

**APPENDIX 6.1**  
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**



## Alleston Solar Farm

### Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of **Statkraft**

Project Ref: 333100437 | Rev: 02 | Date: September 2024

---

Registered Office: Buckingham Court Kingsmead Business Park, London Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP11 1JU  
Office Address: Caversham Bridge House, Waterman Place, Reading, Berkshire RG1 8DN  
T: +44 (0)118 950 0761 E: Reading.uk@stantec.com




## Document Control Sheet

**Project Name:** Alleston Solar Farm

**Project Ref:** 333100437

**Report Title:** Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

**Date:** March 2024

	Name	Position	Signature	Date
<b>Prepared by:</b>	Joanne Robinson-Hooper	Senior Archaeology and Heritage Consultant		24/01/2024
<b>Reviewed by:</b>	Daniel Bray	Principal Archaeology and Heritage Consultant		26/01/2024
<b>Approved by:</b>	Ian Barnes	Archaeology and Heritage Team Lead		27/01/2024
<b>For and on behalf of Stantec UK Limited</b>				

Version	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
1	03/2024	For Client and Stakeholder Review	JR	DB	IB
2	26/09/2024	Revised for Stakeholder Review	JR	DB	CB

This report has been prepared by Stantec UK Limited ('Stantec') on behalf of its client to whom this report is addressed ('Client') in connection with the project described in this report and takes into account the Client's particular instructions and requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with the professional services appointment under which Stantec was appointed by its Client. This report is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party (i.e. parties other than the Client). Stantec accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than the Client and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1	Project Background .....	1
1.2	Location, Topography and Geology .....	1
1.3	Aims and Objectives.....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Regulatory and Policy Context</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Methodology</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1	Standards and Guidance.....	6
3.2	Data Sources.....	6
3.3	Aerial photographs .....	6
3.4	LiDAR .....	7
3.5	Geophysical Survey.....	7
3.6	Archaeological Trial Trenching.....	7
3.7	Assessment of Significance .....	7
3.8	The Setting of Heritage Assets.....	8
3.9	Assumptions and Limitations.....	8
<b>4</b>	<b>Historical and Archaeological Baseline</b> .....	<b>9</b>
4.1	Introduction.....	9
4.2	Designated Historic Assets .....	9
4.3	Historic Landscapes .....	9
4.4	Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	9
4.5	Prehistoric Period (500,000 BC - AD 43) .....	10
4.6	Romano-British Period (43 AD – 410).....	12
4.7	Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1540) .....	12
4.8	Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901) and Modern (1901 – Present) .....	14
4.9	Undated .....	21
4.10	Non-Physical Impacts – Potentially Susceptible Assets .....	23
<b>5</b>	<b>Statement of Significance</b> .....	<b>25</b>
5.1	Introduction.....	25
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	25
5.3	Non-Designated Heritage Assets.....	37
<b>6</b>	<b>Statement of Effect</b> .....	<b>39</b>
6.1	Introduction.....	39
6.2	Proposed Development.....	39
6.3	Scale and Significance of Impact .....	39
<b>7</b>	<b>Consultation and Outline Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy</b> .....	<b>42</b>
7.1	Evaluation.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2	Mitigation .....	42
<b>8</b>	<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>43</b>

8.2	Physical Impacts.....	43
8.3	Non-Physical Impacts.....	43
<b>9</b>	<b>References .....</b>	<b>45</b>

## Figures

Figure 1: Site Location and Geology

Figure 2: Designated Historic Assets and Historic Landscapes (Non-Statutory)

Figure 3: Heneb Historic Environment Record Data

Figure 4: RCAHMMW Data

Figure 5: LiDAR

Figure 6: Geophysical Survey Data - Interpretation by Headland Archaeology

Figure 7: Extract from the Pembroke St Michael Tithe Map of 1841 and Extant Field Boundaries

## Plates

Plate 1: View south-west across the Site towards The Grade II listed Alleston (see Figure 2, 84963)

Plate 2: Stream in the north-east of the Site, view to the east

Plate 3: View of the principle elevation of Alleston, view to the south

Plate 4: Extract from the 'Sale catalogue of various properties belonging to the Oriellon Estate (Pembroke Archives reference HDX/1159/5), dated 1841

Plate 5: Infilled former quarry pit and lime kiln site in north-east of Site, view to the north

Plate 6: Probable concrete wheel wash in north-east of Site, view to the west

Plate 7: View of the pond, view to the south-west

Plate 8: Historic map regression, courtesy of National Library of Wales, Pembrokeshire Archives, Groundsure and GoogleEarth

Plate 9: View of stabling located east of Alleston

Plate 10: Temporary static caravans within Alleston farmstead

Plate 11: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1946 4628 RAFCPE/UK/1774 3026, courtesy of the Welsh Government

Plate 12: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1960 RAF/58/4003/F21/088, courtesy of the Welsh Government

Plate 13: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1946 4642 RAF106/UK/1629 2112

Plate 14: Extent of curtilage listing established as part of this assessment

Plate 15: View towards the Grade II listed Alleston, view to the south

Plate 16: View of the access to La Bishops Palace Scheduled Monument (PE003) and Grade I Listed Building (17393), view south-west (towards the Site)

Plate 17: View north-east across the Bishops Palace Scheduled Monument (PE003) and Grade I Listed Building (17393), view towards the Site

Plate 18: 'Significant View' from Lamphey Court, view south towards the Site

## Appendices

Appendix A Figures

Appendix B Heritage Planning Policy

Appendix C Gazetteer of Heritage Records

Appendix D Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

Appendix E Heritage Consultation

Appendix F Setting Scoping Exercise

Appendix G Development Plans

## Executive Summary

Stantec were commissioned by Statkraft to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) of a site located between Pembroke and Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, which is proposed for the construction of a new ground mounted photovoltaic solar farm with a capacity of up to 49 MW together with associated equipment, infrastructure and ancillary works. Presently, the proposed development site comprises of agricultural fields, centred on a Grade II listed dwelling ('Alleston') and its associated farmstead.

A first iteration of this assessment established that the proposed development site had the potential to contain archaeological remains of prehistoric to modern origin, including possible later prehistoric settlement / funerary remains, and / or possible medieval settlement. Anomalies recorded by subsequent magnetometer survey of the site support that interpretation. Later deposits are anticipated to relate to post-medieval rural industry, including quarrying and limekiln remains, as well as agricultural remains associated with the Grade II listed Alleston. Two of the possible enclosures and nearby anomalies were next targeted with archaeological trial trenching. The enclosure ditches were confirmed but were sterile where targeted and heavily truncated, apparently as a result of subsequent agricultural practices. Those anomalies first thought to be potential internal and satellite features were found to be variations in the underlying geology. Whilst no dateable artefacts were recovered from the enclosures, morphologically, they have the potential to be of prehistoric and medieval or post-medieval date. Impacts on the enclosure of potential prehistoric date have been mitigated by design and the location of this feature has been removed from the development footprint. Elsewhere, the impacts of the development will be minimal, given the construction method which requires piling, and otherwise preserved *in-situ*. In consultation with Mike Ings, Heneb (Dyfed Region), it has been agreed that no further archaeological works are required.

With regards to non-physical impacts, this assessment has established that the proposed development would lead to a degree of harm to the significance of the Grade II Alleston farmhouse, and its associated curtilage and non-designated ancillary structures, as a result of changes to their setting. The proposed development will not physically impact Alleston farmstead, nor will it impact the key and immediate farmstead setting, comprising of its yards and garden. A key view of the principal elevation of the listed building would be preserved through mitigation by design. Alleston has a demonstrable history of utilising its natural resources, with extensive quarrying once forming a prominent role in its associated landscape, in view of its principal elevation. However, the juxtaposition of a solar farm in the land formerly associated with a 19<sup>th</sup> century model farm is considered to have a negative impact on its significance, both in terms of diluting the legibility of its historic association with the site as part of its agricultural land, and the contribution of the site to the aesthetic value of Alleston as a gentrified estate farm. On this basis, this harm is suggested to be less than significant adverse. Whilst local planning policy GN.38 (Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment) states '*development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and / or historical merit of archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity*', Pembrokeshire County Councils Historic Environment (Archaeology) Supplementary Planning Guidance (2021) clarifies that applications will normally be refused where harm is 'significant adverse'. Separate to, and thus not mitigating this harm, the proposed development includes landscaping which will result in minor heritage benefits to Alleston, with orchard planting reinstating an element of its former historic landscape which contributes both to its historic and aesthetic values. The proposed development will result in changes to the setting of further heritage assets, but the change will not result in a material impact on their significance.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Stantec were commissioned by Statkraft (the client) to prepare an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) of the proposed development site (hereafter, the Site), which is situated south of Lower Lamphey Road, between Pembroke and Lamphey (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The Site is proposed for the construction of a ground mounted photovoltaic solar farm with a capacity of up to 49 MW together with equipment, infrastructure and ancillary works, (hereafter, the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.3 Stantec submitted a scoping opinion request to Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW). The response (reference CAS-242898-W0H2) dated 20 December 2023 included comment from Cadw. Cadw's response, provided in full in Appendix E, highlighted the potential for harmful effects to the Grade II listed Alleston as a result of changes to its setting. With regards to the present HEDBA, the need for LiDAR assessment was highlighted as well as the potential need for evaluation (geophysical survey and / or archaeological evaluation) to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Regarding the setting of heritage assets, a list of historic assets which require a minimum Stage 1 setting assessment was provided (see Appendix E). Whilst this list (provided as Annex A in the scoping response) includes two registered historic landscapes, Cadw confirmed that an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) would not be required, though both landscapes still require Stage 1 consideration as part of the setting assessment. The Cadw response also highlighted the need for initial assessment of the known and potential archaeological resource, including a review of available LiDAR, and noting the potential requirement for geophysical survey.
- 1.1.4 A scoping response was also received from Pembrokeshire County Council (their reference CO/0372/23) dated 11 January 2024, that included comment from Dyfed Archaeological Trust (now Heneb – Dyfed Region), provided in full in Appendix E, which highlighted the need to consider Alleston and its associated curtilage listed structures as a group when considering impacts to significance as a result of changes to their setting.
- 1.1.5 On 1 November 2023, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd (DAT) changed its name to The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, owing to the forthcoming merger of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, but will trade under the name Heneb. As such, Heneb will be used throughout this report. Heneb were contacted prior to receiving the scoping response to discuss the scheme and agree the scope of this assessment. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI – Stantec 2023) for the present assessment was prepared and submitted to Heneb on 4 December 2023. Approval was received on the same date subject to two minor comments relating to the inclusion of Cadw records and reference to guidance published by the Welsh Trust.
- 1.1.6 The Site has been subject to geophysical survey (magnetometry), undertaken in January 2024 by Headland Archaeology. The results, as interpreted by Headland Archaeology, are provided in Figure 6, have informed the present assessment.
- 1.1.7 Following on from the above geophysical survey, targeted archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken by Headland Archaeology, the results of which are discussed, where relevant, throughout the rest of this assessment.

## 1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is c.98ha in area and comprises mainly agricultural fields, plantation associated with Alleston Wood and built form associated with 'Alleston', a Grade II listed early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farm which once formed part of the Orielson estate (Cadw Ref 84963), along with its

associated ancillary buildings and structures (see Plate 1). The western border of the Site is formed by the single-track Watery Lane, beyond which lies agricultural fields. To the north, the Site is largely bounded by Lower Lamphey Road, beyond which lies the railway and, to the north-west, the outskirts of Pembroke. The eastern boundary of the Site aligns with the border between the parishes of Pembroke and Lamphey, beyond which lies agricultural fields and the settlement of Lamphey.

- 1.2.2 The topography of the Site is varied, as shown on Figure 2, with the north of the Site occupying fairly level, low lying ground which sits between c.15 and c.20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and through which passes an east / west aligned stream (see Plate 2). The southern half of the Site rises relatively steeply up two hill slopes which flank a stream which passes through the Site west of Alleston (see Figure 2), before joining with a stream in the north of the Site. The south-western part of the Site rises to c.50m aOD whilst the south-eastern part of the Site rises to c.55m aOD.



Plate 1: View south-west across the Site towards the Grade II listed Alleston (see Figure 2, 84963)





Plate 2: Stream in the north-east of the Site, view to the east

- 1.2.3 The Site occupies varied geology, as mapped by British Geological Survey (BGS, accessed 2023) and shown on Figure 1. Starting in the north, the geology of the Site is mapped as Pembroke Limestone Group, then Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation limestone, and Avon Group limestone and mudstone, interbedded, all of which are sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Carboniferous period. Next is a band of Skrinkle Sandstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. Next is a band of Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Devonian period. Lastly the southern half of the Site is mapped with underlying Millford Haven Group argillaceous rocks and sandstone, interbedded, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Silurian and Devonian periods.
- 1.2.4 Superficial deposits of Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton, which formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, are recorded through the north of the Site on an east to west alignment and associated with the watercourse (see Figure 1). The same superficial deposits are mapped at the south-west border of the Site.
- 1.2.5 During archaeological evaluation of the Site in 2024 (Headland Archaeology, 2024b), the geology to the west of Alleston was noted to comprise a silty clay and gravel, whilst clay with gravel and weathered stone was noted to the south-east indicating the varied geology. In both areas, no subsoil was observed, indicating that the on-site stratigraphy has been impacted by historic and modern ploughing. This is reflected in the poor preservation of archaeological remains within the Site, discussed in further detail below.
- 1.2.6 No boreholes are recorded within the Site.

### **1.3 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this HEDBA is to provide, as far as reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within the Site and the surrounding study area in order to formulate:
- an assessment of the potential for historic assets to survive within the Site including assessment of previous impacts;
  - an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted historic assets considering their evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal;
  - an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development or other land use changes on the significance of historic assets including any changes which impact the contribution of their setting; and
  - proposals for any further archaeological investigation and mitigation required.

## 2 Regulatory and Policy Context

2.1.1 There is national legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near historic assets. The following legislation and national and local planning policies in relation to the historic environment are considered relevant to the Proposed Development.

- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- Pembrokeshire County Councils Local Development Plan, Planning Pembrokeshire's Future (Adopted 2013)
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (PPW, 2024)
- Technical Advice Note (Tan) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)

2.1.2 The Site is situated within the county of Pembrokeshire and as such, the forthcoming planning application will be subject to planning policy contained within the '*Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan, Planning Pembrokeshire's Future (up to 2021)*', which remains the Local Development Plan (LDP) for determining planning applications until it is replaced by the revised LDP which is currently in preparation and under review.

2.1.3 Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2021) is Wales' national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040. It has development plan status and provides a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system. The document provides more general commentary with regards to heritage: it notes that, in the south-west region, it is important that the 'distinctive heritage is preserved and enhanced by high-quality development'. More detailed nation heritage policy is contained with TAN 24.

2.1.4 Further detail of the above legislation, planning policy and guidance is provided in Appendix B.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Standards and Guidance

3.1.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (PPW, 2021) and Technical Advice Note 24 and the following good practice and guidance documents:

- Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011)
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw, 2017a)
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b)
- Managing Historic Character in Wales (Cadw, 2017b)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (as revised 2020)

### 3.2 Data Sources

3.2.1 Following consultation with Heneb, a 1km study area has been utilised to collect data on non-designated historic assets, and a 3km study area for designated sites. The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of known heritage assets within the study area:

- The National Historic Assets of Wales (NHAW) for designated historic assets
- The Heneb Historic Environment Record for archaeological sites, events, findspots, historic buildings and historic landscape character data
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), for non-designated sites
- Groundsure mapping for Ordnance Survey maps
- Aerial Photographs held by the Welsh Governments Aerial Photo Unit (APU)
- Welsh Government LiDAR data, sourced from Data Map Wales using the Open Government Licence for Public Sector Information (OGL)
- Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished reports relating to previous archaeological investigations and ground investigation works considered relevant.

3.2.2 Cadw data is displayed on Figure 2 and referenced by the Cadw Reference Number. Heneb Data is displayed on Figure 3 using the 'prn' reference. RCAHMW data is displayed on Figure 4 and referenced using the 'NPRN' reference. RCAHMW data corresponds to the Heneb data, in that no new sites are recorded, but the data is provided on Figure 4 for transparency.

### 3.3 Aerial photographs

3.3.1 A search was submitted to the Welsh Government's APU, who provided all available images covering the Site. The images (totalling 52) range in date from 1942 to 2000. Where relevant, these images are discussed in Section 4 of this report, with pertinent images reproduced with kind permission from the Welsh Government.

### 3.4 LiDAR

- 3.4.1 Welsh Government LiDAR data (Composite Digital Terrain Model or DTM) data for Ordnance Survey Sheet SN and SS, surveyed at 2m intervals, was downloaded. The DTM data was processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) to create a range of visualisations. A multihillshade visualisation is reproduced in Figure 5.

### 3.5 Geophysical Survey

- 3.5.1 The geophysical survey results presented in Figure 6, taken from Headland (2024a). Magnetometer survey relies on the detection of different magnetic properties within buried archaeological features in contrast to the surrounding soils. This method of survey does have limiting factors, such as the obscuring effect of highly magnetic geology or the presence of modern ferrous material in the soils, masking archaeological features. Subtle features can also be more difficult to detect. The survey detected likely archaeology, possible archaeology and uncertain features within the Site.
- 3.5.2 In summary, whilst the survey results which have informed this assessment assist in establishing the potential archaeological resource within the Site, they do not preclude the discovery of further undetected archaeological remains. The eastern part of the Site which has not been subject to survey will not receive physical impacts from the Proposed Development as no panels or landscaping are proposed here. The results of the geophysical survey are discussed within the Historic and Archaeological Baseline (Section 4), the potential significance of remains identified is set out in the Statement of Significance (Section 5) and the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon these possible remains is addressed in Statement of Effect (Section 6).

### 3.6 Archaeological Trial Trenching

- 3.6.1 In response to the results of the geophysical survey, a 19-trench evaluation was undertaken to target those features of both potentially high significance, and which fall within the development footprint, namely the two enclosures and one of the possible ring-ditches. The scope of the evaluation was agreed through consultation with, and a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Heneb.
- 3.6.2 As with the results of the geophysical survey, the results of the archaeological trial trenching are discussed within the Historic and Archaeological Baseline (Section 4), the potential significance of remains identified is set out in the Statement of Significance (Section 5) and the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon these possible remains is addressed in Statement of Effect (Section 6).

### 3.7 Assessment of Significance

- 3.7.1 TAN 24 recommends that Conservation Principles is utilised in determining the significance of historic assets which might be impacted by development. Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2017a) defines the heritage values of historic assets as follows:
- **Evidential value:** the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when a historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried or obscured elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.
  - **Historic value:** a historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.

- **Aesthetic Value:** the design, construction and craftsmanship of a historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
- **Communal Value:** a historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

### 3.8 The Setting of Heritage Assets

- 3.8.1 Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017b) outlines the principles recommended for assessing the impacts of development or land management proposals within the settings of world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and conservation areas, whilst being applicable to all individual assets irrespective of designation.
- 3.8.2 In defining 'setting' Conservation Principles states 'the setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset (Cadw 2017b, p2).
- 3.8.3 In assessing non-physical effects on the significance of historic assets, Cadw (2017b) recommend a four stage approach:
- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
  - Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
  - Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
  - Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

### 3.9 Assumptions and Limitations

- 3.9.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.9.2 The records held by Heneb are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment, usually driven by development in a particular area. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further heritage assets that are, at present, unknown, usually buried, assets.
- 3.9.3 LiDAR coverage of the Site was limited to 2m resolution. Whilst this is suitable for identification of more pronounced and well-defined earthworks and features, 2m resolution LiDAR is not suitable for identifying smaller and less pronounced features within the Site.

## 4 Historical and Archaeological Baseline

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section identifies the known heritage assets within the study area. These were identified from sources listed in section 3. In accordance with Stage 1 of Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017b) this section also identifies historic assets that have the potential to receive effects to their significance through changes to their setting as a result of the Proposed Development.

### 4.2 Designated Historic Assets

- 4.2.1 There are 181 listed buildings within 3km of the Site (Figure 2) including seven Grade I listed buildings and ten Grade II\* listed buildings; the remaining listed buildings are all listed at Grade II. Most of these listed buildings fall within the proximate settlements of Pembroke to the west of the Site and Lamphey to the east, the historic cores of which are designated as conservation areas, as shown on Figure 2. As noted above, the Grade II listed Alleston is located within the Site. Most of these listed buildings are focused within the settlements of Pembroke to the west of the Site and Lamphey to the east. Those listed buildings outside of the settlements primarily include farmhouses, isolated dwellings and churches, as is common in rural areas.
- 4.2.2 There are ten scheduled ancient monuments / scheduled monuments (SAM/SM) within 3km of the Site (Figure 2). The closest of these is Bishops Palace, Lamphey which is located c.900m north-east of the Site (Figure 2, PE003). One other scheduled ancient monument, comprising a former medieval hall house, lies within the 1km study area, located c.600, south-west of the Site.
- 4.2.3 Grade II\* registered historic park and garden, Lamphey Bishop's Palace & Lamphey Court is located c.400m north-east of the Site at its nearest extent (Figure 2, PWG(Dy)34(PEM)). There are no further registered historic parks and gardens within the 3km study area.

### 4.3 Historic Landscapes

- 4.3.1 The Registered Landscapes of Outstanding and of Special Interest in Wales is a non-statutory register of 58 landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest in Wales. Milford Haven Waterway (Moryd Aberdaugleddau) Registered Landscape lies c.795m north-west of the Site at its nearest extent and Manobier (Maenorbyr) Registered Landscape lies c.2.6km south-east of the Site at its nearest extent (Figure 2).

### 4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.4.1 In January 2024, Headland Archaeology undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the Site to inform this assessment. The survey identified three concentrations of possible archaeological anomalies, as shown on Figure 6, with two possible sub-circular enclosures detected to the west of Alleston farmstead, and a rectilinear enclosure detected to the south-east, all of which showed potential for internal features albeit with more limited confidence with regards to possible archaeological origin. Elsewhere, a number of ring-ditch features were also noted, again with lesser confidence with regards to a possible archaeological origin. In May 2024, following on from the geophysical survey, Headland Archaeology undertook a targeted trial trench evaluation within the Site. A total of 19 trenches were excavated, focused mainly upon two possible enclosures which fall within the footprint of the proposed development as well as one of the ring ditches. The enclosures were encountered and found to be highly truncated remains, likely having been impacted by historic and current ploughing activity. , nNeither offeature which produced any material suitable for dating. The internal

'features' of possible archaeological origin within the enclosures were found to be natural and geological in origin. The ring-ditch was not detected, which might be because the remains were so truncated / degraded and the anomaly within the survey data represents a 'shadow' in the subsoil/ topsoil. The results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching are discussed in more detail in the period summaries below.

- 4.4.2 No previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the Site by Heneb or the RCAHMMW. However, as previously noted, the Site has been subject to geophysical survey (magnetometer), which was conducted by Headland Archaeology in January 2024. The results of the survey, as interpreted by Headland Archaeology, are provided in Figure 6 and referenced in the relevant period summaries below
- 4.4.3 Heneb records 27 previous archaeological investigations within the study area (Figure 3), 12 of which relate to desk-based reporting, photographic records and building recording. The remaining records include geophysical survey (94855), field surveys (55921, 40601) watching briefs (62265, 57058, 63952, 64747, 63405, 111126 and 54921), evaluations (111363, 94856) and excavations (126542, 94855 and 62984).
- 4.4.4 Previous intrusive archaeological works in the study area are focused within the settlements of Pembroke and Lamphey, reflecting development-led archaeological investigation. The closest intrusive works comprise a watching brief undertaken immediately north of Lower Lamphey Road (57058). The absence of intrusive archaeological works beyond the proximate settlement foci may influence the archaeological record, as discussed throughout the remainder of this report.

## 4.5 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BC - AD 43)

- 4.5.1 RCAHMMW records one prehistoric site within the Site itself (Figure 4, 300902), which Heneb records just outside of the Site boundary (Figure 3, 3283). A second Heneb record for a prehistoric findspot is recorded within the Site (Figure 3, 3497). Both sites are discussed below.
- 4.5.2 Evidence from cave sites within carboniferous limestone between Tenby and Pembroke indicates human presence in this part of south Wales from the Palaeolithic period, with limestone caves and rock shelters used by transient hunter gatherer societies. Wogan Cavern / Cave in Pembroke, located underneath the castle, has produced flint based evidence of occupation from at least the Mesolithic period and potentially earlier. Priory Farm Cave, west of the castle and south of Pembroke River, has also produced evidence of occupation from at least the Mesolithic period (Cadw, 2015). The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area comes from a Mesolithic flint core and flint flake recorded c.520m east of the Site (Figure 3, 10417). The artefacts likely represent chance losses, redeposited by later processes, and thus provides very general evidence for transient hunter gatherer activity within the study area.
- 4.5.3 There is one Heneb record for prehistoric material in the western half of the Site, comprising of a Neolithic stone axe (Figure 3, 3497). However, according to the Heneb record, the axe was actually recovered at Carew (north-east of the Site). A second axe was recorded c.970m north-east of the Site (Figure 3, 11177) though its provenance is unknown. A possible Neolithic settlement site is recorded c.750m north-west of the Site (3289), represented by an assemblage, rather than features, of two polished felsite axes, flint flakes, pottery sherds and charcoal. These remains provide a general indication of Neolithic activity, including potential transient settlement, within the study area, which occupied a landscape that would likely have been favourable to transient communities, offering riverine resources as well as high ground. Evidence for Neolithic funerary activity is provided by the scheduled remains of a chambered tomb, located just over 1km south-west of the Site (Figure 2, PE157). The remains include that of a large capstone, removed from its original position and now positioned at the entrance to Kingston Farm off Grove Hill, with other stones thought to have once formed part of the



structure. Neolithic tombs may be part of larger clusters of monuments, though no further Neolithic funerary monuments are recorded by Heneb or RCAHMW within the study area.

- 4.5.4 Two records for Bronze Age sites are recorded immediately west of the Site. Rose Valley Round Barrow (Figure 3, 3283) was originally scheduled, having once comprised a mound of c.24m in diameter and c.0.7m in height, but was de-scheduled in 1990 when it was found to have been levelled by ploughing (though associated below ground remains may survive). The Heneb record notes that its interpretation as a barrow is questionable based on its streamside location (though barrows by such streams are not unheard of) and suggesting it may in fact have been a burnt mound. As noted above, RCAHMW record the former Rose Valley Round Barrow just within the Site (Figure 4, 300902). Whilst no obvious earthwork was observed during the Site visit, a very subtle circular mound can be seen on the LiDAR, just within the Site, which measures a similar diameter to the former earthwork (see Figure 5, A). No potential buried remains were detected during the geophysical survey, though magnetic disturbance detected in association with the field boundary may mask any subtle responses associated with buried deposits. Place name evidence ('Longstone') for a possible standing stone, of prehistoric date, is recorded immediately west of the Site (Figure 3, 10493), though no physical evidence for any such remains is known.
- 4.5.5 Limited evidence for Iron Age activity is represented by a cropmark enclosure located c.970m south-west of the Site (Figure 3, 583). Visits to this location, which is situated on higher ground overlooking a watercourse, have previously recorded earthworks, though Heneb notes that some have been reduced by ploughing.
- 4.5.6 Geophysical survey of the Site (Figure 6) detected some anomalies with the potential to represent later prehistoric archaeology. During the geophysical survey, a number of ring-ditch anomalies were noted within the Site (Figure 6, 1, 2, 3 and 4), the majority of these were noted to be of uncertain origin whilst two (Areas 2 and 3) were considered to be of higher archaeological potential. Such anomalies often represent prehistoric roundhouses or funerary remains, particularly barrows which primarily date from the Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods. In order to test this hypothesis, the ring-ditch of possible archaeological origin in area D was targeted during the 2024 evaluation conducted by Headland alongside trenches targeting the nearby enclosure. No features or finds were encountered. As such, it remains possible for some of those ring-ditch anomalies recorded within the Site to represent prehistoric funerary remains, though they could also represent burnt mounds and / or roundhouses, and equally it remains possible that these anomalies are of later and / or non-archaeological origin. A circular anomaly likely to represent an enclosure was detected in the west of the Site, along with a partial curving anomaly also thought to represent an enclosure just west of Alleston. In terms of their form, such enclosures could be interpreted as prehistoric in origin, supported to a degree by the presence of prehistoric finds and features recorded within the study area. Only the western-most enclosure of the two falls within the footprint of the proposed development and this enclosure was targeted by eight trenches during the evaluation (Figure 2, Headland 2024b). The enclosure was found to comprise a truncated ditch, surviving at around 0.1m in depth and varying in width between 0.6m and 1.3m. The enclosure ditch was sterile and no dating material was obtained. The Headland report (2024b) notes that given all the potential internal features were found to be geological in origin, and the fills were sterile, the feature could be interpreted as being of agricultural function. The sub-rectangular enclosure to the south-east of Alleston was also investigated, and found to comprise a truncated ditch of roughly 0.08m deep and 0.1m wide.
- 4.5.7 Elsewhere across the Site, the geophysical survey detected a number of possible archaeological anomalies which present as possible field boundaries and tracks, possibly associated with the enclosures, some of which may relate to non-archaeological (e.g. geological) and archaeological features, as well as features of much later origin given the known post-medieval and modern extraction and kiln industries recorded within the Site (discussed below). The evaluation trenching targeted those anomalies with the potential to represent more significant archaeological remains and, as such, the remaining features of possible archaeological origin within the Site remain untested.

- 4.5.8 The archaeological record for the study area indicates some activity throughout the prehistoric period, likely associated with riverine exploitation in the early prehistoric period, moving towards possible ritual landscape activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age and more evidence of settlement during the Iron Age. Whilst recorded sites and findspots are relatively limited, this may be a result of the lack of previous archaeological investigation within the study area. The Site, occupying both low lying land associated with a watercourse and its associated resources and higher ground overlooking the stream, could have been attractive to prehistoric communities. Given the probable and possible archaeological anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey, the Site is considered to have potential for prehistoric agricultural and possible funerary / ritual remains.

#### 4.6 Romano-British Period (43 AD – 410)

- 4.6.1 There are no records for Romano-British finds or features within the Site.
- 4.6.2 Within the study area the main recorded evidence for Romano-British activity comprises the remains of a road running from Pembroke in the direction of Carew (Figure 3, 115635, 115636 and 115637). The only other record is that of a findspot, a silver coin of Emperor Decius, which was recovered during the construction of the railway between Pembroke and Lamphey and is recorded c.170m north of the Site. The coin likely represents a chance loss, which was then redeposited from its original point of deposition (perhaps the road) by later activity.
- 4.6.3 Roman occupation of Wales was hampered by both the terrain and local resistance, and Wales was never conquered and Romanised as fully as southern and eastern Britain (Cadw, n.d.). There is no major evidence for Roman activity within the study area recorded by Heneb or RCAHMW, and there are no sites recorded within the immediate or wider environs of the Site on the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain resource (accessed January 2024). Given the absence of recorded Romano-British sites and activity within the study area and wider environs of the Site, the potential for those geophysical survey anomalies recorded within the Site to be of Romano-British origin is considered to be low. Neither of the enclosures excavated during the trial trenches produced any dating material, Romano-British or otherwise. On this basis the potential for finding Romano-British remains within the Site is considered to be very low.

#### 4.7 Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1540)

- 4.7.1 One reference to a site of early medieval origin within the study area, c.120m north of the eastern most extent of the Site (Figure 3, 3511) is recorded by Heneb and relates to the site of Lamphey parish church, noting the high potential for associated early medieval origins. It is possible that Pembroke was an influential centre in Wales at the time of the Norman Conquest, with some evidence that the site of the castle at Pembroke was once the site of a llys, or courthouse, linked to an ecclesiastical establishment. Overall, there are few identified and or excavated sites of this period in Wales and little diagnostic material culture, though it has been highlighted that this absence is compounded by acidic burial environments, a scarcity of contemporary historic sources / place name evidence and relatively limited developer-led investigations (Comeau *et al*, 2022).
- 4.7.2 There are three records for medieval land management features recorded in the west of the Site. However, one of the records (Figure 3, 6298) relates to field boundaries in Manorbier Newton, south-east of Lamphey and thus does not pertain to the Site. The remaining two records are for a medieval / post-medieval field system (7439) and pillow mound (4413), however the recorded evidence for these features is noted by Heneb to be documentary. There is no evidence for any associated earthworks on the available LiDAR, and no documented evidence on the available historic mapping or aerial photographs for any such features. Linear anomalies in the western half of the Site, interpreted as both possible archaeology and uncertain in origin, could well represent former medieval / post-medieval enclosure, while the evidence for any pillow mounds is lacking. A findspot for a silver half

- penny of Richard II is recorded in the east of the Site (Figure 3, 129623) which likely represents a chance loss, since removed from the Site.
- 4.7.3 A timber castle was built at Pembroke following the Norman invasion, likely on the site of the extant castle, and a priory church was founded at the castle in 1098. It has been suggested that the castle and priory were established on an existing Welsh defensive and religious settlement to control the native community (Cadw, 2015). The castle was confiscated by Henry I who established Crown control of Pembroke and awarded the town a borough charter sometime prior to his death in 1135, which allowed the creation of a market and, with it, a degree of self-governance and financial control. By 1138 the town became the seat of an earldom and later a County Palatine (separate from royal jurisdiction), which meant it was one of the most important settlements in the area and the focus of administrative and business duties in south Wales. Documentary evidence for a medieval hospital is recorded on the outskirts of the town c.835m north-west of the Site (Figure 3, 12538). Settlement at Portclew, c.1km south-east of the Site (Figure 2), dates from at least the medieval period (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, 2011), and a church of medieval origin at Lamphey c.450m east of the Site (Figure 2, 5962) is indicative of a medieval settlement of some form.
- 4.7.4 Outside of these settlements, a vast bishop's residence, Lamphey Palace, was first established sometime in the 11<sup>th</sup> / 12<sup>th</sup> century, the scheduled remains of which are recorded c.600m north of the Site (Figure 2, PE003). The earliest iteration of the complex is likely to have comprised timber buildings. The earliest masonry at Lamphey Palace comprises the remains of the 13<sup>th</sup> century hall. Various phases of construction are represented in the remains, with evidence of new additions up to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, prior to its acquisition during the Reformation.
- 4.7.5 Beyond these nucleated and high-status settlements, a small number of rural / farmstead settlements are recorded within the study area. Heneb records a settlement, based on place name evidence associated with Bangeston Hall, c.320m west of the Site (Figure 3, 10796), though Bangeston Hall is noted to be much further north of the Site, east of Pembroke Dock. Kingston Farm, located c.560m south-west of the Site, has probable medieval origins; the remains of a hall house / tower house are recorded by Heneb (Figure 3, 8811) and is both listed at Grade II\* (Figure 2, 6363) and scheduled (Figure 2, PE401). The medieval settlement of Windsor Farm, recorded as a fortified house by Heneb, is recorded c.520m north-east of the Site (Figure 3, 12548). The minimal remains of a medieval building, amounting to its chimney, are recorded c.320m north of the Site at Lamphey. Amongst the more isolated settlements, some evidence of medieval rural industry is recorded. A medieval building is recorded c.120m east of the Site (Figure 3, 28078), based on AP evidence, whilst a second record at the same location provides documentary evidence of windmill (Figure 3, 11936). Documentary evidence for two watermills is recorded c.500m north of the Site (Figure 3, 12549) and c.650m north-east of the Site (Figure 3, 11935). These records illustrate a fairly common pattern of sparse rural farmstead occupation interspersed with associated industry such as milling within the locality of the Site.
- 4.7.6 Whilst lacking in explicit recorded evidence, it is likely that the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the well-established town of Pembroke during the later medieval period; potentially also with any pre-Norman settlement should it have developed. This is evidenced in the surrounding field enclosure recorded on historic mapping and some of which survive today, with small and narrow parcels indicating enclosure of former medieval open strip fields. There are no clear extant earthworks associated with such activity (for example, ridge and furrow), visible on the LiDAR imagery for the Site (Figure 5). Geophysical survey of the Site did not establish any specific potential for medieval remains to survive within the Site. However, it is possible that some of the anomalies of possible agricultural origin are medieval in date and relate to strip farming. A square enclosure identified in the southern half of the Site and interpreted as archaeology (Figure 6), was targeted by trial trenching. Whilst sterile and heavily truncated, morphologically this feature could be of medieval or post-medieval date, potentially representing the remains of a former stock enclosure or similar.

## 4.8 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901) and Modern (1901 – Present)

- 4.8.1 In addition to the aforementioned medieval / post-medieval land management features recorded in the west of the Site, there are three further Heneb records for the post-medieval period within the Site. Two relate to Alleston house and farmstead (60593 and 121097) with the third related to an associated pond (103357). These assets are discussed below as supported by historic map regression.
- 4.8.2 The Grade II listed Alleston, located centrally within the Site (Figure 2, 84963), is an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. The listing description for the house notes that when it was sold as part of the Orielson estate in 1839 it was called a ‘*genteel modern built house and farm*’, and that this indicates its construction some time from 1830. The listing also notes that the house was rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and presents as a hipped square house with centre chimney and wide sashes of late Georgian type, whilst the gables and bargeboards over the upper windows and doorcase are of a Victorian style (Plate 3).



Plate 3: View of the principle elevation of Alleston, view to the south

- 4.8.3 The first map to cover the Site in detail is the 1841 tithe map of Pembroke St Michael (Figure 7), which depicts the house (recorded on the apportionment as a ‘homestead’) and two ancillary buildings to the east. A sales particulars document of the same year (see Plate 4) depicts further ancillary buildings to the east of Alleston and describes the complex as follows: *‘the residence is of a superior description, with Garden and Orchard; good Farm Yard, with Barn, Stabling, Bullock Lodges and Sheds, Cow House, Piggeries, &c. A Grist Mill with One Pair of Stones, worked by a never-failing Spring of Water. And Sundry Enclosures of Meadow, Pasture and Arable Land’*. The description also notes *‘the Northern portion of the Farm is incumbent on Lime Rock of valuable quality’*.

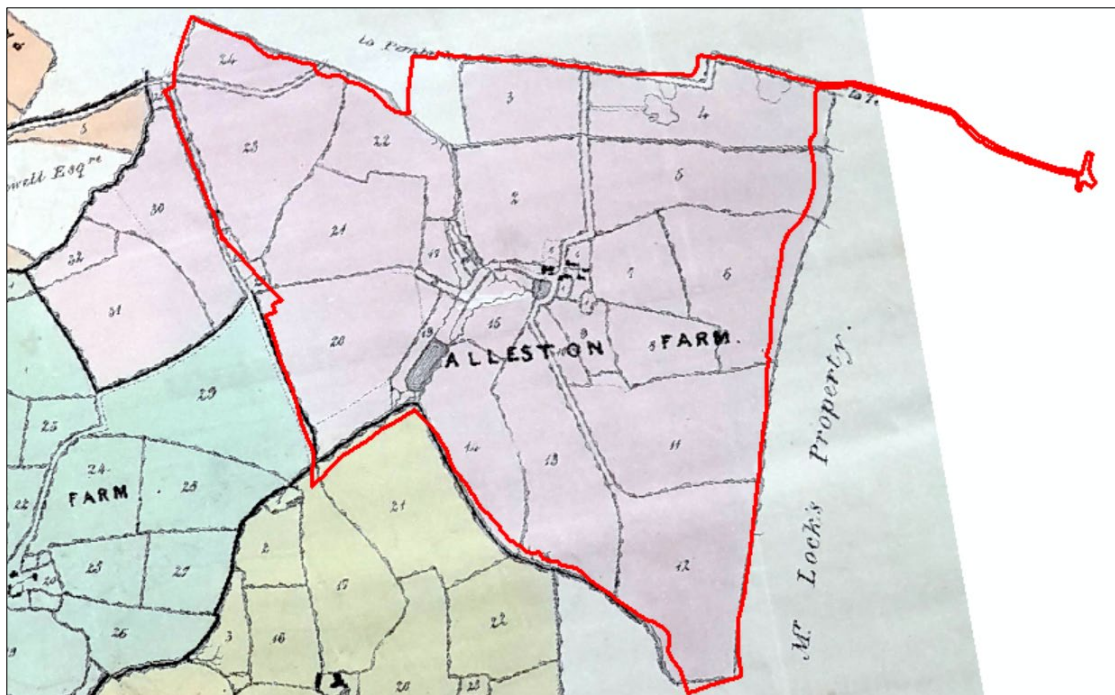


Plate 4: Extract from the 'Sale catalogue of various properties belonging to the Orielson Estate (Pembroke Archives reference HDX/1159/5), dated 1841

- 4.8.4 The recorded field names on the tithe map (included in the apportionment in English) include some links to land use and former structures. For example, the tithe map does not depict a dovecote labelled on the later First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Plate 8, see Appendix D for full OS mapping), though field 10, adjacent to a small enclosure where the dovecote is later shown, is labelled Pigeon House Field indicating it was already present at this time. The former dovecote is no longer extant, no remains were identified during the walkover survey and its location was not covered by the geophysical survey. A lime kiln, recorded on later mapping, is also understood to have been present by this time based on the field name 'Kiln Park' in the north of the Site (the map depicts quarrying locations seen on later mapping), with the land use noted to be pasture. The map accompanying the sales particular of the same year better indicates that extent of the kiln and quarry activity at this time, as per Plate 4, and magnetic disturbance associated with this activity is recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 6). Lime has been utilised as a fertiliser in Wales since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, though its use saw major increase in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Cadw, 2023). The kiln in the Site is labelled 'old' and apparently disused by the time of the Second Edition OS map of 1908 (Appendix D); no structural remains of the former kiln itself were observed during the Site visit and the former extraction pits are now overgrown and infilled with refuse and rubble (Plate 5), though remains of a possible wheel cleaner were observed during the site visit, just east of the main track to the house (Plate 6).



Plate 5: Infilled former quarry pit and lime kiln site in north-east of Site, view to the north



Plate 6: Probable concrete wheel wash in north-east of Site, view to the west

- 4.8.5 The pond recorded by Heneb (Figure 3, 103357) remains extant within the Site, though the southern half is now partly infilled (Plate 7), and the tithe map records the field as 'Pond Piece' (Figure 7). The sales particulars plan of 1841 and tithe map (see Plate 8) illustrate that further pond/s once stood to the south of the house, connected to the larger pond. Together these ponds likely served the former grist mill noted in the sales description, which looks to be extant and attached to the western elevation of Alleston, though no wheel survives and the building has clearly undergone changes. The smaller pond/s south of the house have since been infilled and the land developed for agricultural buildings.



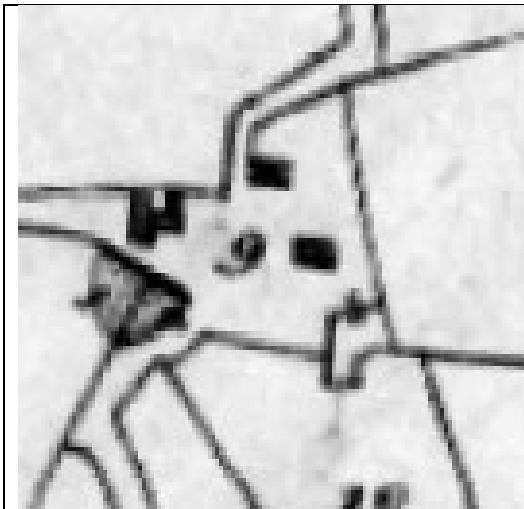
Plate 7: View of the pond, view to the south-west

- 4.8.6 Elsewhere across the Site, many of the field names are self-explanatory, such as 'Meadow', 'Bramble Hill' and 'Seven Acres'. 'Rail Park' south-west of Alleston likely hints at a former rail or fence enclosure, while Hayguard Park to the east is indicative of hay crop. 'May Park' may be in reference to May celebrations and festivities, or possibly just hawthorn / may tree. The references 'Little Deans' and 'Long Deans' are possibly a reference to the local valley landscape, whilst Becons could be a reference to 'beacons' and possibly indicate former signal fires (Field, 1989). At the time of the tithe map (1841), a continuation of Brockfield Lane passed through the north-west corner of the Site, leading south-west from Lower Lamphey Road, linking to Watery Lane, and continuing south-west to Grove Hill / Brockfield Lane. South-west of the Site the road is preserved as a hedged track. Historic OS mapping indicates that the road was removed some-time between the First Edition OS map of 1862/64 and the Second Edition OS map of 1906, and associated buried remains of the road, possibly comprising its former flanking field boundaries, were detected during the geophysical survey (see Figure 6). Field names which include 'Park' are a reference to its former connections with the Orierton Estate; no clear evidence of designed parkland have been identified in relation to Alleston, which has a documented history of rural industry, as discussed below.
- 4.8.7 Subsequent OS mapping, provided in Appendix D, indicates relatively little change to the broad Site conditions beyond boundary amalgamations and changes. A small building,

perhaps a cottage or barn/store is seen in the north-west of the Site, in the field west of the access track, on the Second Edition OS mapping of 1906, but not on subsequent mapping indicating its short lifespan. There is no evidence for any structural remains at this location on the geophysical survey and it is likely that it was structurally ephemeral. The main changes that occur within the Site relate to the farmstead complex itself with various episodes of construction and demolition of ancillary agricultural buildings associated with the changes in focus of the farms industries, more details of which are provided below. As a result of this continued agricultural use across the Site, many of the field boundaries recorded on the 1841 tithe map are extant, as shown on Figure 7.

- 4.8.8 The Proposed Development avoids the farmstead itself and no changes are proposed to its buildings. However, the evolution of the farmstead, which reflects its functions and relationship with its associated land as they have evolved over the years, is relevant to both the archaeological potential of the Site and understanding the setting of Alleston and its associated farmstead complex, and so it is discussed proportionately here. The earliest mapping of Alleston, comprising the aforementioned tithe map of 1841 and sales particular of the same year, provide a general plan of the farmstead which, at this time, comprised of a house with attached ancillary buildings (likely including the former gristmill) arranged in a dispersed plan (Plate 8). As discussed above, the farmstead had various industries recorded at the time of its sale in 1841, including the grist mill, orchard and dovecot as well as reference to cattle and pig husbandry. By the time of the First Edition OS map of 1866 (Plate 8), the farm appears to have evolved into a courtyard layout which is common on 'improved' farms and estate landscapes producing corn. The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw major changes in farming techniques with associated improvement driven by agricultural societies and publications alongside improvement in seeds and livestock, equipment and buildings, markets and transport and associated laws. Estates, such as Orierton, often took the lead in such improvement, including the construction of new farm buildings.
- 4.8.9 By the time of the Second Edition OS map of 1908 (Plate 8), there had been some slight reorganisation and expansion of the buildings to the ancillary courtyard buildings to the east of Alleston, as well as some minor changes and expansion to its attached ancillary structures. Pembrokeshire Archives hold a sales document for the farm dated to 1955 (archive reference, D-MW/2/396) which indicates that the farm was largely centred on dairying, and also notes two cottages. The OS map of 1967 (Plate 8) shows an additional open sided structure within the former courtyard range to the east of Alleston which likely comprises a cattle shed, and a reduction to the extent of the mill pond indicating the changing emphasis from corn production to dairying. Two large barn structures had also been built by this time south of the courtyard complex. The courtyard arrangement of the ancillary buildings has been obscured over the subsequent years such that today the farmstead appears more open plan and ad-hoc, with pre-fabricated storage buildings and stable blocks (Plate 9) added and infilled as required to support the industries of the farm as they have evolved over time, as well as temporary structures including static caravans (Plate 10).
- 4.8.10 In summary, throughout much of the post-medieval period and up to the present the Site has been utilised for agriculture and relatively small-scale rural industry. Some of these industries, such as the quarrying, have left extant remains in the Site and geophysical survey indicates that buried remains of ploughing and former field boundaries are also present. As noted above, targeted trial trenching of a square anomaly of probable archaeological origin in the south of the Site (Figure 6) has identified the sterile remains of an enclosure which, morphologically appears to be of potential medieval or post-medieval date. As such, the Site is considered to have demonstrable potential for presence of remains of post-medieval and modern agriculture and rural industry.





1841 Tithe Map



1841 Sales Particular



First Edition OS of 1866



Second Edition OS of 1908



OS map of 1967



GoogleEarth imagery of current layout



Plate 9: View of stabling located east of Alleston



Plate 10: Temporary static caravans within Alleston farmstead

## 4.9 Undated

- 4.9.1 Neither Heneb or RCAHMW record any undated finds or features within the Site.
- 4.9.2 Two discreet mounds are noted on the LiDAR coverage of the Site, one at the northern border of the Site (Figure 5, D) which measures approximately 48m in diameter and one to the north-east of Alleston (Figure 5, G) which is much smaller and was observed to have been ploughed low during the Site visit. There are no features shown in these two locations on historic mapping which might hint at their origin, and the recorded field names (Figure 7, Little Deans and Long Deans) appear to be a reference to waterlogging (seen during the Site visit) or land in a valley (Field, 1989). Aerial photos show a circular cropmark in the location of mound G (Plate 11), but the geophysical survey records 'natural' signatures in the location of mound D and only agricultural signatures in the location of mound G. In summary, the exact nature and origin of these mounds remains uncertain from the available evidence.



Plate 11: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1946 4628 RAF/CPE/UK/1774 3026, courtesy of the Welsh Government

- 4.9.3 There is some evidence that quarrying extended beyond the recorded quarrying and lime kiln industry in the north-east of the Site (Figure 5, E and F), into the western half of the Site (Figure 5, C), whilst a further depression relates to an overhead cable tower (Figure 5, B). A depression was noted in the middle of the field to the west of the access track to Alleston, south of Lower Lamphey Road, during the Site visit. At the time of the visit this was filled with water which prevented detailed observation nor is the feature clear on the LiDAR. An APU aerial photograph of 1960 potentially shows some form of surface extraction here (Plate 12).

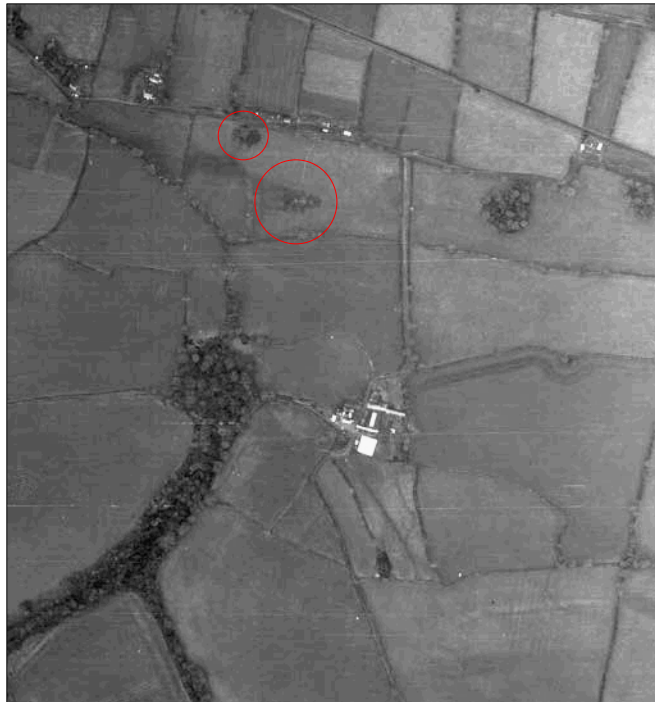


Plate 12: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1960 RAF/58/4003/F21/088, courtesy of the Welsh Government

- 4.9.4 Three more discrete depressions in the southern half of the Site (Figure 5, I, J and K) appear to relate to former field boundaries which have been grubbed out, based on historic mapping and an APU aerial photograph dated to 1946 (Plate 13).



Plate 13: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1946 4642 RAF106/UK/1629 2112

## 4.10 Non-Physical Impacts – Potentially Susceptible Assets

- 4.10.1 In accordance with the four-stage approach to assessing setting, as advocated by Cadw (2017b) this section provides Stage 1, 'identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development'.
- 4.10.2 In accordance with the scope requested by both Cadw and Heneb, a 3km study area for designated historic assets has been assessed. A full schedule of designated historic assets within the 3km study area is provided in Appendix E. All assets within this study area were considered as part of Stage 1, with most scoped out of further detailed assessment owing to the lack of material contribution made by the Site to their significance as part of their setting. A summary of this scoping exercise is provided as Appendix F, as per the Cadw consultation response.
- 4.10.3 Examples of those assets which have been excluded are the scheduled remains of Kingston Burial Chamber (Figure 2, PE157). As noted in the listing description, the monument 'appears to have moved out of its original position', such that the stones now rest at the entrance to Kingston Farm off Grove Hill. The stones, no longer discernible as a prehistoric burial tomb, are no longer in their original point of deposition and, as such, their setting is no longer considered to contribute towards their significance. Whilst the presence of contemporary remains within its environs aid our understanding of its general context within a ritual or more secular context, or a mixture of the two, our inability to place it spatially within that landscape inhibits any further meaningful contribution to its significance.
- 4.10.4 The Grade I listed Pembroke Castle (Figure 2, 6314), also scheduled (PE005), is highlighted by Cadw as potentially sensitive to the Proposed Development as a result of changes to its setting in relation to longer views. The setting of Pembroke Castle is broad, consisting of its topographic position; association with Pembroke River; the surrounding settlement; and associated and contemporary remains within that settlement. The wider environs, including the Site, are known to have been utilised for rural subsistence, of which the castle and its elite would likely have had oversight. Whilst some historic connection is thus acknowledged, this connection is so broad such that its contribution is very general and not material to the significance of Pembroke Castle. In specific terms of experience, glimpsed views of the Site as a backdrop to the historic and modern expansion of Pembroke form only a small part of the wide-ranging views of the agricultural surrounds of the castle such that, as with the historic associative connection, the contribution of the Site is not material to its significance. As an example, the Site is not a known location of any particular skirmish with direct links to the castle that would enhance its significance. Kingston Farm, located c.600m south-west of the Site includes the remains of a former medieval hall house (Figure 2, PE401 / 6363), which could perceptibly have housed a member of the gentry or nobility with which the castle may have been connected. Whilst the potential for medieval settlement and agricultural activity, which might be contemporary with Pembroke Castle, is identified within the Site, this would form a very small part of its surrounding agricultural hinterland. As such, the Site is not considered to have a material connection to Pembroke Castle such that changes to the sites appearance and use have the capacity to influence the castles significance.
- 4.10.5 As below, various assets associated with the Bishops Palace at Lamphey have been scoped in to this assessment, apart from the Grade II\* listed Four Medieval House at Upper Lamphey Park Farm and the Grade II listed Barn at Upper Lamphey Park Farm, both located c.1.4km north-east of the Site. The setting of these assets is considered to be closely defined by the Grade II\* registered historic park and garden in which they are sited and the Site was not found to make a material contribution to their significance.
- 4.10.6 Many of the assets within the study area have very well-defined settings that the Site has no capacity to influence, such as railings, gateposts and piers and milestones.
- 4.10.7 There are two registered historic landscapes within the 3km study area. Whilst Cadw confirmed in their scoping response that an ASIDOHL would not be required, their sensitivity

to the Proposed Development as a result of changes to their setting was highlighted for assessment. Both landscapes were considered as part of Stage 1 of assessment, but the Site was not found to make a material contribution to the significance of either landscape, with the Site forming only a very small part of the surrounding rural landscape. The limited capacity of the Site to influence their significance also results from the intervening distance of c.2.6km between the Site and Manobier historic landscape (HLW (D) 13) to the south-east of the Site, combined with the undulating nature of the local topography and the lack of direct historic association with the Site. The distance between the Site and Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3) to the north-west was less, at c.790m, but during the Site visit it was noted that there is limited clear intervisibility between the Site and the landscape, and no perceivable direct historic associations (this landscape draws significance particularly from associated remains of maritime conquest, commerce and defence). Potential changes to intervisibility between the two landscapes as a result of the Proposed Development were also considered, but clear visibility between the two is prevented by the intervening distance (almost 5km), topography and green screening, such that there will be no material change.

4.10.8 Those heritage assets which are considered as potentially susceptible to harm as a result of the Proposed Development comprise:

- Alleston, Grade II listed building within the Site, and its associated farmstead complex (Figure 2, 84963)
- Kingston Farm (non-designated, Figure 3, 121096) and the associated scheduled Medieval Building at Kingston Farm and Grade II\* listed Outbuilding Range at Kingston Farm to SE of Old Farmhouse, c.560m south-west of the Site (Figure 2, PE401 and 6363)
- Lamphey Conservation Area (including eight Grade II listed buildings), immediately west and north of the Site (Figure 2)
- The Grade I listed and scheduled Bishop's Palace, Lamphey c.580m north of the Site (Figure 2, 17393 and PE003)
- The Grade II\* listed Lamphey Court, c.820m north of the Site (Figure 2, 5968)
- The Grade II\* Lamphey Bishop's Palace and Lamphey Court registered historic park and garden c.200m north of the Site (Figure 2, PGW(Dy)34(PEM))

4.10.9 No further historic assets will receive material affects to their significance as a result of changes to their setting associated with the Proposed Development. Whilst further detail is provided in Appendix G, to summarise, the Site does not share material historic associations and / or relationships with further historic assets, nor does it form part of their experience such as in key views to or from the asset.

## 5 Statement of Significance

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In accordance with Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2017a), the heritage significance of potentially susceptible heritage assets is defined here in terms of any evidential, historic, aesthetic and / or communal values. In accordance with the four-stage approach advocated by Cadw (2017b), this section also includes 'Stage 2', define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets.

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

#### Alleston

5.2.1 The Grade II listed Alleston farmhouse (Figure 2, 84963), situated within the Site, comprises a sizeable two storey, hipped square farmhouse built in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, of ornamental style. Alleston is of painted stucco with a deep-eaved roof with central brick axial chimney which was rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The upper windows have overhanging gables with gretted bargeboards and finials. The door sits within a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century doorcase with panelled piers, frieze, cornice and curved tent top.

5.2.2 The listing description notes that Alleston was designated for its '*special architectural interest as a substantial late Georgian or early Victorian farmhouse with surviving exterior detail*'. As such, Alleston is considered to derive significance primarily from the evidential and historic value embodied within its architecture as an example of an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century gentrified farmhouse. Alleston is also considered to derive significance from the historic value of its connections with the Orielton Estate and Welsh architect William Owen and the aesthetic value derived from its Polite aesthetic detailing.

5.2.3 Alleston is part of a wider farmstead complex. Listing covers the entire building (inside and out) and any object or structure fixed to the building, and any object or structure within the 'curtilage' of the building constructed before 1 July 1948 (Cadw, 2018). Cadw note that the main factors to consider when establishing whether structures fall within the curtilage of a listed building are:

- The physical layout of the listed building and other structures
- Whether the structures were built before 1948
- The ownership of the listed building and the other structures now and at the time of listing
- The use and function of the structures; specifically whether they served the purposes of the listed building at the time of listing; and
- Whether the structures form part of the land.

5.2.4 Cadw also note that the significance and value of curtilage listed structures will vary 'according to the nature of their relationship to the listed building, their integrity and their intrinsic merit. Works to a curtilage structure will not always affect the character of the listed building, either because the works themselves will have minimal impact, or because the curtilage structure does not make a significant contribution to the special interest of the listed building'.

5.2.5 On this basis, the attached range of buildings and the southern-most range are considered to be curtilage listed and of varying evidential and historic value derived from their fabric as examples of elements of a planned 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead, reflecting improved farming ideals in a key period in British rural history (Plate 14, shaded red). Whether they are of

commensurate value to the Grade II listed Alleston Farmhouse in and of themselves is not determinable within the confines of the present assessment, but sufficient understanding of their significance has been established in order to understand the level of any non-physical impacts upon that significance. An ancillary range to the north-east of Alleston, shaded red on Plate 14, is considered to likely be curtilage, with evidence of original fabric noted, though the roof structure is entirely modern and recent in date. A similar long range just east of Alleston (Plate 14, shaded blue) also has the potential to be curtilage, though this building was not inspected. The extent of the curtilage of Alleston requires more detailed analysis which lies beyond the scope of this assessment given that there are no works proposed to any of the designated, curtilage and non-curtilage structures within the Site. However, the significance of the buildings is understood sufficiently to make informed decisions on the impacts of the proposed development.



Plate 14: Extent of curtilage listing established as part of this assessment. Basemapping source: Esri, Maxar, Earth star Geographics, and the GIS User Community

### Current Surroundings

- 5.2.6 The key and immediate setting of Alleston and its associated ancillary buildings comprises its yard spaces and private garden, as it is from within this setting that the assets are best experienced. Alleston has been part of an industrious and evolving farmstead throughout its history and the yard spaces afford an appreciation of the working element of the farmhouse and ancillary structures, with associated sites, smells, sounds and movement. This is in contrast to the garden, established sometime between 1978 and 1983 based on APU aerial photographs, which extends to the north of the house (overlooked by its principal elevation) which provides an appreciation of the separation of domestic and private from agricultural and functional. This aspect of the setting of Alleston and its ancillary structures makes a positive contribution to their significance, contributing to their historic value as a farming complex. However, this contribution is diluted to a degree by ad-hoc later additions, which contrast to the contemporary planned additions and somewhat overwhelm Alleston as a result. This also dilutes the aesthetic value of the house as a gentrified estate farm, with a lack of screening and landscaping to soften the presentation of Alleston, particularly from Lower Lamphey Road along the main access track, as demonstrated in Plate 15. In this view the much later ancillary additions challenge the prominence of the house itself, which has a negative impact on both its historic and aesthetic value as a well-presented estate farm intended by the wealthy estate owners to impress their contemporaries and peers.





Plate 15: View towards the Grade II listed Alleston, view to the south

- 5.2.7 The garden (see Plate 3, above), lacking in any specific design or landscaping, is not considered to make a material contribution to the aesthetic value of Alleston other than to provide an opportunity to appreciate the evidential and historic values of its architecture. As noted above, the setting does make a small contribution to the historic value of Alleston enhancing its legibility as a private dwelling, as well as the centre of the farmstead complex as a rural business.
- 5.2.8 The wider setting of Alleston includes the agricultural fields, with a significant part of the holding utilised for horses, and the remainder being used for crop or laid to grass. This wider setting shares an historic, functional relationship with Alleston as a corn and later a dairy farm and this makes a positive contribution to its historic value as an agricultural dwelling.

#### **Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset**

- 5.2.9 The strong functional aesthetic of the surrounding yards, with the aforementioned sites, smells, sounds and movement one might associate with a farmstead facilitates our understanding of the function of Alleston within the complex as a farmhouse, which remains juxtaposed with its Polite architecture and enhances our appreciation of its former connections with the affluent Orielson estate. This combined with the strong rural character of its environs also aids our appreciation of its form and function as an agricultural dwelling and also makes a small contribution towards its aesthetic value, derived from the fortuitous views of a gentrified farmhouse seated in its visibly associated agricultural land.

#### **What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings**

- 5.2.10 As previously discussed, Alleston retains various buildings and structures within its key and immediate farmstead setting which contribute positively to its historic value as a 19<sup>th</sup> century farm dwelling that has evolved with changing farming techniques to its present-day iteration.

- 5.2.11 The various surviving elements of former farming industries with which Alleston was involved, comprising of the mill pond, limekiln and quarrying, buried remains of former agricultural activity including field boundaries and infilled ploughing, positively contribute towards the historic value of Alleston, enhancing the legibility of its evolution and thus contributing to its significance as part of its physical setting. However, none of these elements are readily appreciable as part of the experience of Alleston and its farmstead owing to lack of surface presence or clear intervisibility.
- 5.2.12 The agricultural land associated with Alleston remains in various agricultural uses and makes a positive contribution to its significance enhancing the legibility of historic context. Whilst some boundary loss has been experienced, particularly more recently within the immediate vicinity of Alleston, many of the boundaries recorded by the tithe of 1841 survive and are thus considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of both Alleston and its associated ancillary buildings.
- 5.2.13 Alleston was once part of the much wider Orielson Estate. The principal seat of the estate, a country house with 17<sup>th</sup> century origins survives and is listed a Grade II\*, located c.4.5km west of the Site (Orielson Field Centre, 6573) and is situated within the Grade II registered historic park and garden (Orielson, PGW(Dy)38(PEM)) which comprises preserved parkland landscape as well as a large number of associated historic assets. Cadw note that setting can include physical elements of an assets surroundings as well as relationships with other features (Cadw, 2017b). As such, these remains of the former Orielson Estate are considered to make a positive contribution towards the significance of Alleston, particularly its historic value as part of a former high-status estate with associations with the Owen family. However, there is no intervisibility between the two nor any other experiential connection and, as such, Orielson Field Centre, Orielson registered historic park and garden, and their associated assets, only form part of the physical setting of Alleston and its associated farmstead which contributes to their significance.

#### Current Contribution of Site

- 5.2.14 The Site forms part of the setting of Alleston which makes a positive contribution towards its significance, derived from the surviving agricultural landscape with which it shares a functional and historic relationship. The agricultural land within the Site also contributes to our present understanding and appreciation of Alleston, enhancing its agricultural character which, when juxtaposed with its gentrified architecture, enhances its legibility as a former estate farm. Based on geophysical survey, the Site has potential to contain associated buried remains, such as remains of quarrying as well as former field boundaries, though these features are largely documented on historic mapping.

#### Kingston Farm and associated Medieval Building / Outbuilding

- 5.2.15 Kingston Farm is a non-designated heritage asset recorded by Heneb located c.560m south-east of the Site (Figure 3, 121096). The Heneb record provides little detail for Kingston Farm other than it being recorded from Second Edition OS mapping. Buildings are visible in this location on the 19<sup>th</sup> century tithe map, with three buildings depicted at Kingston Farm, and recorded as a 'homestead' on the apportionment, under the ownership of Sir John Owen. Many of the associated field names include 'park' in their title reflecting its former position as part of the Orielson Estate, as recorded on the estate sales plan of 1841 (Pembroke Archives reference HDX/1159/5, see Plate 4 above). The Grade II\* listed '*Outbuilding range at Kingston Farm to SE of old farmhouse*' (hereafter, 'Outbuilding') is also scheduled as '*Medieval Building at Kingston Farm*' (hereafter, 'medieval building', Figure 2 PE401 and 6363) comprises the remains of a hall house of probable medieval or post-medieval date. The listing description for the Outbuilding notes that it has a possible medieval or 16<sup>th</sup> century stone vaulted ground floor. The listing description also notes that a house is known at Kingston from the later 17<sup>th</sup> century when it was owned by the Meares family before it became part of the Orielson Estate by 1841.

- 5.2.16 The Outbuilding / Medieval Building derives significance from the evidential and historic value embodied within its fabric as an example of medieval architecture, providing information on both medieval construction methods as well as evidence of social structure and domestic life. As reflected in its scheduling, the Outbuilding / Medieval Building also derives significance from the evidential value of its potential associated archaeological remains which, as with the standing remains, would further our understanding of the form and function of the former hall house itself as well as contributing to our wider understanding of medieval and post-medieval domestic life and social structure. Some modest aesthetic value is anticipated in respect of its moulded medieval windows and vaulted ground floor chamber, though the building itself was not accessible during the site visit.
- 5.2.17 The remaining buildings at Kingston Farm are of varying significance, with assessment of any curtilage lying beyond the present assessment, associated with the evidential and historic value of their fabric as an example of a post-medieval farmstead with modern additions. Whilst more common in occurrence, thus reducing the significance derived from the evidential value of their construction, farmsteads with farmhouse and associated ancillary buildings provide information on the evolution of agricultural practices, including changing technologies, in a time of major change in British farming, where purposeful improvements were being implemented on a wide scale to improve the yield and profitability of agricultural land. Kingston Farm and its associated Outbuilding / Medieval Building also derive historic value from their connection with the formerly Orielson Estate.

#### **Current Surroundings**

- 5.2.18 Much as with Alleston, Kingston Farm and the associated designated heritage assets sit within a key and immediate setting which comprises of yards and gardens which, as discussed in detail above make a positive contribution to the farmstead, enhancing the legibility of its function and affording the sights, sounds and smells that enhance its agricultural character.
- 5.2.19 The wider surrounds include agricultural fields which share an historic, associative relationship with Kingston Farm, as recorded by the aforementioned tithe and sales particulars, with Kingston Farm having also once been part of the Orielson Estate.

#### **Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset**

- 5.2.20 As with Alleston, the presence of successive phases of ancillary structures, including modern barns, set amongst yards and agricultural fields allows for a readily appreciable function of Kingston Farm as a non-designated farmstead.
- 5.2.21 However, the former medieval hall house, which would have represented a relatively high-status dwelling in its prime, is now lost amongst the farmstead. Its lost sense of status is inherent in its use as an 'outbuilding', though the impact of its setting serves to exacerbate our ability to understand and appreciate its evidential and historic value, thus negatively impacting its significance.

#### **What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings?**

- 5.2.22 The open plan arrangements of the historic layout of Kingston Farm, as seen on tithe mapping of 1841, has been lost as a result of successive phases of additions to the complex, as seen on satellite imagery. This is likely to result from some forms of planned improvements instigated when it was part of the Orielson Estate, much as at Alleston, as is indicated by major changes to the farmstead by the time of the First Edition OS map of 1892-1914 (viewed online). Much of the 'improved' farming layout survives and thus makes a positive contribution to the significance at Kingston Farm, contributing to its evidential and historic value as an improved farm.
- 5.2.23 Unlike at Alleston, a comparison of the present and historic field boundaries as recorded on the tithe map of 1841 show a much greater degree of boundary loss and alteration around

Kingston Farm. This has a negative impact on the contribution the surrounding agricultural land makes to the historic value of Kingston Farm, though its clear agricultural character and continued use as such continues to contribute positively to its evidential and historic values as a farmstead.

- 5.2.24 The Grade II\* and scheduled remains of the former hall house were likely part of a markedly different landscape. Whilst some of the enclosure surrounding may be early in date, it has evidently seen much change and amalgamation which often result from the need to create larger fields to accommodate new machinery and farming methods. Historic mapping shows many small field parcels within the environs of Kingston Farm which suggest that the former hall house may have been situated within the open field system. There is little sense of this historic context left such that the wider setting makes little contribution to its historic value other than to preserve its rural context, thus making a small positive contribution to its significance.
- 5.2.25 As with Alleston, Kingston Farm was once part of the much wider Orielton Estate, which is similarly considered to form part of the physical setting of Kingston Farm which contributes positively to its evidential and historic value as part of an improved estate farm.

#### **Current Contribution of Site and Constraints Summary**

- 5.2.26 The Site shares historic, associative connections with Kingston Farm, having also formed part of the affluent Orielton Estate. That said, there were multiple farms linked to the Orielton Estate within the Site environs, which will have been acquired and sold over the lifetime of the estate, as is demonstrated in the sales particulars held at Pembrokeshire Archives. The estate also had connections with entire settlements including Portclew (Figure 2). Despite the historic association between Alleston farm and Kingston Farm, it is the connection with the Orielton estate itself which is considered to make a material contribution to their respective significances, rather than the individual farmsteads and settlements within its once expansive holding. Kingston Farm would have been managed by and, significantly, purposefully altered by the estate in order to improve its output as part of its wider holdings. On this basis, the Site is considered to make a neutral contribution to the significance of Kingston Farm, whilst the Orielton Estate and its surviving principle buildings (see 5.2.13) are considered to form part of its setting which contributes positively to its historic value as an improved farmstead within a once affluent estate.
- 5.2.27 With regards to experience, there are no designed views between the principle dwelling at Kingston Farm, which faces south, and the Site, and between the two farms are obscured by the intervening distance, tree cover and topography such that no material intervisibility which might be considered to contribute to their significance has been established.

#### **Lamphey Bishop's Palace Grade I Listed Building and Bishop's Palace, Lamphey Scheduled Monument**

- 5.2.28 Bishops Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument comprises the remains of the former palace residence of the Bishop's of St David's during the medieval period. The site of the former palace is scheduled and both the buildings within the scheduled monument and the enclosing walls are listed at Grade I. The palace is understood to be of pre-Norman origins, though the earliest documentary reference of a bishop's residence refers to Bishop of Wilfred (1084-1115), when the palace is likely to have comprised of timber buildings. The earliest masonry at Lamphey Palace is found in the remains of the 13<sup>th</sup> century hall. The buildings include the remains of halls, undercrofts, latrine wing, accommodation, fragments of a chapel, remains of gatehouses with accommodation and the remains of a great corn barn; building remains from early 13<sup>th</sup>, late 13<sup>th</sup>, early 14<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> century phases of construction are represented. The manor was surrendered during the Reformation, and the palace became home to the Devereux family for a short time during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century the buildings had been abandoned and parts converted into farm buildings, before the precinct was cleared and

converted into a walled garden during the 19<sup>th</sup> century to serve the Grade II\* listed Lamphey Court, a manor house built in 1823. The listing description notes that Bishops Palace was designated for its potential to enhance our knowledge of high-status settlement organisation (historic value) and its significant archaeological potential (evidential value), including information on the chronology and building techniques implemented to construct the former palace buildings.

- 5.2.29 This section also considers Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court (Grade II\* registered historic park and garden (Figure 2, WGU(Dy)34(PEM)) owing to the group value with the Bishops Palace. The registered historic park and garden derives significance from two distinct phases of design, firstly the designed landscape associated with the Bishops Palace, as discussed here, and as part of a 19<sup>th</sup> century designed parkland, discussed in relation to Lamphey Court below. Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court derives significance from the evidential and historic value of the remains of the former medieval high-status landscape, providing insight into the lives and aspirational ideals of the medieval elite. It also derives aesthetic value from the evocative ruins of the former palace, which were utilised for this very reason by the later garden (as discussed in relation to Lamphey Court).

### **Current Surroundings and Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset**

- 5.2.30 Given the complexity of these assets it is considered that their current surroundings and our present understanding of their significances are best discussed together.
- 5.2.31 The key and immediate setting of Bishops Palace is the Grade II\* registered historic park and garden in which it is situated (Figure 2, WGU(Dy)34(PEM)), which preserves key elements of its former parkland landscape which contributes towards its evidential and historic value as one of the most affluent medieval residences in Britain. The landscape includes water flanked approaches, a fishpond complex and former parkland. Bishops Palace shares a direct historic associative relationship with this landscape, which would have enclosed both its working and ornamental elements, buried remains of which might also survive. As such, the Grade II\* historic park and garden makes a positive contribution towards the significance of Bishops Palace as an affluent medieval residence.
- 5.2.32 The wider environs of Bishops Palace include the agricultural hinterland of Pembroke. This landscape contains contemporary remains, including the aforementioned medieval building at Kingston Farm and fragmentary enclosure interpreted as former medieval open fields. Whilst much altered from its medieval form, it retains its primarily agricultural character, with the associated sense of quiet tranquillity that would have prevailed in its contemporary setting. As such, this aspect of its wider setting contributes positively to its historic value as a former rural residence but makes a more limited contribution to that of its associated registered historic landscape.
- 5.2.33 Bishops Palace is under the ownership and management of Cadw and is open to the public and available for event hire. Given its state guardianship and preservation as an historic site with associated signage and readily available information, it is considered that a reasonable appreciation of the now ruinous site is afforded to visitors. However, as a ruin, much of our appreciation of the former grandeur of the Bishops Palace, as a place of genteel living which would have been in stark contrast to the living and working conditions of the general population, is restricted to the scale of the site. Whilst the ruinous condition of the site impedes our ability to appreciate its former status, this is further compounded by the setting of the asset(s). The main access is via a driveway which also provides access to the Grade II\* listed Lamphey Court, now a hotel and spa, and further private properties. Bishops Palace is screened from much of this access, and the main entrance to the site is provided via a small door marked only by a small sign, immediately adjacent to an area of surface parking, partially lined with palm trees (Plate 16). This stark walled entrance, surrounded by hotel and farm signage, actively detracts from the status and significance the site once held and this has a negative impact on its significance. Bishops Palace is also approached via a footpath heading

north of The Ridgeway and joining with the aforementioned access track just to the south-west corner of the monument. This approach is characterised by modern housing along The Ridgeway and associated with the expansion of Lamphey village and a sewerage farm to the east (and just south of Bishops Palace) which also detracts from the former grandeur of the site as a former country residence of the country's elite classes.



Plate 16: View of the access to La Bishops Palace Scheduled Monument (PE003) and Grade I Listed Building (17393), view south-west (towards the Site)

### **What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings?**

- 5.2.34 As noted above, the registered historic landscape preserves many remains of the former landscape with which the Bishops Palace was associated and which forms its key and immediate setting. However, the Heneb record for Bishops Palace (3507) notes that the 'Black Book of St Davids', compiled in 1326, gives a description of the former estate which once surrounded site and notes three orchards, vegetable gardens, four fishponds, two watermills, a windmill and a dovecot and parkland to the east. It is fair to note that whilst much of the landscape is preserved within the registered historic park and garden, the absence of any structural remains of associated buildings including the mills and dovecot, the limited appreciable remains of the associated deer park, and the loss of the ornamental remains of former gardens and orchard, that much of the landscape which characterised its environs at its peak have since been lost, such that they no longer contribute to the way in which it is experienced, though buried remains of such features, where present, would still contribute to its evidential and historic value. This is combined with the dilution of this former high-status landscape with the recent sewerage farms and expansion of the settlement at Lamphey and the presence of now converted hotels with associated structures, parking and signage, which reduce the positive contribution made by its setting.

### **Current Contribution of Site and Constraints Summary**

- 5.2.35 The former working and parkland landscape that formed the wider setting of Bishops Palace is not known to have included the Site. As noted above, the parkland is recorded to have extended to the north and east of Bishops Palace, as reflected by the associated historic park and garden designation. Whilst a possible mill is recorded just east of the Site, there are no discernible material historic links between Bishops Palace and the Site. With regards to experience, there are no direct views between Bishops Palace and the Site. As per Plate 17 below, the Site is glimpsed in winter months between the trees when leaf cover is minimal, but such glimpses do not make a material contribution to the way Bishops Palace is experienced and thus to its significance.
- 5.2.36 There is some potential for medieval settlement to be present within the Site. Where present, such remains would make a small positive contribution to the evidential and historic value of Bishops Palace as part of its contemporary wider environs. However, such a contribution would form only a small part of its wider contemporary landscape, and the remains are not perceivable given their lack of surface experience such that they are not part of the way in which the Bishops Palace is presently experienced. Pending further evaluation, the contribution of any such remains within the Site is considered to be neutral.



Plate 17: View north-east across the Bishops Palace Scheduled Monument (PE003) and Grade I Listed Building (17393), view towards the Site

### Lamphey Court and Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court

- 5.2.37 The Grade II\* listed Lamphey Court was built in 1823 by Charles Delamotte Mathias, tea plantation owners in Jamaica, immediately following his purchase of the Lamphey Estate. Lamphey Court derives significance primarily from the evidential and historic value embodied within its fabric as a high-status early 19<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling. Lamphey Court also derives

significance from the aesthetic value embodied within its fabric including its Greek revival architectural detailing, particularly its full height tetrastyle portico, with frieze and plinth.

- 5.2.38 As with the Bishops Palace above, this section also considers the significance of Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court Grade II\* registered park and garden (Figure 2, WGU(Dy)34(PEM)) owing to their group value. The landscape underwent major change in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to re-centre its focus upon Lamphey Court (now a hotel) and provide a designed landscape in which to experience the former house. Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court derives significance from the evidential and historic value of surviving elements of designed landscape as originally laid out. These remains provide insight into the aspirational, artistic and societal ideals of the elite at this time. Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court also derives significance from the aesthetic value of its design, which was intended to enhance the aesthetic and experience of Lamphey Court.

### **Current Surroundings and Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset**

- 5.2.39 As with the Bishops Palace, the key and immediate setting of Lamphey Court is preserved within the Grade II\* registered historic park and garden (Figure 2, WGU(Dy)34(PEM)). The parkland includes a key phase of garden-making during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which saw the Bishops Palace become the focus of an elaborate formal garden, with paths, glass house, fountain and pond. These features have since been lost though the listing description for the historic park and garden notes that parchmarks indicate that below ground remains survive, as does a formal walk and many of the trees introduced as part of its design. Whilst some of the landscape features of the former garden survive and thus make a positive contribution to the historic value of Lamphey Court, these are not readily appreciable as part of its experience and thus they are considered to make a reduced positive contribution to the significance of Lamphey Court.
- 5.2.40 This immediate setting, and the wider agricultural surrounds of Lamphey Court afford a quiet and tranquil experience which contributes positively to its historic value and its experience as a rural, high-status residence.

### **What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings?**

- 5.2.41 It is important to note that the original design for the grounds of Lamphey Court were never realised but replaced by the layout seen today, as highlighted in the listing description. The key approach is from the south-east of Lamphey Court (see Plate 16), which comprises of a mature tree lined access road which crosses a bridge before arriving at the front of the former house and now hotel. The presence of much specimen planting screening the house from the approach makes a positive contribution to its significance, providing a late reveal of the house which historic mapping indicates was a conscious design element, intended to impress visitors. The quality of this approach is much reduced by hotel signage and by the presence of surface parking set against the final reveal of its principal elevation, once enclosed with specimen planting and pronounced by an ornamental fountain.
- 5.2.42 Historic mapping also demonstrates that the house was once enclosed by mature specimen planting, with further planting to the south of Lamphey Court, including a distinctive line of trees, softening longer views and likely designed to screen the road and Lamphey settlement in order to give a stronger parkland aesthetic. Much of these trees have been removed to reveal the longer uninterrupted views presently seen from the principal south-facing elevation (Plate 18). Whilst verdant and impressive in their extent, such views lack any notable parkland aesthetic which demonstrably once existed as part of the designed landscape, reducing their contribution to the historic value of Lamphey Court as part of a high-status dwelling.

### **Current Contribution of Site and Constraints Summary**

- 5.2.43 The listing description for Bishop's Place of Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court (Figure 2, WGU(Dy)34(PEM)) notes Significant Views across the countryside from the south-facing



elevation of Lamphey Court, as shown in Plate 18, below and provided on Figure 2. However, as noted above, these views would have once been much softer with the original landscape plan, having once included a distinct line of tree planting to the south of Lamphey Court, perhaps screening views of Lamphey settlement and Upper and Lower Lamphey Roads to preserve the remote parkland aesthetic, as well as more specimen planting directing south of the house and set against its principal elevation.

- 5.2.44 Whilst directed towards the Site, it is largely screened in these 'Significant Views', even in winter months, by the tree belt. This combined with the distance of c.950m from the Site (as opposed to the more proximate access track, as per Figure 2) reduces the contribution of the Site such that it is not considered to make a material contribution to the significance of either Lamphey Court or Bishop's Place of Llandyfái and Llandyfái Court registered park and garden as part of its setting.



Plate 18: 'Significant View' from Lamphey Court, view south towards the Site

### Lamphey Conservation Area and Associated Listed Buildings

- 5.2.45 There is no adopted Conservation Management Plan for Lamphey Conservation Area from which to ascertain the reason for its designation. However, it would appear to be clear that it has been established to include the historic core of Lamphey, including its church, located along the A4139, as well as the listed and scheduled remains of the Bishops Palace, and the Grade II\* listed Lamphey Court and that part of the registered historic park and garden which covers much of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland associated with Lamphey Court (see Figure 2).

- 5.2.46 The significance of the Grade II\* registered park and garden, the Grade I listed and scheduled Bishops Palace and the Grade II\* listed Lamphey Court, is discussed in detail above and will not be repeated here. The significance of the remaining listed buildings within the Conservation Area is primarily derived from their evidential and historic value, as multi-phased elements of the historic core of Lamphey, which is understood to be of medieval origin, as indicated by its church (Figure 2, 5962) and a removed grave slab (Figure 2, 5964), with 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings represented. Most of the buildings also derive a degree of aesthetic value, either fortuitous or designed, derived from their primarily vernacular architectural detailing. These assets all contribute to the special architectural and historic value of the conservation area and its character.
- 5.2.47 This following section specifically considers the setting of Lamphey Conservation Area and does not repeat any overlap with the previously discussed registered historic park and garden or the Bishops Palace.

### **Current Surroundings**

- 5.2.48 The environs of the conservation area, including its associated Grade II listed buildings, comprises the agricultural hinterland of Lamphey, occupying the rolling valley topography. This landscape is characterised by a mixture of arable and pasture fields, with a settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads such as Alleston. This setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of Lamphey as a small rural settlement, positively contributing towards the legibility of its rural character.

### **Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset and What, (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings**

- 5.2.49 The legibility of Lamphey Conservation Area as the historic core of Lamphey settlement is obscured both in plan and experience by more modern expansion, which detracts from the formerly linear settlement focused upon the converging east / west Upper and Lower Lamphey roads, and the north / south Freshwater East road (A4139), before extending northwards towards the Grade I and scheduled Bishops Palace. Modern residential infill and expansion reduces the visibility of the surrounding rural landscape from within the conservation area to the east and the west, though good, channelled views north and south along the A4139 continue to contribute positively to its character. As discussed above, our ability to appreciate the significance of Lamphey Bishop's Palace Grade I listed building and scheduled monument along with the associated elements incorporated into the Grade II\* registered historic park and garden has been diluted by the conversion of Lamphey Court into a hotel. In summary, whilst the evidential and historic value of the listed buildings within Lamphey Conservation Area remains legible, changes to the formerly agricultural environs of the settlement to residential has had a negative impact on the character and thus the significance of the conservation area.

### **Current Contribution of Site and Constraints Summary**

- 5.2.50 The Site forms part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement of Lamphey more generally, it lacks any direct perceivable historic associations that might make a material contribution to the significance of Lamphey Conservation Area. There are no designed views from within the conservation area towards the Site which contribute to its historic significance or character, as discussed in detail with particular regard to Lamphey Court and designed views from its principal elevation. Glimpsed views of the Site from the upper stories of buildings within the conservation area, where afforded between the intervening modern expansion, would not make a material contribution to their significance nor the general character of the conservation area itself. Comparatively, it is those fields which abut the conservation area which have greater capacity to influence its character, particularly on approach and departure, given the limited views between historic assets to the wider agricultural environs owing to modern expansion.

## 5.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

### Archaeological Remains (Known and Potential)

- 5.3.1 The Site has potential to contain remains of later prehistoric settlement and potential funerary remains, as indicated by the results of geophysical survey in combination with the known and potential prehistoric resource recorded within the study area from other sources. This includes the anticipated remains of a delisted barrow or burnt mound in the north-westernmost corner of the Site.
- 5.3.2 The sterile remains of a former enclosure in the west of the Site, which is interpreted as being of possible prehistoric date based on its form, is not considered to be of national significance owing to its sterile fill, lack of internal features and truncated/ degraded condition. This is supported by the de-scheduling of the barrow / burnt mound in the north-west of the Site. However, the feature is of evidential and historic value in its potential contribution to our understanding of the nature and extent of prehistoric activity in this locality. This enclosure and any further prehistoric remains within the Site (such as possible ring-ditches which were not targeted by trial trenching) have the potential to contribute to regional research frameworks. For example, a regional research priority in south-west Wales includes developing strategies for discovering and investigating later prehistoric settlements other than hillforts and defended enclosures (Murphy, 2003).
- 5.3.3 The Site has potential to contain remains of medieval agricultural activity, as per the results of the geophysical survey, and the sterile square enclosure which is interpreted as the eroded remains of a possible medieval / post-medieval enclosure. Such remains may make a small contribution towards the medieval regional research framework for south-west Wales, which highlights the paucity in evidence on the rural poor (Austin, 2003). Such remains would be of evidential and historic value, though they are not of sufficient heritage value to be considered nationally significant.
- 5.3.4 The Site has high potential to contain post-medieval remains associated with the agricultural activity of Alleston Farmstead. This includes buried remains of a former lime kiln and quarry, field boundaries and infilled boundary, drainage and boundary ditches and plough furrows, as well as the remains of the former Brockfield Lane. Whilst such remains would be of some evidential and historic value in their contribution to our understanding of the nature and extent of the agricultural activity associated with the Grade II listed Alleston and its associated farmstead, such remains are documented on historic mapping and common archaeological remains of the period such that they would not provide any broader insight beyond that already known of this period or contribute to any research opportunities within the post-medieval Research Framework for south-west Wales (Briggs, 2003).
- 5.3.5 The significance of any modern archaeological remains of agricultural activity and remains associated with modern extraction (e.g. remains of the wheel wash etc) would vary between negligible and very limited when compared to the potential resource of the preceding periods. Such remains would not be a material consideration in determining the planning application for the Proposed Development.

### Historic Landscape

- 5.3.6 Many of the field boundaries recorded on the Pembroke St Michael Tithe map of 1841 are extant within the Site, as shown on Figure 7. Given that these boundaries are more than 30 years old and mark a boundary that existed before 1850 they are likely to be considered 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Hedgerows defined as 'important' under the Regulations are not necessarily heritage assets of high value. Regarding those hedgerows within the Site, in and of themselves they are of relatively limited historic and evidential value, being common landscape features which are well documented on historic mapping.

- 5.3.7 The historic landscape character of the Site is best defined as post-medieval enclosure of possible former open field, based on the evidence of former open fields within the Site environs, with modern boundary loss associated with expansion of field parcels to accommodate new practices and machinery. This form of landscape character is neither unique nor rare, and as such is considered to hold relatively limited significance by comparison to less well represented and earlier forms of enclosure.

## 6 Statement of Effect

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In line with the four-stage approach advocated by Cadw (2017b) this section includes 'Stage 3', evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on the significance of sensitive heritage assets. This section also considers 'Stage 4' which looks at opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from the Proposed Development.

### 6.2 Proposed Development

- 6.2.1 A full planning application is proposed for the construction, temporary operation, and decommissioning of a 49 MW solar farm and associated equipment such as inverters, transformer stations, substation, fencing, CCTV and cabling. Connection to the electricity grid will be via the 132kV overhead pylon which crosses the Site. The solar farm development will have an operational lifespan of 40 years, after which it will be decommissioned.
- 6.2.2 Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels with an anti-reflective coating will be ground mounted to a piled frame made of galvanized steel or aluminium. The PV modules could be monofacial or bifacial modules. The PV modules will be installed on to a fixed tilt system, which can come in variable lengths, facing south or east and west, with a tilt range of 10-25 degrees. The rows within a south facing framework can range between 2.5 – 10 metres. The corridors for east and west framework ranges from 2.5 up to 5 metres. The lowest point of the panel would be a minimum of 0.8m from the ground and up to approximately 3m at their highest point. Framework posts are pile driven with a depth range of 0.5–3.5 metres below ground level, depending on the ground condition, which are determined by a survey prior to construction.
- 6.2.3 Security and monitoring CCTV/infra-red cameras will be mounted on posts 3-6 m tall, running along the internal perimeter of the Site. Up to 3m high security deer type fencing and gates will enclose the Site. The fence is designed to allow small animals to pass through the Site. Up to a 3m high corrugated fence will be installed around any HV compound.
- 6.2.4 Compacted internal crushed stone tracks will be established to allow vehicular access between fields, utilising existing internal gateways/gaps where possible. For single tracks, the width typically ranges between 3.5-4 metres whereas, a 2-way track can be as wide as 6 metres.

### 6.3 Scale and Significance of Impact

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3.1 No designated historic assets will directly physically impacted by the Proposed Development. There are no physical changes proposed to the Grade II listed Alleston, but the Proposed Development will result in changes to its setting, the effects of which are discussed below.
- 6.3.2 The Grade II listed Alleston, located centrally within the Site, has been part of an evolving agricultural landscape since its construction in c.1830. Its principal elevation was, for a long time, experienced set against the quarrying industry in its northern field parcels, adjacent to its principal approach. The creation of a solar farm within its associated fields could be viewed as the next evolution of its farming exploits, as has been characteristic of its history, changing with the times. The change is 'temporary', though long standing (40 years), and the topography and former rural landscape will remain legible once the Proposed Development is constructed. However, since the contraction of its quarrying activity in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the surrounding landscape of Alleston has been bucolic in character, contributing to its historic and aesthetic values. It is the juxtaposition of very modern solar panels with a

gentrified 19<sup>th</sup> century estate farmhouse which is considered to be harmful to the significance of Alleston, detracting from its historic contemporary landscape and, to a degree, its aesthetic value. The construction of the solar farm also has the potential to remove archaeological remains associated with Alleston and its associated farmstead which contribute to their historic value as an evolving planned farmstead. However, given the aforementioned mitigating factors, i.e., the evolving economies associated with Alleston, the preserved legibility of its historic rural landscape, the preservation of a key view of the principal elevation of Alleston from the main access, as well as the temporary nature of the Proposed Development (40 years), it is considered that the level of harm would be much less than substantial adverse (in reference to Supplementary Planning Policy GN.38, Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment). The significance of buried deposits which would be lost as a result of groundworks associated with the Proposed Development is not commensurate with nationally significant remains, and their loss could be mitigated through preservation by record, potentially enhancing our understanding of the nature and extent of any previously unknown or poorly understood industries in which Alleston farmstead was engaged.

- 6.3.3 Separately, the Proposed Development includes establishing an area of orchard planting within the Site, immediately north-east of the house, situated on the periphery of its key view from Lower Lamphey (see Appendix G). Whilst originally part of the immediate setting of Alleston, as recording in contemporary archive documents, Alleston has lacked an orchard for a significant part of its later history. The Proposed Development will reinstate an area of orchard in order to enhance the historic value of Alleston as part of an affluent estate and a multifaceted farmstead. The orchard will also be utilised to improve key views of the principal, north-facing elevation of listed building, thus making a small positive contribution to its aesthetic value. The positive effects of the orchard will not offset or mitigate the harm resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development but will present a separate heritage benefit arising from the scheme.
- 6.3.4 There will be no further impacts on the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting.

## Non-Designated Heritage Assets

### Archaeological Remains

- 6.3.5 The remains of a delisted barrow or burnt mound are located in the north-western-most corner of the Site. There are no proposed works in this part of the Site as part of the Proposed Development. As such, no physical impacts are anticipated to any buried remains of this ploughed down feature.
- 6.3.6 The Site contains known remains of a former limekiln / quarrying activity in the north-east of the Site. No development is proposed within the location of recorded quarrying or the former limekiln and this earthwork and buried remains of these features will remain unharmed.
- 6.3.7 The Site contains the remains of two possible prehistoric enclosures. The Proposed Development has been revised to remove both features from the development footprint and, as such, no physical impacts are anticipated in relation to these two features.
- 6.3.8 The Proposed Development will result in some very localised truncation of archaeological remains elsewhere across the Site which include possible prehistoric funerary remains, medieval agricultural remains including a possible pound or stock enclosure, and post medieval industrial and agricultural remains. The remains of these features, based on targeted trial trenching, are anticipated to be in a truncated/ degraded condition owing to plough damage observed across the Site. In consultation with Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Region, confirmed by email 12 09 2024) it was established that mitigation by design, including removing both potential prehistoric enclosures within the Site

from the footprint of the proposed development, and the use of minimally intrusive piling across the remainder of the Site, that no further archaeological work is required.

### **Historic Landscape**

- 6.3.9 At present, the extent of hedgerow loss anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development is not well understood. Where removal for access and / or to facilitate the construction of the solar farm is required, a hedgerow removal notice must be submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council, who will have six weeks to respond.
- 6.3.10 With regards to impacts on the historic landscape character, most of the field boundaries within the Site will be preserved as part of the Proposed Development. Whilst operational, the character of the Site will change from verdant agricultural to modern solar. However, given the temporary nature of the scheme (c.40 years), after which the panels will be removed, combined with the preservation by design of the historic field boundaries, the Proposed Development will have a more limited, but temporary and reversible negative impact upon the historic landscape character within the Site.

## 7 Agreed Mitigation Strategy

### 7.1 Mitigation

- 7.1.1 The Proposed Development, detailed in Appendix G, includes mitigation by design. A key design change saw the removal of all panels directly in front of the principal elevation of the Grade II listed Alleston farmhouse to preserve the contribution that this view makes to its significance as a gentrified farmhouse designed to impress. Landscaping elements have also been designed to result in a small positive effect on the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston farmhouse, namely the reintroduction of an area of orchard planting and hedgerow planting, to enhance the legibility of its historic landscape context. The planting will be located immediately north-east of Alleston farmhouse, offset from its principal elevation.
- 7.1.2 Regarding the buildings themselves, whilst no physical impacts are proposed to any of the built form associated with Alleston, due care should be taken when working in proximity to the buildings. For example, no compound fencing, construction / operational site lighting, nor any construction or operational CCTV should be affixed to any of the buildings. Should works to the buildings become necessary, further heritage consultation would be required to understand any heritage risks so that potential harm to the buildings can be avoided or mitigated by design. Inclusion of these recommendations within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is advisable.
- 7.1.3 As noted above, following embedded mitigation by design, including removing those areas of highest archaeological potential from the development footprint and implementing minimally intrusive piling construction methods, Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Region) agreed (via email, 12 09 2024) that no further archaeological work would be required.



## 8 Conclusion

- 8.1.1 This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, to identify the known and potential for historic assets within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the Proposed Development.
- 8.1.2 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2021) which states that *‘the planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether these remains are a scheduled monument or not (section 6.1.23) and where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and / or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment’* (section 6.1.26).
- 8.1.3 The scope of this Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment was agreed with through a WSI, approved by Heneb 4 December 2023. This assessment has considered those impacts highlighted by the scoping responses received from Heneb and Cadw.

### 8.2 Physical Impacts

- 8.2.1 There will be no physical impacts on any designated heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 8.2.2 Following a programme of archaeological evaluation including geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching, it was established that the potential for nationally significant remains to be present within the Site was low. The Site contains known and possible prehistoric settlement and / or agricultural remains, with some potential for funerary remains. The Site also contains possible remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, with known and potential post-medieval industrial remains. Embedded mitigation by design has removed both possible prehistoric enclosures from the development as well as the footprint of a descheduled barrow and remains of former post-medieval quarrying and they will be preserved *in-situ*. Elsewhere across the Site, minimally intrusive piling will be used to construct the solar farm. On this basis, Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Region) agreed (via email, 12 09 2024) that no further archaeological work would be required.
- 8.2.3 Some of the field boundaries within the Site are likely to be considered ‘important’ under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Whilst they will largely be preserved as part of the Proposed Development, some removal may be necessary to facilitate the construction of the solar farm. Removal / partial removal of ‘important’ hedgerows within the Site will require an application for Hedgerow Removal Notice. This should be submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council who have 42 days to respond. If no response is received, the hedgerow can be removed.

### 8.3 Non-Physical Impacts

- 8.3.1 The Proposed Development will result in a negative impact on the significance of the Grade II listed Alleston and its associated farmstead (including both curtilage and non-designated structures and buildings) as a result of the Proposed Development. The harm arises from the change in character from agricultural (arable and pasture) to solar, which juxtaposes the presently bucolic character of a gentrified former estate farmstead. The impact would be less than significant adverse (in reference to Supplementary Planning Policy GN.38, Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment), owing to the lack of any physical impacts on the listed building and its curtilage listed structures, and the preservation of the key and

immediate setting of the assets, their existing field boundaries and the readable agricultural landscape which surrounds them, as well as the temporary, albeit long term, nature of the Proposed Development. Whilst local planning policy GN.38 (Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment) states that '*development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and / or historical merit of archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity*', Pembrokeshire County Councils Historic Environment (Archaeology) Supplementary Planning Guidance (2021) clarifies that applications will normally be refused where harm is 'significant adverse'.

- 8.3.2 Separately, the Proposed Development seeks to implement landscaping elements which will result in minor heritage benefit, with the introduction of orchard restoring part of the historic landscape once associated with the Grade II listed Alleston. The impact will result in a minor heritage benefit to the historic and aesthetic value of Alleston.

## 9 References

- Austin, D., 2003 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Southwest Wales – Medieval* [Online] available at <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/med/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20SW%20WALES%20MEDIIEVAL.pdf> [Accessed February 2024]
- Briggs, S., 2003 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Southwest Wals – Post Medieval* [Online] available at <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/postmed/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20SW%20WALES%20POST%20MEDIIEVAL%20AND%20MODERN.pdf> [Accessed February 2024]
- British Geological Survey., n.d. *Geology Viewer* [Online] available at <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> [Accessed November 2023]
- Cadw., n.d. *Roman Wales* [Online] available at <https://cadw.gov.wales/learn/sites-through-centuries/roman-wales> [Accessed January 2024]
- Cadw., 2011 *Conservation Principles* [Online] available at [https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation\\_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20management%20fo%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf](https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20management%20fo%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf) [Accessed November 2023]
- Cadw., 2015 *Pembroke: Understanding Urban Character* [Online] available at [https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Pembroke-%20Understanding%20Urban%20Character\\_0.pdf](https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Pembroke-%20Understanding%20Urban%20Character_0.pdf) [Accessed January 2024]
- Cadw., 2017a *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* [Online] available at <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment%20in%20Wales%2026917%20EN.pdf> [Accessed October 2023]
- Cadw., 2017b *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* [Online] available at <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf> [Accessed October 2023]
- Cadw., 2017c *Managing Historic Character in Wales* [Online] available at <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-09/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf> [Accessed October 2023]
- Cadw., 2017d *Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales* [Online] available at <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/20170531Managing%20Change%20to%20Listed%20Buildings%20in%20Wales%2024303%20EN.pdf> [Accessed February 2024]
- Cadw., 2018 *Understanding Listing in Wales* [Online] available at <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Understanding%20Listing%20in%20Wales.pdf> [Accessed February 2024]
- Cadw., 2023 *Farmsteads and their landscapes in Bannau Brycheiniog National Park* [Online] available at <https://bannau.wales/wp-content/uploads/Farmsteads.pdf> [Accessed February 2024]
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)., 2020 *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* [Online] available at [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) [Accessed November 2023]

Comeau, R., Seaman, A., Davies, T., Hemer, K., Redknap, M and Shiner, M., 2022 *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Early Medieval Wales c.400-1070* [Online] available at [earlymedreview2022.pdf](http://earlymedreview2022.pdf) ([archaeoleg.org.uk](http://archaeoleg.org.uk)) [Accessed January 2024]

Field, J., 1989 *English Field Names* Guernsey: Guernsey Press Company

Headland Archaeology., 2024a *Alleston Solar Farm, Pembroke, Geophysical Survey* (Unpublished document)

Headland Archaeology., 2024b *Alleston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire, Trial Trench Evaluation* (Unpublished document)

Llywodraeth Cymru., 2017 *Technical Advice Note 24: the historic environment* [Online] available at <https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-24-historic-environment> [Accessed October 2023]

Llywodraeth Cymru., 2024 *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12* [Online] available at [https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12\\_1.pdf](https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf) [Accessed February 2024]

Llywodraeth Cymru., 2021b *Future Wales, The National Plan 2040* [Online] available at <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040.pdf> [Accessed December 2021]

Murphy, K., 2003 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Southwest Wales – Later Prehistoric* [Online] available at <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/bronzeandiron/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20SW%20WALES%20LATER%20BRONZE%20AGE%20AND%20IRON%20AGE.pdf> [Accessed February 2024]

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park., 2011 *Portclew Conservation Area Proposals, Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Local Development Plan for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* [Online] available at [https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Portclew\\_proposals.pdf](https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Portclew_proposals.pdf) [Accessed October 2023]

Pembrokeshire County Council 2013 *Planning Pembrokeshire's Future* [Online] available at <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan> [Accessed December 2023]

Pembrokeshire County Council 2021 *Historic Environment (Archaeology) Supplementary Planning Guidance* [Online] <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance> [Accessed February 2024]

Stantec., 2023 *Alleston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Unpublished document)

# Appendix A    Figures

## Appendix B Heritage Planning Policy

### B.1 Legislation

- B.1.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 made a number of important amendments to the 1979 and 1990 Acts to address the needs of the Welsh historic environment and introduced several stand-alone provisions for Wales, such as the duty upon Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain a statutory list of historic place names in Wales and to compile and maintain an up-to-date historic environment record for each local authority area in Wales.
- B.1.2 Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act *'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extensions in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised'*. Authorisation is granted via Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act *'in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which effects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*.
- B.1.3 Scheduled monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Unlike the Act of 1990, the 1978 Act does not include provision for the setting of scheduled monuments.
- B.1.4 Hedgerows are offered some protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. This legislation is applicable to hedgerows of more than 20m in length or which join other hedgerows provided they adjoin agricultural land, forestry, paddocks, common land, village greens, a site of special scientific interest or a local nature reserve.
- B.1.5 To remove any such hedgerow, the owner must serve notice to the local planning authority, who decide whether it is 'important' and whether it needs to be retained. A hedgerow is defined as 'important' in heritage terms where it has existed for 30 years or more and meets on of the following criteria from the Regulations:
- It makes a boundary between parishes which existed pre 1850;
  - It marks an archaeological feature of a scheduled ancient monument or noted on the historic environment record;
  - It marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor or a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts.

### B.2 Local Heritage Policy

- B.2.1 Local planning policy for Pembrokeshire is contained within the Local Development Plan (up to 2021), which remains the local plan utilised in deciding planning applications until it is superseded by a revised local plan. Planning policy relevant to cultural heritage and the Proposed Development is reproduced below.

#### **Policy GN.38, Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment**

- B.2.2 Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity.
- B.2.3 More detailed guidance is provided in the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Supplementary Planning Guidance, approved in May 2021. With regards to level of harm to designated heritage assets, the guidance notes (p12) *'a planning application which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains will normally be refused'*. Regarding non-designated heritage assets, the guidance notes (p7) *for archaeological features of lesser [than national] importance, permission may be given providing strategies are put in place to investigate and record in advance of development... two main options are open to the planning authority; these are 'preservation in situ' and 'preservation by record'*.

### B.3 National Planning Policy

- B.3.1 National Planning Policy is provided in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (2024). This provides the national planning policy framework for the historic environment, supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment.
- B.3.2 Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (PPW, 2024) states *'where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. Where a proposal will impact less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities are required to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their setting against the need for the development'* (pp. 132-133).
- B.3.3 With regards to proposed development sites with archaeological potential, paragraph 6.1.26 states *'where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and / or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains'*.
- B.3.4 In relation to archaeological mitigation, paragraph 6.1.27 states *'If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue'*.
- B.3.5 The Welsh Governments Technical Advice Note (Tan) 24: The Historic Environment (2017) provides much more detailed guidance on the protection of the historic environment in planning. It describes archaeological remains as *'a finite and non-renewable resource'*. Those paragraphs relevant to the Proposed Development are reproduced below.

*4.2 The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains (see Annex A). In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to*

*weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.*

*4.3 Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeo environmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.*

*4.7 Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist, and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. These should be done by a qualified and competent expert to the appropriate standard. The reports of these investigations will form part of the planning application. Applicants should show they have modified their development proposals to minimise any negative impact on the identified archaeological remains, and how they intend to mitigate any remaining negative impacts.*

*4.9 When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor about the impact, including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. These two factors are material considerations in determining the planning application. Where a planning application directly affects a scheduled monument and its setting then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw'.*

*4.10 The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance (see Annex A.2), must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations, and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development. In cases where there are issues of more than local importance, applications may be called in for determination by the Welsh Ministers.*

*4.11 Measures can be taken to minimise the impact of a development proposal on identified archaeological remains and allow their preservation in situ. For example, those aspects of a proposal that might cause damage, such as drains and other services, may be relocated. Similarly, foundations may be redesigned so as not to penetrate archaeological layers, or augered piling may prove more acceptable than large-scale deep excavation. In considering these solutions, a local planning authority must consider both direct and indirect impacts, such as changes to the hydrology and soil chemistry of a site, and be confident that the development can be removed at a future date without additional impacts upon the buried remains. In some cases, it may be possible to enable the partial preservation of archaeological remains. However, leaving 'islands' of preserved archaeology is not desirable. Careful design can also minimise the effect upon setting, through detailed siting of the development, considering external appearances, the use of screening or by mitigating the visual impact of the proposals by removal of existing unsightly elements. Recording and Furthering Understanding of Archaeological Evidence*

*4.12 Having considered all policies and other material considerations and the need for the development, the local planning authority may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient to justify their physical preservation. In these cases, the local planning authority must satisfy itself that the necessary and proportionate arrangements for the excavation and recording of these archaeological remains are secured, and the results of this archaeological work are properly analysed and published and that arrangements are made for the deposition of the resulting archive to the appropriate standards. This can be achieved by the local planning authority issuing a brief setting out the scope of the archaeological work that is required, which should be prepared in consultation with their archaeological advisor.*



## Appendix C Gazetteer of Heritage Records

CADW / HENEB / RCAHMW reference	Name	Record Type	Period	Easting	Northing
<b>Designated heritage assets (CADW)</b>					
PE157	Kingston Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	199046	199218
PE435	Priory Farm Cave	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	197886	201834
PE046	Greenala Camp	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	200661	196576
PE057	Bowett Wood Camp	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	197134	200675
PE401	Medieval Building at Kingston Farm	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	199466	199478
PE015	Pembroke Town Wall	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	198831	201384
PE415	Monkton Priory Dovecot	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	197652	201754
PE005	Pembroke Castle	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	198173	201612
PE246	Hodgeston Moated Site	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	202910	199451
PE003	Bishop's Palace, Lamphey	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	201873	200899
5959	Hodgeston Parish Church	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	202946	199378
19238	Retaining wall to S of Town Quay	Grade II listed building	Medieval	198283	201606
17977	Mediaeval Building	Grade II listed building	Medieval	200051	197107
17393	Lamphey Bishop's Palace	Grade I listed building	Medieval	201850	200895
15663	Four Mediaeval House at Upper Lamphey Park Farm	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	202520	201320
6468	Flemish Cottage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	198187	201527
6461	The Town Quay	Grade II listed building	Medieval	198300	201616

6453	Church of Saint Daniel	Grade I listed building	Medieval	198212	200476
6430	Garden walls to rear of Nos 6-11 Westgate Hill	Grade II listed building	Medieval	198198	201478
6418	Walls from N of churchyard of Church of Saint Mary to Barnard's Tower	Grade II listed building	Medieval	198436	201564
6400	Parish Church of Saint Mary	Grade I listed building	Medieval	198358	201540
6399	N, E and W walls to the churchyard of the Church of Saint Mary	Grade II listed building	Medieval	198383	201561
6342	Walls on line of medieval town walls, including two medieval towers, gazebo, and lime-kiln.	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	198766	201234
6340	Garden walls to rear of Nos. 37-43 Main Street	Grade II listed building	Medieval	198481	201379
6332	Monkton Old Hall	Grade I listed building	Medieval	198054	201432
6314	Pembroke Castle	Grade I listed building	Medieval	198164	201620
6327	Dovecote in field to NW of Priory Farmhouse	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	197652	201754
6328	Priory Farmhouse	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	197878	201478
6329	Ruinous Outbuilding to E of Priory Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medieval	197924	201480
6330	Priory Church of Saint Nicholas	Grade I listed building	Medieval	197962	201451
6020	St. Elidyr's Church	Grade I listed building	Medieval	198725	197303
5988	Church of St Mary	Grade II listed building	Medieval	201014	203271
5964	Upright Grave Slab in Old School House Wall (Formerly included with Lamphey Church)	Grade II listed building	Medieval	201518	200516
5962	Church of St Tyfie and St Faith	Grade II listed building	Medieval	201539	200476
84955	Clifton House	Grade II listed building	Medieval – Post-medieval	198204	201530
6429	Garden walls to rear of car park behind Nos. 27-35 Main Street	Grade II listed building	Medieval / Post-medieval	198425	201388

6408	Church of Saint Michael	Grade II listed building	Medieval / Post-medieval	198837	201381
6382	The Old Chapel	Grade II listed building	Medieval to Post-medieval	198577	201382
6363	Outbuilding range at Kingston Farm to SE of old farmhouse	Grade II* listed building	Medieval / Post-medieval	199457	199468
5960	Hodgeston Hall	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	202893	199308
5963	Baker's Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201519	200442
5965	Old School House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201538	200502
5966	Court House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201553	200548
5968	Lamphey Court	Grade II* listed building	Post-medieval	201712	201104
5969	Old Chimney in garden of No. 25	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201716	200603
5970	Portclew House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201451	198563
5989	Upper Nash Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	202115	202482
6026	Rowston Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199205	197278
6027	Old Bread Oven attached to Rowston Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199192	197284
6030	West Trewent Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	200044	197096
6309	Bangeston Hall	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199196	203098
6343	Elm Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198663	201399
6344	Wesley Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198768	201350
6345	Forecourt railings, gates & gate piers to Wesley Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198782	201347
6351	The North Quay	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198305	201668

6352	The Cornstore	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198323	201675
6353	Springfield	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198337	201810
6354	Enclosing garden walls to E of Springfield	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198372	201797
6355	Melbourne House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198687	201377
6357	Holyland	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199881	201766
6358	No. 2 Kingsbridge Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199572	201601
6359	No. 4 Kingsbridge Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199549	201599
6360	No. 7 Kingsbridge Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199522	201594
6341	NO.5 COMMON ROAD,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198621	201318
6333	Retaining wall and garden wall to Monkton Old Hall	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198037	201423
6334	Prospect Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198064	201412
6331	Churchyard walls and gateways to Priory Church of Saint Nicholas	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	197944	201420
6310	SE lime kiln at Pill Farm	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	197098	201422
6313	NO.4 CASTLE TERRACE,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198292	201546
6361	No. 10 Kingsbridge Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199495	201585
6362	No. 17 Kingsbridge Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199446	201543
6373	The Lion Hotel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198318	201513
6374	NO.9 MAIN STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198330	201509
6383	Pembroke Market Emporium (Former National School)	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198629	201371

6384	Elm Tree House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198651	201361
6385	Nos 89/91 Main Street	Grade II* listed building	Post-medieval	198675	201353
6386	Outbuilding adjoining SE end of No. 91 Main Street	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198690	201332
6387	Tabernacle Congregational Church	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198704	201318
6388	Forecourt wall, gates and gateposts to Tabernacle Congregational Church	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198714	201343
6389	Swiss Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198733	201333
6391	Wiln House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198746	201330
6392	NO.101 MAIN STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198756	201326
6393	St Oswalds	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198768	201323
6394	NO.105 MAIN STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198782	201320
6395	Penfro	Grade II* listed building	Post-medieval	198817	201310
6375	Nos. 11 & 11a Main Street (Willing House)	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198342	201507
6376	The Old King's Arms	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198352	201501
6377	The Town Hall	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198366	201492
6378	NO.29 MAIN STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198439	201469
6380	Picton House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198555	201407
6381	York Tavern	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198589	201391
6401	Brick House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198344	201533
6403	NO.36 MAIN STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198479	201472

6404	Chain Back with conduit and milestone	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198586	201414
6405	Woodbine with front wall and railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198627	201408
6407	Tenby House including forecourt and C19 walls and railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198637	201405
6396	Front garden wall, railings, gatepiers & gate to No 111, with penny postage stamp machine to right	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198817	201319
6397	NO.113 MAIN STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198830	201306
6398	Front garden wall & gates to No. 113 Main Street	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198833	201314
6409	Camrose House and forecourt railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198863	201330
6411	Barnard House with forecourt railings and gate	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198914	201312
6413	NO.17 MANSEL STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198294	201217
6424	The Mill Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198340	201643
6425	NO.7 NORTHGATE STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198322	201570
6426	The Royal George	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198323	201584
6427	NOS.2 & 4 NORTHGATE STREET,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198338	201563
6431	South retaining walls to The Parade	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198370	201409
6433	NO.9 PAYNTER STREET,ORANGE GARDENS,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198496	201192
6459	NO.23 THOMAS STREET,ORANGE GARDENS,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198429	201187
6460	No 1 Town Quay including one-story range attached to rear	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198354	201588
6463	NO.31 WEST STREET,ORANGE GARDENS,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198212	201177

6464	Former Cromwell Brewery	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198277	201527
6465	NO.3 WESTGATE HILL,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198242	201532
6466	Castle Chambers including area railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198213	201531
6467	NO.8 WESTGATE HILL,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198196	201529
6469	NO.10 WESTGATE HILL,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198181	201523
6470	No 11 Westgate Hill including attached portion of West Gate to right	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198175	201519
6471	NO.11 WILLIAMSON STREET,ORANGE GARDENS,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198364	201209
6472	NO.13 WILLIAMSON STREET,ORANGE GARDENS,,,,,DYFED,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198363	201201
6552	Clock House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198360	201522
6554	Welston Court	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	203247	202157
6572	Gilead Old Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	197013	199435
15664	Barn at Upper Lamphey Barn	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	202511	201328
17265	Old Rectory	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	200172	203585
17271	Lower Nash Corn Mill	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	200931	203270
17389	Converted out building to right of Baker's Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201518	200428
17390	Farm Outbuildings to Rear Yard of Court House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201560	200569
17391	Lime kiln at Cleggars Farm	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	202351	199783
17394	Former entrance gateway to Lamphey Court	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201390	200599
17395	Old Coach House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	200747	201402

17985	St Elidyr's Lychgate	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198721	197274
18005	East Trewent Mediaeval House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	200879	197404
18006	Rowston Farmyard	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199224	197367
18007	St. Elidyr's Church Cross	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198734	197287
22763	Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198780	201407
22764	Westgate Presbyterian Church and railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198149	201516
22765	Gates and railings at Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198770	201374
84940	'The Old Conduit'	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	197934	201376
84941	Prospect House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198072	201412
84942	Eaton House and forecourt railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198869	201329
84943	,126,Main Street,,,,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198939	201294
84944	No 16 East Back and adjoining shop	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198812	201363
84945	,16,East Back,,,,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199130	201347
84946	,18,Main Street,,,,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198421	201500
84947	,2,Castle Terrace,,,,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198305	201543
84948	,28,Main Street,,,,	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198446	201489
84949	Westgate House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198298	201523
84950	Pembroke Castle Shop	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198240	201559
84951	Henry's Gift Shop with house over	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198309	201516



84952	5, Westgate Hill	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198221	201531
84953	57, Main Street, Pembroke	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198549	201410
84954	63, Main Street	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198568	201399
84956	82, Main Street	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198618	201410
84957	No 93 and forecourt railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198727	201334
84958	1 South Road	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198188	201193
84959	115 Main Street, Pembroke, SA71 4DB	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198841	201301
84960	64 & 66 & 68 Main Street including forecourt gatepiers and railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198569	201427
84961	7 Mansel Street (Alpine House) including area railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198304	201252
84962	83 + 85 Main Street, Pembroke, SA71 4DB	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198640	201366
84963	Alleston	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	200445	200131
84964	Barclays Bank	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198462	201459
84965	Castle Inn	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198390	201492
84966	Clare Cottage and front railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198612	201411
84967	Cromwell House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198256	201530
84968	Elmside	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198672	201397
84988	Stable range at Holyland	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199875	201813
84970	Gates at SW, and railings to S and W sides of churchyard of St Mary	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198333	201538
84971	Gatepiers and gates to St Michael's Churchyard	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198828	201353

84972	Guy Thomas Estate Agents	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198454	201462
84973	Hamilton House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198685	201369
84974	Hay's House / Arthur's House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198792	201318
84975	No 62 and forecourt railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198557	201433
84976	Shaftesbury House, forecourt wall and rails and house to left	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198548	201439
84977	Lychgate to churchyard of Church of Saint Daniel	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198213	200505
84978	Marven House and forecourt wall and railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198586	201421
84979	Mendus Pharmacy	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198448	201465
84980	Milepost on A4075 opposite Holyland	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	199944	201764
84981	Oakfield House including forecourt railings	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198645	201403
84982	NW lime kiln at Pill Farm	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	197075	201441
84983	Old Cross Saws Inn	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198803	201314
84984	Orielton House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198593	201418
84985	Pembroke House	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198381	201494
87553	Lamphey House (also known as the Old Malthouse)	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	201830	200611
84987	104 Main Street	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	198857	201332
84969	Former Drill Hall front buildings	Grade II listed building	Modern	198256	201558
84986	Post Office	Grade II listed building	Modern	198525	201428
84989	War memorial	Grade II listed building	Modern	198233	201550

6549	Telephone Call-box outside garden wall of Hamilton House (01646 682198)	Grade II listed building	Modern	198646	201381
6550	Telephone Call-box outside Town Hall	Grade II listed building	Modern	198364	201503
6335	Forecourt retaining wall to Nos. 1 and 2 Church Terrace	Grade II listed building	Uncertain	198067	201418
6337	Front retaining wall to No.3 Church Terrace	Grade II listed building	Uncertain	198048	201419
<b>Un-designated heritage assets (HENEb / RCAHMW)</b>					
3497	Carew	Findspot	Prehistoric	200000	200000
583	Kingston	Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric	199060	199450
11177	Lamphey Court Axe	Findspot	Prehistoric	201730	201100
10493	Longstone	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	199880	200060
3283	Rose Valley Round Barrow	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	199700	200600
10417	Rosedale Bank	Findspot	Prehistoric	201400	199900
3289	St Michael	Occupation Site	Prehistoric	199600	201400
300902	Rose Valley Round Barrow	ROUND BARROW	Prehistoric	199732.4	200578.7
3490	Elm Grove	Findspot	Roman	200400	200700
115635	Grove Hill Road	ROAD	Roman	199038	200822
115636	Pembroke Cricket Ground	ROAD	Roman	199614	201069
115637	Pembroke Rugby Club	ROAD	Roman	199729	201125
46801	Lamphey Parish Church;st Faith's and St Tyfei's	Churchyard	Early Medieval	201540	200470
10796	Benegereston;bangerston	Settlement	Medieval	199400	200300
8811	Kingston Farm	Dwelling;Tower House	Medieval	199450	199460
12549	Lamphey	Water Mill	Medieval	200000	201000
128382	Lamphey	FINDSPOT	Medieval	199900	200600

129623	Lamphey	FINDSPOT	Medieval	200900	200200
3507	Lamphey Bishops Palace	Bishops Palace	Medieval	201840	200900
11935	Lamphey Court	Water Mill	Medieval	201700	201000
11936	Lamphey House	Windmill	Medieval	201000	200000
3287	Merlins Cross;maudlins Cross	Cross	Medieval	199600	200900
129622	Pembroke	FINDSPOT	Medieval	199800	200700
12538	St Mary's	Hospital	Medieval	199000	201000
12548	Windsor Farm	Fortified House	Medieval	201000	201000
22587	Kingston Farm Medieval Outbuilding, Pembroke	OUTBUILDING	Medieval	199472.4	199478.8
22223	Lamphey Bishop's Palace	BISHOPS PALACE	Medieval	201831.3	200938.8
8166	Cross Piece	Cross	Medieval	201100	199100
407852	Lamphey Earthwork	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Medieval	201412.3	200978.8
407112	Lamphey Palace Gardens and Grounds	GARDEN	Medieval	201850.3	200900.7
33264	Llandyfai Windmill	WINDMILL	Medieval	201002.4	199998.7
22222	Round Chimney, 25, The Ridgeway, Lamphey	CHIMNEY	Medieval	201712.3	200598.7
10524	Windsor Farm	Finds	Medieval / Post-Medieval	200400	201300
4413	Warren	Pillow Mound	Medieval / Post-Medieval	200000	200000
6649	Old Chimney	Dwelling	Medieval / Post-Medieval	201716	200603
3511	Lamphey Parish Church;st Faith's and St Tyfei's	Church	Medieval / Post-Medieval	201540	200470
7439	Lamphey	Field System	Medieval / Post-Medieval	200000	200000
28078	Lamphey	Settlement	Medieval / Post-Medieval	201000	200000
103252	Limekiln recorded on the 1866 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Still shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	Limekiln	Post-Medieval	199620	200490
103254	Quarry marked as 'old' on the 1866 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumed disused by this time. Still shown on the 1908 2nd ed. O.S. and mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	Quarry	Post-Medieval	199590	200480
108217	A milestone on the Red Roses to Pembroke turnpike road. Appears on	Milestone	Post-Medieval	199717	201619

	Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1866 labelled as ""Carmarthen 31"". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1908 labelled as ""Carmarthen 31 miles 320 Yds"".				
108236	A milestone on the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1866 labelled ""Pembroke 2"" and ""Tenby 8"". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1908 labelled the same.	Milestone	Post-Medieval	201654	200559
108237	A milestone on the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1866 labelled ""Pembroke 1"" and ""Tenby 9"". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1908 labelled the same.	Milestone	Post-Medieval	200094	200902
103248	Well recorded on the 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	Well	Post-Medieval	199740	198750
103251	Cistern recorded on the 1874 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (M.Ings, 2012)	Cistern	Post-Medieval	198700	200380
121094	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201444	198581
121095	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	200634	198978
121096	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	199436	199443
121097	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	200479	200125
121099	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201817	200593
121100	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201568	200556
121101	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201534	200414

121102	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201838	200919
121103	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201734	201085
121375	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201481	200334
17925	Lime Kiln	Lime Kiln	Post-Medieval	201204	201112
20005	Railway Station	Railway Station	Post-Medieval	199180	201130
20006	Church	Church	Post-Medieval	199180	201180
20007	Vicarage	Vicarage	Post-Medieval	199560	201170
20008	Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	199690	201070
99958	A limekiln associated with quarry PRN 99961. Identified on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1908). The kiln is still marked on the recent Ordnance Survey mapping.	Lime Kiln	Post-Medieval	199400	200810
99961	A quarry associated with lime kiln PRN 99958. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1866).	Quarry	Post-Medieval	199370	200820
60593	Alleston	House	Post-Medieval	200445	200131
103357	Alleston Pond	Pond	Post-Medieval	200200	199920
121665	Ashgrove	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	199071	200705
121666	Bartonhall	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	198953	200600
6456	Bridge Cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval	201490	200420
35403	Church Hall;church Room	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	201490	200480
60025	Church of St Tyfie and St Faith	Church	Post-Medieval	201539	200476
59478	Converted out Building to Right of Baker's Cottage	Out Building	Post-Medieval	201518	200431
17263	Eastgate No.4	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	198970	201240
59479	Farm Outbuildings to Rear Yard of Court House Including	Out Buildings	Post-Medieval	201560	200569
59482	Former Entrance Gateway to Lamphey Court	Gateway	Post-Medieval	201390	200599
20003	Grove County Primary	School	Post-Medieval	198850	201060
120861	Hill Farm	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	199033	199905
43995	Honey Hill	Cottage	Post-Medieval	201724	199407
20077	Kingsbridge Cottages Nos.2 4 7 10 and 17	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199510	201540
121376	Lammaston	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	200090	199281

103245	Lammaston Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199750	198840
103246	Lammaston Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199720	198870
4410	Lamphey	Court House	Post-Medieval	201553	200548
6458	Lamphey	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	201500	200400
59481	Lamphey Bishop's Palace	Bishops Palace	Post-Medieval	201850	200895
6650	Lamphey Court	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	201712	201104
35404	Lamphey Hall	Country House;Manor House	Post-Medieval	201490	200520
6648	Lamphey House	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	201830	200611
17954	Lamphey Mill	Mill	Post-Medieval	200670	201160
17955	Lamphey Mill Bridge	Bridge	Post-Medieval	200660	201230
60575	Listed Building in Pembroke Community	Unknown	Post-Medieval	199130	201347
35400	Lower Farm	Farm	Post-Medieval	201840	200600
6298	Manorbier Newton;jameston;manorbier	Field System	Medieval / Post-Medieval	200000	200000
120862	Maxwelton	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	199124	200504
60263	No. 10 Kingsbridge Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199495	201585
60264	No. 17 Kingsbridge Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199446	201543
60260	No. 2 Kingsbridge Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199572	201601
60261	No. 4 Kingsbridge Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199549	201599
60262	No. 7 Kingsbridge Cottages	Cottage	Post-Medieval	199522	201594
121373	North Down	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	200773	201422
21466	North Down	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	200800	201450
45727	North Down	Well	Post-Medieval	200580	201300
46523	North Down	Trackway	Post-Medieval	200360	201100
45725	North Down	Coach House	Post-Medieval	200750	201400
45726	North Down	Chapel	Post-Medieval	200820	201460
45729	North Down	Mill?	Post-Medieval	200410	201340
45730	North Down	Pond	Post-Medieval	200400	201320
23763	Old Bakers Cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval	201519	200442
59483	Old Coach House	Stables	Post-Medieval	200747	201402
4411	Old Schoolhouse	School	Post-Medieval	201538	200502
60265	Outbuilding Range at Kingston Farm to Se of Old Farmhouse	Farm Outbuildings	Post-Medieval	199457	199468
6993	Portclew	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	201451	198563
15970	Portclew Lodge	Lodge	Post-Medieval	201050	198640
20004	Slothy Mill	Mill	Post-Medieval	199096	200993

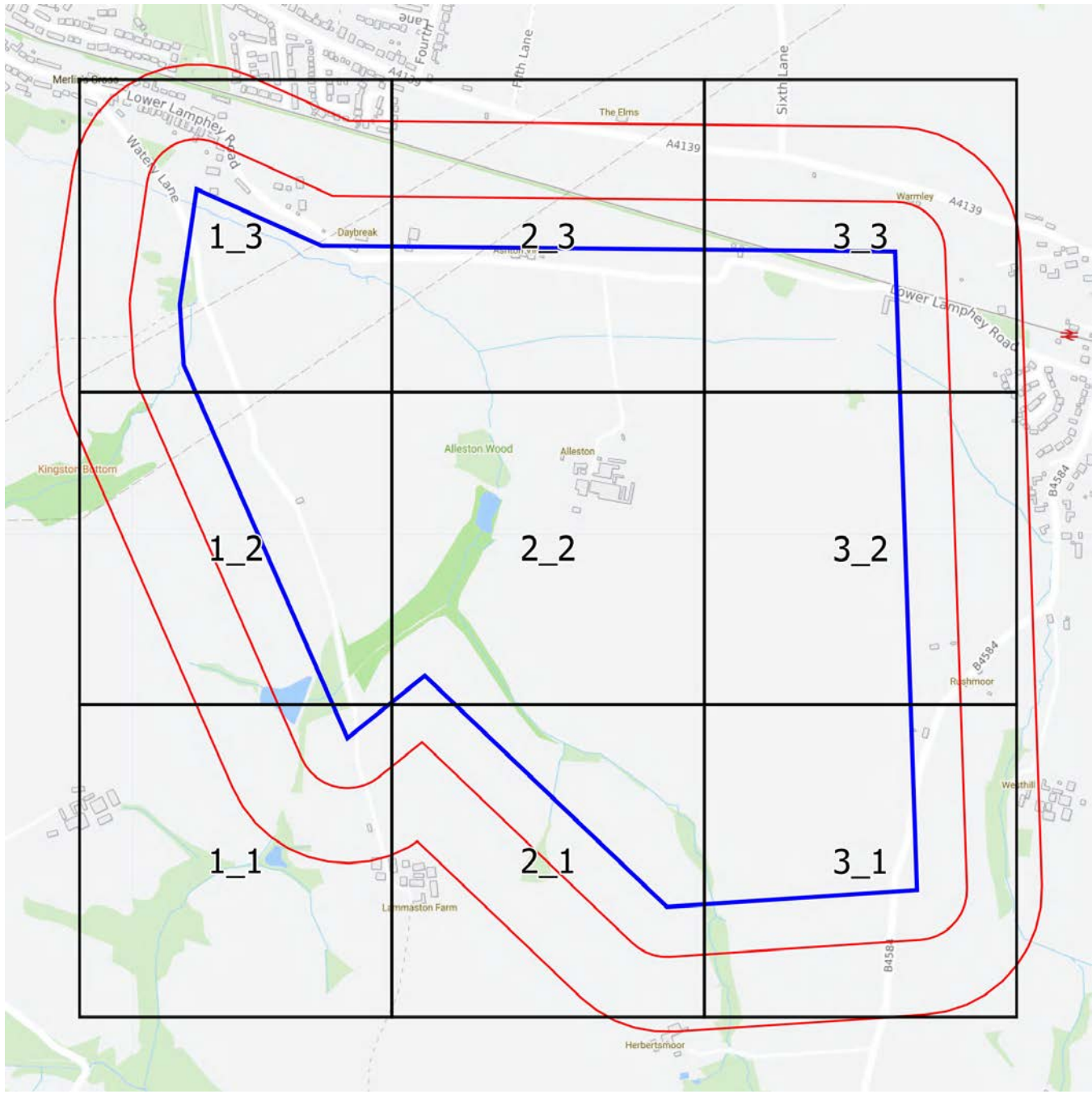
417833	Station Road, 14- 34	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199090.4	201240.7
17299	Treleet	Mansion	Post-Medieval	199200	201100
60026	Upright Grave Slab in Old School House Wall (formerly Included with Lamphey Church)	Grave Slab	Post-Medieval	201518	200516
35401	Westhill Farm	FARMSTEAD	Post-Medieval	201350	199470
121374	Windsor	Farmstead	Post-Medieval	201347	201326
417822	18 Lower Lamphey Road	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199087.4	201162.7
420217	52 Station Road	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199175.4	201214.6
11756	Apostolic Church, Station Road, Pembroke	CHAPEL	Post-Medieval	199187.4	201187.7
21602	Baker's Cottage	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	201532.3	200425.7
417840	Bengal Villa s, Holyland Road	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199309.4	201450.7
21654	Bridge Cottage, Station Rd, 1; Station Road - Cottage	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	201492.3	200418.7
32068	Court House	COURT HOUSE	Post-Medieval	201558.3	200542.7
32094	Old Schoolhouse	SCHOOL HOUSE	Post-Medieval	201542.3	200498.7
30083	Portclew	DWELLING	Post-Medieval	201452.4	198568.8
417836	Ropewalk Terrace	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199275.4	201194.7
417832	Station Road, 3- 9	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199037.4	201242.7
417816	Grove Hill	WORKERS HOUSING	Post-Medieval	198960.4	200846.7
417839	Holyland Road, 11- 17	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199147.4	201378.7
417838	Holyland Road, 14	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199132.4	201349.6
11757	Kingsbridge Cemetery Undenominational Chapel, Upper Lamphey Road, Kingsbridge	CHAPEL	Post-Medieval	199696.4	201067.7
22212	Kingsbridge Cottages, 10	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199497.4	201583.7
22213	Kingsbridge Cottages, 17	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199448.4	201541.6
22209	Kingsbridge Cottages, 2	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199574.4	201599.7
22210	Kingsbridge Cottages, 4	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199551.4	201597.7
22211	Kingsbridge Cottages, 7	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	199524.4	201592.6
417821	Lower Lamphey Road, 1-10	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199169.4	201062.6
22214	Kingston Farm Outbuildings, Pembroke	FARMHOUSE	Post-Medieval	199442.4	199448.8
417835	Station Road, 48- 62	TERRACED HOUSING	Post-Medieval	199181.4	201212.7



424466	Slothy Mill, Pembroke	CORN MILL	Post-Medieval	199103.4	200983.6
22219	Lamphey Court		Post-Medieval	201712.3	201097.7
265874	Lamphey Court Garden and Grounds, Lamphey	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post-Medieval	201712.3	201097.7
400388	St Faith and St Tyfei's Church, Lamphey	CHURCH	Post-Medieval	201542.3	200468.8
22221	Lamphey House	DWELLING	Post-Medieval	201002.4	199998.7
409357	St Michael's Church Hall, Station Road, Pembroke	CHURCH HALL	Post-Medieval	199013.4	201234.7
22220	Lamphey, House In	HOUSE	Post-Medieval	201652.3	200548.7
128383	Lamphey	FINDSPOT	Modern	200200	201400
102543	Lamphey Court	Graffiti	Modern	201800	201000
102544	Lamphey Court	Graffiti	Modern	201800	201010
128443	Pembroke	FINDSPOT	Modern	200000	201000
26203	St.faiths	Military Depot	Modern	201540	200380
417834	East End Motors; Station Road, 36	GARAGE	Modern	199124.4	201230.7
417818	Grove Court Mews	HOUSING ESTATE	Modern	198881.4	200929.7
417817	Grove Drive	HOUSING ESTATE	Modern	198894.4	200714.7
417819	Grove Gardens	HOUSING ESTATE	Modern	198972.4	200952.7
110425	A camp associated with Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery, consisting of 15 rectangular concrete hut bases. A Pyper based on RJC Thomas 2018	MILITARY CAMP	Modern	201320	198940
111263	Searchlight battery. A Pyper based on RJC Thomas 2018	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	Modern	200140	201030
115641	Brockfield Lane	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	199400	200480
10525	Callan Ditch	Unknown	Unknown	201400	200600
8356	Cams Park	Unknown	Unknown	199800	199600
268045	Lamphey	VILLAGE	Unknown	201402.4	200298.8
<b>Heritage events (HENEB)</b>					
55921	Pembroke Commons Flood Alleviation	Field Survey	-	-	-
129594	69a Main St Pembroke	Photographic Record	-	-	-

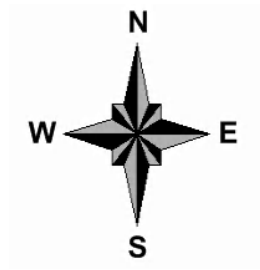
111364	Tabernacle Church & Town Wall, Pembroke	BUILDING RECORDING	-	-	-
111363	Tabernacle Church & Town Wall, Pembroke	Archaeological Evaluation	-	-	-
111362	Tabernacle Church & Town Wall, Pembroke	DBA	-	-	-
97108	Tudor House, Pembroke, Excavation and watching brief	Project Record	-	-	-
62265	Pembroke Power Station Social Club Extension	Watching Brief	-	-	-
126542	St Faith's footway	Archaeological Excavation	-	-	-
106666	WESTHILL FARM, FRESHWATER EAST ROAD, LAMPHEY	Photographic record	-	-	-
94855	Porthclew Chapel	Geophysical Survey	-	-	-
94855	Excavations at Porthclew Chapel 2008	Excavation	-	-	-
94856	Shalimar, Freshwater East	Excavation (Evaluation)	-	-	-
57058	The Old Goods Yard	Watching brief	-	-	-
111126	Construction of one dwelling in land opposite Stat	Archaeological Watching Brief	-	-	-
38753	Porthclew settlement morphology, topography & arch	Desk based assessment	-	-	-
44002	Sea Hollies	Project Record	-	-	-
63952	PALACE VIEW	WATCHING BRIEF	-	-	-
97107	Tudor House, Pembroke Archaeological Excavation an	Project Record	-	-	-
62984	Tudor House	Excavation	-	-	-
64747	1a Rock Terrace	Watching Brief	-	-	-
63405	Robinsons Retail Premises	Watching Brief	-	-	-
54921	68, Main Street	Watching brief	-	-	-
40601	Pembroke South Town Wall	Field Survey	-	-	-
111249	HOLYLAND COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL, PEMBROKE	Photo Record	-	-	-
102639	CADW Monasteries 2012	Threat Related Assessment Work	-	-	-

# Appendix D    Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping



**Groundsure**  
INSIGHTS

1:2,500 Scale Grid Index



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

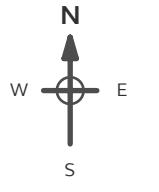
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199339

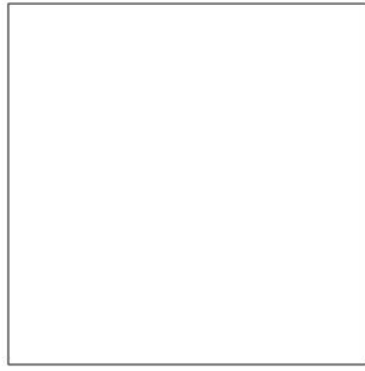
**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1866

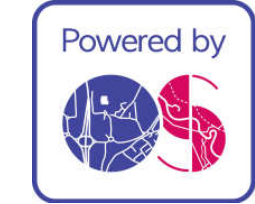
**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500





Surveyed 1866  
 Revised 1866  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

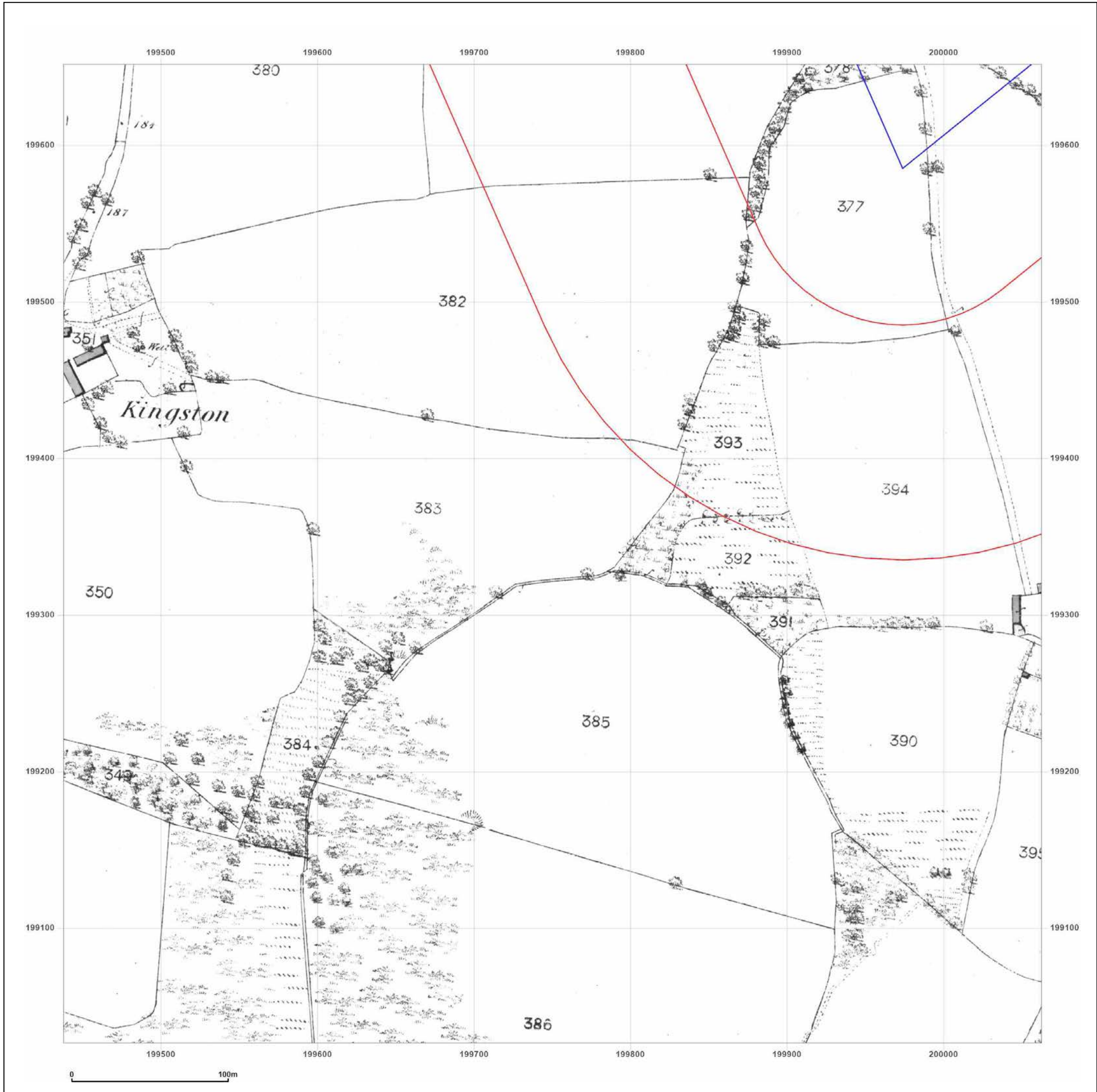


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199339

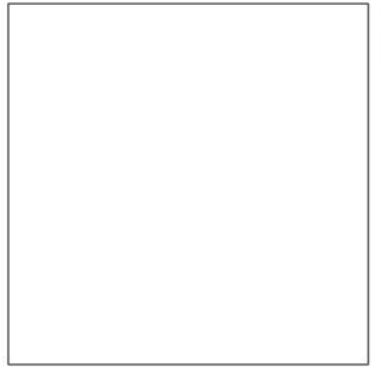
**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1908

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500





Surveyed 1908  
 Revised 1908  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

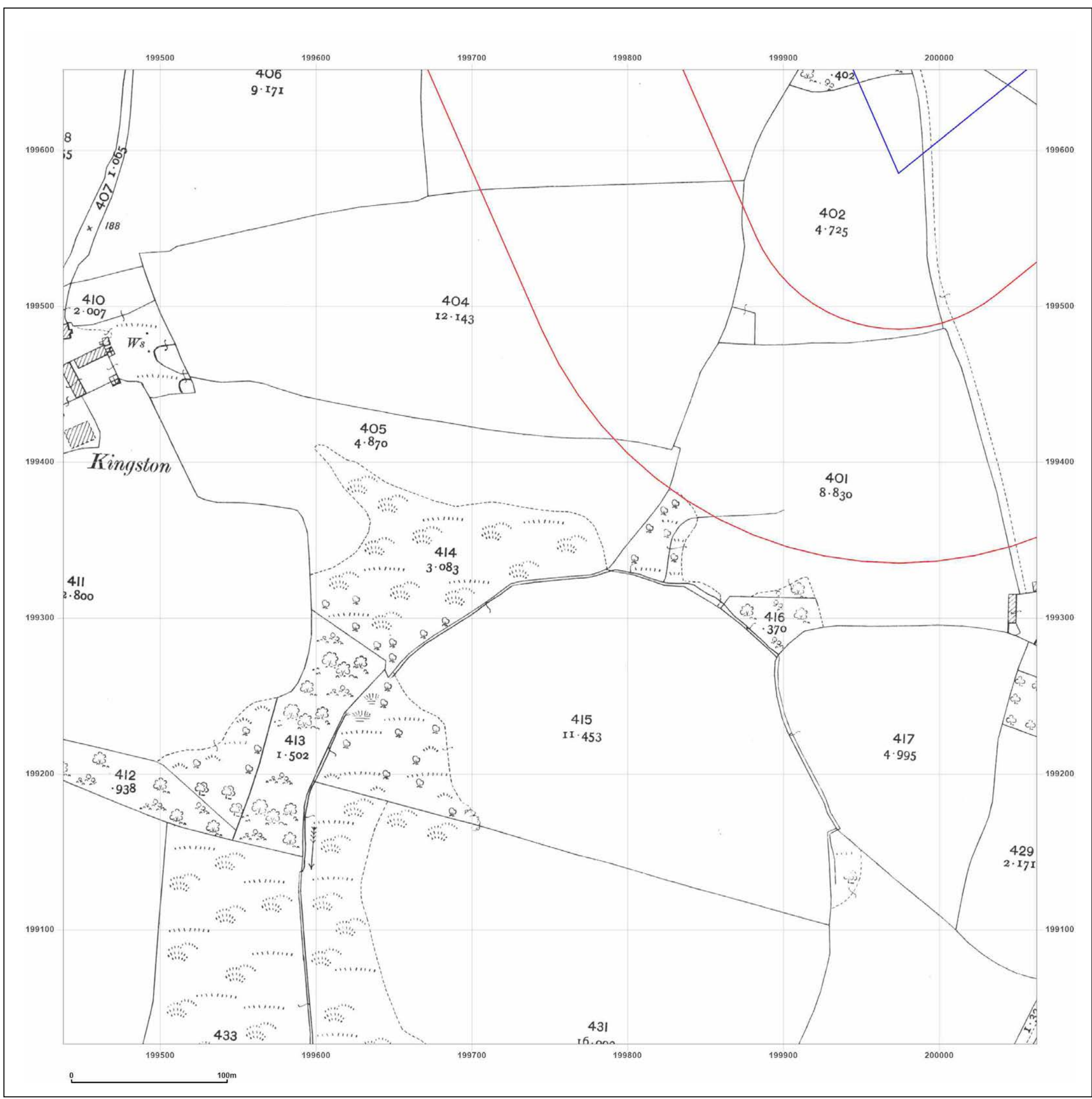


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

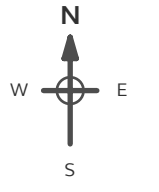
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199339

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1969-1971

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1971  
Revised 1971  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1972  
Levelled 1953

Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1967  
Edition 1969  
Copyright 1969  
Levelled 1953

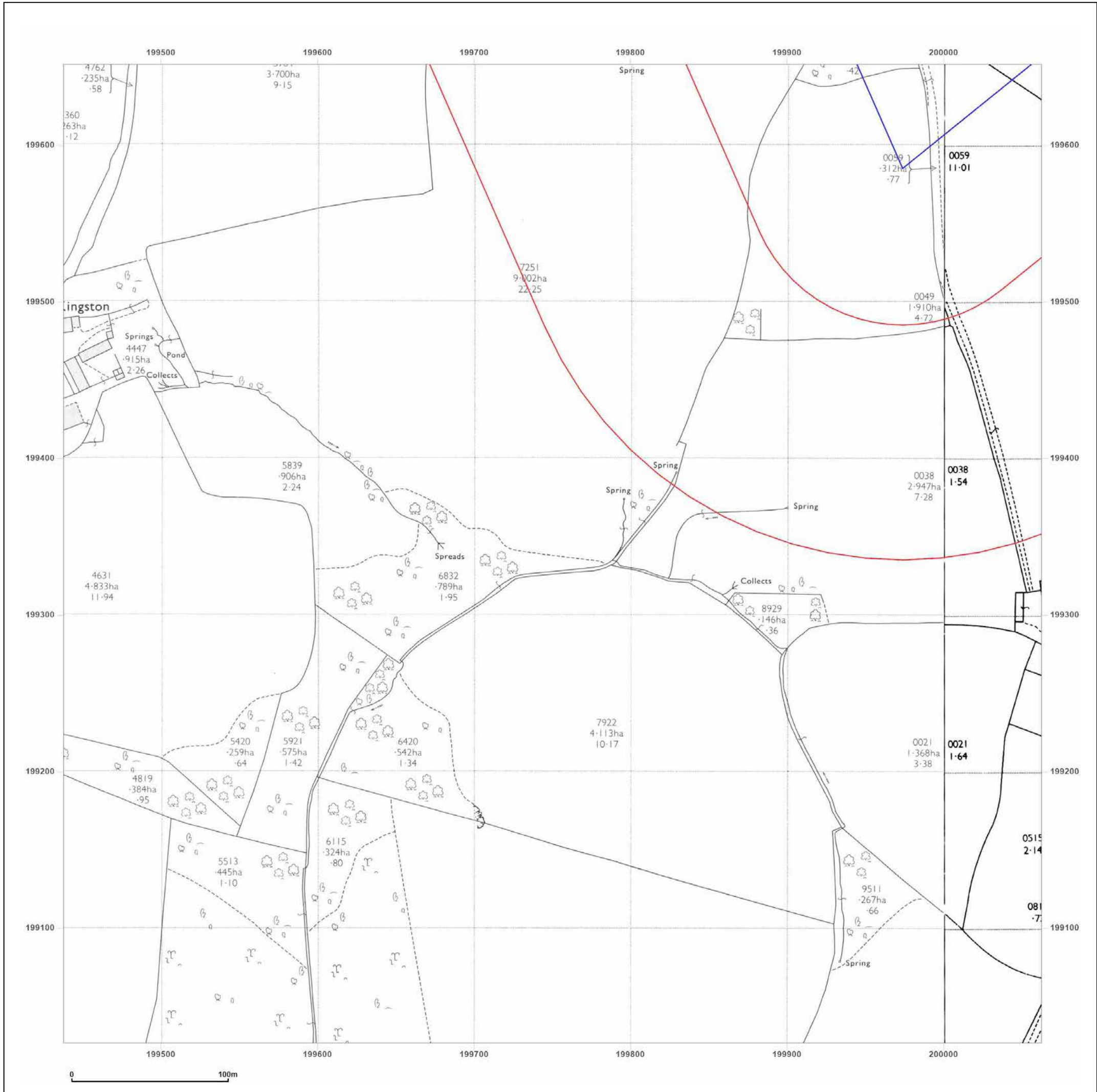


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

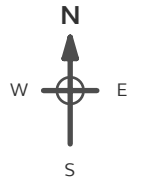
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199339

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1967-1972

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1972 Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1967 Revised 1967 Edition N/A Copyright 1969 Levelled 1953
--	---

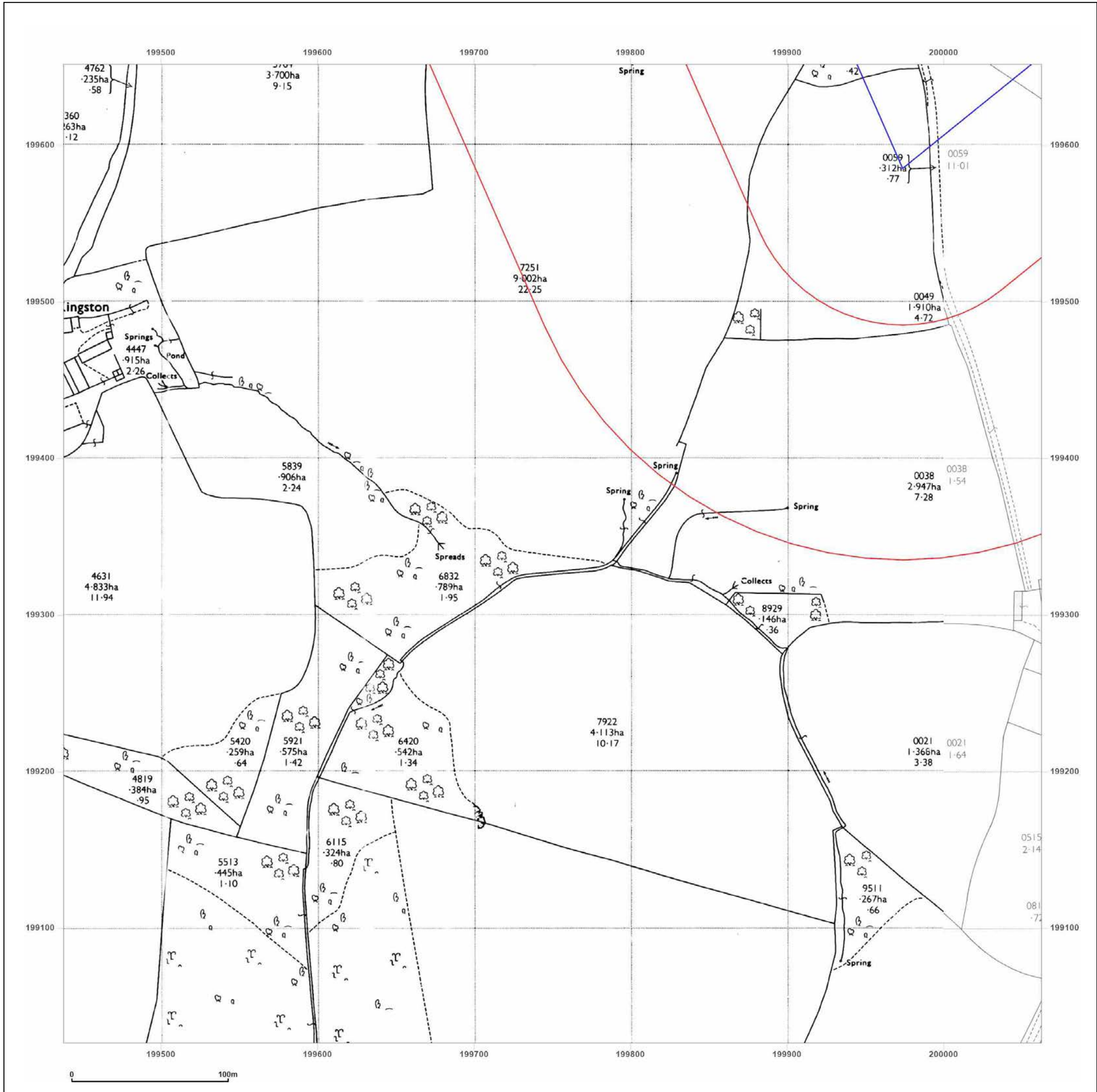


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



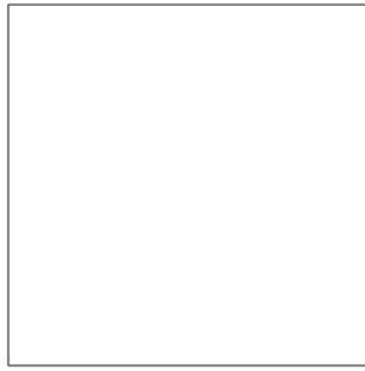


**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199964

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1866  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500





Surveyed 1866  
 Revised 1866  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

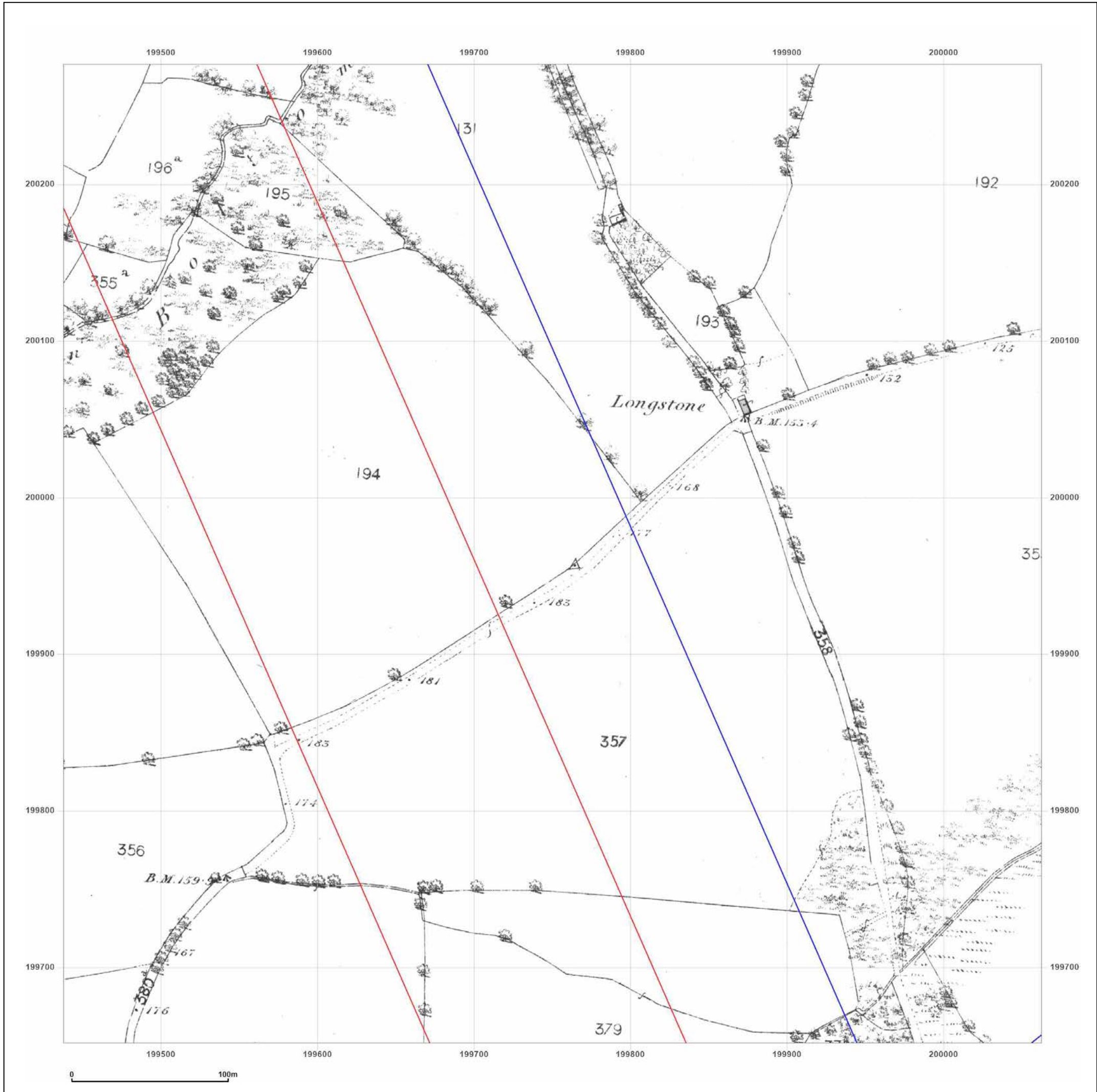
**Powered by**  


Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

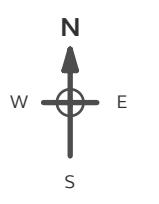
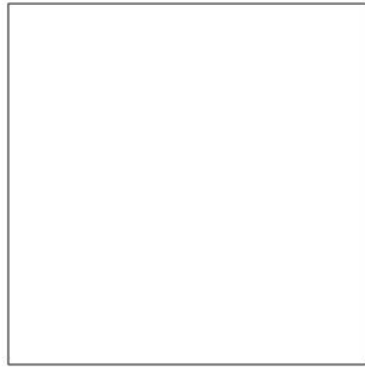
Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



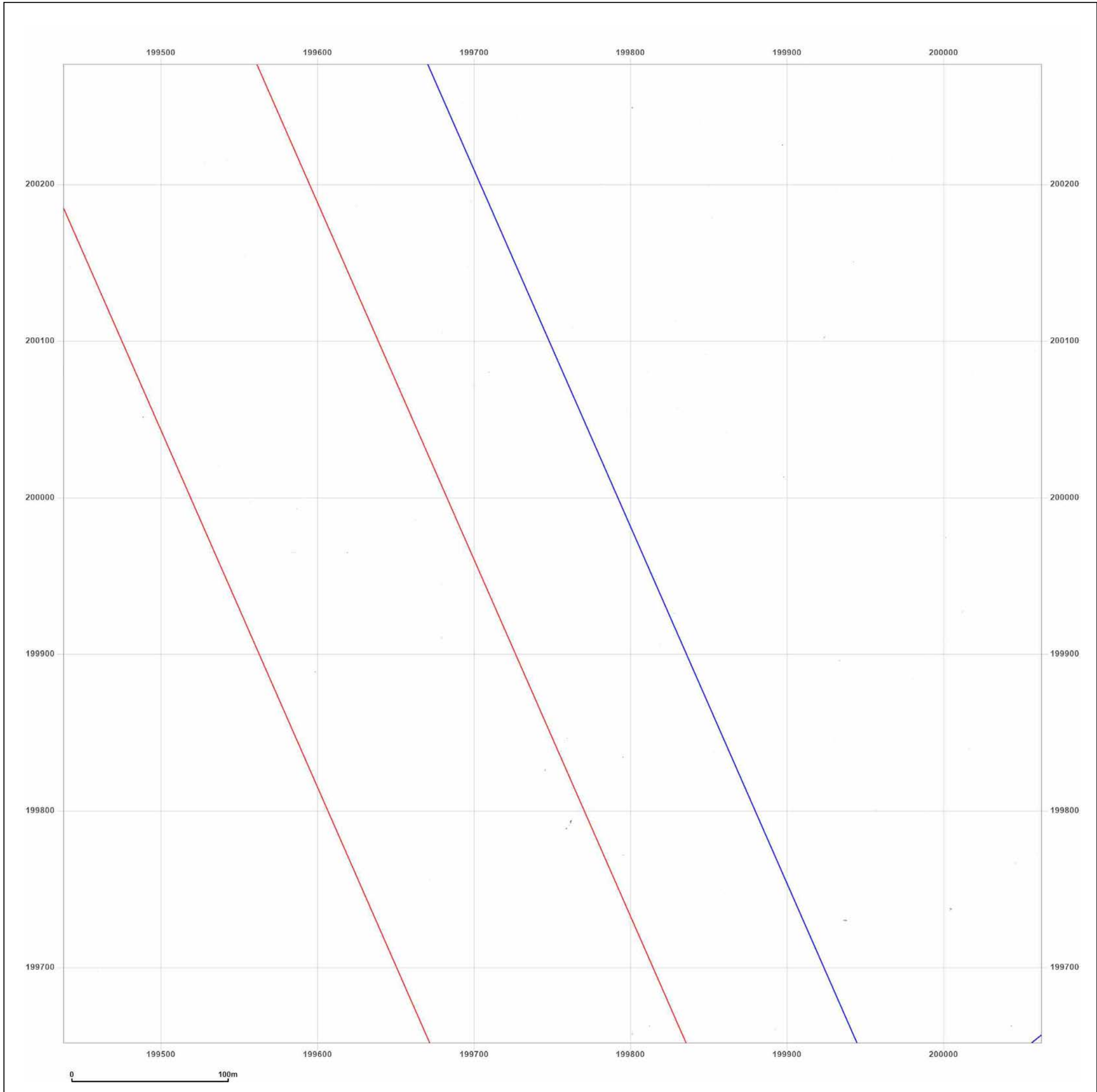
**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199964

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1866  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500

Surveyed 1866  
 Revised 1866  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A



**Powered by**  


Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

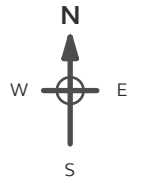
Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199964

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1908  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



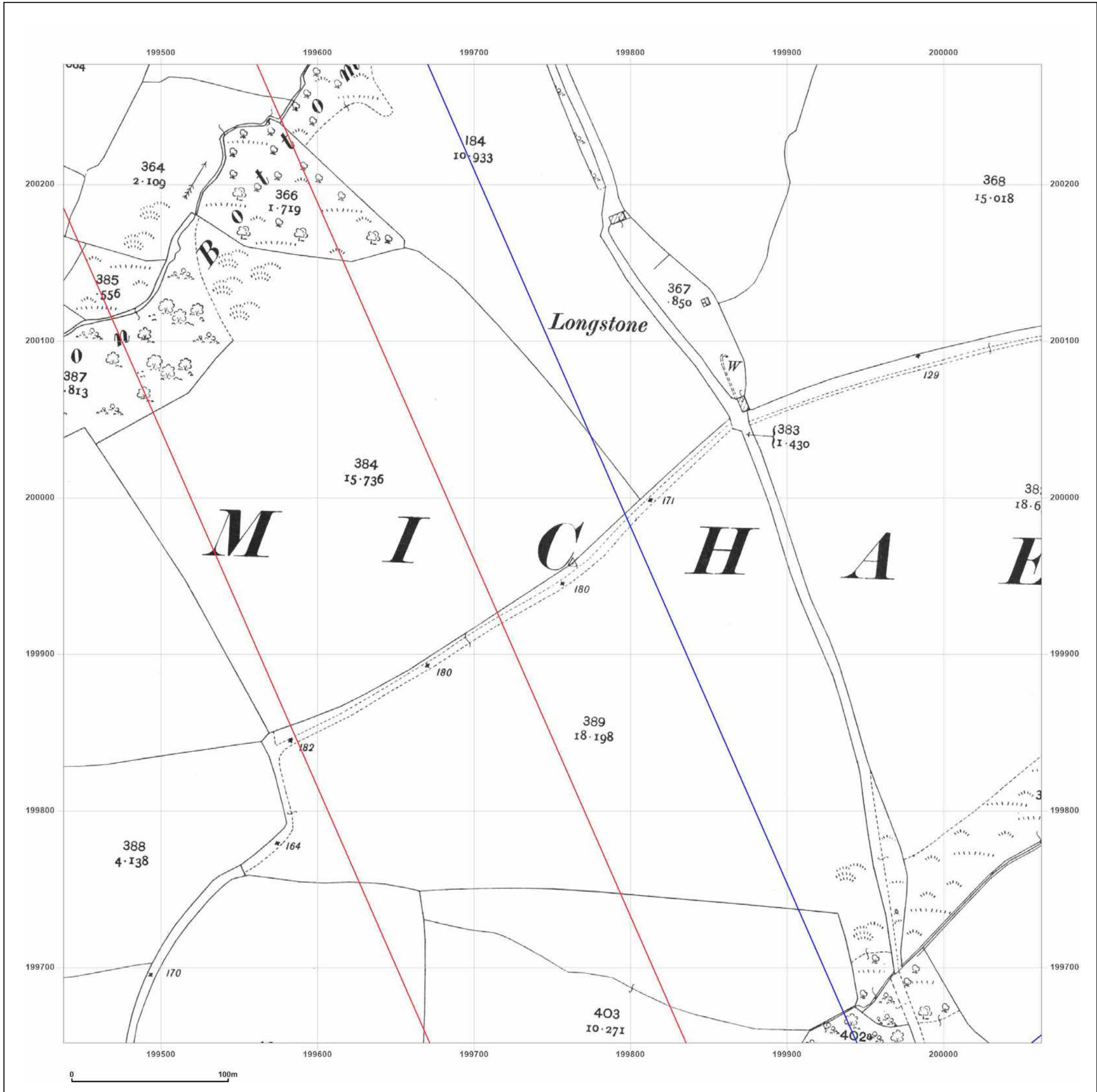
Surveyed 1908  
 Revised 1908  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

Powered by  Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199964

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1966-1971

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1966  
Revised 1966  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1967  
Levelled 1953

Surveyed 1967  
Revised 1967  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1968  
Levelled 1954

Surveyed 1971  
Revised 1971  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1972  
Levelled 1953

Surveyed 1967  
Revised 1967  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1969  
Levelled 1953

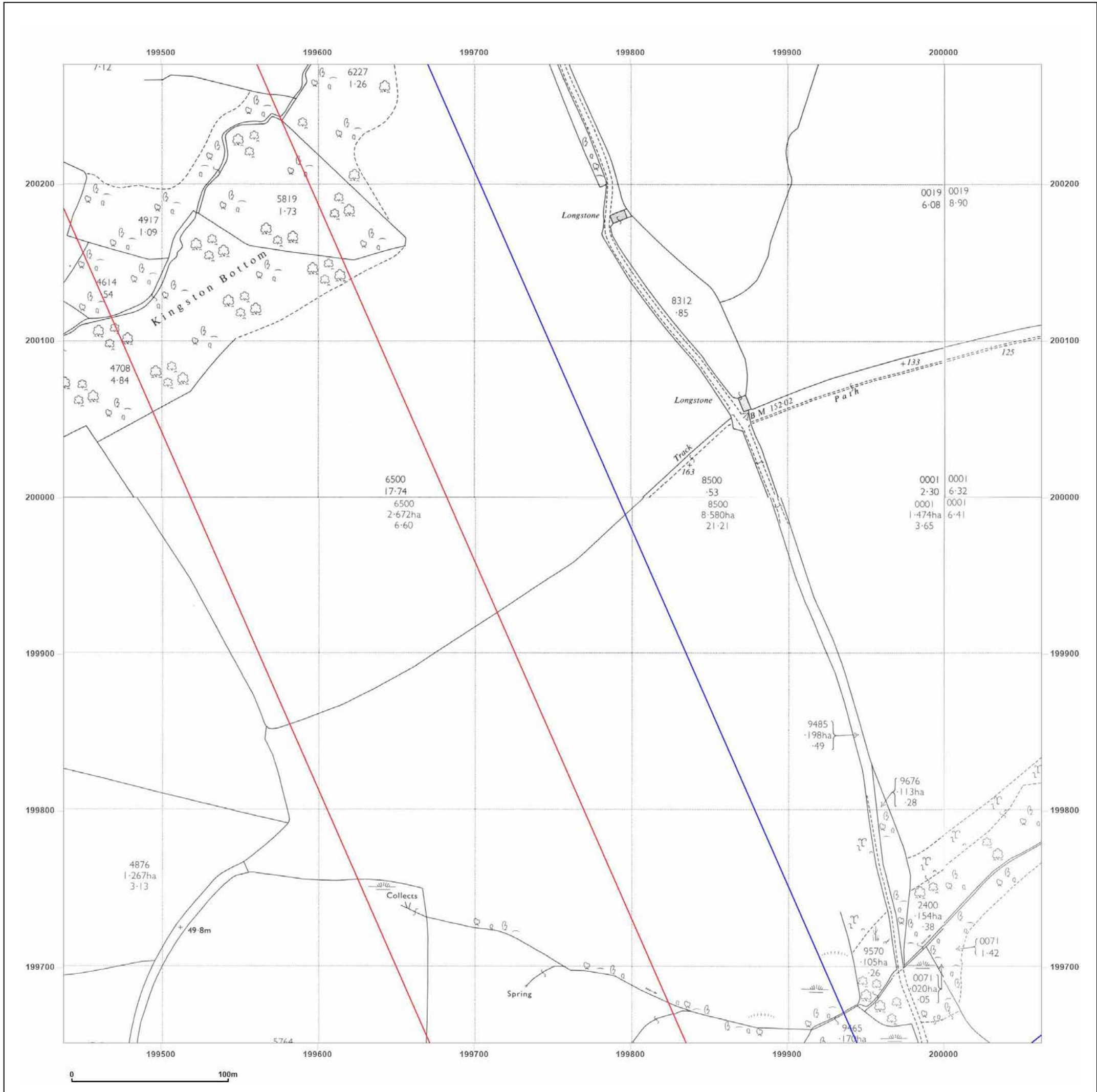


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199964

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1967-1972

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1966  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1967  
Levelled 1953

Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1967  
Edition 1968  
Copyright 1968  
Levelled 1954

Surveyed N/A  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1972  
Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1967  
Edition 1969  
Copyright 1969  
Levelled 1953

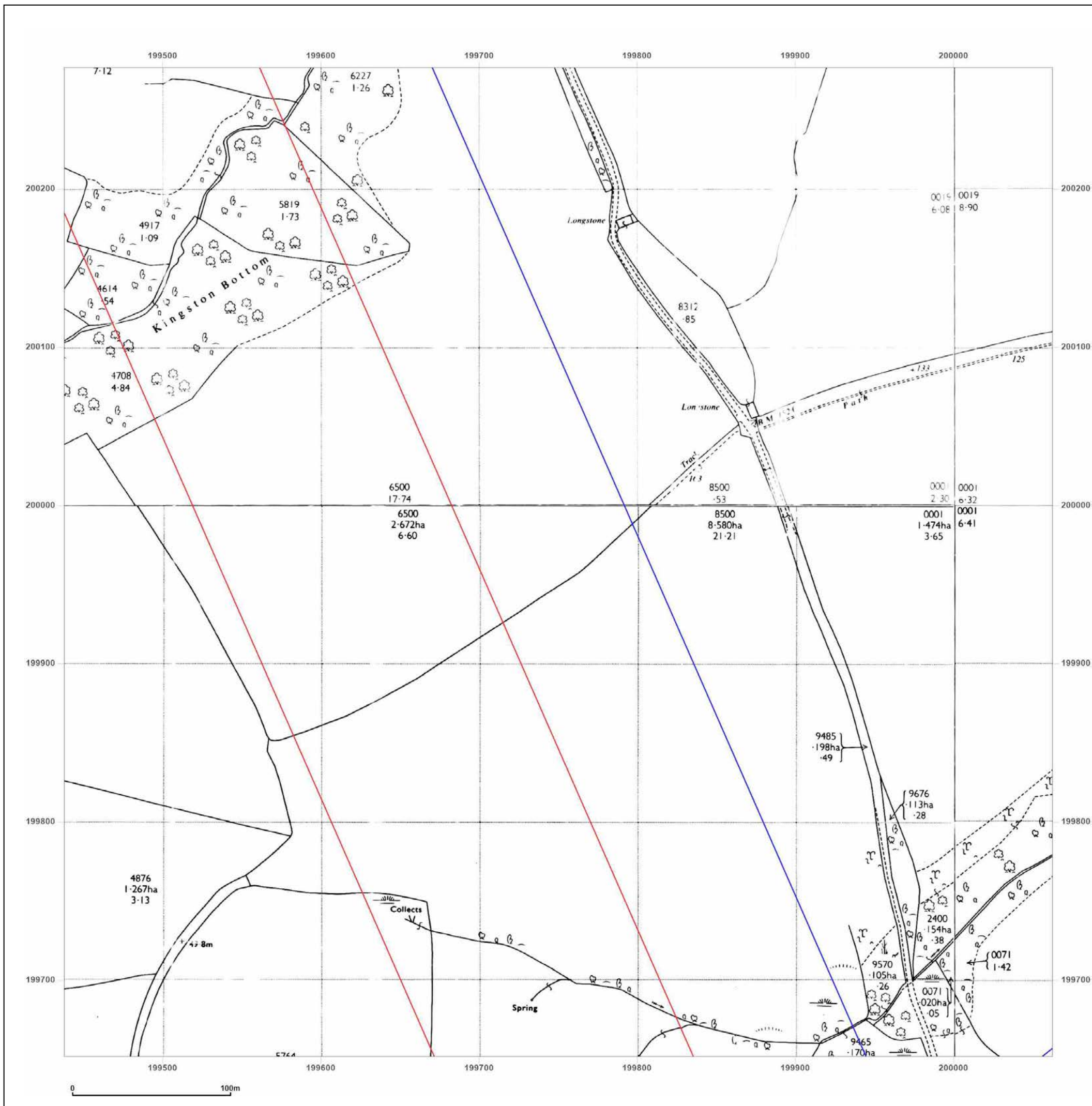


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

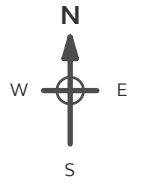
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 199964

**Map Name:** National Grid

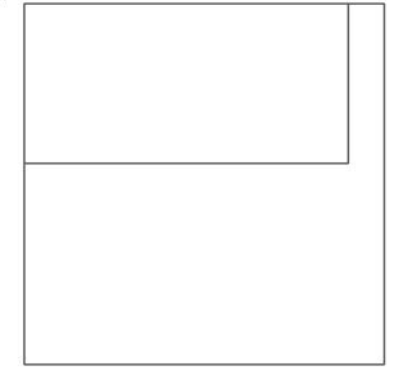
**Map date:** 1983

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1983  
Revised 1983  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1984  
Levelled 1971

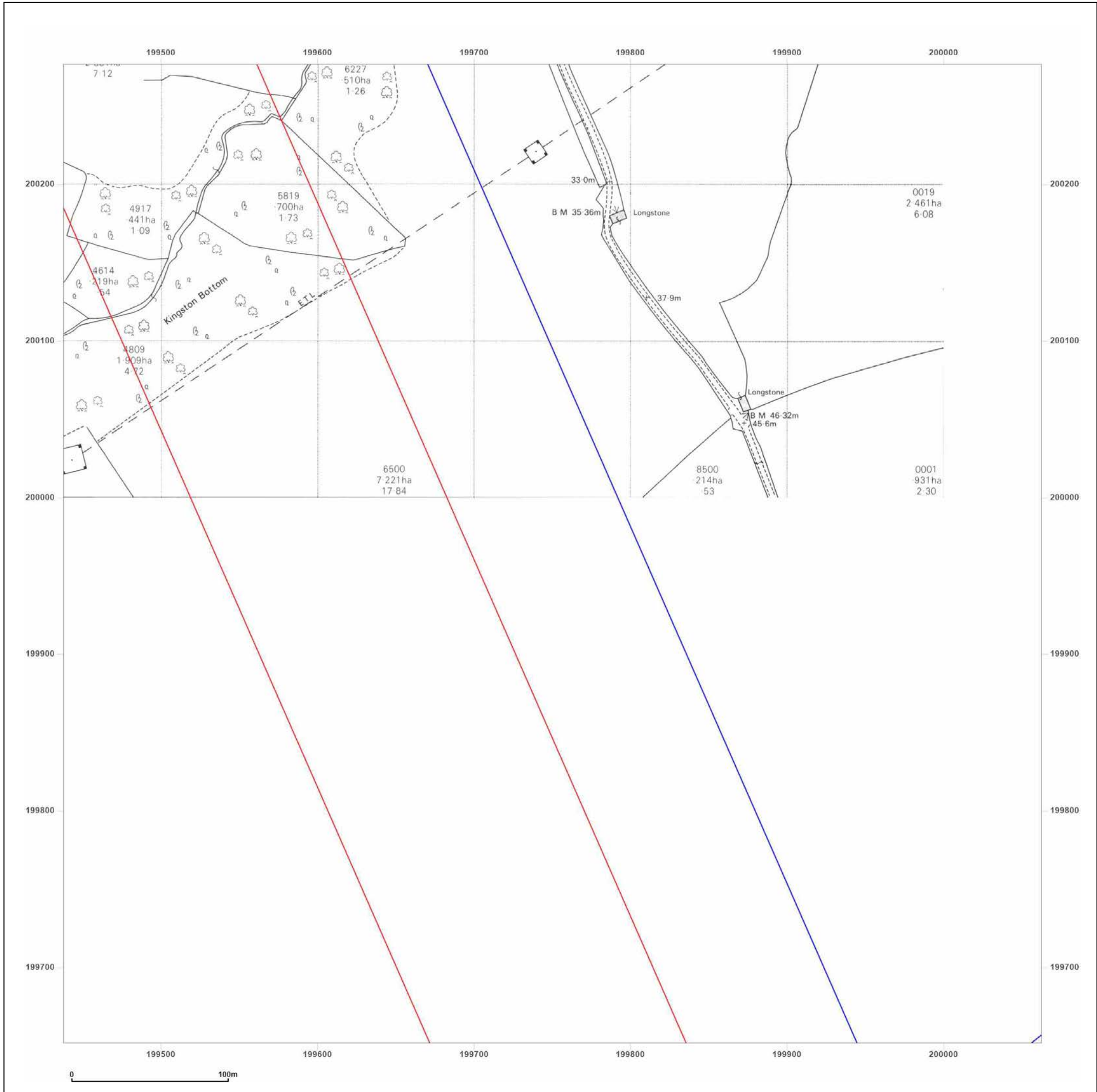


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 200589

**Map Name:** County Series

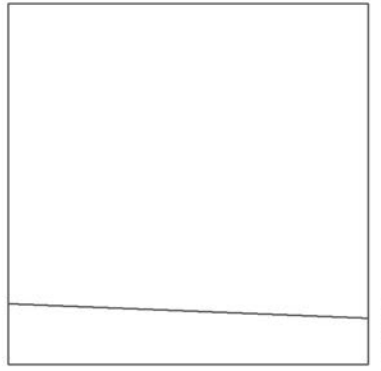
**Map date:** 1866

**Scale:** 1:2,500

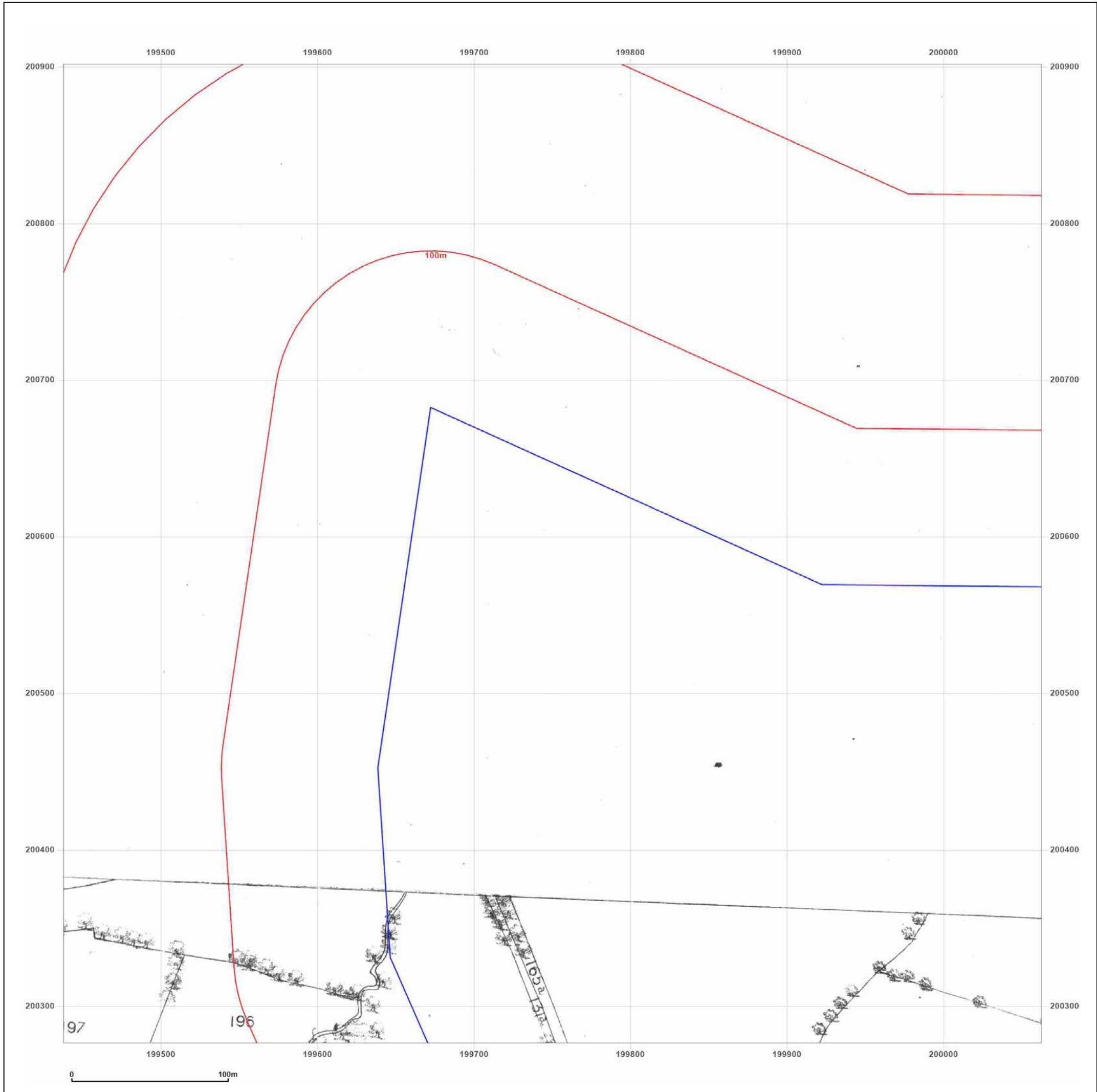
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 200589

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1866

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

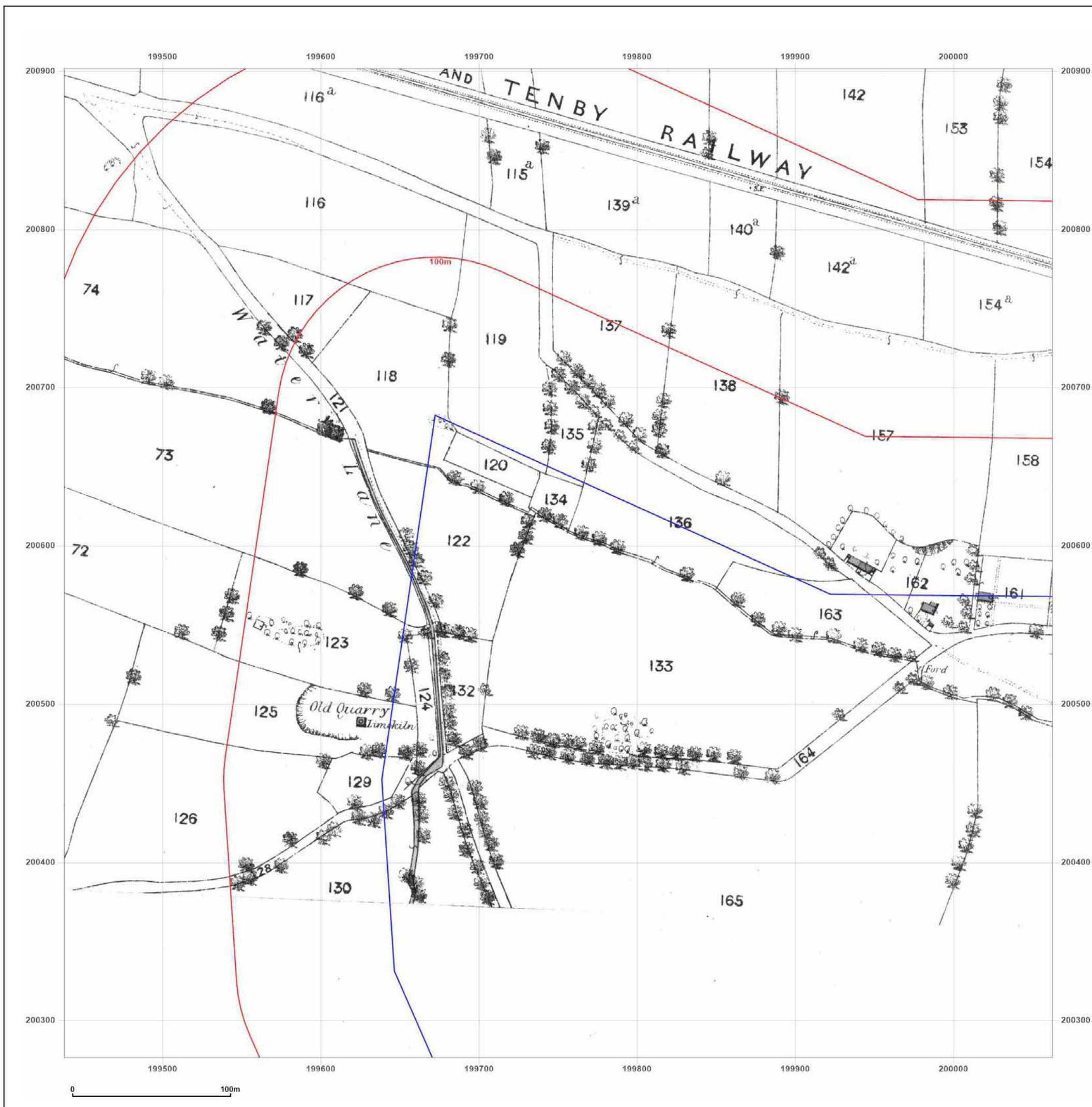


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)





**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

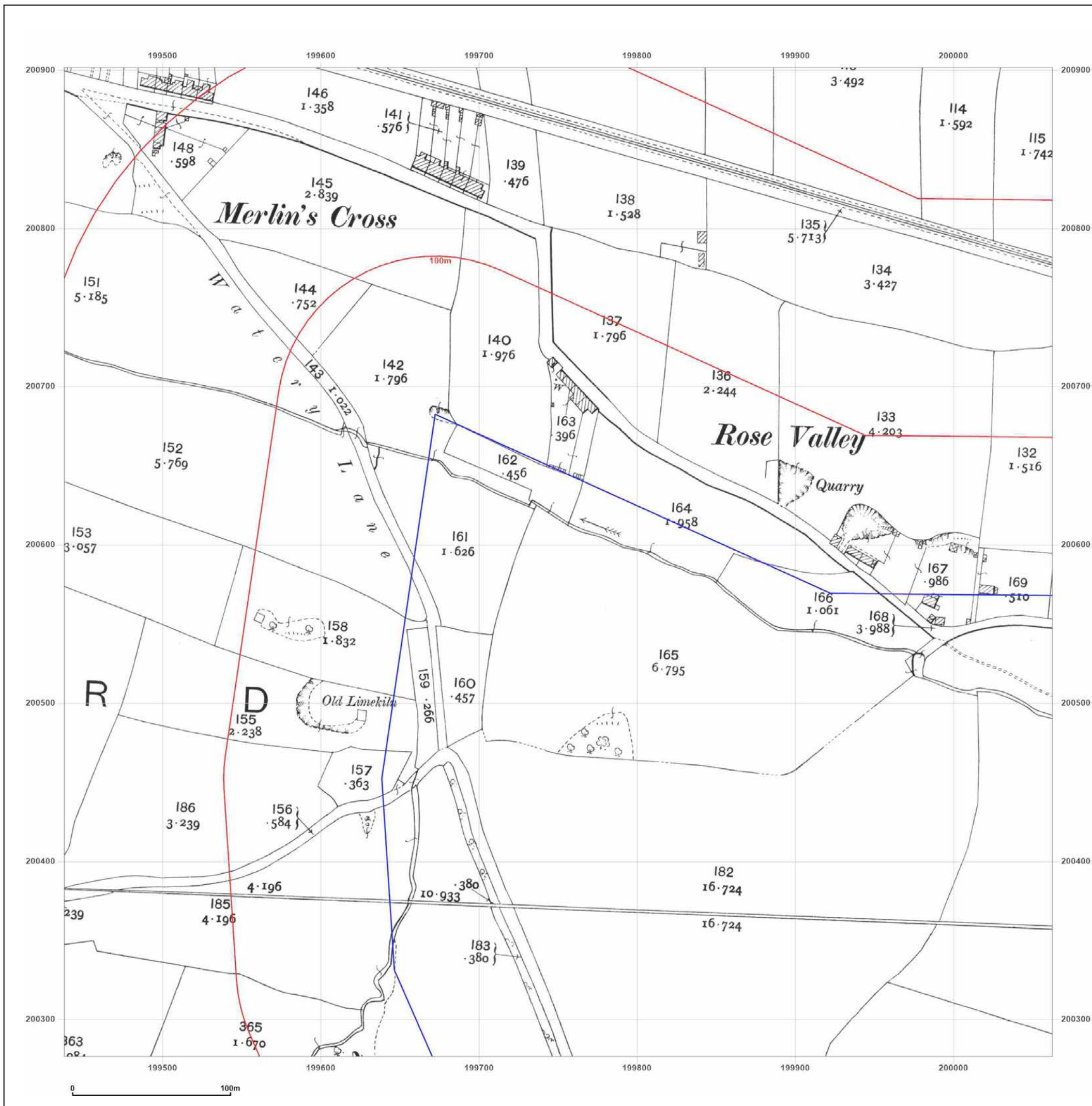
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 200589

**Map Name:** County Series

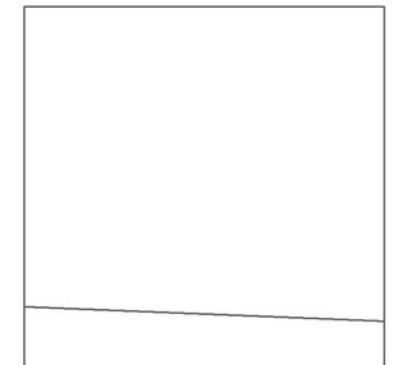
**Map date:** 1908

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1908  
Revised 1908  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1908  
Revised 1908  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

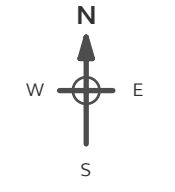
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 200589

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1966-1967

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1966  
Revised 1966  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1967  
Levelled 1953

Surveyed 1967  
Revised 1967  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1968  
Levelled 1954

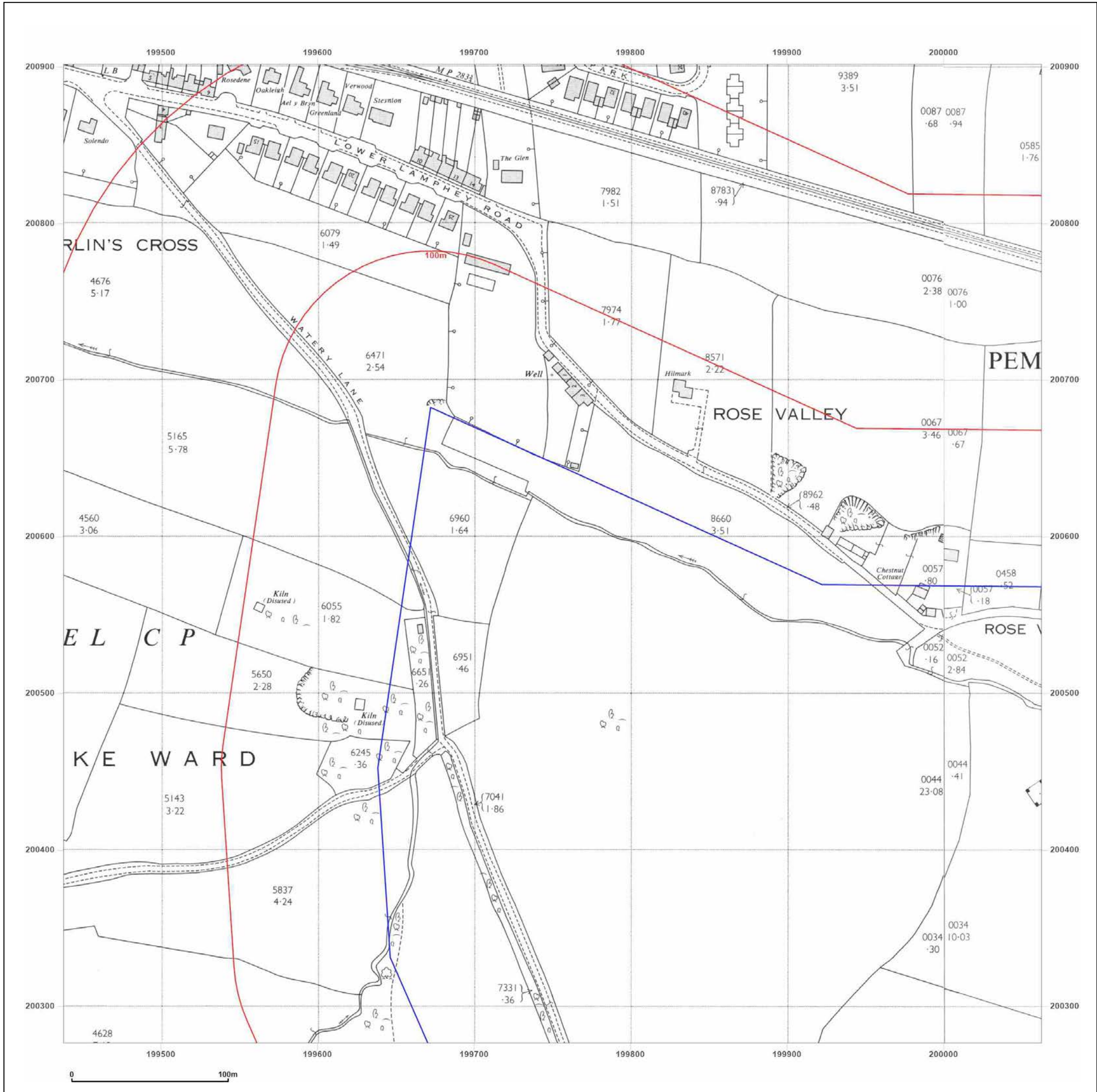


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 200589

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1967-1968

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1966  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1967  
Levelled 1953

Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1967  
Edition 1968  
Copyright 1968  
Levelled 1954

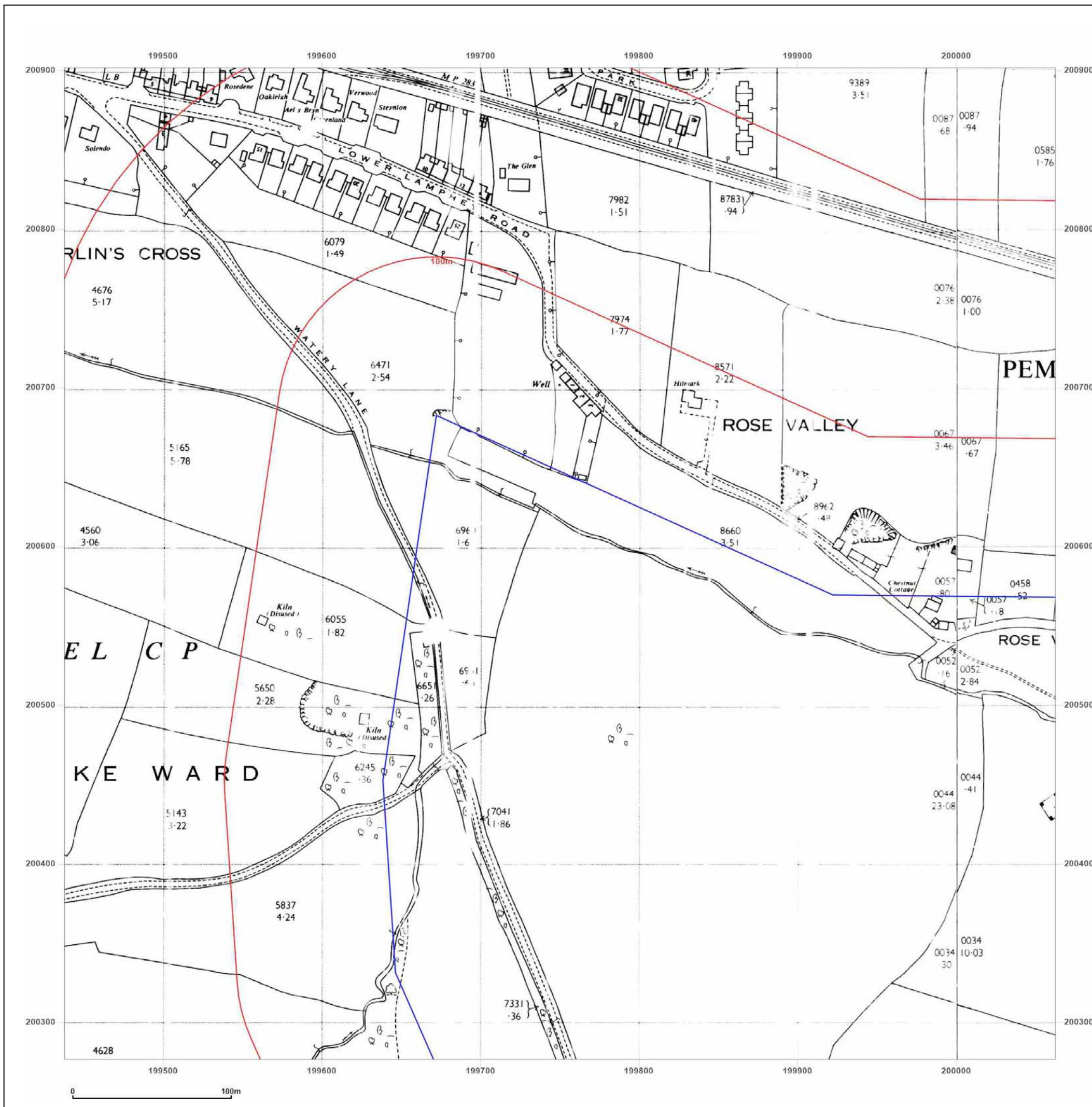


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_1\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 199750, 200589

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1983

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1983  
Revised 1983  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1984  
Levelled 1971

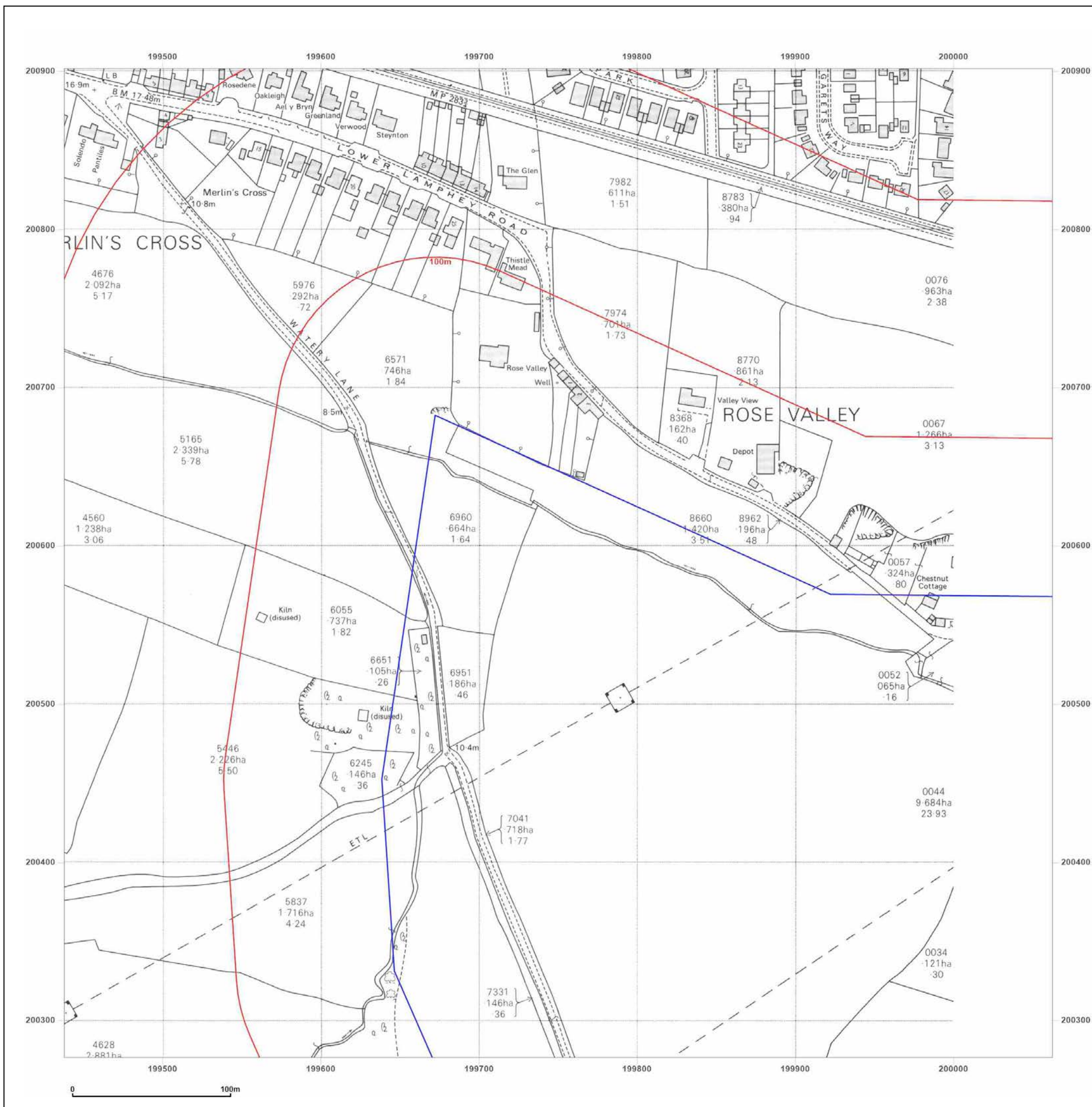


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

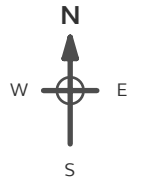
Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199339

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1866  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



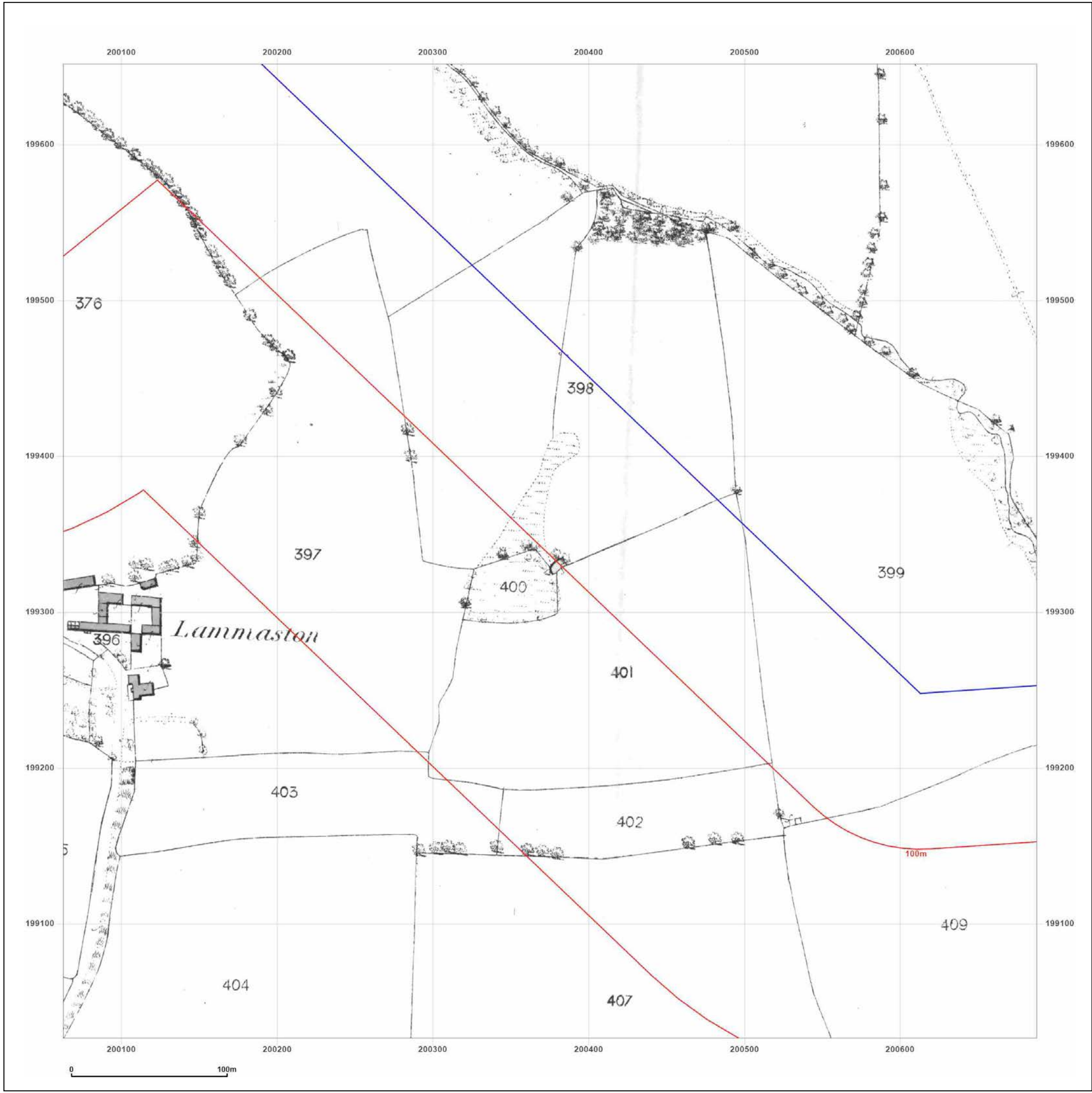
Surveyed 1866  
 Revised 1866  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

**Powered by**  
 Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199339

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1866  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1866  
 Revised 1866  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

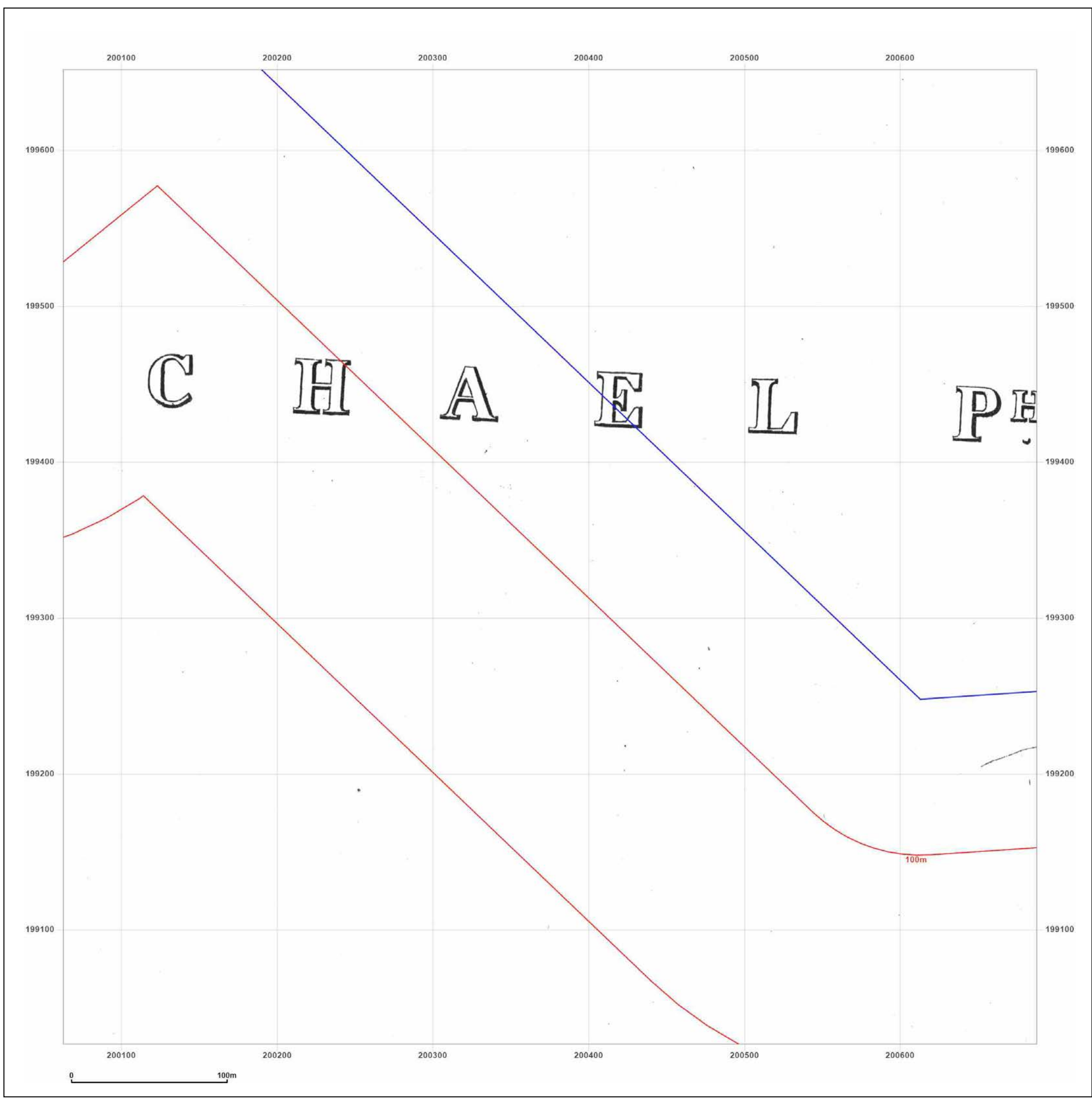
**Powered by**  


Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

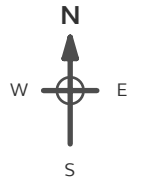
Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199339

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1908  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1908  
 Revised 1908  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

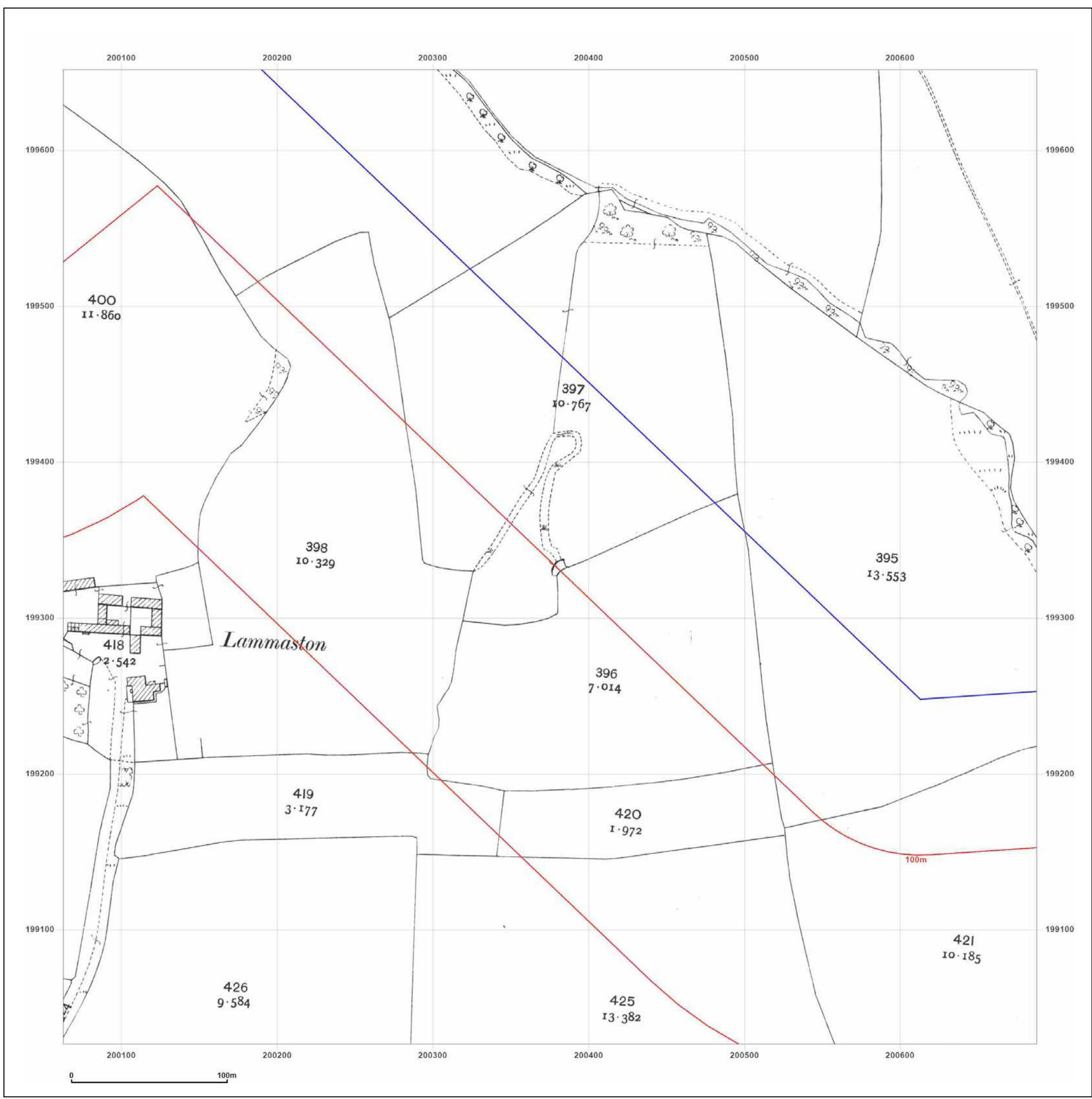
**Powered by**  


Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

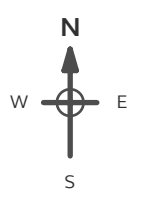


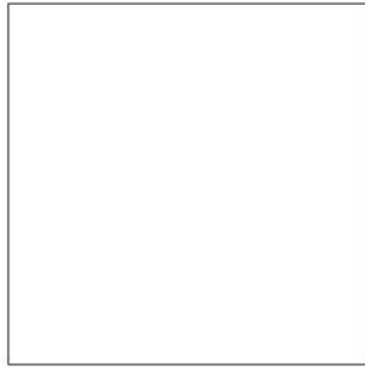
**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199339

**Map Name:** National Grid  
**Map date:** 1967  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500





Surveyed 1967  
Revised 1967  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1969  
Levelled 1953

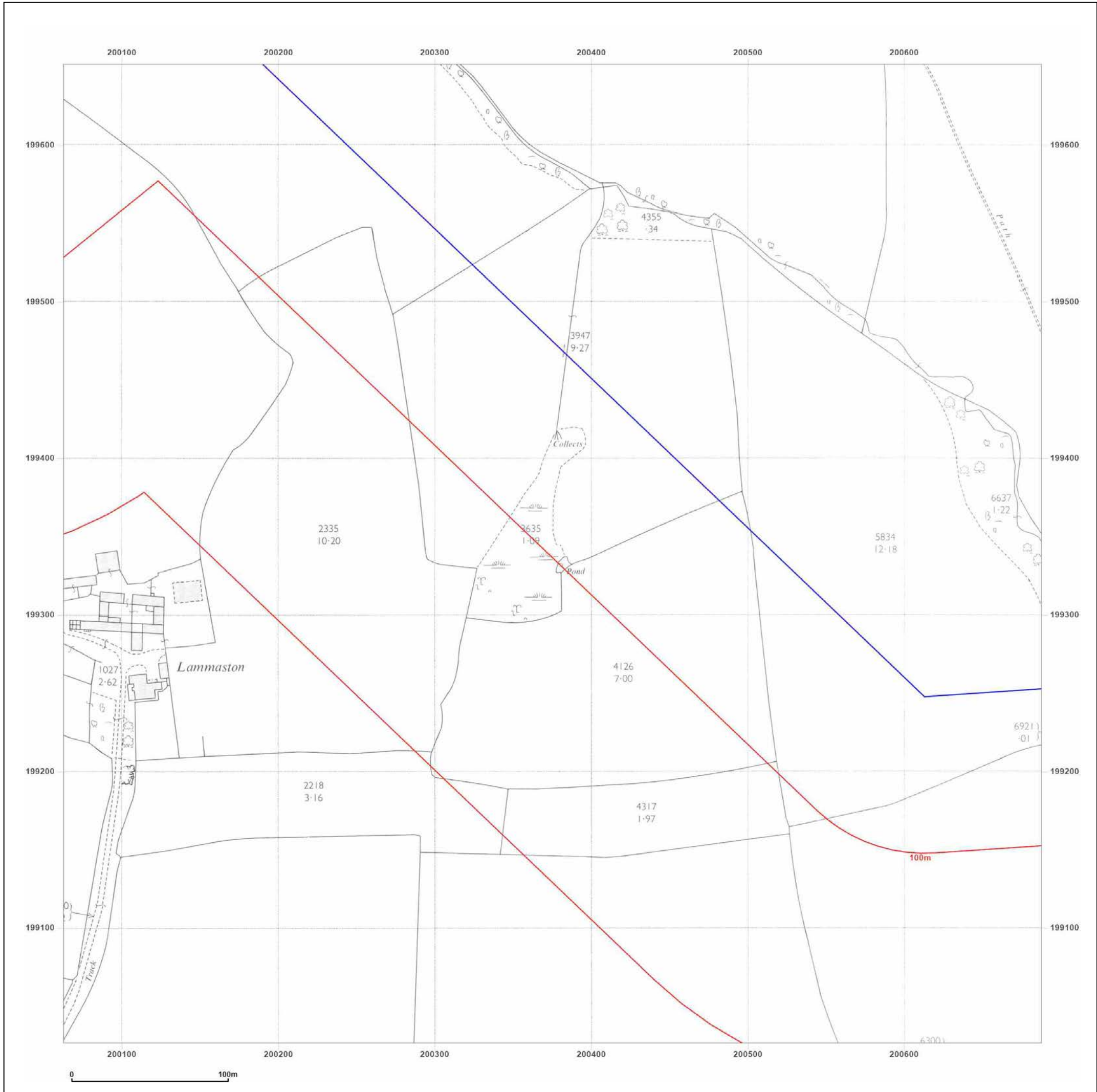


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)





**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199339

**Map Name:** National Grid  
**Map date:** 1969  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
 Revised 1967  
 Edition 1969  
 Copyright 1969  
 Levelled 1953

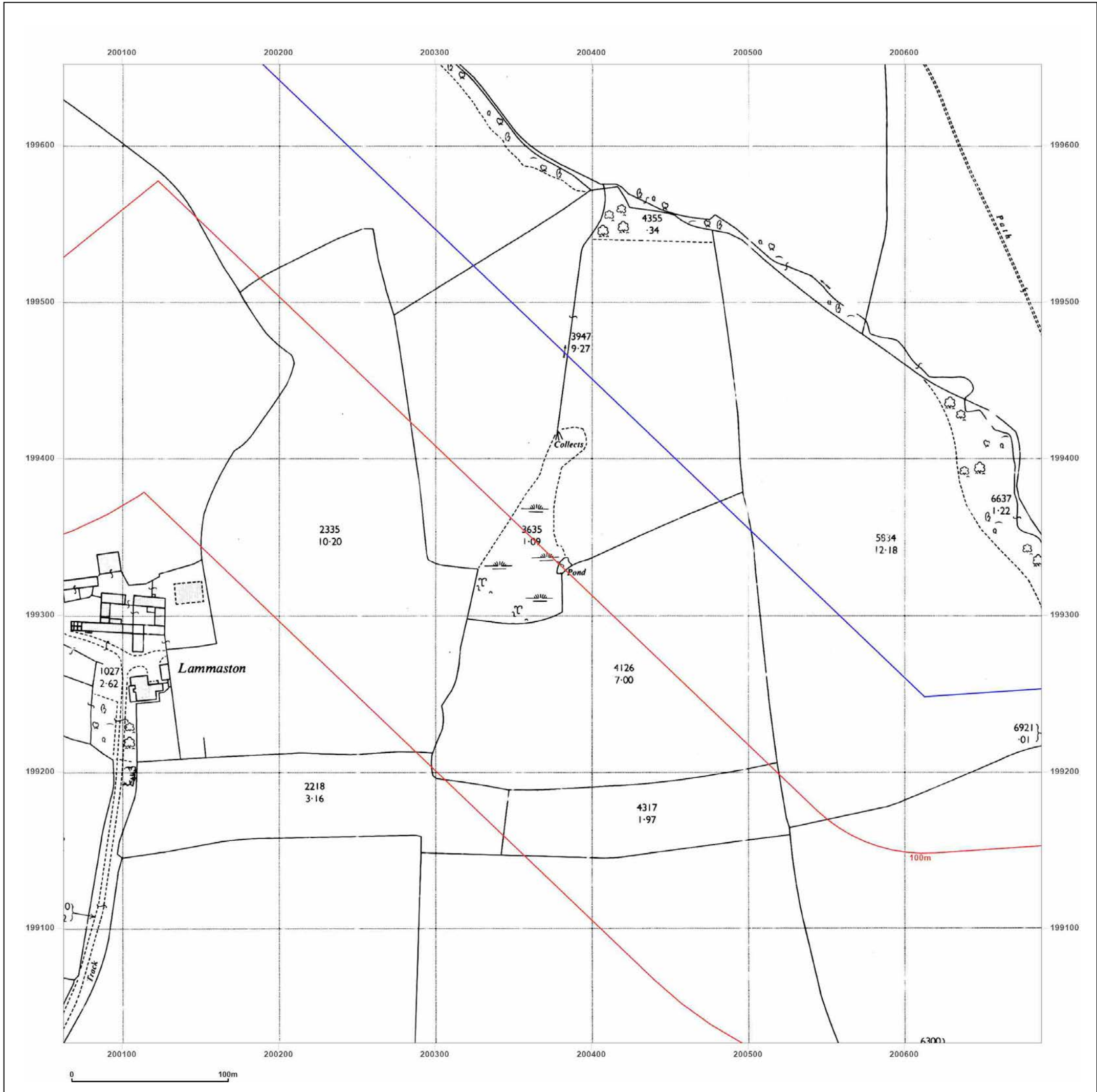
**Powered by**  


Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_1  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199339

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1994

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1994  
Levelled N/A

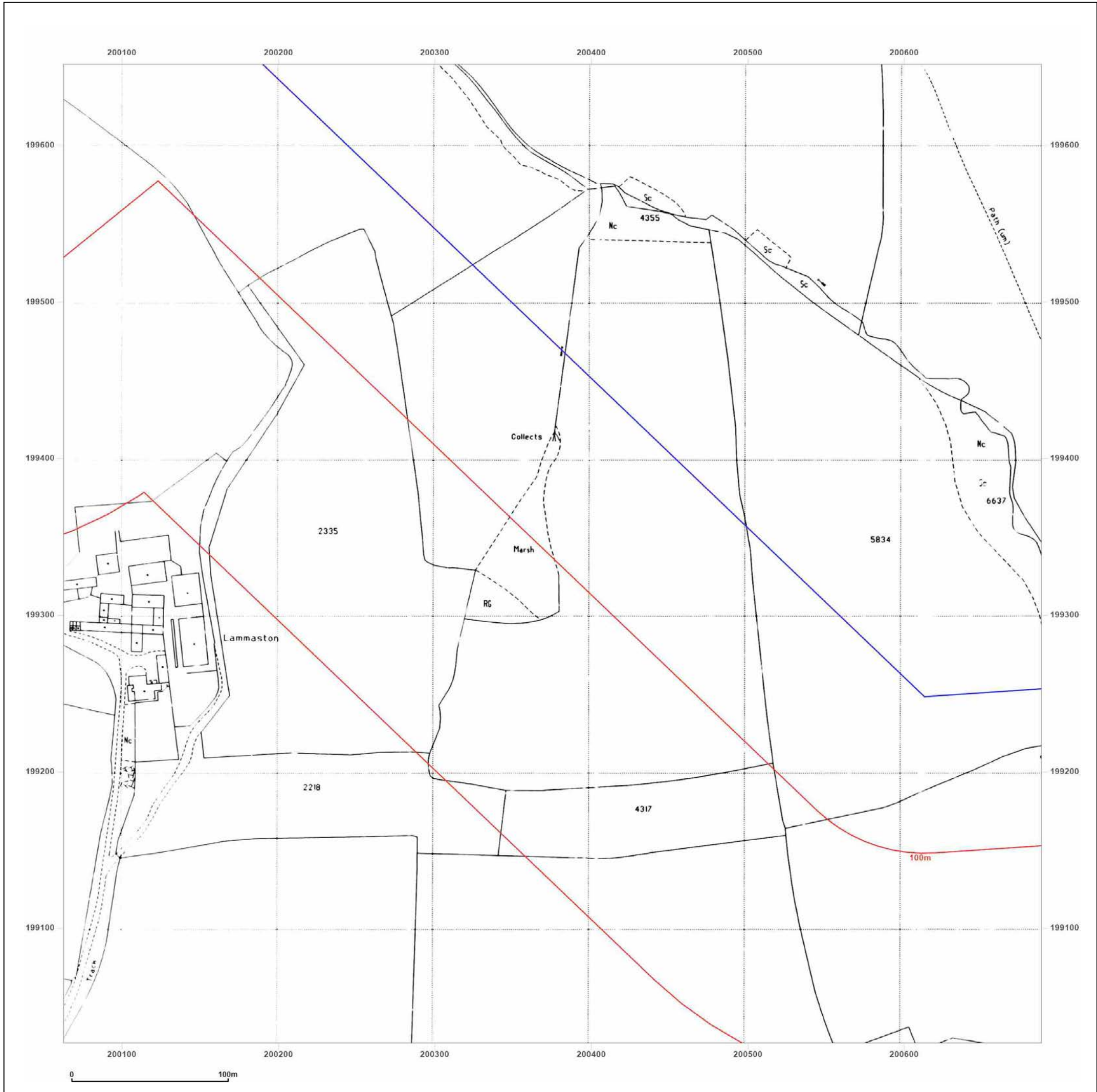


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

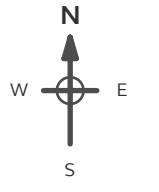
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199964

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1866

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

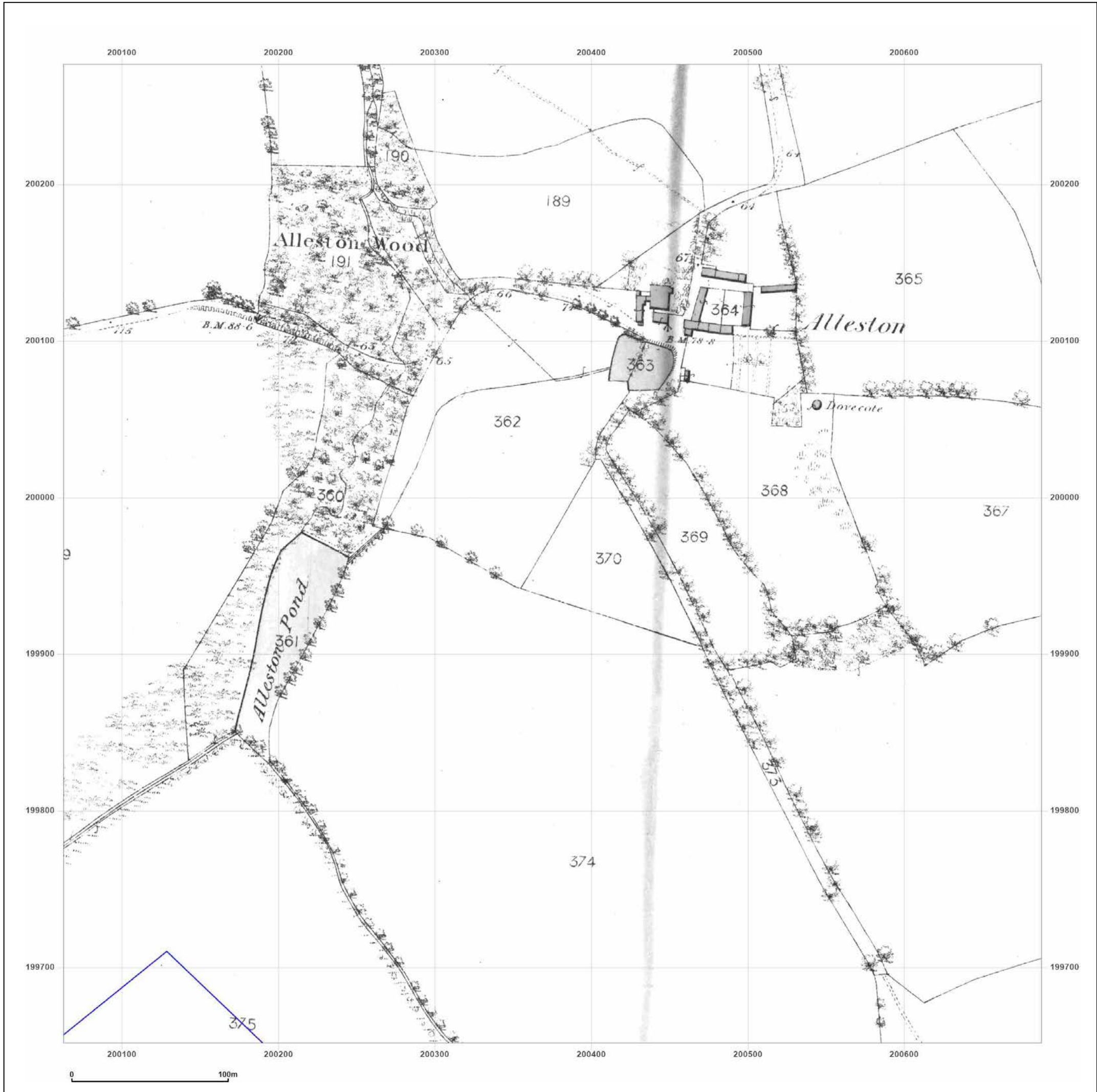


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

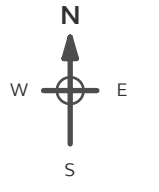
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199964

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1908

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1908  
Revised 1908  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

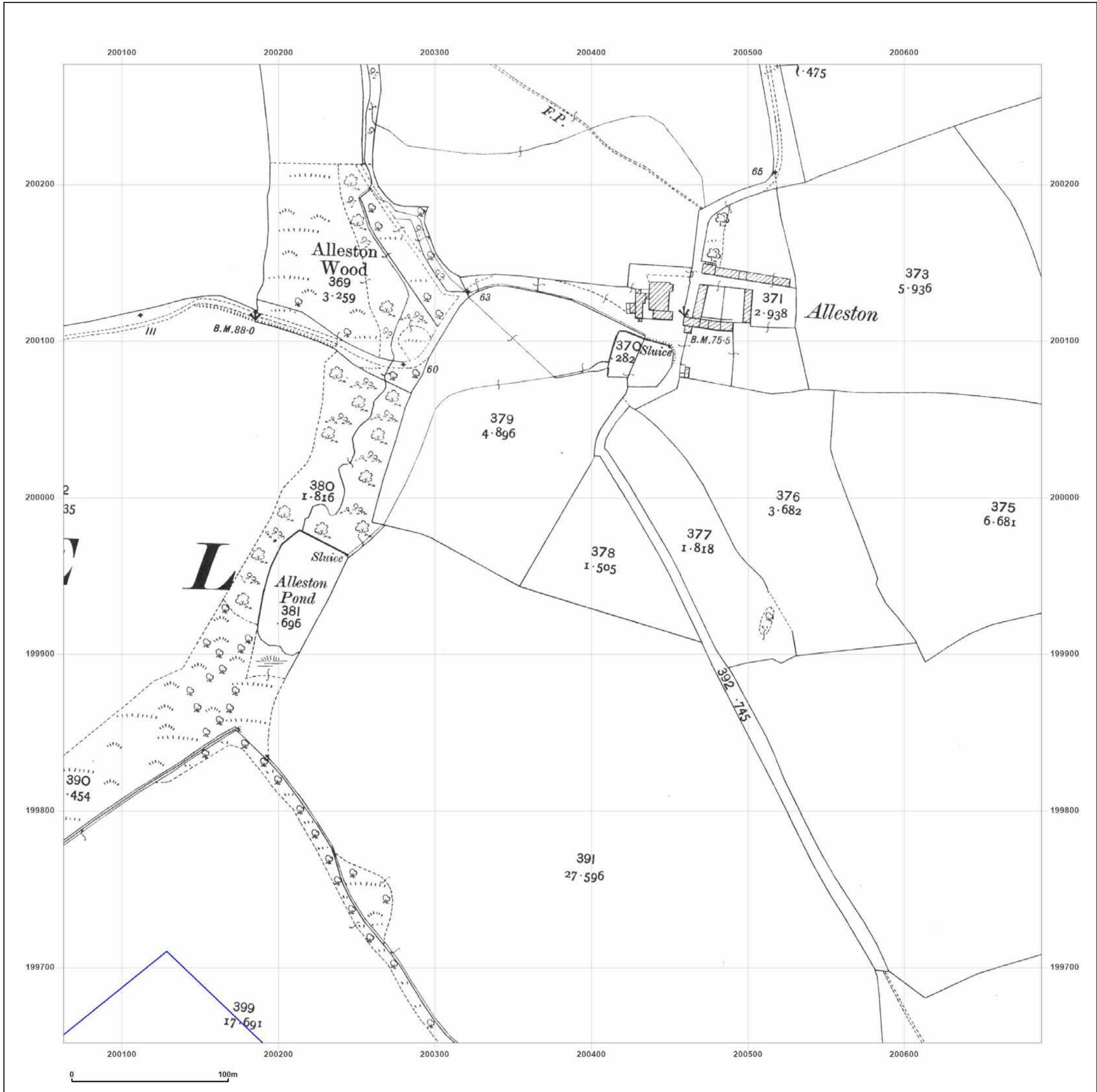


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

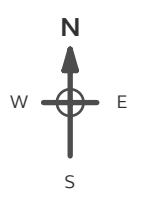
Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE, SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199964

**Map Name:** National Grid  
**Map date:** 1967  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1967  
 Revised 1967  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1968  
 Levelled 1954

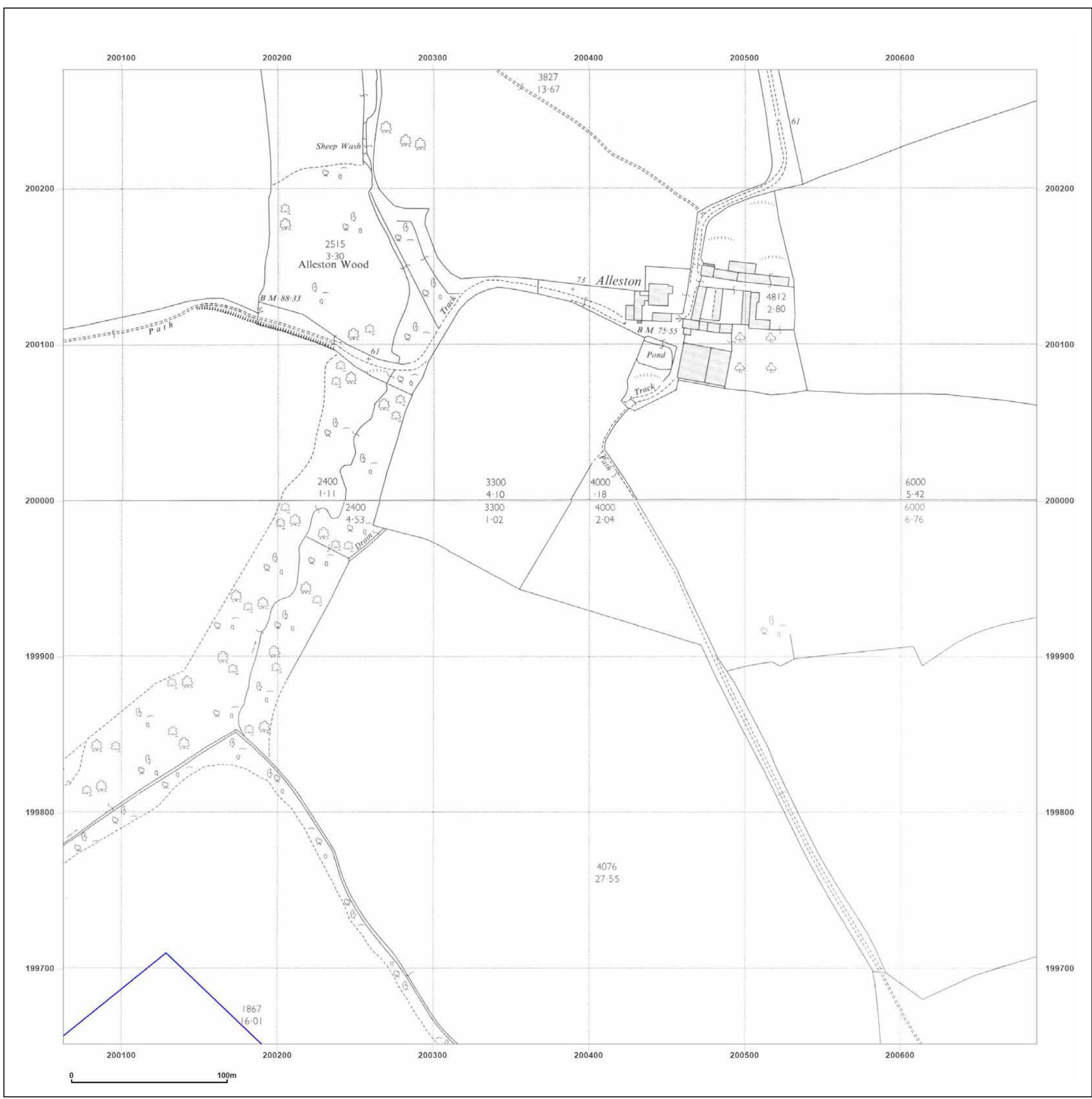
Surveyed 1967  
 Revised 1967  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1969  
 Levelled 1953

Powered by  Produced by Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at: [www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

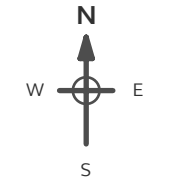
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199964

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1968-1969

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1967  
Edition 1968  
Copyright 1968  
Levelled 1954

Surveyed N/A  
Revised 1967  
Edition 1969  
Copyright 1969  
Levelled 1953

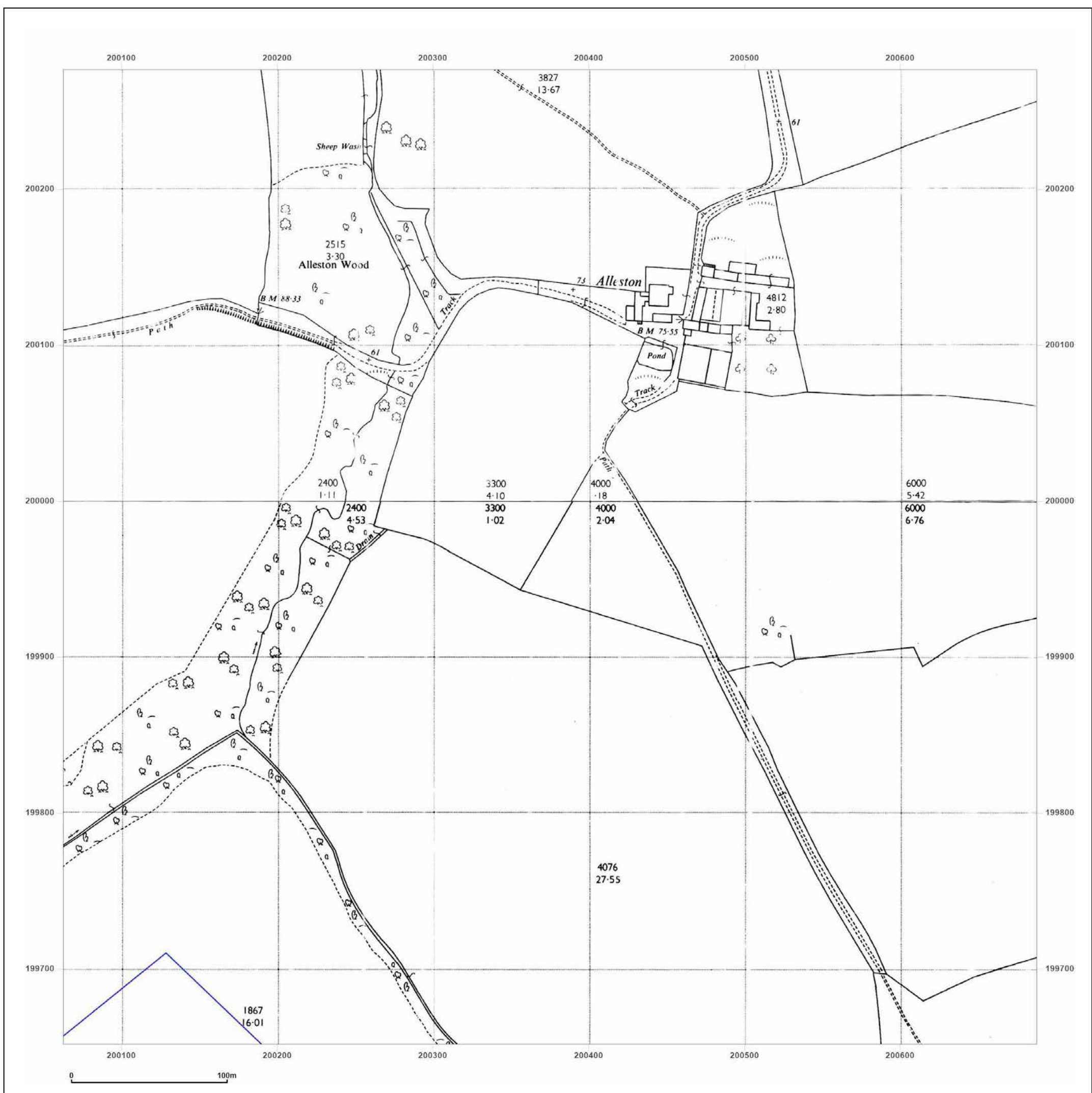


Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

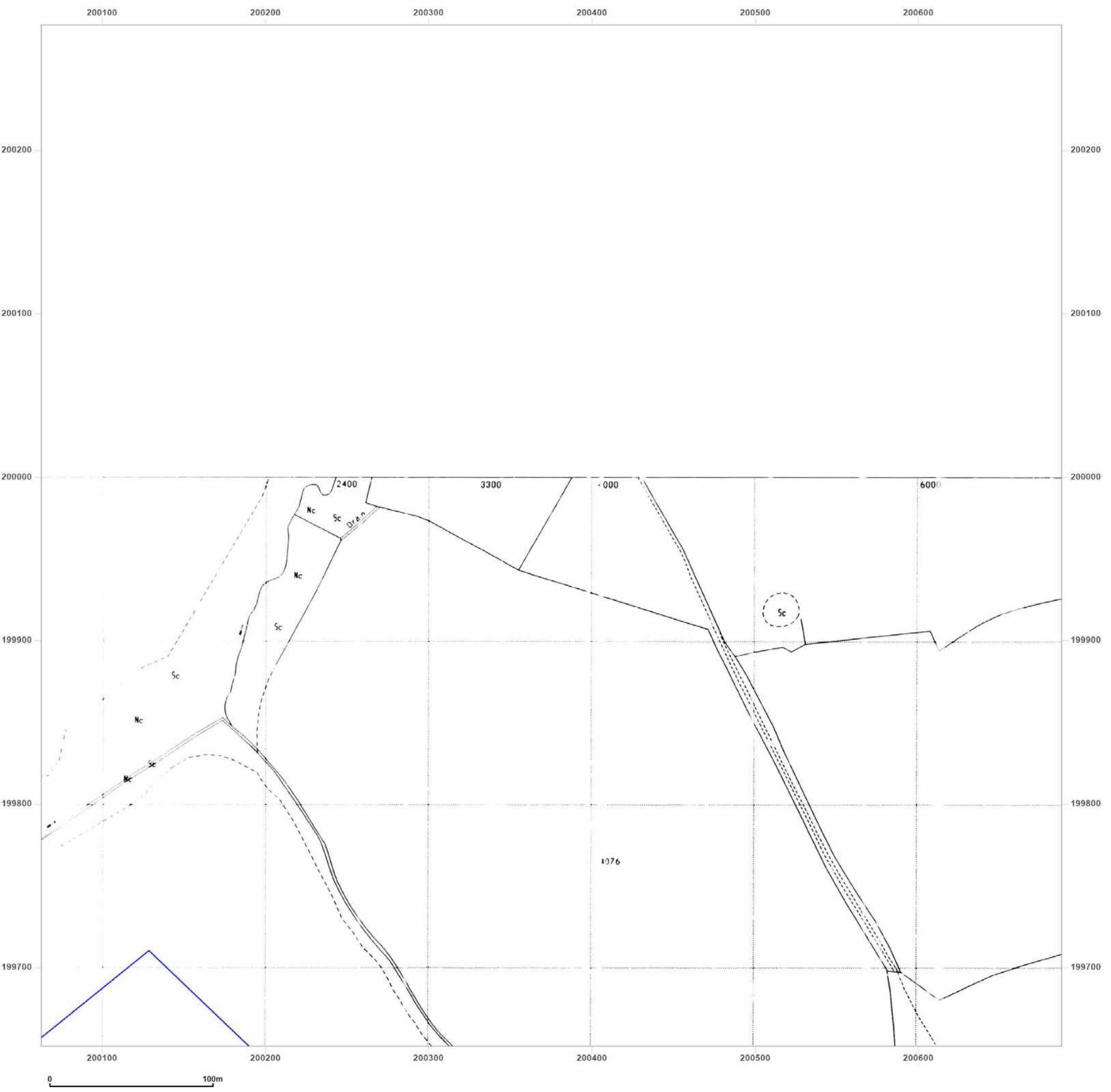
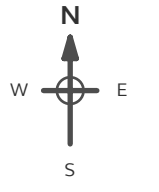
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_2  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 199964

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1994

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1994  
Levelled N/A



Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

**Site Details:**

ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
SA71 5NJ

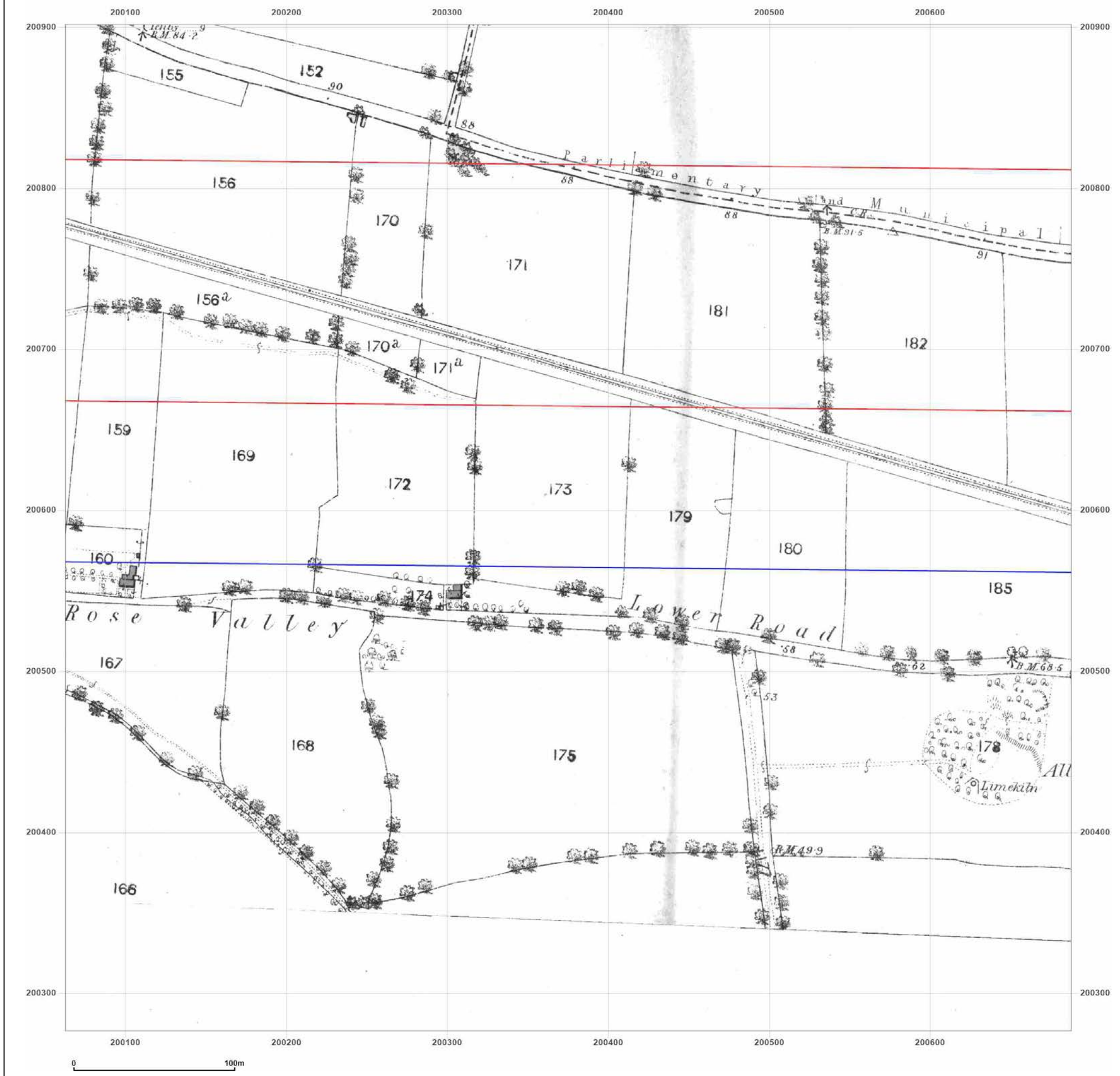
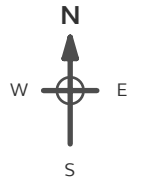
**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 200589

**Map Name:** County Series

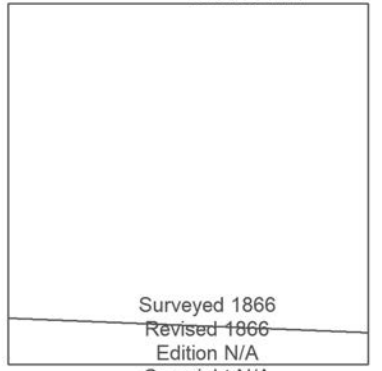
**Map date:** 1866

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1866  
Revised 1866  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A



Produced by  
Groundsure Insights  
T: 08444 159000  
E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**  
 ALLESTON FARM, LOWER  
 LAMPHEY ROAD, PEMBROKE,  
 SA71 5NJ

**Client Ref:** 333100437\_Alleston  
**Report Ref:** GS-73H-4JM-58L-SDD\_LS\_2\_3  
**Grid Ref:** 200375, 200589

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1908  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1908  
 Revised 1908  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1908  
 Revised 1908  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

**Powered by**



Produced by  
 Groundsure Insights  
 T: 08444 159000  
 E: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)  
 W: [www.groundsure.com](http://www.groundsure.com)

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 January 2024

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

