1:10,000	Good	Good	DAT	



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FIGURE 1: Site Location



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FIGURE 2: Study Area Location

Monument Points

- Bronze Age
- Medieval
- Modern
- Neolithic, Mesolithic
- Post-medieval
- Post-medieval, Medieval
- Prehistoric
- Unknown

site outline

event polygons

where site overlaps previous event

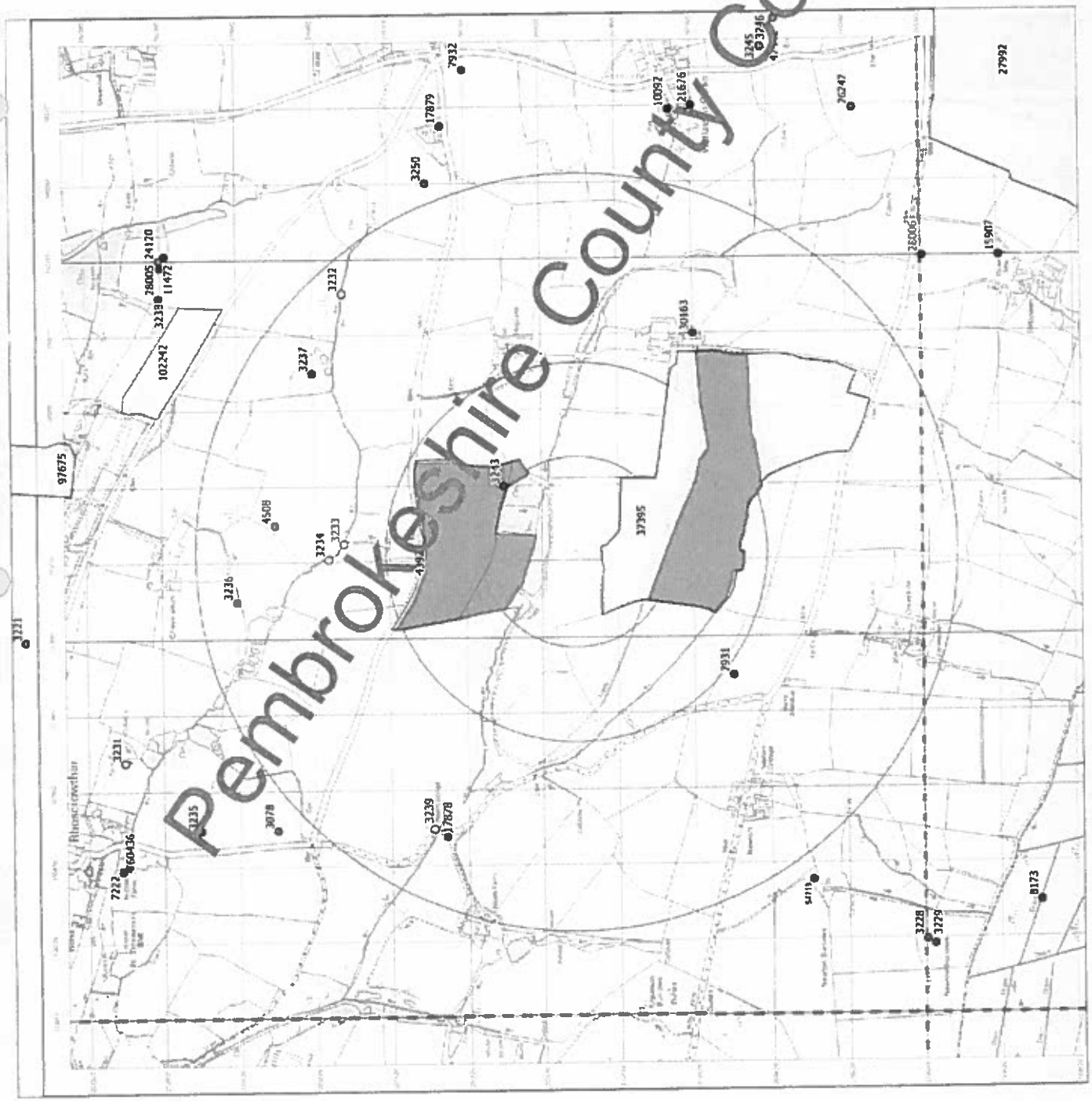
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Site Code: LNR12
Acquisition Code:

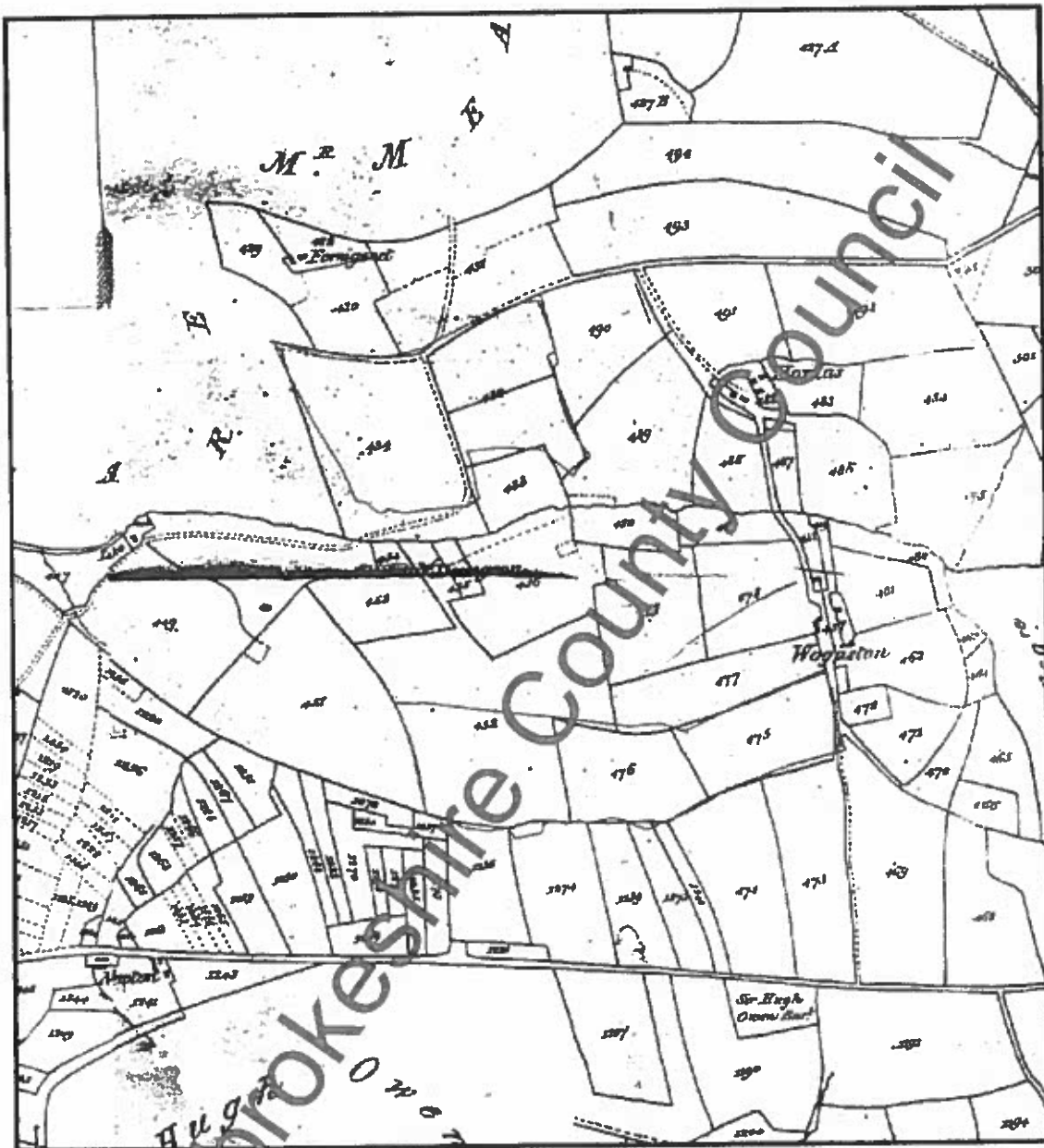
0


220m

440m

FIGURE 3: HER Plan





Site Code: LNR12
Accession Code:
<p style="text-align: center;">N</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">NOT TO SCALE</p>
FIGURE 4: Estate Map, 1824

