



CAMBRIAN  
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# Glebelands, Milford Haven Pembrokeshire

Desk Based Assessment



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Report No. 566

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Desk Based Assessment


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Date: **April 2009**



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# Non Technical Summary

*This report results from work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) for Pembrokeshire Housing Association on land adjacent to Glebelands, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. The work involved the undertaking of a Desk Based Assessment.*

*The assessment area is a field to the east of St. David's church, Hubberston. The desk based assessment appraised the cartographic and photographic material covering the assessment area. The area was found to have been divided into 'allotment' type plots after WWII.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In April 2009 Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) carried out a desk based assessment on land to the east of St. David's church near Glebelands, Milford Haven (NGR SM 89185 06255 – Fig 1) in advance of a proposed housing development project. Work was carried out on behalf of Pembrokeshire Housing Association.

1.1.2 An archaeological specification for the work was drawn up by Mark Houliston of Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The assessment area is located approximately 1km to the west of the centre of Milford Haven on land sloping to the north east. The site is located at approximately 40m OD.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is comprised of Lower Devonian Red Sandstone (British Geological Survey Map, 1994).

## 2 Aims and Objectives

### 2.1 Desk Based Assessment

2.1.1 The main scope and objectives of the desk based study were to reveal the nature, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development. The purpose of the desk-based assessment, in accordance with standards and guidance as laid down by the *Institute for Archaeologists*, is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the given area (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised;

- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

### **3 Desk Based Assessment Methodology**

#### **3.1 Scope of Fieldwork**

3.1.1 For the purposes of the archaeological desk based study the following repositories were visited/consulted;

- Archaeology Data Service
- Pembrokeshire Portable Antiquities Scheme
- Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales)
- Promap/Landmark Mapping
- National Library Aberystwyth

At these repositories the following sources were consulted:

- All Ordnance Survey Maps
- Tithe Enclosure Award and Parish Maps
- Estate Maps
- Historical documents pertaining to the site
- Archaeological books and journals
- Unpublished reports
- Aerial photographs

3.1.2 At the Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Record a 500m search radius from the centre of the development area was undertaken. This was then supplemented with a similar search of data held by the Archaeology Data Service.

### **4 Desk Based Assessment Results**

#### **4.1 Map Regression Analysis**

4.1.1 The 1809-34 2 Inch OS surveyors drawings (Fig 2) show the assessment area although not in any great detail. St. David's Church is faintly marked and the area is clearly not very built up. No other detail is shown.

4.1.2 The 1840's Tithe map of Hubberston parish (Fig 3) shows the assessment area in detail. The church is marked, as is the Rectory. The assessment area appears itself appears blank with no discernible features.

4.1.3 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition six Inch OS map (Fig 4) shows the assessment area in very clear detail. No features are marked within the assessment area although the footpath along the northern edge is now shown.

4.1.4 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition six Inch OS map (Fig 5) again shows the assessment area in very clear detail. Once again no features are depicted, the assessment area again shown to be blank.

## 4.2 Map Regression Summary

- 4.2.1 The map regression has shown that, for at least the last 200 years the assessment area appears to have remained largely blank. No features/structures are depicted on the cartographic material dating to between 1809 and 1900. The period 1946 to 2008 is well covered by aerial photography.

## 4.3 Aerial Photography

- 4.3.1 The first aerial photographs covering the assessment area date to 1946 with two sets from that year (Plates 1 and 2). Both sets of aerial photographs from 1946 appear to show the assessment area as having been divided in two by an east west boundary. A co-axial system of further, smaller, boundaries can be seen projecting at 90° from this main boundary at regularly spaced intervals. The area may have been divided up into allotment type garden plots during World War Two.
- 4.3.2 By the time the next set of aerial photographs (Plate 3) were taken, June 1959, the areas to the south, east and west of the assessment area had seen considerable urban development. Houses are now seen to butt the assessment area to the south and east. The central dividing boundary is still in place although it no longer runs east west. With the reshaping of the southern boundary to the assessment area as a result of house building, the layout of the still visible 'allotment' type plots appears to have changed slightly. The central dividing boundary now appears to be 'S' shaped in plan.
- 4.3.3 The 1993 aerial photograph (Plate 4) shows that further urban development has taken place all around the assessment area. The area itself has not been encroached onto however. The 1993 aerial photograph appears to show much thinner tree cover around the edges of the assessment area. The house to the east of The Rectory also appears to have been constructed by this point. All traces of the allotment type gardens appear to have been removed by this point also. The footpath, marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map, now appears to be laid out in tarmac. No further features are discernible.
- 4.3.4 The 1995 aerial photograph (Plate 5) shows the same detail as the previous 1993 photograph. No further features are discernible.
- 4.3.5 The 2008 satellite image (Google Earth) (Plate 6) shows much the same detail as the previous 1995 photograph. No further features are discernible.

## 4.4 Aerial Photograph Summary

- 4.4.1 The aerial photographs have shown that, apart from post war urban encroachment around the edges and allotment type 'garden' plots within the assessment area. no structures/features are visible.

## 4.5 Other sources

- 4.5.1 Neither the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) or the Pembrokeshire portable antiquities scheme showed any finds or features within the assessment area.

## **5 Discussion and Interpretation**

### **5.1 Reliability of field investigation**

5.1.1 The overall findings of the desk based assessment were that the land does not appear to have had any structures on it, other than those possibly associated with garden/allotment type activities, within the last 200 years. The cartographic material shows no features on the area whatsoever whilst the aerial photographs show garden/allotment divisions immediately post WWII.

### **5.2 Overall interpretation**

5.2.1 The overall interpretation of the desk based assessment results must be that the area has been largely blank for at least the last 200 years.

### **5.3 Significance**

5.3.1 Whilst the desk based assessment showed no evidence of substantial recent activity within the assessment area this does not rule out activity having occurred prior to the publication of the earliest map consulted.

## **6 Acknowledgements**

6.1.1 Thanks are due to the helpful staff at the Royal Commission and the National Library, Aberystwyth.

## 7 Bibliography and references

British Geological Survey, 1979. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map. South Sheet 1:625000*. BGS, London

Maps Consulted at National Library and RCAHMW, Aberystwyth

2 Inch OS Surveyors Drawings 1809 – 1834

1840s Tithe Map – Hubberston parish

1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 Inch OS Map – Pembs Sheet XXXIII SW

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6 Inch OS Map - Pembs Sheet XXXIII SW

Aerial Photograph Sortie ID's consulted at RCAHMW, Aberystwyth

106G.UK1425.15APR46 F20"/541 SQDN – Frame 3380

106G.UK.1629.08JUL46 F/36"/MULTI (5) 540 SQDN – Frame 2018

F.21.58/RAF/2985 30JUN59=11.1OZ 20" 16.600 – Frame 0238

Aerial Photograph Sortie ID's consulted at RCAHMW, Aberystwyth from National Assembly Collection, Cardiff.

ZEISS 630 304.80 5300' 6/5/93 TGT713A93 FILM 93-127 – Frame 86

ZEISS 630 304.797 7300' 4/5/95 TGT725M95 FILM 95-120 – Frame 115

[www.google-earth.com](http://www.google-earth.com) – Accessed 21/04/2009

## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Site Name: Glebelands, Milford Haven  
Site Code: GMH/09/DBA  
PRN: -  
NPRN: -  
SAM: -  
Other Ref No: Report No. 566  
NGR: SM 89185 06255  
Site Type: Waste ground  
Project Type: Desk Based Assessment  
Project Manager: Chris E Smith MA MIFA  
Project Dates: April 2009  
Categories Present: -  
Location of Original Archive: CAP Office  
Location of duplicate Archives: -  
Number of Finds Boxes: -  
Location of Finds: -  
Museum Reference: -  
Copyright: -  
Restrictions to access: None

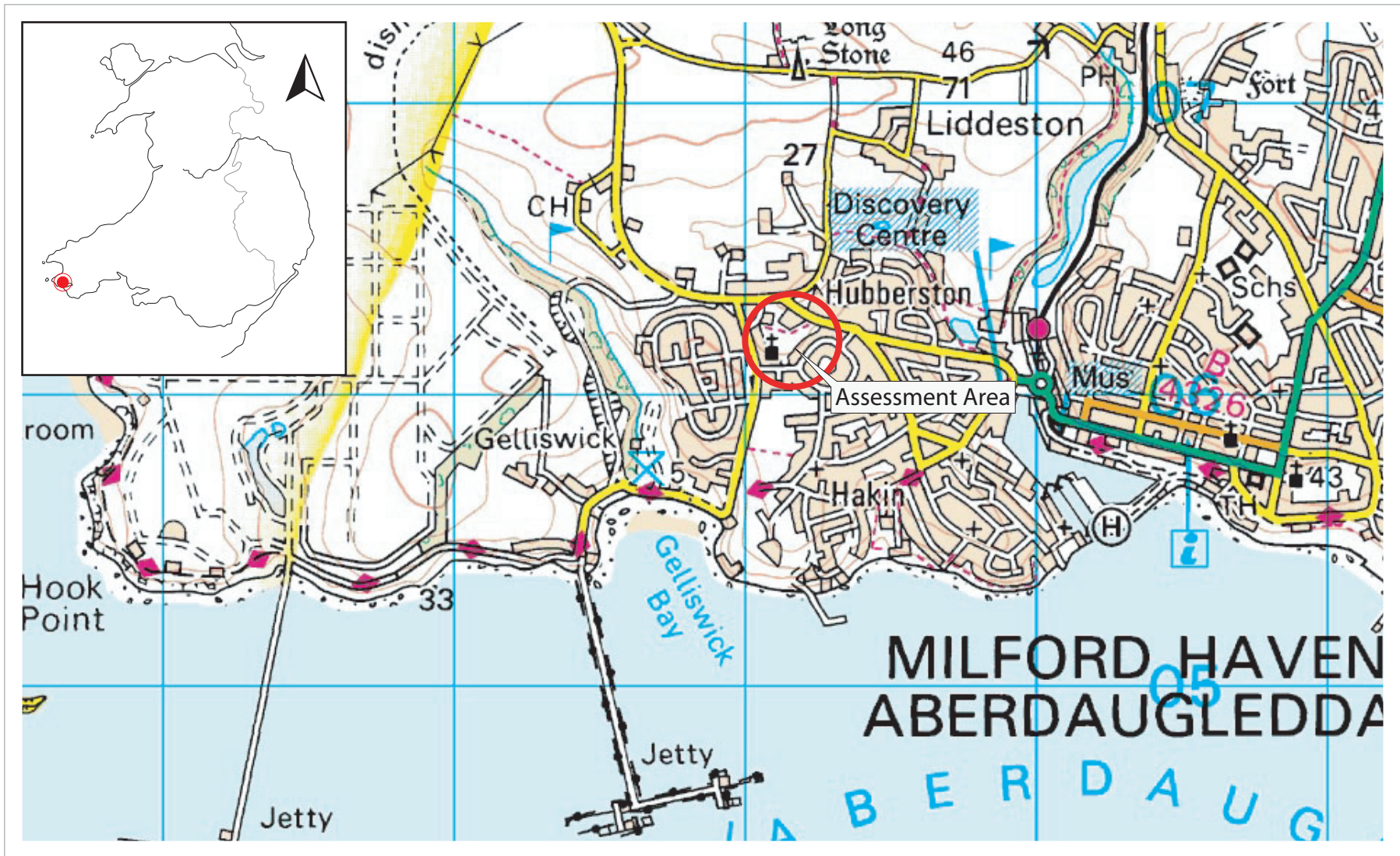


Fig 01: Map showing general location of assessment area





Fig 2: 1809-1834 2 Inch OS Surveyors Drawings showing assessment area



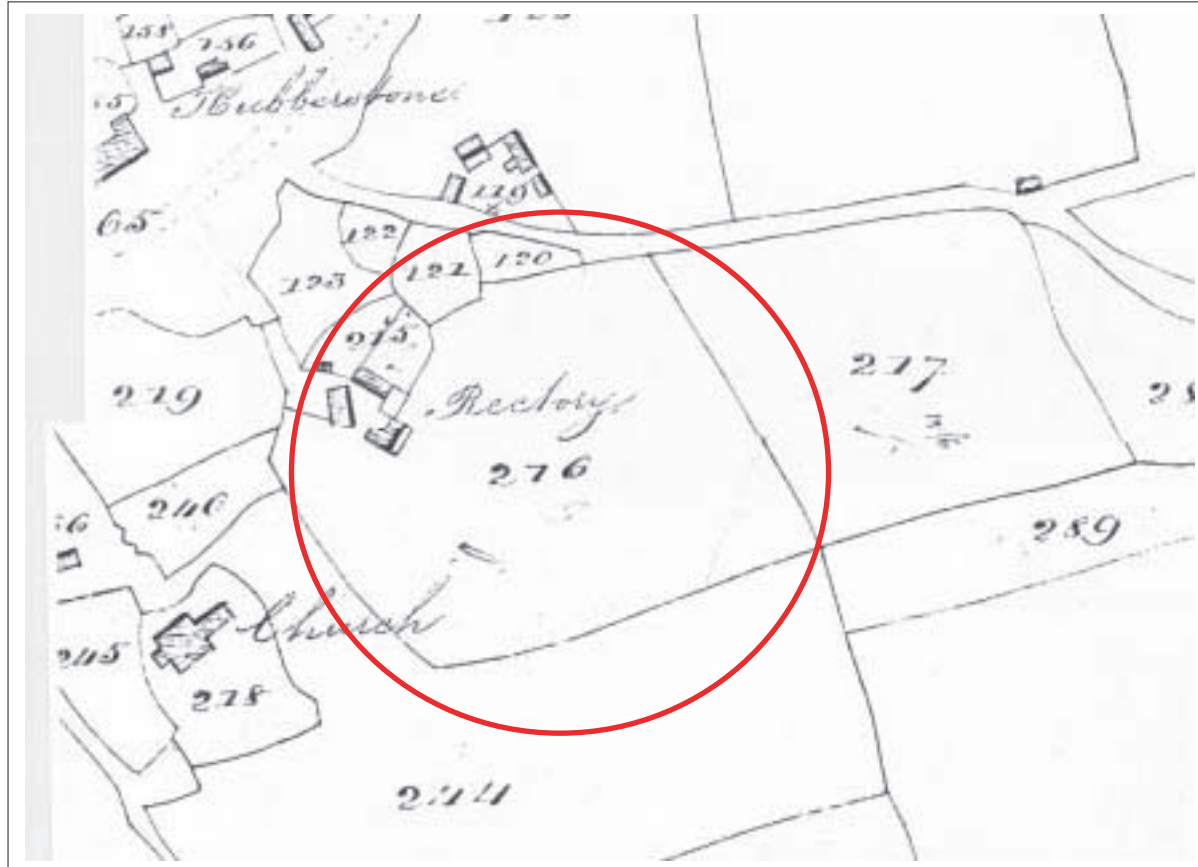


Fig 3: 1840s Hubberston Parish Tithe map showing assessment area

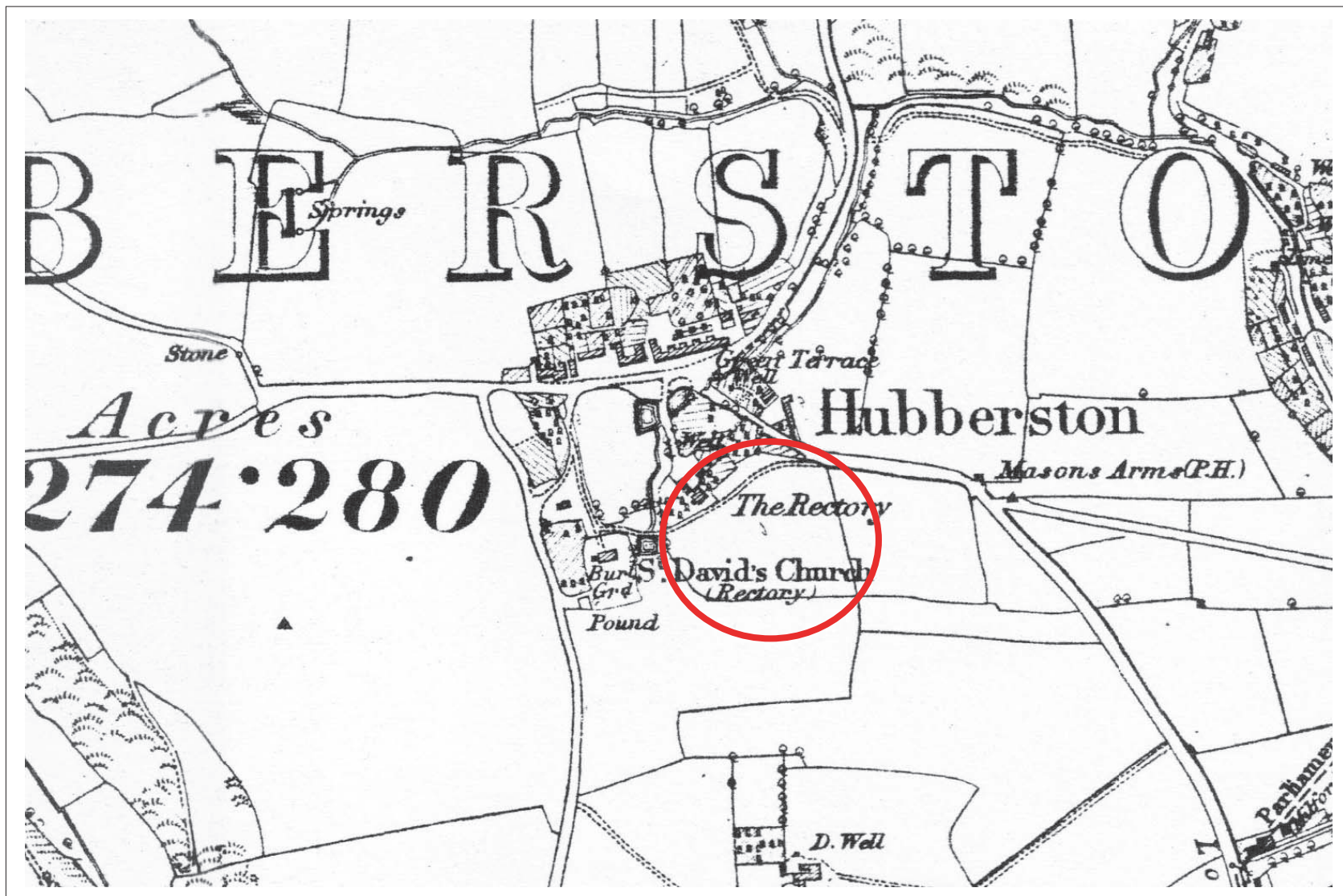


Fig 4: 1st Edition 6 Inch OS map showing assessment area







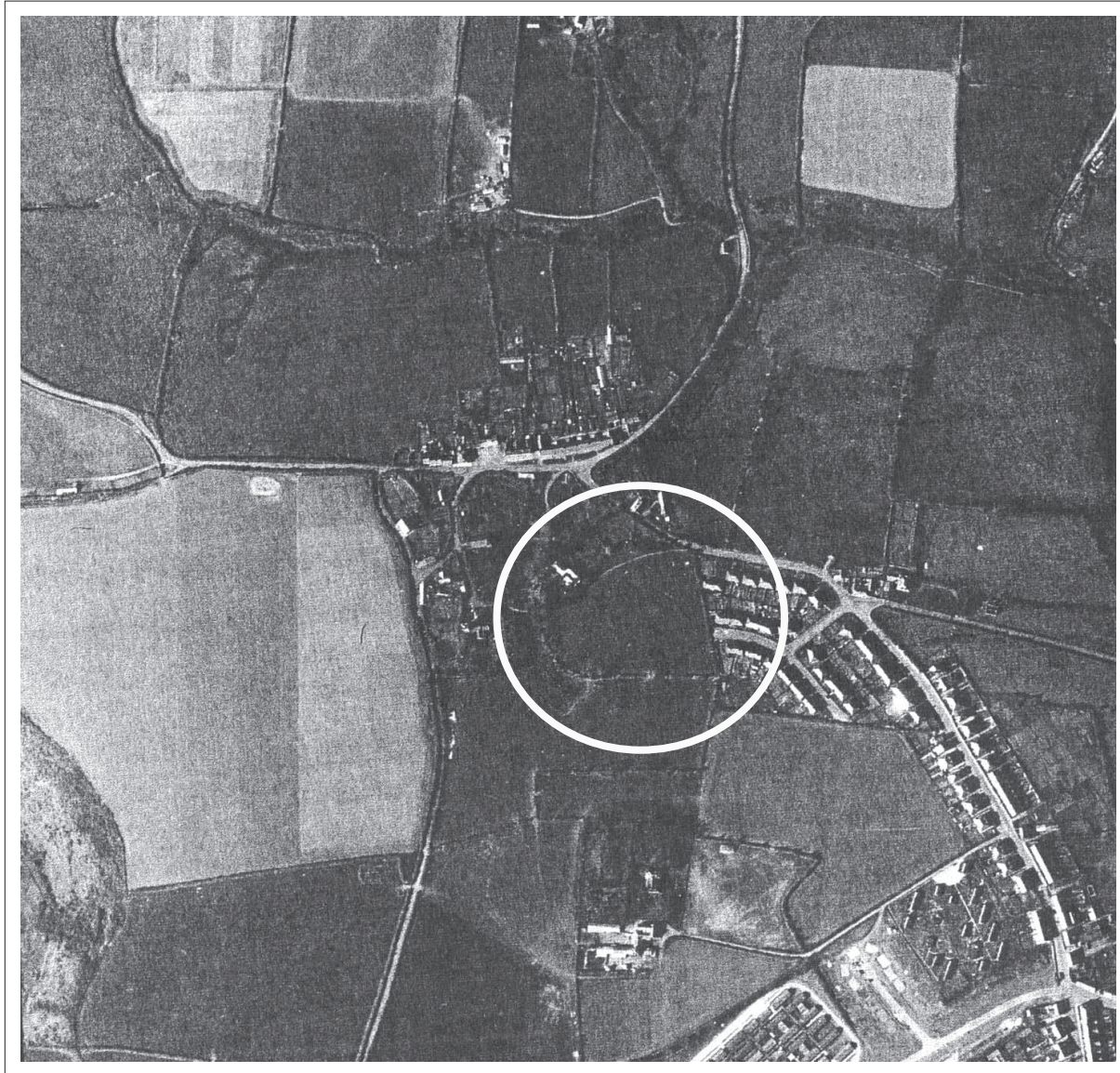


Plate 1: Aerial photograph of assessment area from April 1946



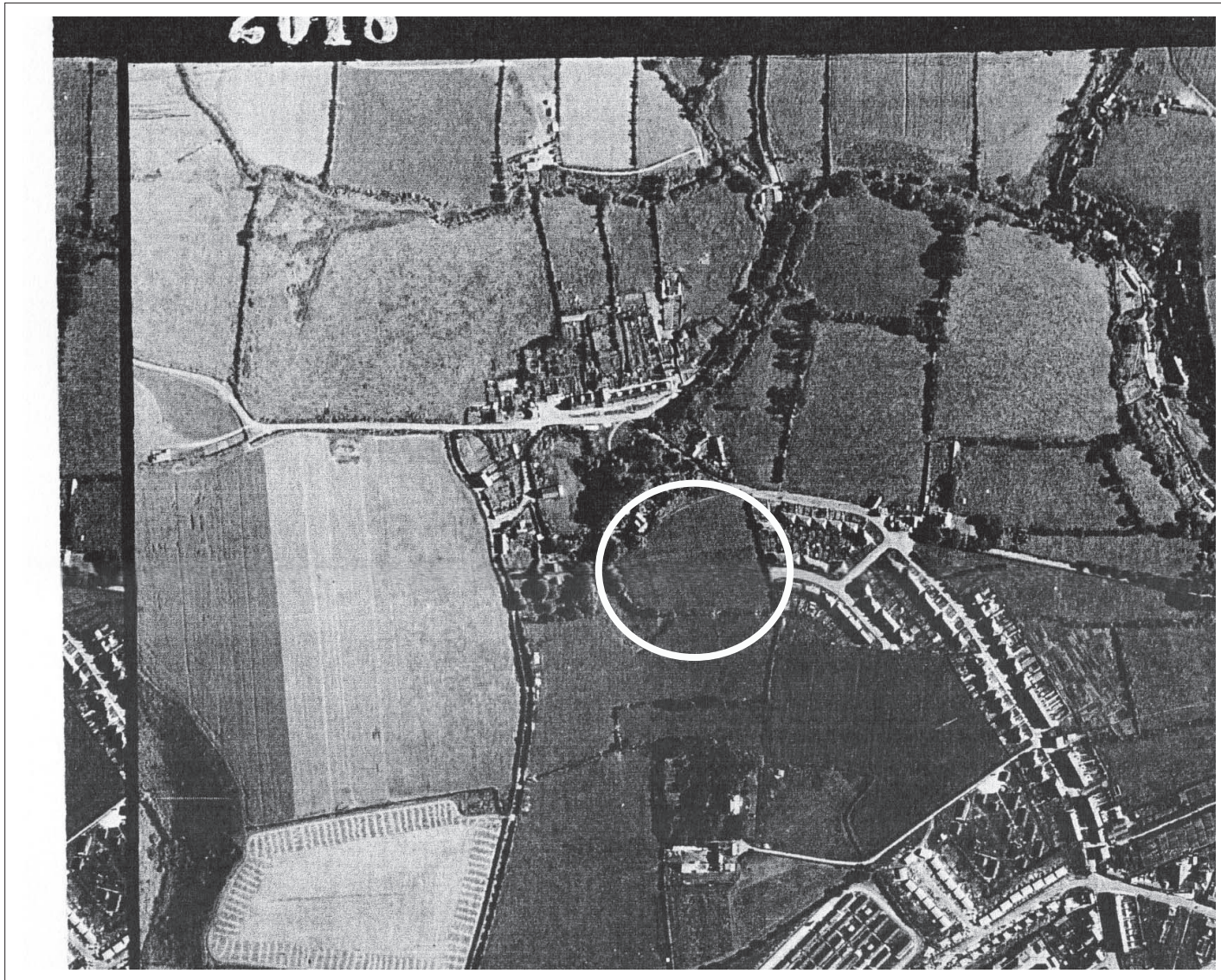


Plate 2: Aerial photograph showing assessment area in July 1946



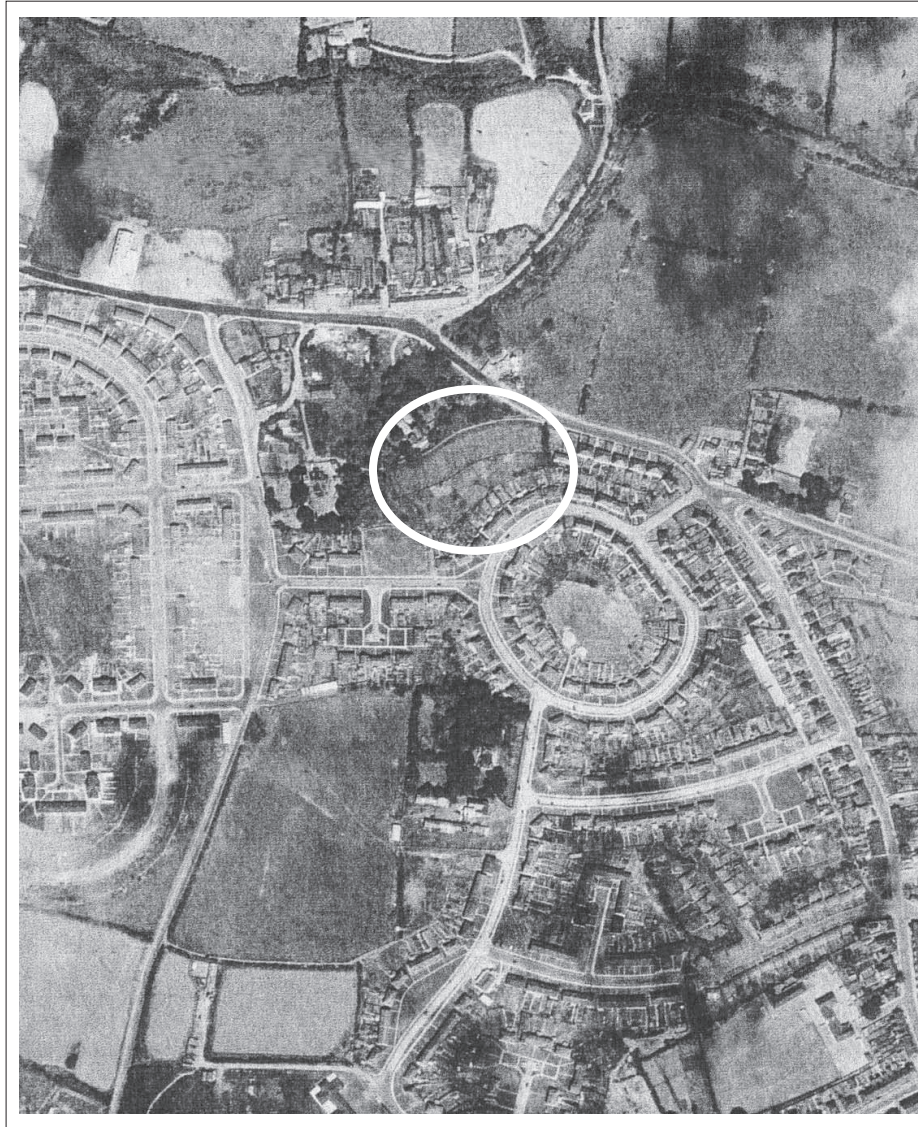


Plate 3: Aerial photograph showing assessment area from June 1959



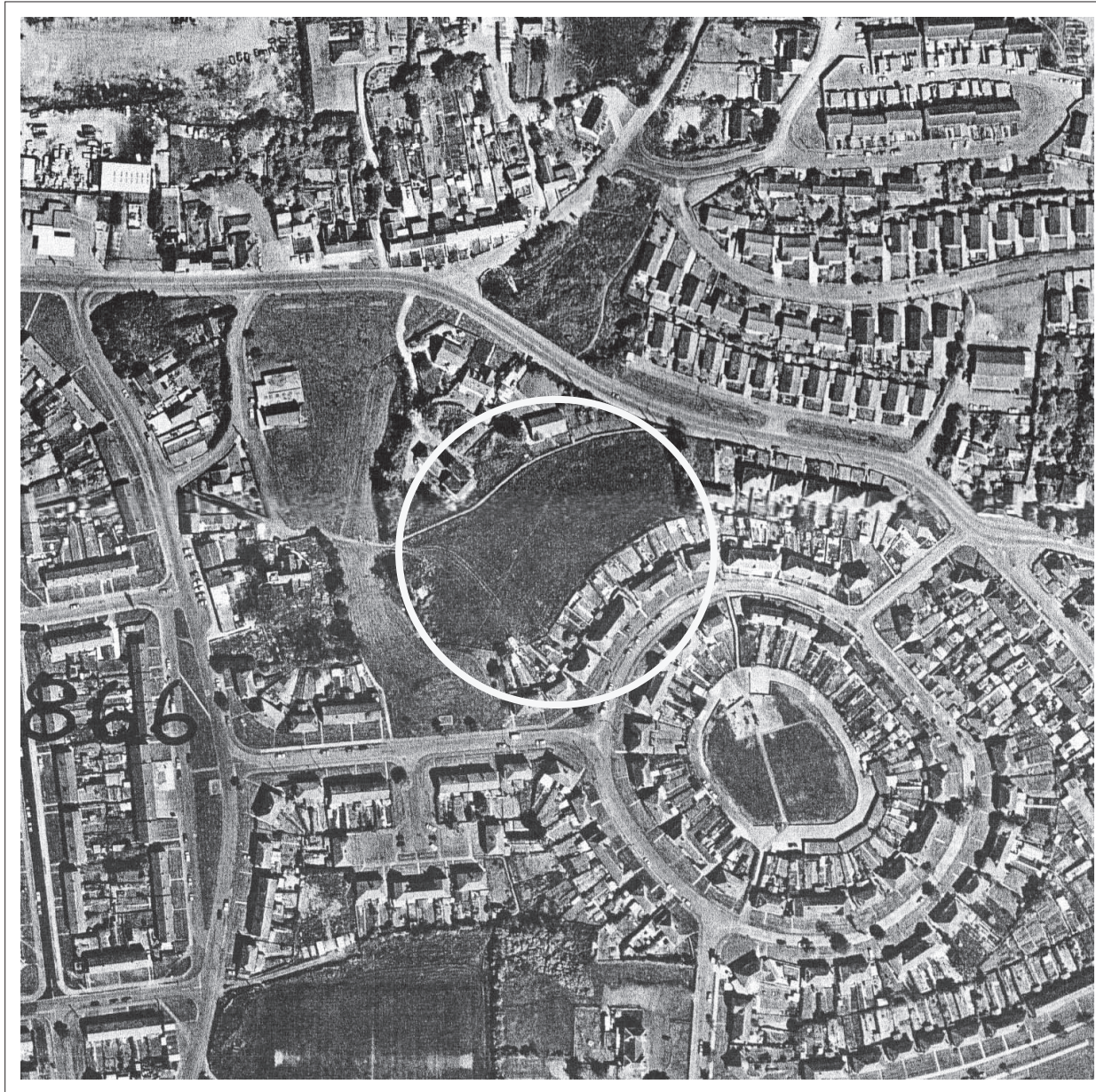


Plate 4: Aerial photograph showing assessment area from 1993





Plate 5: Aerial photograph of assessment area from 1995





Plate 6: Satellite image showing assessment area as it appears today.



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