

Land North of Langford Road, Johnston, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: Andrew Jones

January 2016



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Trysor Project No. 2016/502

For: Andrew Jones

January 2016

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*Cover photograph: Looking west across the proposed development area
towards Johnston church*

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DATE 26th January 2016

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed development on a piece of land to the north of Langford Road, Johnston, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the development and record any previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1km in radius, focused on SM9364010570, the centre of the location of the proposed development. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
 - 1.3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1km appraisal area.
 - 1.3.2 Two Listed Buildings within a 1km radius would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the development.
 - 1.3.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 1km appraisal area.
- 1.4 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area between 1km and 2km in radius, focused on SM9364010570, the centre of the location of the proposed development.
 - 1.4.1 There are no impacts on any Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1km to 2km appraisal area.
 - 1.4.2 One Listed Building within a 1km to 2km radius would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the development, with no impact on its setting.
 - 1.4.3 There are no impacts on Registered Parks & Gardens in the 1km to 2km appraisal area.
- 1.5 There is no evidence for buried archaeological features at the proposed development site.
- 1.6 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 4 and 5 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Andrew Jones of S&A Developments Ltd, 12, The Parade, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 1LY, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for an exception site for affordable housing on land to the north of Langford Road, Johnston, Pembrokeshire, planning application number 15/0464/PA, see figure 1.
- 3.2 A generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for appraisals was used (DAT HM, Undated) to guide a specification written by Trysor (Trysor, 2016). The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Development Control Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed to create an area of housing behind the current roadline development comprising approximately 25 dwellings, parking spaces, access road.

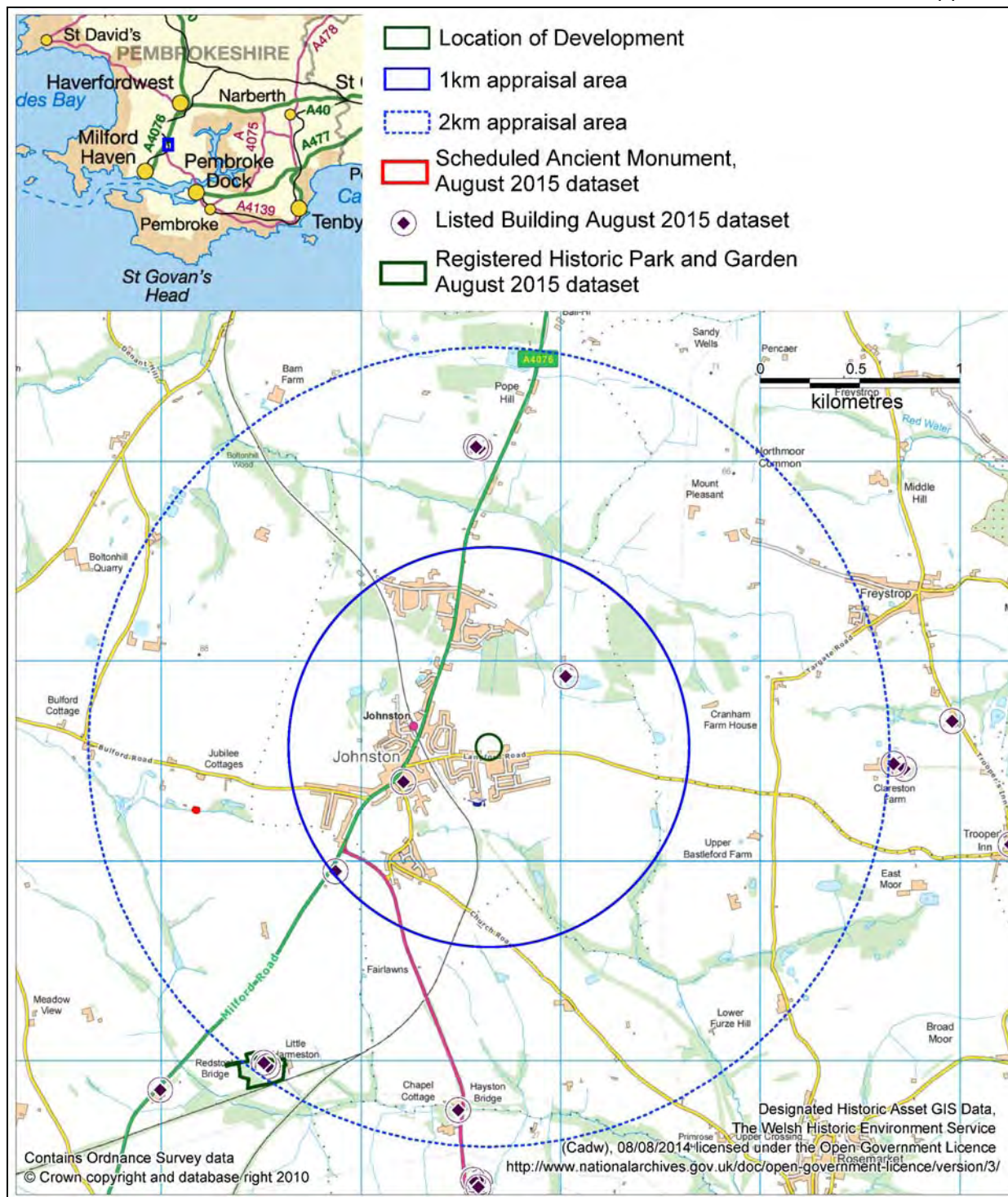


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the 1km and 2km radius appraisal areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 1km radius centred on SM9364010570, the centre of the proposed development site was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1km appraisal area.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed development site, and the surrounding area. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by proposal were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection and the historic photos online from the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTVs created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 1km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 2. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

- 5.11 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.
- 5.12 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact.

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site is located in southern Pembrokeshire, at the southeastern edge of the village of Johnston, which lies on the A4076 road between Haverfordwest and Milford Haven. The site is situated at around 75 metres above sea level, on top of a short ridge, which runs eastwards from the village core, which allows for excellent views to the north. The land here has traditionally been farmland, divided into large field parcels which once formed part of the holding of Johnston Hall but, since the inter-war period, have belonged to the modern farmstead of Langford Farm. Since the mid-20th century Johnston village has grown considerably and several housing sites have appeared in the fields to the east of the village, along the line of Langford Road, which runs east from the centre of Johnston to the neighbouring parish of Rosemarket. The proposed development would represent the infilling of a gap in the housing developments to the east of the village, which would be accessed via Langford Road.
- 6.2 The ridge on which the development would take place is formed of an igneous intrusion, comprised of hard, basaltic rock, dating to between 542 million and 1,000 million years ago. The Pre-Cambrian rocks are amongst the oldest in Wales.

7. Langford Road: Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. During these periods the population of the region would have been very small, especially during the Palaeolithic. Finds from southwest Wales tend to be limited to the flint tools and arrowheads of Mesolithic hunters, who would have hunted in the natural forests that swathed the landscape after the last Ice Age.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 The Neolithic period heralded the arrival of the first settled, agricultural communities in Wales. There is little evidence of Neolithic activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. A flint axe-head and a stone axe-head of Neolithic date have been found in fields just outside Johnston village (ID numbers 1 & 8). Both of these finds were clearly out of context and their significance is not known, although they indicate that a Neolithic community must have frequented this district.

7.2.2 There are small number of sites recorded within a 1km radius of the development site which indicate early Bronze Age activity in the area. Two Burnt Mounds are recorded locally (ID numbers 2 & 3), although neither site has been seen since first identified in 1911. Burnt Mounds are heaps of burnt stone and charcoal, usually found alongside a spring or stream. They are thought to be the hearths where Bronze Age people cooked, although it has also been suggested that they may be the sites of prehistoric "sweat lodges". Burnt Mounds did appear in the late Neolithic period but are usually thought to characterise Bronze Age activity.

7.2.3 There is little evidence of Bronze Age activity within a 1km to 2km radius of the proposed development. A single, Scheduled Burnt Mound is recorded near Jubilee Cottages (PE476), to the southwest of Johnston, in an area which would not be intervisible with the development.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1,500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There are no known finds of later Bronze Age settlements or findspots of artefacts associated with the period within a 1km radius of the proposed development site.

7.3.2 There are no known records of Iron Age sites within a 1km radius of the development site. Hillforts or Defended Enclosures are relatively common elsewhere in Pembrokeshire and represent settlement sites of the period.

7.3.3 There are no Late Bronze Age or Iron Age sites recorded within the 1km to 2km radius appraisal area for statutorily protected sites.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

7.4.1 There are no records of sites associated with the Roman period within a 1km radius or 1km to 2km radius of the proposed development. A single Roman coin, recorded as being found in Johnston, may have come from elsewhere (PRN 11836).

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There are no records of sites associated with the Early Medieval period within a 1km radius or 1km to 2km radius of the proposed development.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 There are several sites associated with the Medieval period within a 1km radius of the proposed development. Johnston itself has medieval origins and takes its name from its founder John de la Roche, who granted land here to St. Dogmael's Abbey in the 13th century, creating the grange of *Monckton* (ID number 6). With time the settlement here became known as Johnston, which means "John's township". During the 14th century his son Adam granted the grange to Pill Priory, which maintained control of the grange for several centuries.

7.6.2 In terms of archaeological remains, the most significant site in Johnston is St. Peter's, the medieval parish church (ID number 4), which is a landmark building at the heart of the old village, where its medieval tower rises above the buildings gathered around the churchyard. A church had been founded at Johnston by the mid-13th century, probably on the *Monckton* grange, but much of the present building, including the tower, is of 15th century date.

7.6.3 No listed or scheduled sites of Medieval are recorded within a 1km to 2km radius of the proposed development.

7.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day).

7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site date to the Post Medieval period. These combine to reflect the effect that economic and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years. They include evidence of industrial activity, such as a brickworks (ID number 16), lime kiln (ID number 11) and a number of coal or culm workings close to the village (ID numbers 22, 23 & 24). The arrival of the South Wales Railway in 1852 saw a railway station established here (ID number 12), with a branch line later added to serve collieries at Freystrop (ID number 25), and led to the subsequent growth of the village. One of the most remarkable survivals is the former Naval Depot at Brickhurst Park (ID number 29), which was used during the 1930s and 1940s and has survived as an industrial estate to the present day.

7.7.2 Amongst the more significant local buildings is Johnston Hall (ID number 14), just to the south of the parish church. This minor gentry house may have origins in medieval times but in the 18th century was home to the Edwardes family. William Edwardes, Lord Kensington, served as MP for Pembrokeshire in the mid-18th century. The Hall is still occupied.

8. Langford Farm: Historical overview

8.1 Map evidence

8.1.1 The area of the proposed development site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Haverfordwest sheet, surveyed in 1810. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not accurately map field boundaries but does differentiate between farmland, moorland and woodland. The land on which the proposed development would stand is identifiable as farmland on this map, with generic field boundaries drawn in. These are unlikely to match the field boundaries which actually existed at the time. This map does not show Langford Farm, which had not been established at this early date. No features are shown at the proposed development site.

8.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1836 (Sheet 60), based on the 1829 survey, a similar picture is shown, although no field boundaries are included. The topography of the area is better represented, with the ridge to the east of Johnston village on which the proposed development would take place clearly visible. No features are shown in the area where Langford Farm was later to be established.

8.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Johnston parish tithe map of 1843, see Figure 3. This shows that the essential character of the field system at the proposed development site was already in existence. The map shows three large field parcels along the northern side of Langford Road, numbered 276 to 278, between the parish church and the parish boundary to the east.

8.1.4 The proposed development would take place in field parcel number 278, the westernmost of these three fields. The accompanying tithe schedule of 1842 records that this field was known as Cow Park and that it was at that time an arable field measuring just over 30 acres in area. Cow Park was part of *Johnstone Hall*, which was recorded as a 351 acre holding, owned by the Reverend Morgan James and farmed by his tenant Thomas Bowen.

8.1.5 Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th century and early 20th century chart the development of Johnston village, to the west of Cow Park, but there was little development along Langford Road even as late as the mid-20th century. The three large fields to the northern side of Langford Road remained relatively unchanged, apart from a section of the railway line which cut across the southwest corner of Cow Park in 1852.

The 1938 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map is the first to show Langford Farm, built during the inter-war years in the field immediately to the east of Cow Park.

8.1.6 It is not until the 1964 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map that housing developments can be seen along the southern side of Langford

Road and within the western half of Cow Park. Further housing was built to the south of the road by the time of the 1973 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. By the end of the 20th century a row of modern, detached houses had also appeared along the northern side of the road within Cow Park. A gap in this latter line of houses would be used as the entry point into the proposed development site.

8.1.7 The boundary banks of Cow Park are post-medieval in date and are earthwork banks with hedgerows upon them. These hedgerows are quite large, up to 2 metres wide at base and 1 metre high. Only a small section of the southern boundary of Cow Park survives today, and this would be removed to create an access point to the development site. The rest of the boundary bank has already been lost to housing developments.



Figure 3: The proposed development site would fall within parcel number 278, as shown on the Johnston parish tithe map of 1843.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 1km radius area yielded 31 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 15th January 2016. The area is a pasture field grazed by horses and the visit was undertaken on a clear day, with good visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 31 records in the HER for the 1km appraisal area, 5 records were removed: 2 were duplicates of other records, 1 was a record with a poor location for which no impact assessment could be made, 1 was an overall number for a settlement and 1 was a findspot that was poorly located, see Figure 2.
- 9.4 Three new records were created in the project database by Trysor.
- 9.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius appraisal area contained 29 records.
- 9.6 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records were assessed and graded in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).
- 9.7 Within the 29 records there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or registered Historic Parks and Gardens. There are three Listed Buildings.
- 9.8 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact, see Table 1 and Appendix B and Figure 4.

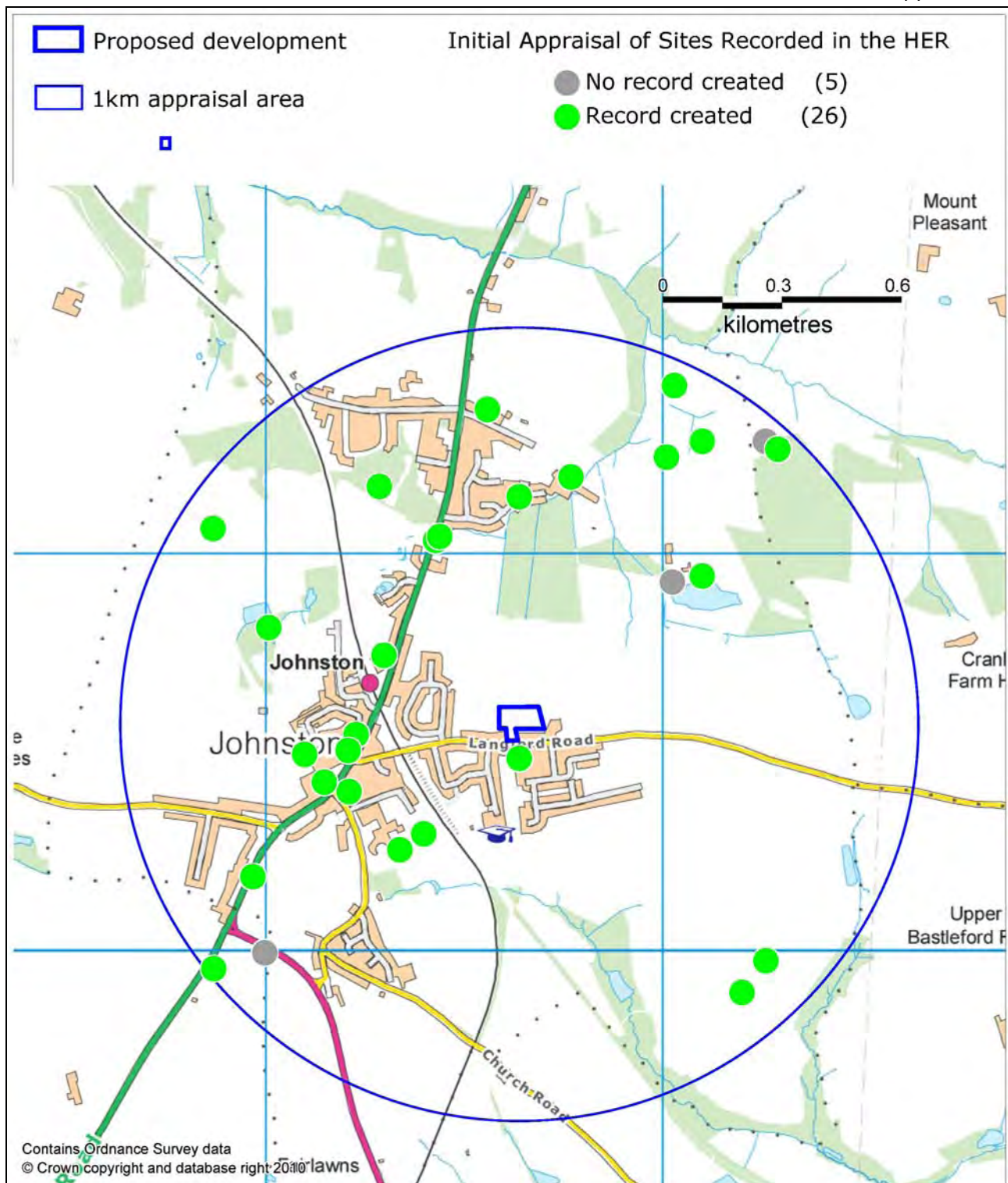


Figure 4: Sites which were removed from further appraisal, see paragraph 9.3

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type
3	JOHNSTON STATION; CUNNIGAR	BURNT MOUND
5	BATH PARK	UNKNOWN
10	POND BRIDGE	BRIDGE
13	ST WINIFREDS CHURCH	CHURCH
17	SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP
18	MANSE THE	MANSE
20	JOHNSTON	MINE SHAFT; COAL WORKINGS
22	JOHNSTON	COAL WORKINGS
26	JOHNSTON	MILESTONE

Table 1: Sites assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed. These were not further assessed.

9.9 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5. These impacts are further discussed in Section 10.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
28	LANGFORD FARM	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very High	None	None
27	LANGFORD FARM	FARMSTEAD	Low	Low	Low
4	JOHNSTON PARISH CHURCH; ST PETER'S	CHURCH	None	Very Low	None
11	JOHNSTON KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Very Low	None
25	FREYSTROP COLLIERY RAILWAY (WEST)	RAILWAY	None	Very Low	None
29	BRICKHURST PARK	NAVAL DEPOT	None	Very Low	None
1	BATH FIELD	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
2	JOHNSTON STATION; CUNNIGAR	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
6	JOHNSTON	GRANGE	None	None	None
7	GLEBE LAND	GLEBE LAND	None	None	None
8	KILN ROAD	FINDSPOT	None	None	None
9	JOHNSTON SCHOOL	SCHOOL	None	None	None
12	JOHNSTON RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
14	JOHNSTON HALL	DWELLING	None	None	None
15	JOHNSTON BAPTIST CHURCH	CHAPEL	None	None	None
16	JOHNSTON	BRICKWORKS	None	None	None
19	UPPER HARMESTON	COTTAGE	None	None	None
21	JOHNSTON	ENGINE HOUSE	None	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
23	JOHNSTON	COAL WORKINGS	None	None	None
24	JOHNSTON	COAL WORKINGS	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets in the appraisal area around the proposed development site

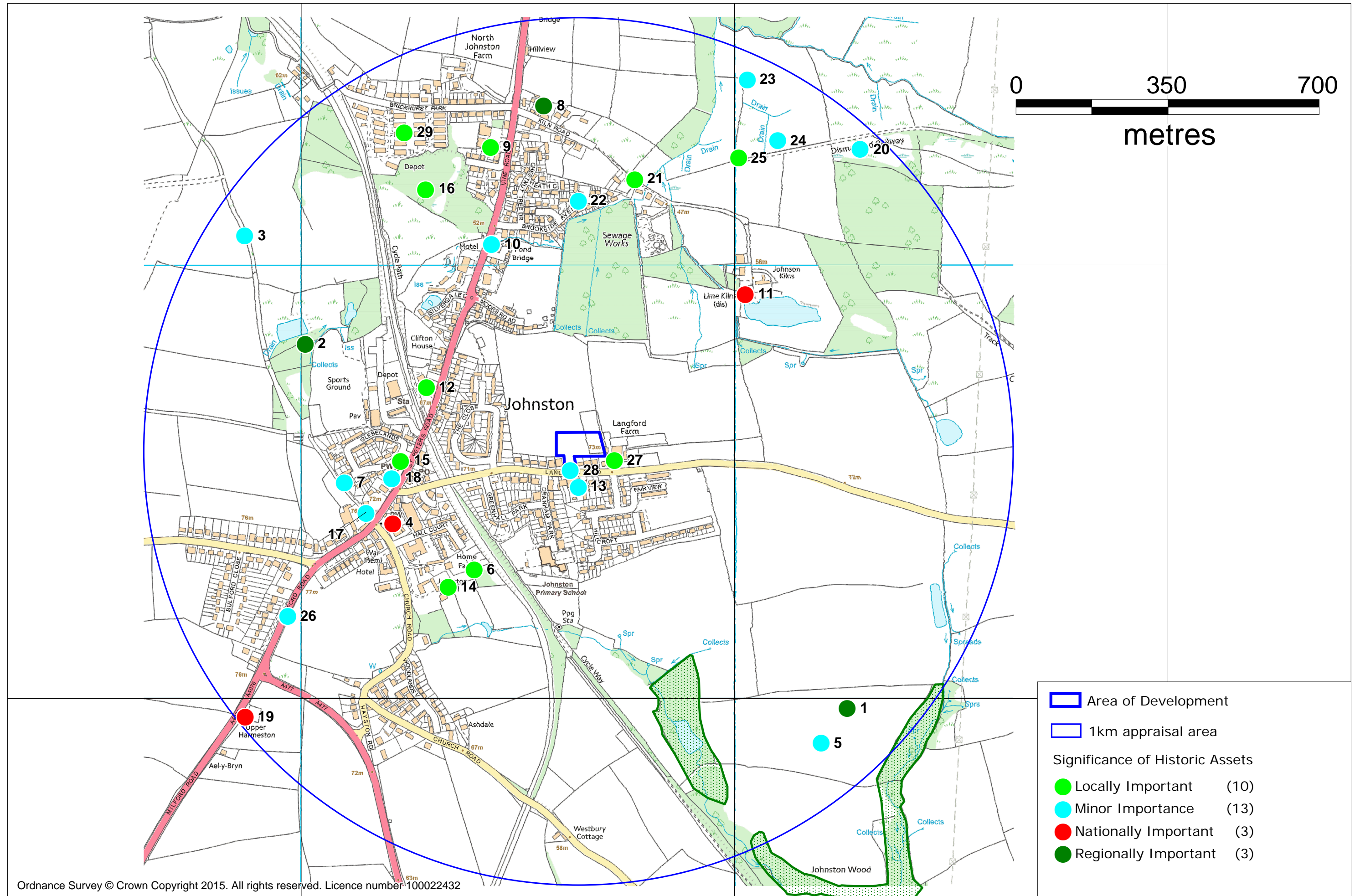


Figure 4: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

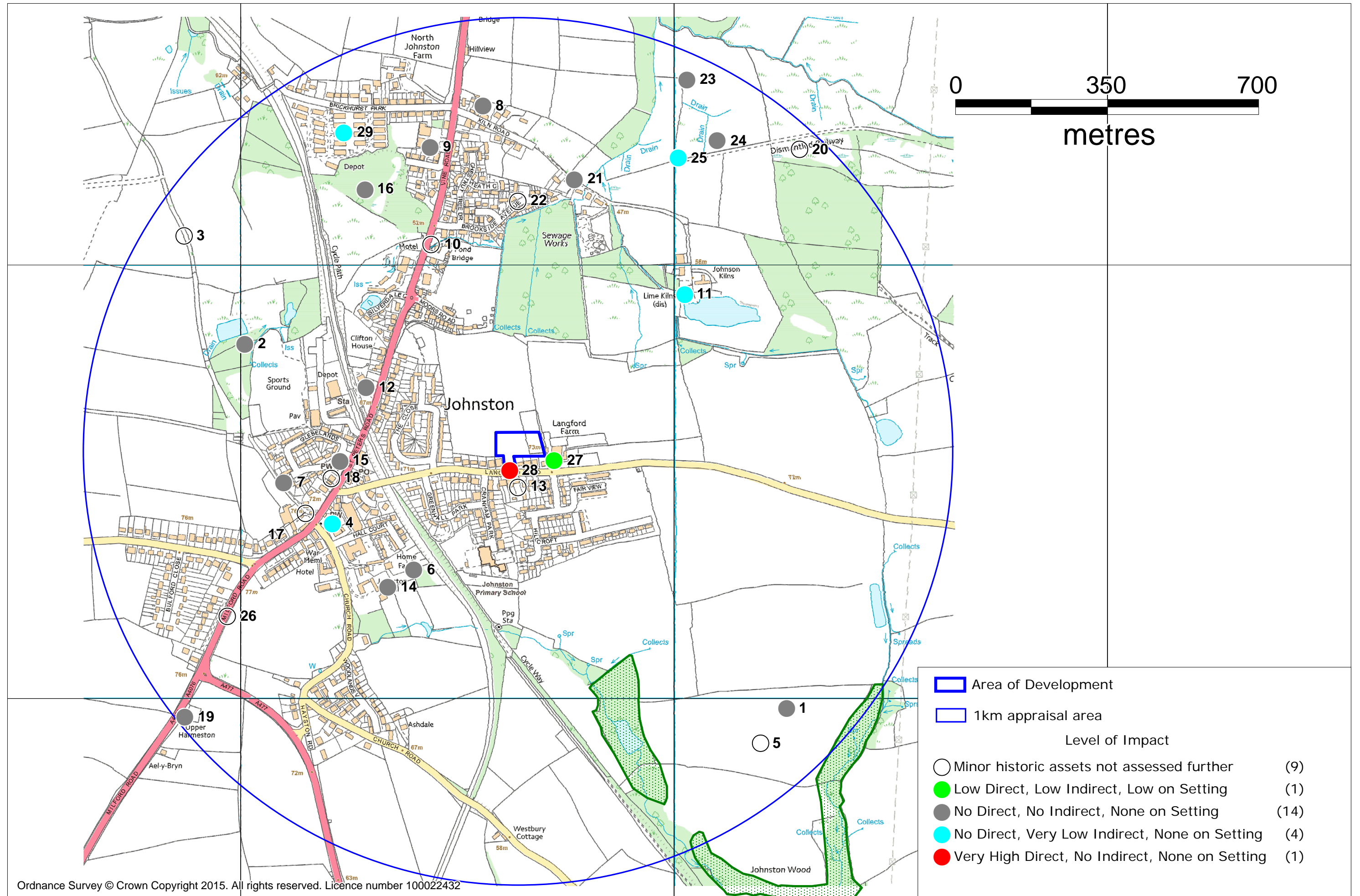


Figure 5: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

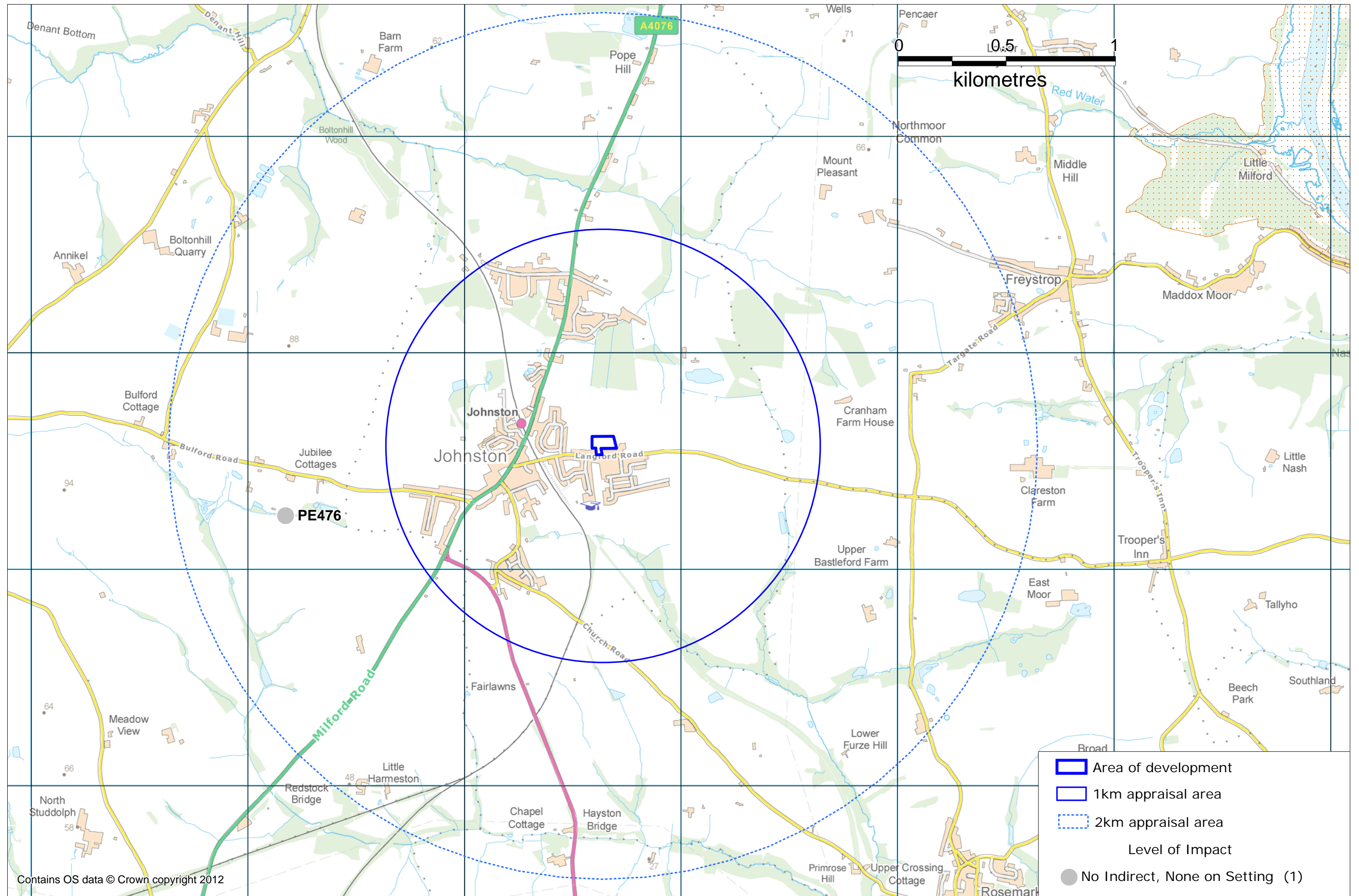


Figure 6: The 1km to 2km appraisal areas showing impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument Number

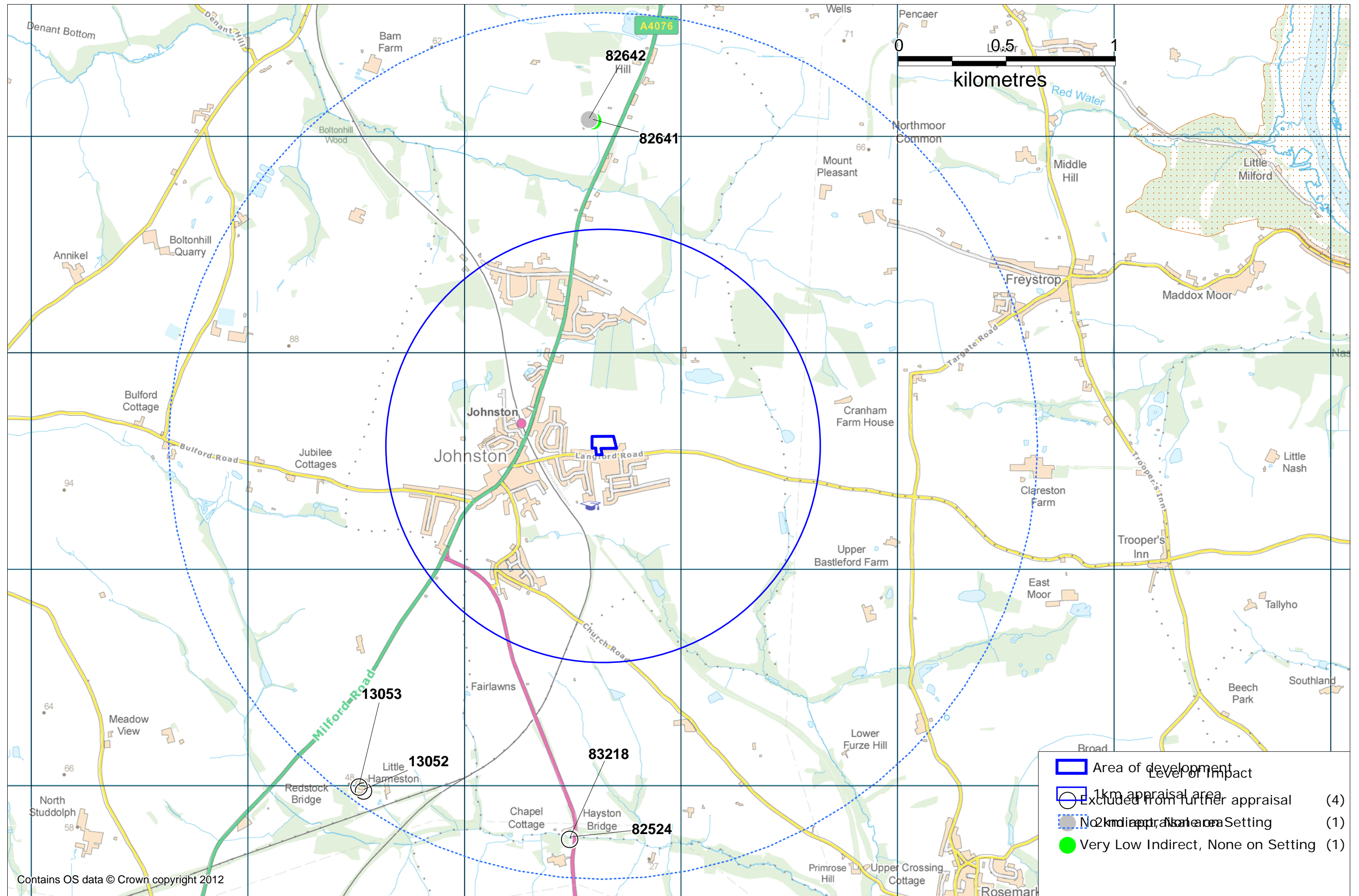


Figure 7: The 1km to 2km appraisal areas showing impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with Listed Building Number

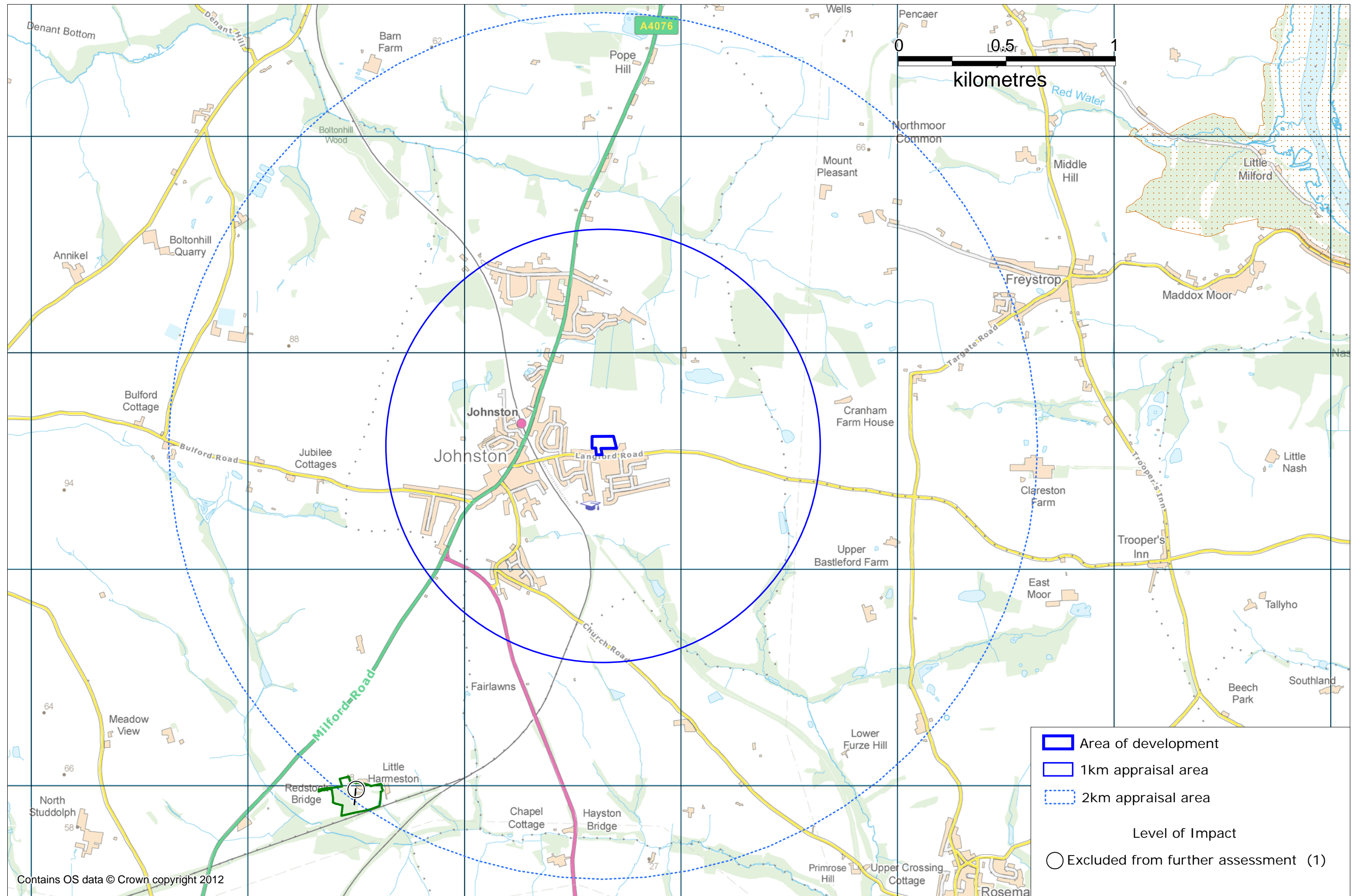


Figure 8: The 1km to 2km appraisal areas showing impact on registered Historic Parks and Gardens, labelled with Parks and Gardens Number

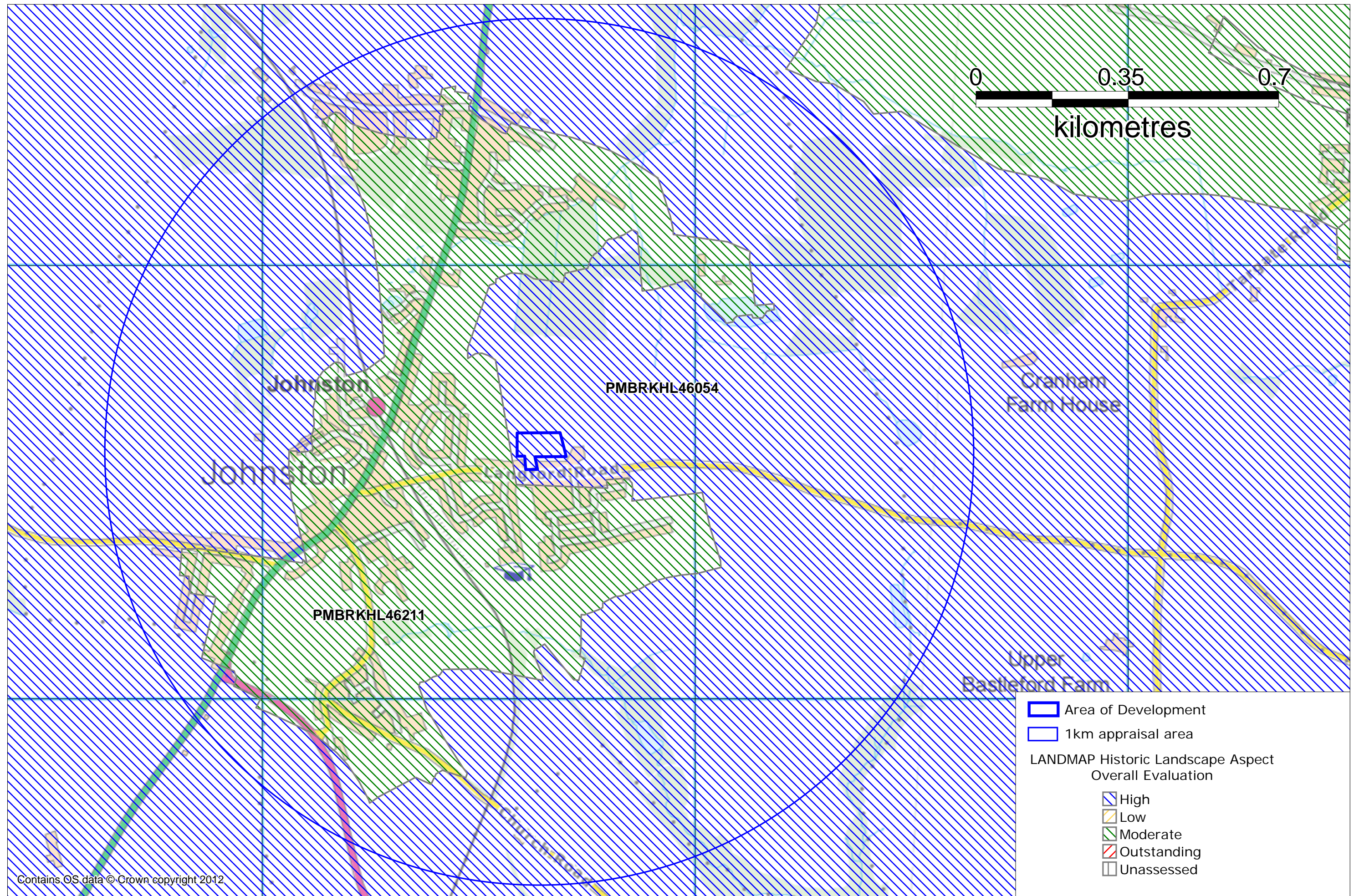


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

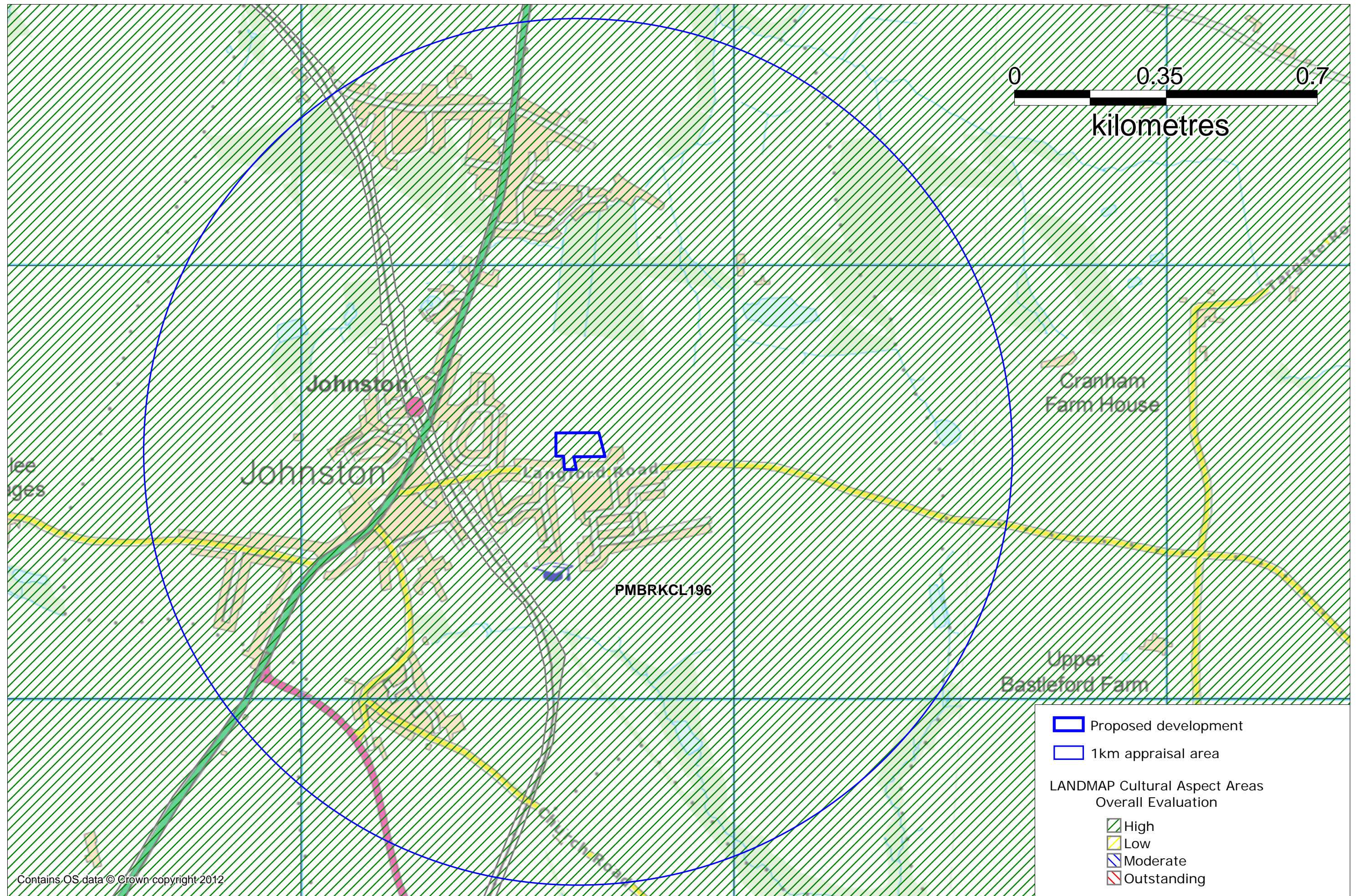


Figure 10: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect areas, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

10.1 Following the impacts on the historic environment around the proposed development site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A).

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

10.2.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1km appraisal area.

10.2.2 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km to 2km appraisal area for statutorily protected sites, but the historic asset will not be affected by the development. See Table 3, Figure 6 and Appendix C.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE476	JUBILEE COTTAGES	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None

Table 3: List of Listed Buildings within 1km which would experience an impact

10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are 3 Listed Buildings within the 1km appraisal area. There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact on two of these but with no impact on their setting, see Table 4, Figure 5 and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
4	JOHNSTON PARISH CHURCH; ST PETER'S	CHURCH	None	Very Low	None
11	JOHNSTON KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Very Low	None
19	UPPER HARMESTON	COTTAGE	None	None	None

Table 4: List of Listed Buildings within 1km which would experience an impact

10.3.2 There are six Listed Buildings within the 1km to 2km appraisal area for statutorily protected sites. Of these, only one historic asset will experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on setting, see Table 5, Figure 7 and Appendix D.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of Indirect Visual impact	Level of Impact on Setting
82641	Pope Hill House	II	Very Low	None
82642	Outbuilding at Pope Hill	II	None	None
13052	Great Harmeston	II	Excluded	Excluded
13053	Long agricultural range to W of Great Harmeston House, including cartsheds and food processing store	II	Excluded	Excluded
82524	Haystone Bridge (partly in Llanstadwell community)	II	Excluded	Excluded
83218	Hayston Bridge (partly in Rosemarket community)	II	Excluded	Excluded

Table 5: List of Listed Buildings within 1km which would experience an impact

10.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 1km of the development site. There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on one historic asset, with no impact on its setting. Further details in Table 6, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
25	FREYSTROP COLLIERY RAILWAY (WEST)	RAILWAY	None	Very Low	None

Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings within 1km which would experience an impact

10.5 Newly identified historic assets

10.5.1 Three newly recorded historic assets were noted for this appraisal at or near the development site. These are the 20th century naval depot at Brickhurst Park (ID number 29), the 20th century Langford farm (ID number 28) and a boundary bank along roadside at the southern side of the development area (ID number 27), see Table 7, Figure 5 and Appendix B

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
28	LANGFORD FARM	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very High	None	None
27	LANGFORD FARM	FARMSTEAD	Low	Low	Low
29	BRICKHURST PARK	NAVAL DEPOT	None	Very Low	None

Table 7: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings within 1km which would experience an impact

10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

10.6.1 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km of the development area.

10.6.1 There is one Registered Historic Park and Garden within 1km to 2km of the development area but it is not intervisible with the development and there would be no impact on it.

10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

10.7.1 The development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape.

10.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area.

10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed development would stand in the Tiers Cross – Camrose LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46054), see Figure 9. The development would not have an impact on any of the characteristic features which define this landscape. The Aspect Area is described as;

“...a very large, but homogeneous aspect area (95...11 sq km). It is essentially an exposed plateau with regular and irregular fields, small to large in size. There is very little woodland on the windswept plateau itself but many of the numerous incised valleys, and the inland sheltered hollows, are wooded. Settlement is mainly dispersed, but there are a number of nucleations, largely with medieval origins. All farm types and all housing types are represented, including gentry

houses, one of which, Great Harmeston, has a Registered Park and Garden, and there are further designed landscapes. The area is crossed by several railway lines and main roads. There are a very large number of archaeological sites, from all periods. Characteristic are the many medieval churches, including a number of landmark churches, and medieval earthwork castles. There are a number of listed buildings. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include bronze age funerary and ritual sites and stone monuments, iron age defended sites and medieval motte castles. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, iron age hillforts, medieval earthwork castles."

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this Aspect Area is High. The justification for this is stated as *"This area has been assigned an overall value of high based on the presence of a multi-period archaeological record offering considerable potential for further research. This archaeological resource comprises substantial evidence of prehistoric settlement and ritual/funerary activity, medieval ecclesiastical and possible defensive remains and a number of post-medieval designed landscapes."*

10.9.3 The proposed development would stand in the extensive "Lowlands" LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKCL196), see Figure 10, which is described as;

"The lowland part of Pembrokeshire, characterised by rich farmland, English speaking communities, residential and commercial expansion. The settlement patterns are historically rich, and the area also includes the Landsker castles as well as more modern defensive structures around Milford Haven."

10.9.4 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, *"...This is an area that is experiencing cultural change as the economics of rural land use are influencing the types of crops grown, the size of actual farms and other human geography."*

10.10 Conservation Areas

10.10.1 The development site does not lie within a conservation area.

10.12 Buried archaeological potential

10.12.1 There is no evidence of buried archaeological potential at the development site, based on the field visit, historic mapping and aerial photographic research.

10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

10.13.1 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site.

10.18 National Park

10.18.1 There are no National Parks close to the appraisal area.

11. Conclusion

- 11.1 Two newly recorded historic assets would experience a direct physical impact from the development. These are the modern farmstead of Langford Farm (ID number 27) and a surviving section of a post-medieval field boundary bank (ID number 28) which previously defined the northern side of Langford Road. Neither is of historic significance. The loss of the field boundary bank section would not be significant - the rest of the bank between Langford Farm and the centre of Johnston village has already been removed due to modern housing developments.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets from the proposed development within the 1km radius appraisal area.
- 11.2.1 Three non-statutorily protected historic assets within a 1km radius would experience a Very Low or Low indirect, visual impact from the development.
- 11.2.2 One Listed Buildings within a 1km radius would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact from the development. There are six further Listed Buildings within a 1km to 2km radius, one of which would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 11.2.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius of the development. There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 1km to 2km radius, but this will not be affected by the development.
- 11.3 The proposed development site is situated on land which has been used as farmland since at least the early 19th century. Historically it has been situated well outside the core of Johnston village, in a rural setting. There is no evidence at this location which would indicate buried archaeology at the development site.
- 11.4 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development.

12. Reporting

12.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, The National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1810, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing,
Haverfordwest Sheet

Johnston Parish Tithe Map, 1843

Ordnance Survey, 1836, 1" to 1 mile scale, First Series, sheet 41

Ordnance Survey, 1938, 1:10560 Scale

Ordnance Survey, 1964, 1:10560 Scale

Ordnance Survey, 1973, 1:2500 Scale

13.2 Web-based materials

RCAHMMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

13.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal on Land North of Langford Road, Johnston, Pembrokeshire*, 15/0464/Pa

13.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 14/01/2016

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, supplied August 2015

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, supplied August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, supplied August 2015

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied June 2014

Note: We have been told specifically by Cadw not to use Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* as it directly relates to NPPF in England and therefore is not suitable for use in Wales .

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

January, 2016

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
ON LAND NORTH OF LANGFORD ROAD, JOHNSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE,
15/0464/PA**

1. Introduction

1.1 Andrew Jones of S&A Developments Ltd, 12, The Parade, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 1LY, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for an exception site for affordable housing on land to the north of Langford Road, Johnston, Pembrokeshire, planning application number 15/0464/PA.

1.2 A generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for the appraisal was used (DAT HM, Undated) to guide this specification.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed to create an area of housing behind the current roadline development comprising approximately 25 dwellings, parking spaces, access road.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this development, 15/0464/PA. This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the dwellings on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the appraisal in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT HM, Undated).

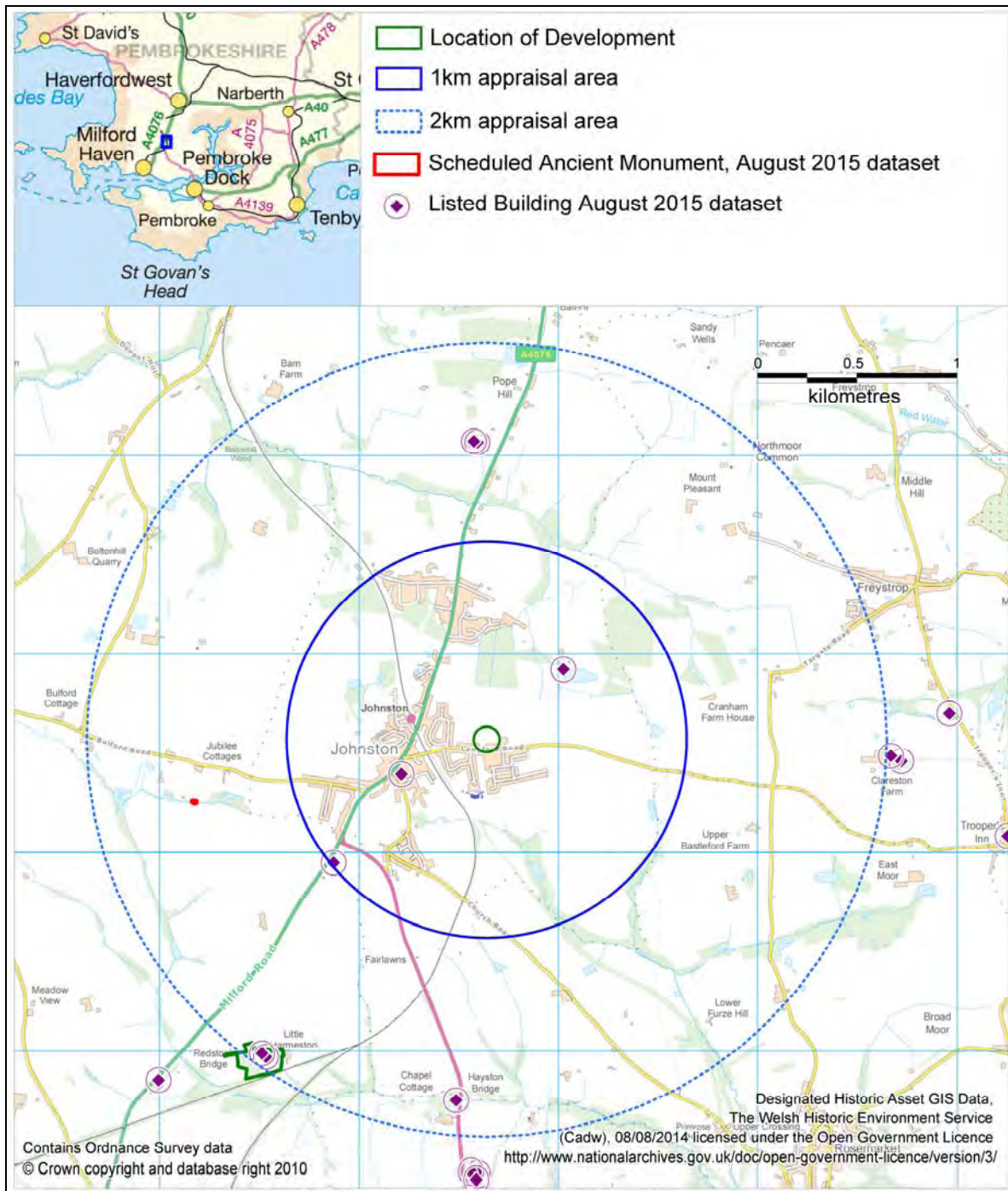


Figure 1: The location of the development and the proposed 1km and 2km appraisal areas.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SM9364010570, the approximate mid point of the development (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 2km radius circle.

5.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Listed buildings and their settings.
- d. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. Buried archaeological potential
- i. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- j. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- k. Newly identified sites of historic importance

5.3 An appraisal will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area.

5.4 This appraisal will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the appraisal, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs.

5.6 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

5.7 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6. Reporting

6.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary

- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal giving significance and impact, with descriptions of newly recorded features.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.

6.2 Although this is an appraisal rather than a full desk-based assessment, the report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Appraisal* Dyfed Archaeological Trust, supplied with comment on planning application

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the guidelines from the RCAHMW, (RCAHMW 2015).

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the appraisal. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2016/502

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
January 2016

**Appendix B:
Gazetteer of Historic Assets
within 1 kilometre of the centre of the
development site**

ID number: 1 BATH FIELD
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3184

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM94260998 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 870m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Artefact moved from site and is now at Pembrokeshire Museum

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An example of a Neolithic stone tool

Communal Value: None

Setting: This artefact was a chance find, out of context, and the findspot has no setting.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The artefact has been removed from its findspot.

ID number: 2 JOHNSTON STATION; CUNNIGAR
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 3349

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93011082

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A Bronze Age burnt mound recorded in 1911 but not found by DAT in 1995.		

Rarity: Not rare locally

Distance from solar array: Unknown

Group Value: Reportedly one of several burnt mounds in the area

Evidential Value: Documentary sources, now lost.

Historical Value: Recorded by TC Cantrill in 1911

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location and condition of this site has not been established. Its setting is not known.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The location and condition of this site has not been established. Its setting is not known.

ID number: 3 JOHNSTON STATION; CUNNIGAR
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 3350

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM92871107 Not accurate

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A Bronze Age burnt mound recorded in 1911 but not found by DAT in 1995.		

Rarity: Not rare locally

Distance from solar array: Unknown

Group Value: Reportedly one of several burnt mounds in the area

Evidential Value: Documentary sources, now lost.

Historical Value: Recorded by TC Cantrill in 1911

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location and condition of this site has not been established. Its setting is not known.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

Comment on Impact: The location and condition of this site has not been established. Its setting is not known.

ID number: 4 JOHNSTON PARISH CHURCH; ST PETER'S
CHURCH

HER PRN: 3352

NMR NPRN: 228

NGR: SM9321210406

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 11996 **grade:** II*

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:** 435m to the west-southwest

Group Value: Stands within a churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building, restored

Historical Value: Described in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Attractive parish church

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This church appears to have been established by the mid-13th century, as a possession of St. Dogmael's Abbey. The present building largely dates to the 15th century, with some post-medieval and modern alterations. The church stands in its churchyard in an elevated position, which would originally have enjoyed views in all directions, particularly from its high stone tower. The historic core of Johnston village grew tightly around the church and only in recent times has the village expanded away from this core. The church remains a dominant feature within the village and local views.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Very Low
Partial intervisibility

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed development would be visible from the tower of the church, but not from ground view. As modern housing estates stand between the church and the development, there would be no impact on the setting of the church.

ID number: 5 BATH PARK
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 7930

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM942099 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A placename of minor importance with no recorded associated archaeological features.

ID number: 6 JOHNSTON
GRANGE

HER PRN: 12494

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM934103 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The grange of Monckton was founded by St. Dogmael's Abbey by John de la Roche in the late 12th century. This gave rise to the village name "Johnston" (township of John). His son Adam granted the grange to Pill Priory in the early 13th century. There was an important rabbit warren, possibly located at Cunnigar, within the grange, as well as the church of St. Peters, now the site of the parish church.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from solar array:	Within		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Documentary sources		
Historical Value:	Associated with St. Dogmael's Abbey and Pill Priory		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This grange was a land holding granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by the de la Roche family, probably based on an existing holding of uncertain extent.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There are no archaeological features recorded which are associated with the medieval grange.		

ID number: 7 GLEBE LAND
GLEBE LAND

HER PRN: 13222 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM931105 Unknown

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A glebe land placename in Johnston of unknown significance.

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A placename of minor importance.

ID number: 8 KILN ROAD
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 14276

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93561137 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A Neolithic stone axe-head was found in a garden here c.1990. The location of the artefact is not known.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 790m to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Artefact moved from site, location not now known

Historical Value: A drawing of the axe-head is held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Aesthetic Value: An example of a Neolithic stone tool

Communal Value: None

Setting: This artefact was a chance find, out of context, and the findspot has no setting.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The artefact has been removed from its findspot.

ID number: 9 JOHNSTON SCHOOL
SCHOOL

HER PRN: 17807

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9343811274 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Education

Form: Building

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The former village school in Johnston village. It is first shown on the 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and was closed in 1981. It now appears to be empty.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 730m to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former village school

Setting: This former school was built next to a small cluster of cottages known as North Johnston in the late 19th or early 20th century, positioned just to the western side of the main road. The area has now been subsumed into the expanded village of Johnston.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent buildings would block views from this location towards the proposed development.

ID number: 10 POND BRIDGE
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 17810

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93441105 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport; Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor road bridge in Johnston village, lost to road improvements.

ID number: 11 JOHNSTON KILNS
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 17811

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9402510935 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Structure

Condition: Disused

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82640 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This is the only surviving lime kiln associated with a small limestone quarry to the east of Johnston. The kiln fell out of use in the early 20th century but has had some repairs undertaken in modern times, including the addition of a rail around the top of the structure.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 550m to the northeast

Group Value: Associated with a limestone quarry

Evidential Value: Standing structure, disused

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This lime kiln was positioned close to the limestone quarry for convenience when charging the kiln with fuel and limestone blocks. The quarry is now flooded and the area around the kiln partly wooded. Johnston Kilns house stands close by to the northeast.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would cause a minimal indirect visual impact on this structure, but would not affect its setting.

ID number: 12 **JOHNSTON RAILWAY STATION**
RAILWAY STATION

HER PRN: 17812

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9329010720 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This railway station was built in 1856 when it was known as the Milford Road Station. It later became Johnston Station. The original railway buildings have been demolished and replaced with a new railway halt.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 365m to the northwest

Group Value: Part of the railway network

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Site founded as part of Brunel's South Wales Railway to Neyland

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This railway station was built in 1856 when it was known as the Milford Road Station. It later became Johnston Station and stood to the east of the railway line to the north of the historic core of Johnston village when it was built. The area has now been subsumed into the expanding village and the original railway buildings have been demolished and replaced with a new railway halt.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The original station does not survive. The site would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 13 **ST WINIFREDS CHURCH**
CHURCH

HER PRN: 17813

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93641049 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** This modern building has been demolished and its site built over.

ID number: 14 JOHNSTON HALL
DWELLING

HER PRN: 17814

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93341026 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Johnston Hall is one of the most important historic buildings in Johnston. The origins of the estate may lie in medieval times. It is thought that Johnston Hall, its Home Farm and estate rose out of the medieval grange of Monckton, a possession of St. Dogmael's Abbey, and later Pill Priory. It is known to have been the home of the Tancred family in the 15th century. In the 18th century, the Edwardes family lived here, William Edwardes becoming Lord Kensington in 1776 and died here in 1801, aged 90. He had served as the MP for Pembrokeshire since 1747, through nine parliaments. In the late 19th century, the Carrow family lived here, owners of nearby Johnston Brickworks. The Hall still stands and is still occupied.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 460m to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Johnston Hall was founded to the south of the parish church and the historic core of Johnston village. It lies in a sheltered location, largely surrounded by trees, and is not highly visible in the local landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 15 JOHNSTON BAPTIST CHURCH
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 17816

NMR NPRN: 11727

NGR: SM93231055 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A modern Baptist chapel, dating to the 1960s or early 1970s and still in use.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 390m to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: Built in the core of Johnston at a time when the village was beginning to expand, to the western side of the A4076. It remains in use.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 16 JOHNSTON
BRICKWORKS

HER PRN: 24399

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9328811176 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This brickworks was run by G.E. Carrow & Co. from 1895 and is shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. The works went into liquidation in 1936 but was requisitioned by the military in the Second World War.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from solar array: 690m to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This brickworks stood to the north of the historic core of Johnston village and seems to have been positioned to gain good access to clay deposits and the main railway line, to which it was linked with its own sidings. The site is now vacant and overgrown.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The brickworks complex was cleared away during the 20th century and the site is now vacant and overgrown.

ID number: 17 SMITHY
BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 24400

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93151043 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor
Description:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A post-medieval smithy which has been demolished and its site built over.

ID number: 18 MANSE THE
MANSE

HER PRN: 24401

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93211051 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor	The manse of Johnston Baptist chapel, built in the late 1960s or early		
Description:	1970s and still occupied as a dwelling.		

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Associated with the village Baptist chapel

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A modern building which is of minor importance.

ID number: 19 UPPER HARMESTON
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 60484

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9287209960 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 82698 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A small mid-19th century, brick-fronted cottage.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 970m to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of vernacular architecture

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small cottage was built in the mid-19th century at the eastern side of the turnpike road between Haverfordwest and Milford Haven. It still stands today and is in use.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 20 JOHNSTON
MINE SHAFT; COAL WORKINGS

HER PRN: 103327

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM94291127 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common locally

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A coal shaft which has been infilled and is no longer visible.

ID number: 21 JOHNSTON
ENGINE HOUSE

HER PRN: 106037

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM93771120 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The location of this engine house was determined by the presence of culm and coal deposits in the area. The building has been demolished and area is now very overgrown, but archaeological remains may still be present at the site.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 650m to the north-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this engine house was determined by the presence of culm and coal deposits in the area. It stood in a rough pasture field to the north-northeast of the historic core of Johnston village. The area is now very overgrown.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This structure has been demolished. Modern houses immediately to the south would block views towards the development from this location.

ID number: 22 JOHNSTON
COAL WORKINGS

HER PRN: 106038 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM93641115 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description:

Rarity: Common locally

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor culm pit, now destroyed and the site lies beneath a housing estate.

ID number: 23 JOHNSTON
COAL WORKINGS

HER PRN: 106039 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM94031143 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description:

Rarity: Common locally

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A line of up to 11 minor culm pits, now infilled and ploughed out.

ID number: 24 JOHNSTON
COAL WORKINGS

HER PRN: 106040 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM94101129 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor
Description:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Common locally

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A line of minor culm pits, now infilled and ploughed out.

ID number: 25 FREYSTROP COLLIERY RAILWAY (WEST)
RAILWAY

HER PRN: 106045

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM94011125 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 790m to the northeast

Group Value: Part of the local industrial railway network

Evidential Value: Partially surviving earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This railway was constructed in the late 19th century to connect Freystrop Colliery with the main railway line at Johnston. The railway crossed pasture fields and today parts of the former embankment can still be seen to the east of Johnston, retained as a field boundary. The western end of the line has been lost to housing developments in the village.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Some intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would cause a minimal indirect visual impact on this feature, but would not affect its setting.

ID number: 26 JOHNSTON
MILESTONE

HER PRN: 108276

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9297010192 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: One in a series of milestones along the former turnpike road to Milford
Haven

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** This milestone appears to have been removed.

ID number: 27 LANGFORD FARM
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9372310552 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

0 grade:

Trysor Description: This small farmstead is located to the east of Johnston village along Langford Road. It first appears on mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps and its modern date is reflected in the red-brick house and outbuildings which stand at the farmyard.

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: Immediately adjacent

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small farmstead is located to the east of Johnston village along Langford Road. It first appears on mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Low
The development will take place on land which forms part of the farmstead

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
The development will be visible from other parts of the holding

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Comment on Impact: The farmyard area is already affected by modern housing development to the west and southwest and the new Johnston school is currently under construction to the east. The proposed development would therefore not add significantly to the impacts on the farmstead, the setting of which has already been altered considerably by modern housing developments. This is a modern complex and is of limited historical interest.



Plate 1: Langford Farm, looking northeast.

ID number: 28 LANGFORD FARM
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9362110529 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

0 grade:

Trysor

Description:

A short length of surviving field boundary bank along the north side of Langford Road. It is up to 1 metre high an 1.5 metres wide at base. It formerly was hedged. It is the only surviving section of a much longer bank which has been removed due to adjacent housing developments.

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Within

Group Value:

Part of the post medieval field system

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

A short length (c.25m) of surviving field boundary bank along the north side of Langford Road. The rest of the bank has been removed due to adjacent housing developments.

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

Yes
Very High
To be removed

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This remaining section of field boundary bank will be removed for the proposed development. This loss is not significant as it is a minor feature and only a small portion of a much longer boundary bank already removed.



Plate 1: Remains of boundary bank. looking east northeast.

ID number: 29 BRICKHURST PARK
NAVAL DEPOT

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SM9323811308 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **0 grade:**
This small industrial and storage park at Johnston includes 22 large "Nissan Hut" type corrugated zinc buildings, and some smaller structures, set in a compound defined by wire fencing on concrete posts. This was the site of an Admiralty Mines Filling Depot, which was operating during the 1930s. The complex is shown on mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps, but not on the 1964 or 1983 editions, which suggests that it was deliberately not mapped for security reasons. The land here formed part of the Johnston Brickworks site originally, and in 1951 the Admiralty appear to have requisitioned the remainder of the brickworks site.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 840m to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structures

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This complex was established on land available at the Johnston Brickworks site during the 1930s, as a mine-filling depot. It has survived to the present day with the Nissan huts now reused as a small industrial estate. It is located at the northwestern side of Johnston village.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would be visible from this location but would merge with existing housing developments and cause only a minimal, indirect, visual impact.

**Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
within 1km to 2km**

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from centre of development	Public Access	Setting	Comments	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PE476	Burnt Mound 170m S of Jubilee Cottages	Burnt mound	SM921102	1.45km to the west-southwest	None	This Bronze Age burnt mound is located alongside a small stream. The area is now enclosed pastureland.	The proposed development would not be visible from this site or have any impact on the burnt mound.	None	None

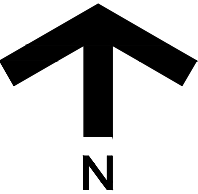
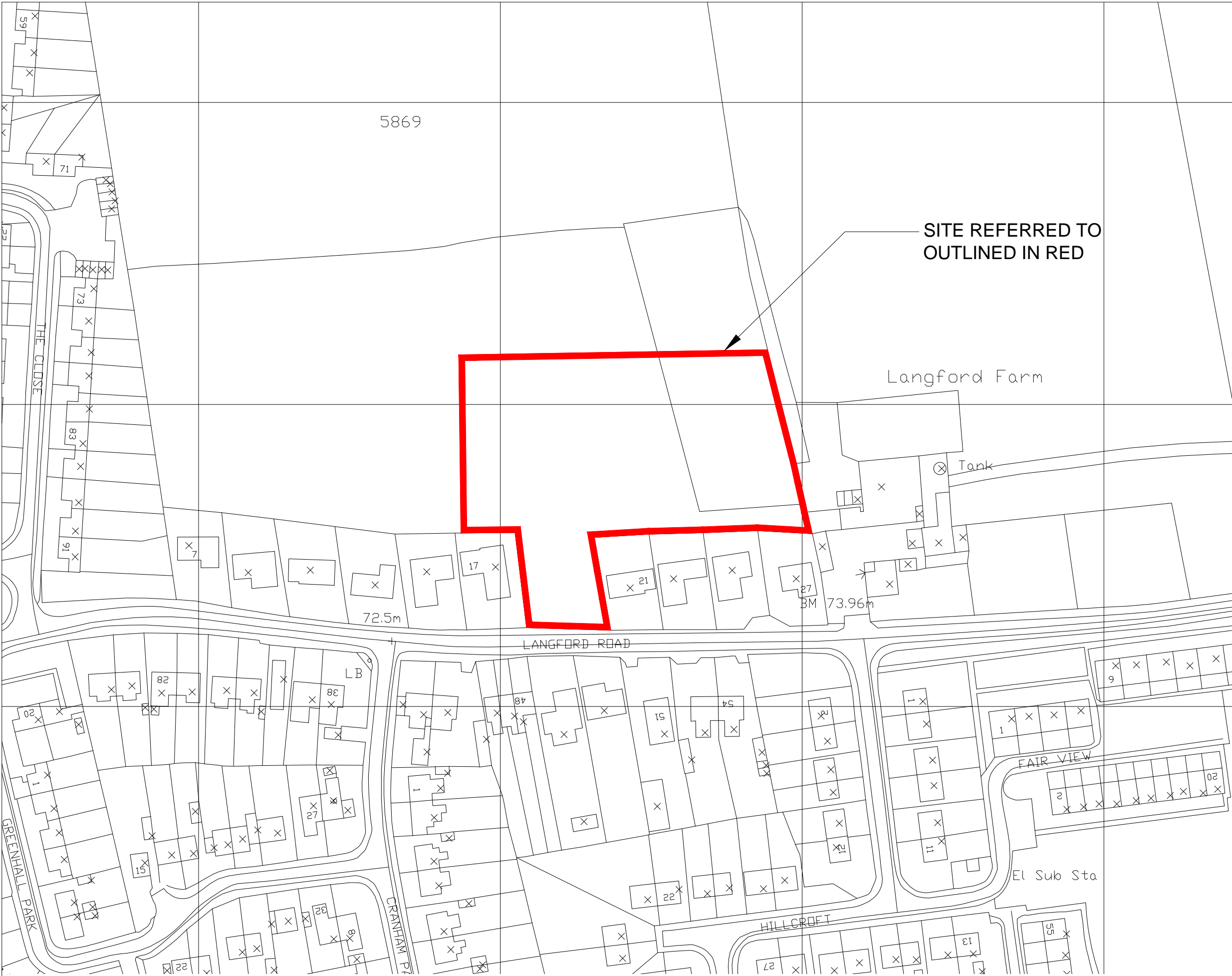
Appendix D Listed Buildings within 1km to 2km

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from centre of Development	Public Access	Setting	Comment	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact in Setting
13052	Great Harmeston	192534	208983	II					Excluded	Excluded
13053	Long agricultural range to W of Great Harmeston House, including cartsheds and food processing store	192513	209001	II					Excluded	Excluded
82524	Haystone Bridge (partly in Llanstadwell community)	193487	208764	II					Excluded	Excluded
82641	Pope Hill House	193594	212078	II	1.5km to the north	None	Pope Hill House is situated at 68 metres above sea level, on a prominent hill to the western side of the A4076, just north of Johnston village. The house stands within its own grounds and is surrounded by mature trees.	The proposed development would be visible in the distance but would be seen against the backdrop of other modern housing developments and in the context of a village which has seen considerable modern expansion. The development would only cause a very minimal visual impact, and not impact on views of the house or its setting.	Very Low	None
82642	Outbuilding at Pope Hill	193576	212084	II	1.5km to the north	None	This 19th century stable block stands immediately to the west of Pope Hill House, which is situated on a prominent hill to the western side of the A4076, just north of Johnston village.	Mature trees to the south of the building would block any views towards the development. The development would not impact on the setting of the stable.	None	None
83218	Hayston Bridge (partly in Rosemarket community)	193486	208759	II					Excluded	Excluded

Appendix E: Historic Parks and Gardens within 1km to 2km

Parks and Garden Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Distance from centre of development	Public Access	Setting	Comment	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
PGW (Dy) 19(PEM)	Great Harmeston	SM 9250 0899	II					Excluded	Excluded

Appendix F Plan from Client



SITE REFERRED TO
OUTLINED IN RED

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The contractor is to check all levels and dimensions before work commences, and any discrepancies to be reported immediately to the consultants.

Work to figured dimensions. Do not scale.

The contractor is expected to supply and do everything necessary for the proper execution of he works that may be reasonably inferred from the drawings and specification, whether referred to in detail or not, without extra payment in respect thereof.

The finished building will require service maintenance in accordance with custom and practice and the manufacturers recommendations.

The architects drawings are to be read in conjunction with the engineers and all specialist manufacturers / suppliers drawings.

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY

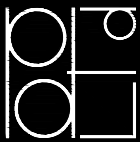
REVISIONS NOTES. DATE REV
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Drwg
EXISTING LOCATION PLAN

Project
**EXCEPTION AFFORDABLE HOUSING
SITE, LANDFORD ROAD, JOHNSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE.**

Client
S A DEVELOPMENTS

PEMBROKE DESIGN
L I M I T E D



● HAVERFORDWEST
5/7 PICTON PLACE
SA61 2LE
TEL: 01437 764135
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○ PEMBROKE DOCK
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SA72 6UT
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○ CARMARTHEN
26 SPILMAN STREET
SA31 1LQ
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CHARTERED
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
SURVEYORS
QUANTITY
SURVEYORS
C O O R D I N A T O R S

Designed .	Scale 1:1250	Original Size A3	Job No 8735
Drawn CB	Date SEPT 15	Checked by .	Drwg No Rev LP01

EXISTING LOCATION PLAN 1:1250