



## Scoveston Park, Scoveston

(SM92761 06976).

## Historic Environmental Appraisal

Planning application No. 13/0222/PA

Report 164

Carlisle

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#### **SUMMARY**

There do not appear to be any registered historic assets in close proximity that will be compromised by the erection of the proposed wind turbine.

The location already possesses considerable oil refining facilities and wind-generating installations that have characterised the area as a semi-industrial rather than a rural locality.

The installation of a further wind turbine will have a negligible physical impact upon heritage assets but will have a slight detrimental visual impact on the Scheduled Ancient Monument represented by Scoveston Fort, due to a potential cumulative effect caused by a potential clustering of turbines.

The likelihood of uncovering buried archaeological remains are slim but as the land-take is around 6,500 sq metres for the combined turbines, it may be advisable to conduct an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil strip as and when construction occurs.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Proposals and Commissions**

Due to the archaeological significance and sensitivity of this location, the curatorial planning authority has stated that development was subject to the “developer” securing the implementation of a formal programme of Historic Environment Appraisal prior to the forthcoming development.

Gerry Martin Associates Ltd was commissioned by Mr Jim Harley on behalf of Stern Wind (the client) to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal relating to the erection of two wind turbines at land at Scoveston Park, Scoveston (SM92761 06976 and SM92892 06801).

The scheme is subject to planning application 13/0222/PA, the following report compiled for the benefit of the planning archaeologist to assess whether archaeological deposits, features or settings may be compromised by the development.

The proposed turbines are 79.6m in height with a diameter of 5.5m. Including a 4m wide access, assembly and crane platforms; the land take for each wind turbine measures 0.303 Hectares and 0.349 Hectares, respectively.

The appraisal has been produced in accordance with a generic brief supplied Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Advice Section.

A Working Scheme of Investigation (method statement) was produced by the archaeological contractor and approved by the curatorial authority prior to the survey commencing.

The archaeological case officer has been Mike Ings; Planning Officer with Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

### **1.2 Scope of the project**

The Historic Environment Appraisal fulfils the obligations of a generic brief provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services. The appraisal although similar to a desk-based assessment represents a rapid summary of the study area in order to assess historic environment potential.

The results are intended to identify the extent and character of both known and potential archaeological resources in order to assess the likely and possible impacts upon the heritage resource and if necessary to outline a programme of further works to mitigate harmful or compromising impact. Critical archaeological judgment as specified in the brief has been utilised to identify the relevant and non-relevant archaeological issues.

The following appraisal performs the first step towards a heritage management programme that will address any undesirable effects that may arise through the development and subsequent utilisation arising from the turbines. This report represents an upgrade of an earlier GMA Report 120 (2013) that dealt with the initial planning application.

The turbine lies within a Registered Landscape: Scoveston and Burton Historic Landscape.

The appraisal consulted the Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust at Llandeilo and involved visiting the HER in person on Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2013.

Considering the size of the proposed turbine (79.6m in height from blade tip to ground) a 2km radius from the turbine location was considered a sufficient area with which to evaluate non-statutory physical and visual effects.

## 2. SITE LOCATION

### 2.1 Location, topography and setting

The British Geological Survey describes the local solid geology as belonging to the Milford Haven – Interbedded Argillaceous Rocks and sub-equal/subordinate Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 400 to 423 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian periods in a local environment previously dominated by rivers.

These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming flood plain alluvium and some bogs depositing peat including estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.



Figure 1. Location of site (OS Copyright, Licence no. 100044205)

The location for the proposed wind turbines lie just to the east of a bank of two prominent existing wind turbines on flat ground approximately 60m OD within Scoveston Park (figure 1).

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Desk top study

The desk top study involved an enquiry to Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) who supplied in electronic form the following:

- HER records for known sites
- National Monument Records (NMR) held by the HER
- Listed building data held by the HER



- Scheduled Ancient Monument data (SAM) held by the HER
- Registered Landscape data available online and held by the HER
- Landscape characterisation available online and held by the HER

A visit to the HER was an important part of the research process where the following data sets could be investigated

- Aerial photographs
- Tithe and Ordnance Survey maps
- Property documents
- Casual historical literature e.g. bill of sale

The data garnered was sufficient to provide informed comment for the Historic Environment Appraisal.

### **3.2 Site walkover survey**

A walkover of the site was undertaken on Thursday August 1<sup>st</sup> 2013 which investigated the site location and its immediate environs. A second walkover was undertaken on Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> February 2015 in order to examine the location of a second proposed wind turbine.



Figure 2. Location of the first turbine represented by 1m ranging pole

Located to the west of a single-track railway cutting, the site comprised grass pasture probably used for horses with a slight fall to the west.

The field was covered in clover and bounded by hedge and bank to the north and wire fences beside the railway. Elsewhere, the boundary was articulated by low trees.

The proposed second turbine will reside on a slight plateau covered on tufty grass used for sheep rearing with screening to the south by deciduous trees (figure 3).

No archaeological features or potential features were observable within the study area (figures 2 and 3).



Figure 3. Location of the second turbine represented by 2m ranging pole



Figure 4. View from the proposed site looking west



The first proposed wind turbine (SM92761 06976) is to be erected in an open area (figure 2) that will be visible from a distance of at least 1km but existing wind turbines have already made a considerable visible impact (figure 4).

The second proposed wind turbine (SM92892 06801) is to be erected in the same open area (figure 3) and will be visible from a distance of at least 1km.

#### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

##### **4.1 Character area description**

###### **Historic Background**

The Historic Landscape Characterisation for Scoveston and Burton describes an area lying to 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 Sub-lordship) 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 (one eighth of a carucate) in Studdolph, and five acres of land with half a carucate of land (the area a plough team of eight oxen could till in a single annual season) 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 present landscape 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 represents a fine 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.

Source: <http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk>

#### 4.2 The archaeological resource

Located within the Scoveston and Burton Historic Landscape (figure 5), the principal archaeological areas of interest are prehistoric barrows and hillforts, Medieval land organisation and military activity in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

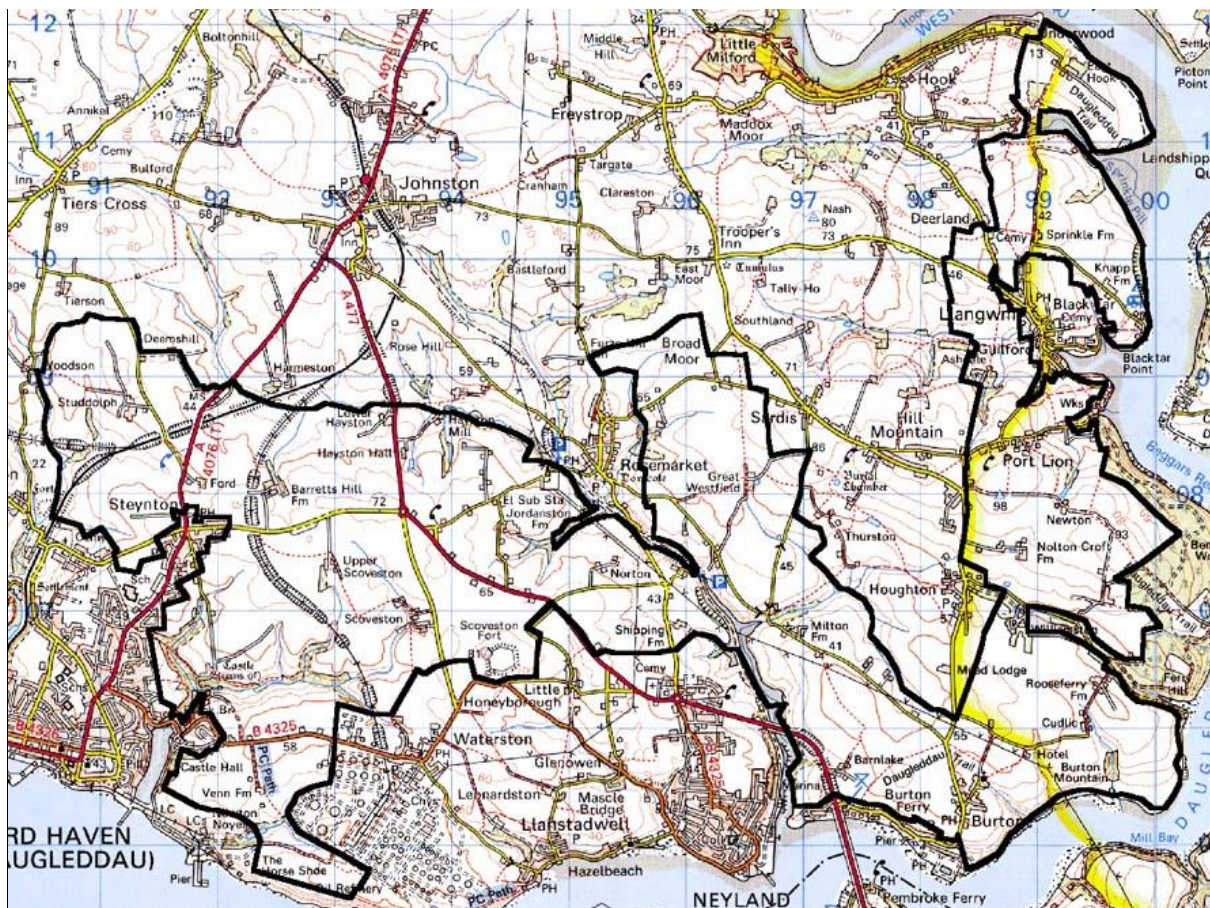


Figure 5. Extent of the historic landscape character area (OS Copyright, Licence no. 100044205)

Principally, the prehistoric features form what can be described as a nodal archaeological landscape; where in the past specific prominent features formed central places and ritual gathering points e.g. barrows.

Later archaeological features form a contiguous archaeological landscape where roads and tracks link communities and walls, hedges and ditches articulate agricultural spatial organisation especially from the medieval period.

The erection of a wind turbine at the advocated location has the potential to impact upon a landscape ostensibly organised during the medieval period.



### 4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments (blue stars) within a 5km radius of the proposed wind turbine site listed in Table 1 and illustrated on figure 6 that are pertinent to this investigation.

No direct harm will come to these monuments from this development although the turbine is likely to be visible from some of these SAM locations.

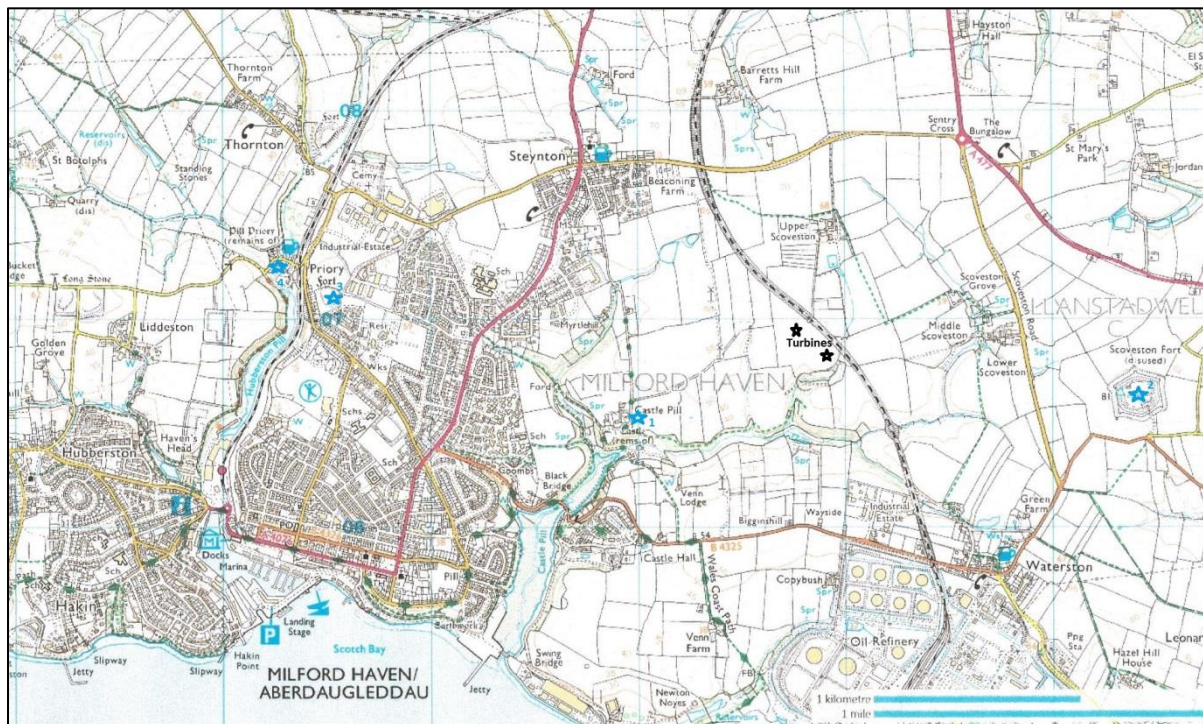


Figure 6. Location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km radius of the site.  
(OS Copyright, Licence no. 100044205)

Map No	PRN	Name	SAM No.	Description	Period
1	3178/3367	Castle Pill	PE541	Hillfort and castle	Iron Age and Medieval
2	5804	Fort Scoveston	PE339	Fort	Post-Medieval
3	3173	Priory Rath	PE186	Ringfort	Iron Age
4	3176	Pili Priory	PE070	Priory	Medieval

Table 1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the wind turbine

### 4.4 Historic Environmental Record

The overwhelming bulk of the inventory of the Historic Environment Record relates to military activity undertaken in close proximity between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The majority of the entries relate to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century features at Castle Pill, Castle Hall and RNAD Milford Haven located to the south-west of the proposed wind turbine approximately 1.5km to 2km away and have little if any relevance to the application as their setting will not be compromised by the development.

The table below lists all the historic assets listed by Primary Record Number (PRN).

PRN	Name	Description	Grid reference	Period	Status
3175	Pill Rath	Defended enclosure	SM91340585	Iron Age	
3178	Castle Pill	Castle	SM91850642	Medieval	SAM PE541
3180	Steynton Parish Church: St Cewydd and St Peter's	Church	SM91770782	Medieval/Post-Medieval	
3181	Steynton Parish Church: St Cewydd and St Peter's	Church	SM91770782	Medieval	
3182	Steynton	Round barrow	SM9213607926	Bronze Age	
3183	Barrett's; Barrettshill	Burnt mound	SM92500786	Prehistoric	
3185	Leonardston	Burnt mound	SM94490609	Prehistoric	
3367	Castle Pill	Hillfort, Ringwork, Defended enclosure	SM91850642	Iron Age; Medieval	SAM PE541
3368	St Cewydd and St Peter's	Cist	SM91770782	Bronze Age; Early Medieval	
3369	Steynton Parish Church: Gendili Stone	Inscribed stone	SM91770782	Early Medieval	
4500	Longstone Meadows; Longstone	Standing stone	SM94110628	Bronze Age	
4503	Church Park	Church land	SM94050560	Post-Medieval; Modern	
5804	Fort Scoveston	Fort	SM94420662	Post-Medieval	SAM PE339
6418	Waterston	Field system	SM9306	Medieval/Post-Medieval	
7929	Castle Meadow; Castle Park	Defended enclosure?	SM94070582	Iron Age	
10359	St Cewydd Dedication	Documents	SM918078	Unknown	
10488	Maen Dewi	Standing stone	SM912070	Bronze Age	
10490	The Beaoning	Beacon	SM920077	Medieval/Post-Medieval	
10492	Beaoning Road	Beacon	SM947069	Medieval/Post-Medieval	
10502	Hermaston	Mansion	SM924089	Medieval/Post-Medieval	LB
13901	Waterston Green	Common land	SM936060	Medieval/Post-Medieval	
15163	Unknown	Vicarage	SM917078	Post-Medieval	LB
17269	Castle Hall; St Bride's Abbey	Mansion, Nunnery	SM91920583	Post-Medieval	
17289	Scoveston	Mansion	SM92930473	Post-Medieval	



17818	Unknown	School	SM91810781	Post-Medieval	
17819	Hayston Bridge	Bridge	SM93510875	Post-Medieval	
17820	Hanston Mill	Mill	SM938086	Post-Medieval	
17821	Hanston Hall	Dwelling	SM935084	Post-Medieval	
17827	Unknown	Lodge	SM920059	Post-Medieval	
17828	Venn Lodge	Lodge	SM9220106182	Post-Medieval	
17829	Unknown	School	SM93890595	Post-Medieval	
17830	Waterston	Chapel	SM93680572	Post-Medieval	
20981	Jordanston	Mansion	SM945077	Post-Medieval	
23522	The Cellars	Dwelling	SM91420596	Post-Medieval	
24360	Scoveston	Mansion	SM93700690	Post-Medieval	
25458	Castle Hall	Gate	SM918057	Post-Medieval	LB2
25459	Castle Hall	Stable	SM919057	Post-Medieval	LB2
25460	Castle Hall	Gate	SM919057	Post-Medieval	LB2
25461	Castle Hall	Outbuilding	SM918057	Post-Medieval	LB2
26030	RNAD Milford Haven	Reservoir	SM92270508	Modern	
26043	RNAD Milford Haven	Exhauster House	SM92050511	Modern	
26050	RNAD Milford Haven	Magazine	SM91790523	Modern	
26051	RNAD Milford Haven	Magazine	SM91880525	Modern	
26052	RNAD Milford Haven	Magazine	SM91940527	Modern	
26053	RNAD Milford Haven	Magazine	SM92080528	Modern	
26054	RNAD Milford Haven	Magazine	SM92130526	Modern	
26060	RNAD Milford Haven	Sentry post	SM91700533	Modern	
26064	RNAD Milford Haven	Emergency water supply	SM91750532	Modern	
26065	RNAD Milford Haven	Bastion	SM91780524	Modern	
26073	RNAD Milford Haven	Bastion	SM91940529	Modern	
26075	RNAD Milford Haven	Sentry post	SM91940528	Modern	
26077	RNAD Milford Haven	Bastion	SM92190521	Modern	
26084	RNAD Milford Haven	Sentry post	SM92110517	Modern	
26085	RNAD Milford Haven	Weapons pit	SM92150514	Modern	
26086	RNAD Milford Haven	Weapons pit	SM92070518	Modern	
26114	RNAD Milford Haven	Unknown	SM91640603	Modern	
26115	RNAD Milford Haven	Fuel store	SM91630603	Modern	
26116	RNAD Milford Haven	Office	SM91620600	Modern	
26117	RNAD Milford Haven	Unknown	SM91630602	Modern	
26118	RNAD Milford Haven	Building	SM91610597	Modern	
26119	RNAD Milford Haven; Black Bridge Crescent	Married quarters	SM91880604	Modern	
26120	RNAD Milford Haven; Castle Hall Road	Married quarters	SM91750593	Modern	
26121	RNAD Milford Haven; Castle Hall Road	Married quarters	SM91650594	Modern	
26122	RNAD Milford	Clubhouse	SM91980599	Modern	

	Haven; Castle Hall Crescent				
30854	Castle Hall	Garden	SM91850585	Post-Medieval	
30859	Harmeston Hall	Garden	SM92250895	Post-Medieval	
34515	Castle Pill	Quay	SM91430587	Post-Medieval	
34516	Castle Pill	Lime kiln	SM9138606080	Post-Medieval	
34517	Castle Pill	Ford	SM91650611	Post-Medieval	
34517	Castle Pill	Mill	SM91970632	Post-Medieval	
34518	Castle Pill	Ford	SM91950637	Post-Medieval	
34520	Castle Pill	Lime kiln	SM91950633	Post-Medieval	
34521	Castle Pill	Mill pond	SM91990631	Post-Medieval	
34522	Castle Pill	Mill race	SM9206006320	Post-Medieval	
34523	The Vineyard	Vineyard	SM91880628	Post-Medieval	
34524	Castle Pill	Lodge	SM91720602	Post-Medieval	
34646	Castle Pill	Wreck	SM91450563	Modern	
34851	Castle Pill	Bridge	SM91610607	Post-Medieval	
34955	Castle Pill	Quay	SM91600609	Post-Medieval	
34956	Castle Pill	Quay	SM91440606	Modern	
34957	Castle Pill	Quay, Wreck	SM91440590	Modern	
34958	Castle Pill	Quay	SM91370564	Modern	
34959	Castle Pill	Quay	SM91360559	Modern	
34960	Castle Pill	Fish trap	SM91450562	Post-Medieval; Modern	
34963	Castle Pill	Well	SM9137306090	Modern	
34965	Castle Pill	Sea defences	SM91630601	Post-Medieval	
34966	Blackbridge	Bridge	SM91650609	Modern	
34967	Castle Pill	Quay	SM91610588	Post-Medieval	
34968	Castle Pill	Pill box	SM92690602	Modern	
34969	Castle Pill	House	SM91960635	Post-Medieval	
34970	Castle Pill	Quarry	SM91860634	Post-Medieval	
34970	Castle Pill	Quarry	SM91830633	Post-Medieval	
34971	Castle Pill	Dam	SM91790635	Post-Medieval	
34973	Castle Pill	Fish trap	SM91730615	Post-Medieval; Modern	
34974	Castle Pill	Barbed wire entanglement	SM91670606	Post-Medieval; Modern	
35073	Castle Pill	Wreck	SM91370563	Modern	
45244	Unknown	Building platform	SM9290505006	Unknown	
45245	Unknown	Trackway	SM92350505	Post-Medieval	
46371	Ford Farm; Steynton	Farmhouse	SM91810816	Post-Medieval	
58982	Limekiln Near Castle Pill, Coombs Road	Limekiln	SM9137806084	Post-Medieval	LB II 12824
59064	Stable Block at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Stable block	SM9191105807	Post-Medieval	LB II 12909
59065	Main gateway and Flanking Walls and	Gateways & walls and	SM9184405889	Post-Medieval	LB II 12910

	terrace at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	terrace			
59066	Arched Entry Flanking Driveway at E. Side of Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Arched entry	SM9191005854	Post-Medieval	LB II 12911
59067	Arched Entry to S. Side of Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Arched entry	SM9187505799	Post-Medieval	LB II 12912
59068	One of two Linked garden Buildings on N. Side of Park at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Terraced garden building	SM9172105875	Post-Medieval	LB II 12913
59069	One of two Linked garden Buildings on N. Side of Park at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Terraced garden building	SM9170605876	Post-Medieval	LB II 12914
59070	No. 1 Black Bridge, Neyland Road, Castle Hall	Cottage	SM9167706043	Post-Medieval	LB II 12915
59071	Castle Hall Lodge, Neyland Road, Castle Hall	Cottage	SM9167706043	Post-Medieval	LB II 12916
59072	Barn at Castle Hall Farm, Neyland Road, Castle Hall	Barn	SM9203405938	Post-Medieval	LB II 12917
59088	Range of Outbuildings on W. Side of Farmyard at Castle Pill Farm, Castle Pill Road, Steynton	Farm outbuildings	SM9191706533	Post-Medieval	LB II 12933
59089	Church of St Peter and St Cewydd	Church	SM9177807820	Post-Medieval	LB II 12934
59090	The Vicarage, Milford Road (E side)	Vicarage	SM9176507853	Post-Medieval	LB II 12935
60455	Haystone Bridge (Partly in Llanstadwell Community)	Bridge	SM9348708764	Post-Medieval	LB II 82524
60552	Scoveston Fort	Fort	SM9441906636	Post-Medieval	LB II 83214
60553	Hayston Hall	House	SM9356108416	Post-Medieval	LB II 83215
60554	Courtyard of Outbuildings at Hayston Hall	Outbuildings	SM9358808379	Post-Medieval	LB II 83216
60555	Hayston Hall	Outbuilding	SM9359108404	Post-Medieval	LB II 83217
60556	Hayston Hall (Partly	Bridge	SM9348608759	Post-Medieval	LB II 83218

	in Rosemarket Community)				
100142	Unknown	Well	SM91280599	Post-Medieval	
103302	Upper Scoveston	Well	SM92910734	Post-Medieval	
103303	Jordanston	Well	SM94570764	Post-Medieval	
103310	Hayston Mill	Mill race	SM93610874	Post-Medieval	
103312	Unknown	Quarry	SM93960844	Post-Medieval	
103313	Unknown	Quarry	SM93920855	Post-Medieval	
103730	Auster	Air crash site	SM9306	Modern	

Table 2. All HER entries within 2km of the proposed wind turbine



Figure 7. Location of principal heritage assets excluding modern activity. (OS Copyright, Licence no. 100044205)

In order to synthesize this raw data, modern activities have been excluded from the following discussion regarding the impact of the development upon known heritage assets.

Excluding Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the following features fell within the core study area (blue circle within 1km of the location of the wind turbine).

- 3183 Prehistoric burnt mound SM92500786

Excluding Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the following features fall within the periphery study area (red circle within 2km of the location of the wind turbine).

- 3175 Iron Age defended enclosure SM91340585
- 3180 Medieval church SM91770762
- 3181 Medieval church SM91770762
- 3182 Bronze Age round barrow SM9213607926
- 3185 Prehistoric burnt mound SM94490609
- 3368 Early medieval cist SM91770782
- 3369 Early medieval inscribed stone SM91770782
- 4500 Bronze Age standing stones SM94110628
- 7929 Iron Age defended enclosure SM94070582
- 10488 Bronze Age standing stone SM912070

These heritage assets are illustrated in figure 7 represented by stars. The Bronze Age is represented in black, Iron Age blue, prehistoric period in green and medieval period in grey.

No clear trends are discernible from the distribution plot (figure 7) although proximity to the coastline probably has influenced settlement patterns.

The study area has been recorded by aerial photography but no past cultural features were present.

#### 4.5 Listed buildings

The following table collates the following twenty five listed buildings found within the study area.

All are Grade II but none are within 1km of the wind turbine.

The entries largely relate to Castle Hall located to the south-west and to a lesser degree Hayston Hall to the north-east. One church and two vicarages are also included.

There are several Grade II listed buildings on the periphery of the turbine site. An assessment of potential impact on these heritage items has identified indirect impact of a visual nature to be of the magnitude 'minor negative'. It is not deemed that the significance of effect on these sites is such to warrant the proposed development unsuitable from a heritage perspective. The existing screening afforded by the landscape (trees, built structures, topography etc.) is considered sufficient in reducing any potential visual impact on same and as such no further mitigation measures are deemed necessary in this regard.

PRN	Name	Description	Grid reference	Period	Status
10502	Hermaston	Mansion	SM924089	Medieval/Post-Medieval	LB
15163	Unknown	Vicarage	SM917078	Post-Medieval	LB
25458	Castle Hall	Gate	SM918057	Post-Medieval	LB2
25459	Castle Hall	Stable	SM919057	Post-Medieval	LB2
25460	Castle Hall	Gate	SM919057	Post-Medieval	LB2
25461	Castle Hall	Outbuilding	SM918057	Post-Medieval	LB2
58982	Limekiln Near Castle Pill, Coombs Road	Limekiln	SM9137806084	Post-Medieval	LB II 12824
59064	Stable Block at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Stable block	SM9191105807	Post-Medieval	LB II 12909



59065	Main gateway and Flanking Walls and terrace at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Gateways & walls and terrace	SM9184405889	Post-Medieval	LB II 12910
59066	Arched Entry Flanking Driveway at E. Side of Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Arched entry	SM9191005854	Post-Medieval	LB II 12911
59067	Arched Entry to S. Side of Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Arched entry	SM9187505799	Post-Medieval	LB II 12912
59068	One of two Linked garden Buildings on N. Side of Park at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Terraced garden building	SM9172105875	Post-Medieval	LB II 12913
59069	One of two Linked garden Buildings on N. Side of Park at Castle Hall Road, Castle Hall	Terraced garden building	SM9170605876	Post-Medieval	LB II 12914
59070	No. 1 Black Bridge, Neyland Road, Castle Hall	Cottage	SM9167706043	Post-Medieval	LB II 12915
59071	Castle Hall Lodge, Neyland Road, Castle Hall	Cottage	SM9167706043	Post-Medieval	LB II 12916
59072	Barn at Castle Hall Farm, Neyland Road, Castle Hall	Barn	SM9203405938	Post-Medieval	LB II 12917
59088	Range of Outbuildings on W. Side of Farmyard at Castle Pill Farm, Castle Pill Road, Steynton	Farm outbuildings	SM9191706533	Post-Medieval	LB II 12933
59089	Church of St Peter and St Cewydd	Church	SM9177807820	Post-Medieval	LB II 12934
59090	The Vicarage, Milford Road (E side)	Vicarage	SM9176507853	Post-Medieval	LB II 12935
60455	Haystone Bridge (Partly in Ilanstadwell Community)	Bridge	SM9348708764	Post-Medieval	LB II 82524
60552	Scoveston Fort	Fort	SM9441906636	Post-Medieval	LB II 83214
60553	Hayston Hall	House	SM9356108416	Post-Medieval	LB II 83215
60554	Courtyard of Outbuildings at Hayston Hall	Outbuildings	SM9358808379	Post-Medieval	LB II 83216
60555	Hayston Hall	Outbuilding	SM9359108404	Post-Medieval	LB II 83217
60556	Hayston Hall (Partly in Rosemarket Community)	Bridge	SM9348608759	Post-Medieval	LB II 83218

Table 3. Listed buildings within 2km of the proposed wind turbine

#### 4.6 Historic mapping

The 1840 tithe map illustrates the study area as Field 90 (figure 8) under the ownership of Sir Richard Buckley and occupied by Thomas Griffiths.

## Proposed wind turbine near Scoveston Park, Scoveston

It was known as Coalfield Yard and measured nine acres and ten perches.

The subject field appears to be an irregular polygon with a series of other irregular fields that formed probable parkland for Upper Scoveston. Away from the core settlement, narrow fields tend to predominate, perhaps representing remnant strip fields common during the medieval period.

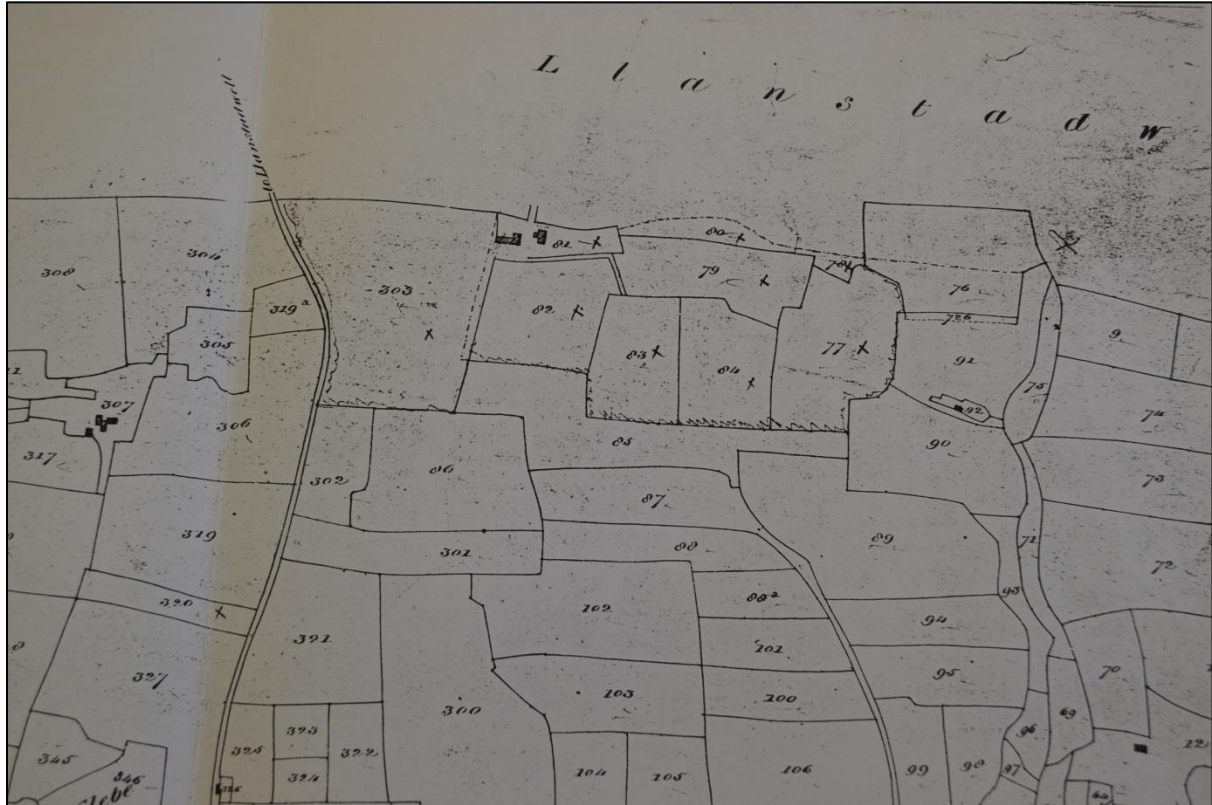


Figure 8. 1840 tithe map



Figure 9. First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868

The location of the site is extremely close to the parish boundary with Scoveston as featured on the 1845 tithe map for Scoveston.

Apart from the introduction of a single track railway, the organisation of space in this locality has changed little from the 1840 tithe map.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 illustrates the disposition of the farmhouse at Upper Scoveston and the surrounding fields (figure 9). There is no change in spatial organisation on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1880, 1908 and 1937.

After 1955 a railway branch line was constructed in order to link the oil refinery with the rail network. This topographic feature is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1964.



Figure 10. Aerial photograph of the study area SMNW 190/200 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Aerial photography has not isolated any features of archaeological interest (figure 10).

#### **4.7 Registered Historic Landscapes**

The study area has been categorised as Milford Haven Waterway, the fifth of 58 individual regions designated by CADW.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age funerary and ritual sites are common in West Wales but their relative dispersal and small size in relation to the landscape components means that they do not particularly characterise the area around Milford Haven.

Impact by Roman occupation also appears to have been minimal and it is not until the early medieval period that the historic environment becomes embedded in the existing landscape.

The pre-Anglo-Norman administration of West Wales was based on a series of small kingdom composed of a series of townships and with a series of both secular and ecclesiastical status centres.

The Anglo-Norman conquest incorporated old land boundaries into which Henry I deliberately planted large numbers of settlers from the West Country and Flanders. The result was a feudalised, manorial system of tenure based on demesne lordships and knights fees. This produced settlement based on small nucleated villages, hamlets and large farms founded on the manorial vill.

As part of Henry's conquest strategy, towns were founded around medieval castles such as at Haverfordwest and Pembroke where a symbiotic relationship established order on behalf of the King and economic benefit through trade and farming for landowners and other incomers.

Rural settlement, the predominant driver in the medieval economy, was characterised by the open field system in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries with accompanying nucleated villages.

This form of settlement, was established away from the shoreline taking advantage of rich farmland inland and thereby producing agricultural rather than maritime communities.

The open field system held land communally in the form of strips with each participant having access to common and waste ground and the arable land being rotated in order to avoid diminishing fertility.

From the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, individual farmers emerge who through barter and exchange cultivated the same pieces of land and began to amass large tracts that became established farmsteads. This process was accelerated from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries through formal enclosure that lead to larger farm units and began a process of rural depopulation. Small strip fields were aggregated to form large rectangular fields In the Milford Haven area, there is a patchwork of irregular shaped fields (see Figure 6) that does suggest a tradition of small holdings continued, or was developed as incomers serving the coal industry carved out small units around commons and marginal land.

The characteristic boundary was formed from earthen or earth and stone banks surmounted by hedges.

With the rise in the concept of private ownership, large, dispersed, independent estates also emerged from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. These units tended to have large, regular fields with a central core of large house or hall and ancillary buildings. Gardens and parkland often embellished the landscape. It is likely that the estate of Scoveston Park was consistent with this model.

From the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the waterway becomes increasingly significant for the export of coal and lime as coastal trade increased. Many creeks housed limekilns (there is no evidence for this at Scoveston, however) but by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century deep water ports were required, accelerated by the arrival of the railway in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Milford Haven Waterway became a strategic position from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, the naval dockyards of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock protected by shore batteries including nearby Scoveston Fort.

The deep channel provided a suitable location for the installation of oil refineries between 1957 and 1970, an industry that now dominates the local economic landscape. The study area is within immediate contact with an oil refinery to the south, whilst a modern, single track railway both serves the refinery and divides the bank of existing wind turbines from Scoveston Park immediately east.

With existing modern housing to the west, the oil refinery to the south and bounded by the railway, the study area has already developed in character into a semi-industrial zone. Further economic



encroachment, should there be an upgrade in communication and access facilities, would not unduly impact upon the essential character of this area up to the boundary with the A 477.

## 5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

### 5.1 Buried archaeological potential

Examination of the relevant aerial photograph (figure 10) does not depict any sub-surface archaeological features.

Moreover, after 1955, the date when the photograph was taken, a single track railway linking the Milford Haven oil terminal was constructed, dividing the study area from Upper Scoveston.

The proposed turbines do not physically impact upon any known archaeological feature (figure 11).



Figure 11. Location of the proposed wind turbines

### 5.2 Palaeo-environmental potential

The likelihood of any palaeo-environmental evidence of any merit is extremely slim at this location.

### 5.3 Visual impacts

From the turbine location four oil refineries and eight wind turbines are visible of which four turbines are in close proximity (figure 12).



A screen of trees to the south of the field obscures the view to an oil refinery.

Views from the two SAMs at Castle Pill (3178/3367) and Fort Scoveston (5804) may be partially impacted by the proposed turbines, a prospect already compromised by existing turbines.



Figure 12. Disposition of existing wind turbines in close proximity

The turbine cannot be seen from the SAM at Pill Priory (3176) and is unlikely to be compromised at Priory Rath (3173).

No other non-statutory buildings of local importance have settings that can be considered to be negatively impacted by the proposals.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 2km of the proposed turbine.

## 6 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

### 6.1 Turbines near Scoveston Park

Within a 5km radius of the proposed wind turbine (figure 6) there are four listed Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Map no. 1-4, Table 1).

A field survey was undertaken on Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> February 2015 to investigate the potential impact that the proposed turbines would have on extant Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the concomitant historic landscape. Locations of SAMs were marked with a two metre ranging pole whilst the view from the SAM towards the proposed turbine by a red arrow.

The proposed turbine will have no significant impact upon any known archaeological features or buildings of any description. From the turbine, no historic assets were directly visible including all the Scheduled Ancient Monuments subject to this enquiry (Table 1).

Although located on level ground that may have encouraged prehistoric activities and the presence of sporadic Bronze Age barrows, the likelihood of discovering unexpected archaeological deposits, surviving below ground appears unlikely. Considering the relatively small footprint of both turbines and their associated cable trench it is unlikely that it will have an adverse effect on any surviving deposits.

Were any buried features to be discovered during the groundworks, it is unlikely that sufficient evidence could be recovered or recorded to satisfactorily characterise the features.

The implementation of a programme of archaeological watching brief action should be sufficient to record any past cultural deposits during ground clearance. Should archaeological deposits of either regional or national importance be uncovered, then further resources may be required in order to provide a programme of *preservation by record*.

The proposals will have a minor visual impact upon any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or non-scheduled monuments. These features are not visible from the turbine location.

There will be no impact on any listed buildings or non-listed buildings.

The proposals will not have a physical effect upon any Registered Parks and Gardens or their essential settings.

## 6.2 SAM 541; Castle Pill (Map no. 1)

Castle Pill is described as a medieval castle that was possibly re-used as a Civil War strongpoint. The surviving remains include a sub-rectangular promontory enclosure, about 42m by 53m formed by scarped natural slopes to the west and south, and by a bank and ditch on the north and east that was probably an earlier Iron Age enclosure.



Figure 13. Castle Pill SAM 541



Figure 14. View from SAM 541 towards the turbine

When surveyed, Castle Pill was heavily overgrown with undergrowth and small deciduous trees colonising around a mound or knoll (figure 13). A possible ditch was present but the disposition of topographic features was uncertain. Overlooking a steep ravine formed by Castle Pill stream, it is clearly apparent that this location would have possessed strategic importance.

The turbine location could not be seen from this location due to the intense undergrowth (figure 14).



The SAM was beneath the horizon when viewed from the turbine (figure 15).

The existence of the turbines would not compromise the setting of this monument in its current condition.



Figure 15. The view from the turbines to SAM 541

### **6.3 SAM 339; Fort Scoveston (Map no. 2)**

Scoveston Fort, on the northern shore of Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, is also a Grade II listed building (LB 83214) which belongs to a series of forts built as part of the inner line of defence along Milford Haven Waterway following a Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Built on high ground to the north east of the town of Milford Haven, it commands excellent views of the surrounding countryside, and was the only fort around the Haven to be built inland.

The original recommendation from the commission was to build six defensive forts to protect the Haven from attacks from the north. Following a review by government, this was reduced to the site at Scoveston only, which would protect the towns of Milford Haven and Neyland. Construction commenced in 1861 and completed in 1864 at a cost of £45,462. The structure is hexagonal, surrounded by a 36-foot-wide escarpment. It is surrounded by a rampart with a caponier on each corner. The rear face was defended by an earthen bank, and a large traverse was erected across the length of the interior parade ground. Entrance to the fort is via a retractable drawbridge and a tunnel through a small gorge.

The fort was designed as a garrison for 128 men, and was designed to have a complement of 32 guns. Cost and the declining requirement for forts in the twentieth century meant that guns were never installed. It was never garrisoned, and was used mainly as a training camp for volunteers and militia.

When surveyed, Scoveston Fort was heavily overgrown with undergrowth and scrub colonising the earthwork (figure 16). A deep fort ditch was present but the disposition of topographic features was obscured by heavy undergrowth and the monument was in a poor state of repair, apparently abandoned for some time.



Figure 16. Scoveston Fort



Figure 17. View from the turbines to SAM 339

The SAM was obscured by a screen of trees respecting the railway leading to the oil refinery when viewed from the proposed turbine (figure 17).



Figure 18. View from SAM 339 towards the turbines

The turbine will be clearly visible from SAM 339 as the foreground is open. The view is already compromised by existing wind turbines (figure 18) but the erection of two further turbines may have a detrimental cumulative effect as they will focally appear close together.

#### **6.4 SAM 186 and SAM 070; Priory Rath (Map no. 3) and Pill Priory (Map no. 4)**

Both Priory Rath SAM 186 and Pill Priory SAM 070 are on the same line of sight and have been grouped together.



Priory Rath is described by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales as a roughly oval defended enclosure, about 94m by 82m, set on ground falling to the west above a minor inlet off Milford haven; the enclosure is defined by a bank and ditch on the south-east, facing rising ground and elsewhere by scarps with a possible southern entrance.



Figure 19. Priory Rath



Figure 20. View from SAM 186 towards turbines



Figure 21. View from the turbines towards SAMs 186 and 070

When surveyed, Priory Rath was overgrown with scrub and gorse (figure 19). A ditch was clearly present but the disposition of other topographic features was uncertain. The setting was compromised by open ground within a housing estate that had been used as an informal communal area for dumping waste (figure 20).

The view from the site is slightly uphill, an incline that probably would remove the turbines from the line of sight (figure 20).



SAM 186 was beneath the horizon when viewed from the turbines (figure 21).

Pill Priory a Grade II\* listed building (LB 12927) was founded as a daughter house of St Dogmaels Abbey (raised to Abbey status in 1120), near Cardigan, itself a priory of the Tironian order of reformed Benedictine monks.

Pill Priory was established by the Roche family of the Barony and Roch Castle, Pembrokeshire and was founded within a few years of St Dogmaels. The founder was Adam de la Roche, a descendant of Godebert de Fleming sometime between 1160 and 1190.

The community may always have been small; it was recorded as five monks in 1534 and four in 1536.

The priory site and its environs, including five orchards, a wood and a meadow at Pill, the priory mill and several other possessions including St Budoc's and Steynton Church.

In 1536 St Dogmaels Abbey and its daughters at Pill and Caldey were dissolved in the suppression of monastic houses with values of less than £200. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* recorded that Pill Priory was worth annually £67 15s. 3d. gross, £52 2s. 5d. net after charges. The manor of Pill, including the priory site and associated holdings, was sold in June 1546 to the aspiring local landowners Roger Barlow of Slebech and his brother Thomas.

An account of Pill Priory by the Pembrokeshire antiquarian Richard Fenton, writing around 1811, described the priory as in ruins much as they survive today.

When surveyed, the Priory despite being ruined was well-maintained (figure 22). The Priory was located at the base of a short but steep slope that meant both SAM 070 and the turbine could not be seen from either location (figure 23).



Figure 22. Pill Priory



Figure 23. View from SAM 070 towards turbines

## 6.5 Listed Buildings

A group of 25 listed buildings fall within a 2km radius of the proposed two new turbines. For ease of analysis, these structures have been grouped together into the following small localities.

All the buildings within the catchment area were Grade II listed except the Church of St Peter and St Cewydd which was Grade II\*.

### Castle Hall

A suite of twelve listed buildings and structures accumulated around the area known as Castle Hall. These included Grade II listed buildings: 2 (PRN 25458-25461), 12909-12914, 12916 and 12917.

Castle Hall was built in 1765 for J.Z.Howell a former governor of Bengal. The Castle Hall estate was acquired by Benjamin Rotch in 1804 and between 1855 and 1857 the house was rebuilt by R.F.Greville. Between 1910 and 1917 the building was used by Benedictine nuns before being demolished in 1935.

The estate was subsequently acquired by the Ministry of Defence who built a small housing estate. The area has been redeveloped with new housing leaving only remnants of the former estate. These earlier assets include farm buildings (figure 24), stable blocks, gateways and walls, a lodge and a barn.

When surveyed, the setting for listed building assets had been severely compromised by recent housing development, the spatial integrity of the former estate lost.

Castle Hall was situated in a hollow and it was not possible to view the turbine location, therefore the erection of the turbine will have a negligible effect on this settlement.

Only at Listed Building 12917 (figure 24) was there an apparent possibility that the turbine could be seen from the other side of the road (figure 25) although this view has already been compromised by a closer extant wind turbine.



Figure 24. Farm buildings (LB12917) at Castle Hall      Figure 25. Castle Hall towards the turbines

### Black Bridge

One listed cottage (LB 12914) survived around the area known as Black Bridge.

This comprised of a whitewashed 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century building possibly one an inn and thought to have been part of a group of ten or eleven dwellings beside the east shore of Castle Pill.

When surveyed, it was clear that the cottage (figure 26) was too low-lying to be visually affected by the proposed turbine (figure 27).



Figure 26. Cottage (LB 12914) at Black Bridge



Figure 27. Castle Pill shore facing the turbines

### Coombs Road

One listed asset, a limekiln (LB 12824) was reported to exist in Coombs Road near Castle Pill. This consisted of a 19<sup>th</sup> century rubble stone kiln built into the side of a steep slope.

When surveyed the area was heavily overgrown and it was not possible to access the target building (figure 28). However, it was evident that the location of the asset in a steep ravine would not be visually impacted by the erection of the proposed wind turbines as it could not be seen from this vantage point.



Figure 28. Approximate location of limekiln



Figure 29. Location of turbines from LB12933

### Castle Pill

A suite of agricultural outbuildings (LB 12933) congregated on the west side of Castle Pill Farm. This assemblage dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was constructed from purple rubble stone.

The turbine is likely to be visible from agricultural buildings LB 12933 now converted to domestic use as only a low screen of hedge and trees obscures the view (figure 29). However, the prospect has already been compromised by existing wind turbines.

### Steynton

The Church of St Peter and St Cewydd (LB II\* 12934) probably dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries as remnant architectural details still survive including the west tower, nave, aisles and chancel (figure



30). The Anglican parish church was heavily restored in 1882-83 by E.H.Lingen-Barker. The attached painted stucco vicarage (LB 12935) dates to the mid and later 19<sup>th</sup> century and extended in 1901. The vicarage is also recorded as PRN 15163 in Table 3.

When surveyed, the church and vicarage were well-maintained. From the churchyard it is probable that the turbine will be visible albeit obscured by limited tree screening and housing development (figure 31). The turbine cannot be seen from the vicarage.



Figure 30. Church of St Peter & St Cewydd



Figure 31. Location of turbines from LB 12934

### Hermaston

The structure at Hermaston is a two bay farmhouse with cement render finish, probably dating to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (figure 32). Although mentioned as a listed building in the HER there does not appear to be a formal attribution for this structure.

The turbine will probably be visible from this location as the foreground is open country immediately interrupted by a railway line (figure 33). The owner of the house was a strong supporter of wind technology and was favourable to the development.



Figure 32. Hermaston House



Figure 33. Location of turbines from Hermaston

### Hayston Hall

Hayston Hall comprised of a Hall (LB 83215) and outbuildings (LB 83216 and 83217). Included in this group was Haystone Bridge (LB 82524) approximately 400m northwards beside the A477.



Hayston Hall (figure 34) probably dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin remodelled during the 1880s. Earlier structures are recorded from 1550 as a yeoman house. In 1786 there were three properties and included Hayston Mill.

Haystone Bridge (LB 82524) built from rubble stone with a small, semi-circular arch may date to 1799 and was an early road bridge (figure 35).



Figure 34. Hayston Hall



Figure 35. Haystone Bridge

When surveyed, Hayston Hall was secluded by a tall screen of mature deciduous trees and woods (figure 34) and it is unlikely that the turbine can be seen from this vantage point (figure 36).

Haystone Bridge was located in a dip and it is unlikely that the tip of the turbine can be viewed from this position (figure 37).



Figure 36. Turbines from A477 near Hayston Hall



Figure 37. Turbines from Haystone Bridge

### Scoveston Fort

See entry 6.3 as above.

### **6.6 Cumulative effects**

Four existing turbines of a similar stature to the proposed turbine are in close proximity to the study area (figure 12). The location of these turbines intimates that previous planning consent has been given to these assets and that the presence of the turbines has not degraded the character of the local area.

The turbines appear to be in keeping with the setting of the oil refinery to the south, in an area of largely industrial rather than agricultural activity. Currently, the land at Scoveston is used for recreational activities including horse-riding and sheep grazing rather than intensive farming.

The existing four turbines are sufficiently spaced apart as is the proposed two new turbines for there not to be a significant cumulative effect on the historic landscape (see figure 12).

The view from the SAM at Castle Pill (SAM 541) is unlikely to be impacted but Fort Scoveston (SAM 339) may be compromised by the proposed two turbines, although the prospect is already compromised by four existing turbines (figure 18). Both SAMs 070 and 186 are considerably below the horizon and the turbines will not be visible.

No other non-statutory buildings of local importance have settings that can be considered to be negatively impacted by the proposals.

The cumulative effect of two extra wind turbines would not be adverse to the current configuration, enhancing the notion of a wind farm rather than a series of single turbines that appear incongruously and isolated within the landscape.

With the estate of Scoveston effectively divided by the railway line servicing the oil refinery, the land has little potential for modern farm practices and could become largely redundant. It is possible that the presence of further wind turbines would enhance the productive value of this land. Moreover, the installation of further turbines at this dedicated turbine location would also reduce the need to locate other turbines in places that possess a greater claim to a historic landscape importance.

Finally, the visual impact of the skyline has already been compromised by existing wind turbines; extra turbines would remain largely unnoticed.

## **6.7 Conclusion**

Although four Scheduled Ancient Monuments are recorded within a 5km radius, they do not form a set, specific historic landscape or narrative but represent isolated heritage assets belonging to multiple eras.

The historic landscape comprises a series of rectangular fields formed from the agglomeration of strip fields during the 18<sup>th</sup> century completed by 1868 as illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map and repeated in subsequent map regression (*passim*). Minor areas of woodland have been added to produce the current agricultural environment.

Visiting each location, the impact of the proposed turbine will in general have a minimal visual impact and a negligible effect on the past cultural setting of heritage assets.

The only exception to this conclusion will be the visual impact on the SAM and listed building at Fort Scoveston.

Currently, the site appears poorly managed but the location has a largely uninterrupted view to the proposed turbines (figure 18) and across of Milford Haven Waterway. Modern industrial and capital assets are clearly visible that include existing wind turbines and oil refining facilities. The addition of the two new turbines may produce the effect of clustering around an existing turbine and create a detrimental cumulative impact.

Judging by the current state of neglect at Scoveston Fort, the development impact is not significant. However, should there be a change of use, for example into a recreational and cultural facility such

as a green space or park with historic importance, then, the development may have a deleterious visual effect.

### **6.8 Recommendations**

The appraisal has taken a comprehensive view of the locality examining registered historic assets and visiting those that are subject to statutory powers of protection: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) and Listed Buildings (LB).

The Appraisal has sought to address three primary archaeological issues regarding the application, namely:

1. Potential for sub-surface archaeological deposits immediately threatened by the development
2. The visual and physical effects that the development may cause to known historic assets during construction and then usage
3. The cumulative effects of the extra turbines within the historic landscape

The potential for sub-surface archaeological features appears slight as no known archaeological sites have been encountered in close proximity. This paucity of archaeological features could be due to a small sample size or limited previous fieldwork and need not indicate that the study area is largely archaeologically sterile.

Due to the relatively large land-take 0.652 Hectares and the lack of previous fieldwork in this vicinity, it would be opportune to conduct a watching brief at this location in order to establish at least a terrain model that may inform previous land use.

Although four Scheduled Ancient Monuments are recorded within a 5km radius, they do not form a set, specific historic landscape or narrative but represent isolated heritage assets. Visiting each location, the impact of the proposed turbine will potentially have a minimal visual impact but negligible to nil effect on their past cultural setting.

The visual and physical effects of the development on other historic assets will be slight and in many cases nil. The field survey suggests that those monuments within the line of sight of the turbines will be subject to a minor infringement already impacted by other turbine and industrial assets but the turbines will not dominate the sky-line. The opinion of this report is that detrimental visual effects are not a significant impediment to the development taking place.

The cumulative effect of the two extra turbines upon the landscape *per se* is likely to be low as wind turbines have become an established factor in the local topography. The two turbines will conjoin a line of turbines that forms the eastern fringe of Milford Haven and its suburbs. The only caveat would be the view from Fort Scoveston, as the two new turbines combined with a third existing turbine may appear to cluster in a non-uniform manner that could be aesthetically distracting.

Finally, based on the evidence documented in this report, there does not appear to be any severe archaeological impediment regarding the erection of two wind turbines at Scoveston Farm.

## **7 SOURCES**

### **7.1 Database and cartography**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in the Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

### **7.2 Internet**

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=scoveston>

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales/pembrokeshire/milford+haven>

### **7.3 Acknowledgments**

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