

TREFLOYNE MANOR, PEMBROKESHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Kim Beynon



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TREFLOYNE MANOR PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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TREFLOYNE MANOR, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services on behalf of Kim Beynon of Trefloyne Manor for a proposed scheme of future development on the Trefloyne Manor Estate, Pembrokeshire. The development will comprise 100 timber self-catering lodges, 30 accommodation units within an 'eco village' situated in a former quarry, cycle and walking tracks and a sewage treatment works that will spread across an area of approximately 84.6 hectares centred on NGR SS1068993. The estate is centred on a parkland golf course approximately 2km southwest of Tenby.

Trefloyne Manor and estate lie within the area of the Ritec Valley. The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an archaeologically and historically significant landscape containing diverse archaeological sites of Palaeolithic, Neolithic, early medieval, medieval and Civil War periods. The area of the Ritec valley is one of continuity of settlement and thus the historic landscape contains elements of great antiquity.

The majority of the proposed development area does not lie within a Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area. However, at the western end of the development area approximately 15 hectares lie within the HLC375 of Norchard-Tarr. It is considered that the development will have a low negative impact on this HLC area.

A study area of 2km around the boundary of the proposed development area was used to obtain information on the known archaeological and historical resource within the area. Two scheduled monuments; Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427) and Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Settlement (PE428) are recorded within the development area and a further 11 monuments are recorded within 2km of the development. The development does not have any direct physical impacts upon the scheduled monuments. There is a negligible impact upon the setting of Hoyle's Mouth Cave and Little Hoyle Cave faces away from the development. Views from the very western end of the scheduled area of Longbury Bank Dark Age site may be impacted upon by the construction of a sewage treatment plant but the impact is difficult to estimate until a design for the plant is available.

There are no listed buildings within the development area but 106 listed buildings are recorded within 2km of the development; the majority of which are situated within the town of Tenby.

The assessment considers that the archaeological significance of the area within which the proposed development lies justifies a concern for the archaeological potential within it. Further archaeological investigation may therefore be required before or during initial groundworks to assess the survival of any below ground archaeology within the site and determine further suitable mitigation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Kim Beynon of Trefloyne Manor to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the impacts of a scheme of proposed development within Trefloyne Manor Estate. The planning application includes proposals for the future development of a large number of timber self-catering lodges, accommodation units, cycle and walking tracks and a sewage treatment plant.
- 1.1.2 The site lies within an area potentially containing archaeological remains dating from the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, early medieval, medieval and Civil War periods.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (December 2014). The standard is stated as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed residential development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites. A review of the impacts on the settings of scheduled monuments has also been completed in a separate

landscape and visual impact report being prepared for the planning application by Anthony Jellard Associates.

1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
- On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
- Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
- A search of the Pembrokeshire Record Office;
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
- Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW – via the Landmap website);
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
- Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

1.2.6 This report provides a summary and discussion of the findings of the desk-based assessment. Printed map extracts are not necessarily to the original scale.

1.2.7 As well as considering all archaeological sites within the development area it was decided, following discussions with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management), that a 2km radius search area from the development area boundary was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, registered Historic Landscapes, registered Parks and Gardens, Grade I, II* & II listed buildings). A 1km radius search area was decided sufficient to evaluate the impacts on undesignated archaeological sites or features.

1.3 Timeline

1.3.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text (Table 1).

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed scheme of development is located within different regions of the Trefloyne Manor Estate that lies approximately 2km southwest of Tenby (Figure 1), centred on NGR SS1068993. The estate of approximately 84.6 hectares lies in the Ritec valley and comprises a central parkland golf course, with clubhouse. The clubhouse was originally a farmhouse that may have succeeded the original manor house. A number of the farmhouse's outbuildings have been converted into holiday accommodation. Further accommodation is supplied by a number of wooden lodges situated on the steep north facing wooded slopes that lie on the southern side of the estate. Towards the eastern end of the estate, rising up above the golf course, are the densely wooded limestone outcrops of Longbury Bank
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the majority of the site consists of Pembroke Limestone Group – Limestone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 326 to 359 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.
- 2.1.3 The steep north facing wooded slopes that form the southern boundary of the estate consist of Ridgeway Conglomerate Formation - Conglomerate, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 375 to 411 million years ago in the Devonian Period. The superficial geology is not recorded. Geological information has been obtained through the British Geological Survey mapping portal.²

2.2 The Development

- 2.2.1 Trefloyne Manor is a tourist destination centred on a parkland golf course. The manor buildings have been converted into holiday accommodation, and golf club facilities including a restaurant and bar. Eight timber lodges have been constructed within woodland to the south of the manor.
- 2.2.2 The owners require further accommodation to encourage all-year-round stays and therefore propose to develop a number of accommodation areas across the Trefloyne Estate (Figure 2), as well as the construction of a spa, gym and pool and an extension and improvements to the current golf club house.
- 2.2.3 At present the preliminary design includes an extension to the number of existing wooden lodges that exist within the north facing wooded slopes to the south of the golf course. The lodges would be dispersed within the woodland which would provide screening and shelter.
- 2.2.4 It is envisaged that a number of accommodation units will be constructed within the abandoned Trefloyne Quarry. The area is well located in relation to the main manor buildings but is sheltered and screened off from the surrounding landscape.
- 2.2.5 In addition it is anticipated that further smaller clusters of accommodation units might be constructed within the estate but only where they respected the landscaped and historic setting and would not interfere with the open character of the golf course.

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

2.2.6 In summary the development proposes:

- 100 timber self-catering 1 and 2-storey Scandinavian lodges
- 30 self-catering eco-village accommodation units
- Spa, gym and pool
- Wedding and conference facilities
- Manager's accommodation
- Interpretative facilities and new parking
- Cycle and walking tracks
- Sewage treatment works

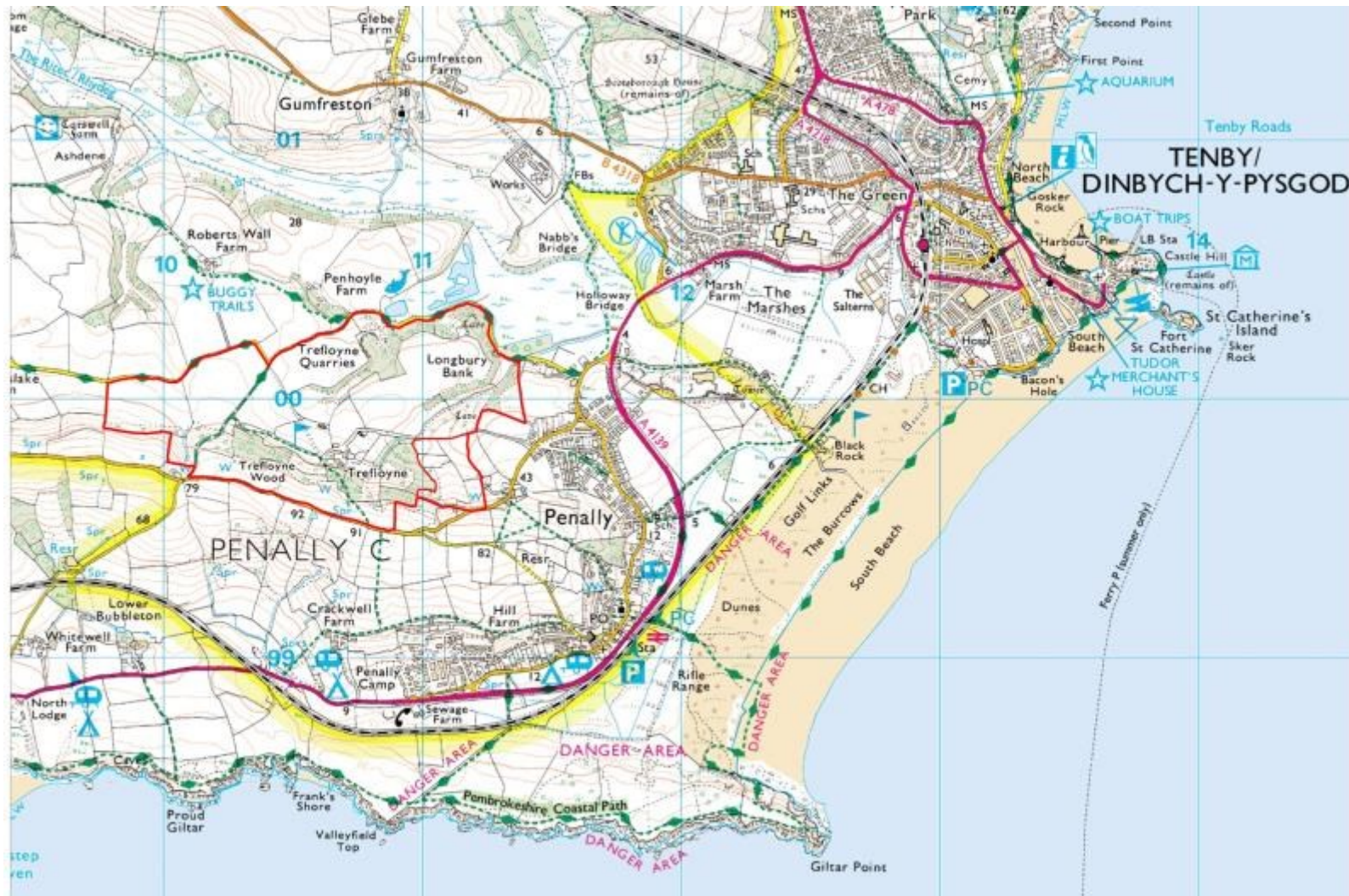


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey; the Trefloyne Manor development area is outlined in red.

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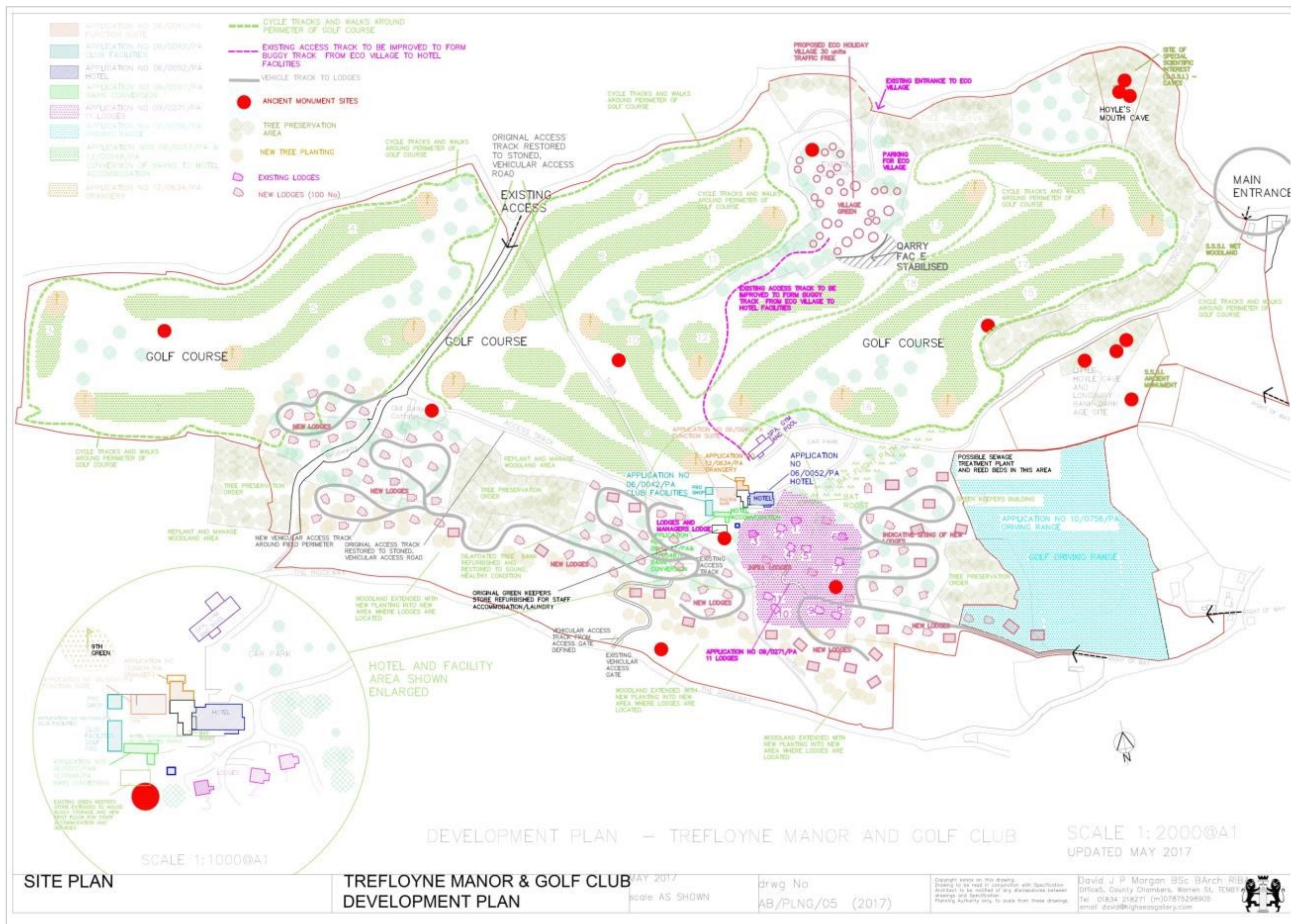


Figure 2: Proposed development plan for Trefloyne Manor (plan supplied by client June 2017).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General Background

- 3.1.1 Located to the east of Trefloyne Manor (within the development area) are Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427) and Little Hoyle Cave (PE428) within the carboniferous limestone which runs in a band east-west from Tenby to Pembroke. Archaeological excavation within the caves during the 19th and 20th centuries recovered evidence of some of the earliest prehistoric activity in the area dated to the Palaeolithic period. This fieldwork has also proved that the caves continued to provide shelter to man in succeeding periods right up until medieval times
- 3.1.2 Important finds of early medieval date from Little Hoyle prompted further excavation at Longbury Bank (PE428). These excavations produced finds of imported Mediterranean pottery of 5th and 6th century date and fragments of 7th century glass from France and the area is now included in PE428.
- 3.1.3 Trefloyne Manor (PRNs 4225, 46848) was a gentry seat of the Bowen family in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries from whom it passed to the Philipps family of Picton Castle. It was a medieval manorial centre and is thought to be the pre-Norman *Villa Luin Teiliau* and *Eccluis (church) guiniau* mentioned in a charter of c.1025 in the Book of Llandaff. The conjunction of this documentary evidence and the rare early medieval finds in the Longbury Bank area make the site extremely significant for Wales as a whole.
- 3.1.4 The field name Castell Gwynn (PRNs 9780, 46847) for the field in front of the house seems to perpetuate the name and thus possibly indicates the site of an early medieval church close to the present Trefloyne Farm mentioned in the Book of Llandaff.
- 3.1.5 Our knowledge of the medieval manorial buildings is somewhat lacking and what documentary evidence exists is hard to relate to the present building layout (Figure 3). In addition there is some evidence that defences and alterations may have been made during the Civil War when it was held by the Earl of Carbery for the King (PRN 17301).



Figure 3: Drawing of the ruins of Trefloyne Manor in 1804, published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1877.

- 3.1.6 Records held in the NMR include a copy of a water-colour painting of 1810 of the ruined buildings of Trefloyne. The record notes that the picture shows the gable of a late 16th century residence remaining, its pointed window without tracery and that adjacent to the house is the base of a dovecot 15 feet square with 3 or 4 rows of nest boxes.
- 3.1.7 The ruined dovecot still stands today upslope and somewhat separated from the present modern buildings. This suggests a greater extent to the original manorial complex than that covered by the current buildings we see today.

3.2 Designated Archaeological Sites

- 3.2.1 The following information is taken from Cadw Schedule of Monuments, listed building information, regional Historic Environment Record data and RCAHMW National Monuments Record. Archaeological and historical significance is ascribed to the sites according to the following criteria:

Site Category (SC)	Definition of Site Category
A	Features of national importance - Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
B	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance, listed buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
C	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
D	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
U	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration

Table 2: Site category definitions

- 3.2.2 There are 2 scheduled monuments within the proposed development area (Table 3, Figure 4). Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427) and Little Hoyle Cave (PE428) as described below.
- 3.2.3 The main entrances of both caves face north away from the development and their woodland setting will not be impacted upon by the development. Some aspects of the development may partially be visible from the early medieval/dark age site of Longbury Bank that is included within the scheduled area of PE428, although the views are principally obstructed by topography and tree cover.
- 3.2.4 There are 11 scheduled monuments within 2km of the proposed development area (Table 4, Figure 5). There is a slight possibility that some aspect of the development in the far distance may be visible from the scheduled monuments of Carswell Old House (PE373) and West Tarr Vaulted House (PE423) (at just under and just over 1km in distance respectively) but otherwise all of the others' views of the development are obstructed by topography and tree or hedge cover.
- 3.2.5 Of these 11 sites it is possible that West Tarr Vaulted Hall House (PE423) may have distant views of the woodland within which some of the lodges may be positioned. There is also a slight possibility that some aspect of the

development in the far distance (at just under 1km) may be visible from the scheduled monument of Carswell Old House (PE373) but for both sites the distance and the nature of the development suggests that the impact would be negligible

- 3.2.6 There are no listed buildings within the development area.
- 3.2.7 There are 106 listed buildings within 2km of the development area (Table 5, Figure 6). The type of development envisaged is one of low rise wooden buildings screened by trees and the topography of the land; therefore it is unlikely that the setting of any listed building will be adversely impacted upon.
- 3.2.8 It is unlikely that any of the listed buildings will be adversely visually impacted upon by the development.
- 3.2.9 There are no parks and gardens included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens for Wales recorded within the 2km search area.
- 3.2.10 The development area lies within Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

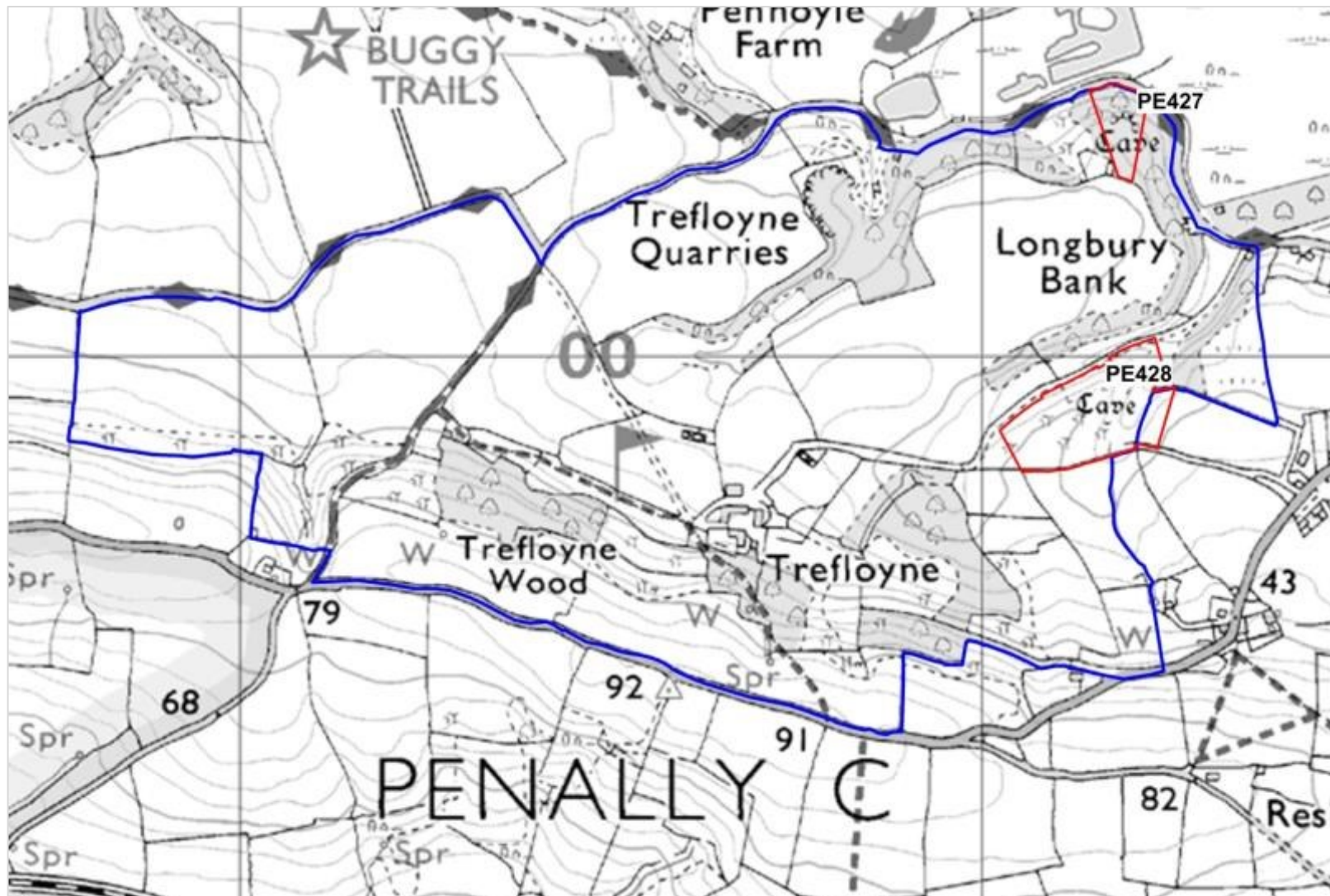


Figure 4: Scheduled monuments (red) within the proposed development area (blue line).

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SM Number	Site Name	Site Type	PRNs	Brief Summary	Site Category	NGR
PE427	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Cave	3682-6, 4309, 6737, 7629-31, 11975, 11997	Hoyle's Mouth Cave is situated in sloping woodland overlooking the valley of the Ritec stream, which must at one time have been a deep sea inlet. The mouth of the cave leads to the main cavern which divides to form a short eastern and a longer narrow western passage, the latter running about 40m into the hill. Excavations carried out in the mid-19 th century together with more recent excavations have uncovered a large number of flint artefacts which show that the cave was used by man as early as the Early Upper Palaeolithic. Finds from later periods, including Mesolithic flint tools and Iron Age and Roman pottery have also been uncovered.	A	SN112003
PE428	Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Site	Cave	7312, 7721-2, 10526, 11649, 13398, 14286	This scheduled monument includes the Upper Palaeolithic occupation site of Little Hoyle Cave, a small complex cave within the limestone ridge of Longbury Bank, in which finds of Neolithic and Roman date have also been found, and the early medieval settlement extending along the ridge. Archaeological excavations have taken place here over a number of years from 1866 -1986. 4 radio carbon dates from bone recovered from the cave have given a date range of 20,800-17,050 BP, placing the occupation within the Upper Palaeolithic period. An important assemblage of pottery and glass of early Dark Age date was recovered from the settlement along the ridge at Longbury Bank.	A	SS111999

Table 3: Scheduled monuments within the proposed development area (information from CADW and RCAHMW) illustrated in Figure 4.

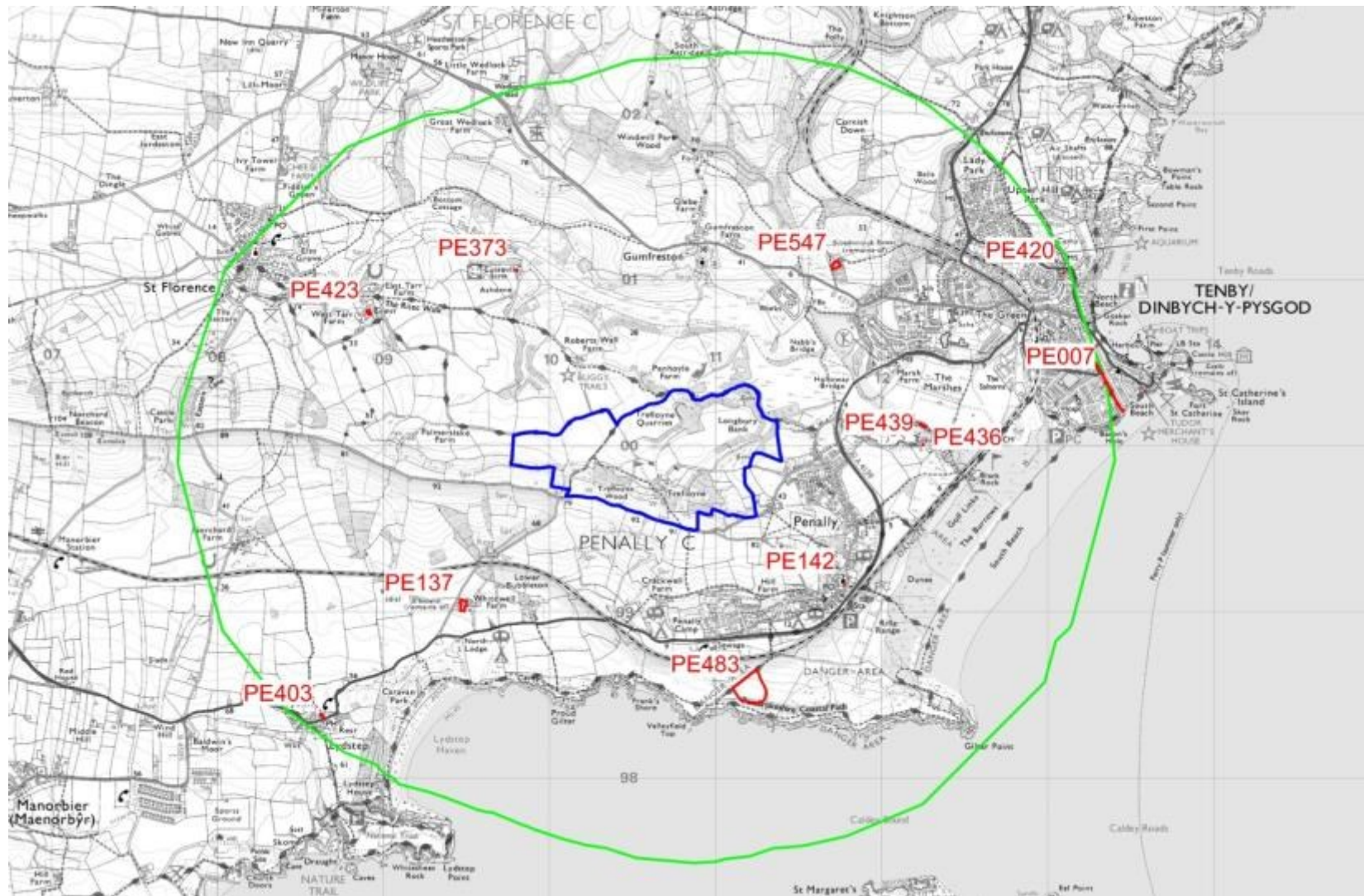


Figure 5: Scheduled monuments (red) within 2km of the proposed development area (blue line).

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SM Number	Site Name	Site Type	PRNs	Brief Summary	Site Category	NGR and distance from development area
PE007	Tenby Town Wall	Town Wall	3697, 59948-9	The well-preserved, though incomplete, town defensive walls of the Medieval town of Tenby. The main extent survives, lacking only the section on the north. The walls defended the promontory on which the town, castle and harbour stood.	A	SN133004 1.92km
PE137	Whitewell	House (domestic)	4315, 59448-9, 60041	The remains of at least 3 medieval buildings and associated walls in a ruinous state; that probably represent the remains of a late Medieval stone built mansion dating to the late 14 th or 15 th century. The main building has a vaulted extension of later date and appears to be an early manor house similar to Lydstep Palace. The remains of a small building or buildings to the east of the main structure include a gable wall facing south. This is separate from the main structure. There are related low walls partially surrounding the site in masonry of a similar character to the ruins.	A	SS096990 0.86km
PE142	Sculptured Stone Cross in Church	Cross	4230	Wheel headed stone cross with interlace ornament on sides and front set against side wall in south transept of Penally Church. Alongside it is the shaft of another which is not scheduled. Both come originally from the north side of the church.	A	SS117992 0.67km
PE373	Carswell Old House	House (domestic)	7657, 60042	Good example of a Pembrokeshire medieval first floor hall building with vaulted undercroft. There are large fireplaces in both the basement and first floor rooms with a massive square external chimney. The building is largely complete apart from its roof. Thought to be of early 16 th century date. It is referred to in documents along with West Tarr Hall House (PE423) with which it is closely related.. There is a second building of a similar character on the other side of the farm yard but it is more ruinous and has not been scheduled.	A	SN098010 0.96km
PE403	The Old Palace, Lydstep	Manor house?	4222, 60034	A fine example of a medieval first floor hall-house over a vaulted basement thought to be 14 th – 15 th century in date, traditionally known as the 'Place of Arms', perhaps becoming mutated to 'palace'. Probably the place where the manorial court of Manorbier and Penally was held. An elongated building containing first-floor hall and possible parlour and vaulted undercroft in two unequal sections. Limestone masonry with slate roof. Towards the end of the medieval period a latrine block was built on the north-west corner and further alterations and additions were carried out in the post-medieval period.	A	SS086983 1.89km
PE420	Tenby Market Cross	Market cross	59937	The remains of Tenby Market (wool market) cross consist of the shaft 0.35m x 0.25m at the base, octagonal in cross-section and 2.2m high, mounted in a modern base. The head of the sandstone cross is now missing. The shaft was removed from the centre of town in c.1908. It now stands in the garden of Merlin's Court Housing Estate.	A	SN131010 1.94km
PE423	West Tarr Vaulted Hall House	House (domestic)	6651, 59446-7	The remains of a Pembrokeshire medieval first floor hall building with vaulted undercroft and associated smaller building. It is referred to in documents along with Carswell Old House (PE373) with which it is closely related. The main building is 7.5m long x 5m wide x 6.5m high. It has a stone vault with a slate roof. The second smaller building is roofless and unvaulted.	A	SN089008 1.15km

PE436	Black Rock Quarry Lime Kilns	Kiln	59444-5	Two banks of six very large draw lime kilns set below the northern edge of the Blackrock Quarry which they serviced. Built about 1860, they stand 10m high and are the largest group in Pembrokeshire. One kiln worked until the 1940s.	A	SN121001 0.63km
PE439	The Watchtower	Beacon	3689, 59442	The watchtower is a roofless circular limestone tower standing c.6m high. It stands about ½ mile north-east of Penally on what was once an open headland overlooking Caldey Sound and the now silted up but formerly navigable estuary of the Ritec. The style of the masonry is late medieval or early post-medieval and the tower may have been a beacon, watchtower or related to the local shipping trade.	A	SN122000 0.85km
PE483	First World War Practice Trenches, Penally Range	Practice trenches	33458	The practice trenches were constructed during the First World War. There are two main lines of trenches running SW-NE and facing NW. These practice trenches are one of only two sets surviving in Wales. The surviving earthworks at Penally show many standard characteristics clearly laid out in manuals and guidelines of the day. The Penally system measures 260m E-W by 100m and consists of two lines of firing trenches, linked and extended by communication trenches or saps, facing north and apparently based on an east-west running field boundary feature. In places the system has been dug through bedrock.	A	SS112985 0.91km
PE547	Scotsborough House Ruins	Manor House	3699	The ruins comprise a roofless and ruinous undefended single-storey hall house complex, which probably dates from the 14 th century. Built as a seat of the Perrot family, it transferred to the Rhys family in the 16 th century. It comprised originally a medieval hall with its dais end to the east and screens to the west. Although fragmentary and altered by its later conversion into cottages, the early north gable of the cross-wing survives to full height. Many other alterations and additions were carried out during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The house became a farmhouse in 1706 and was allowed to decay until its abandonment in 1824.	A	SN117010 0.86km

Table 4: Scheduled monuments within 2km of the proposed development area (information from CADW and RCAHMW) illustrated in Figure 5.

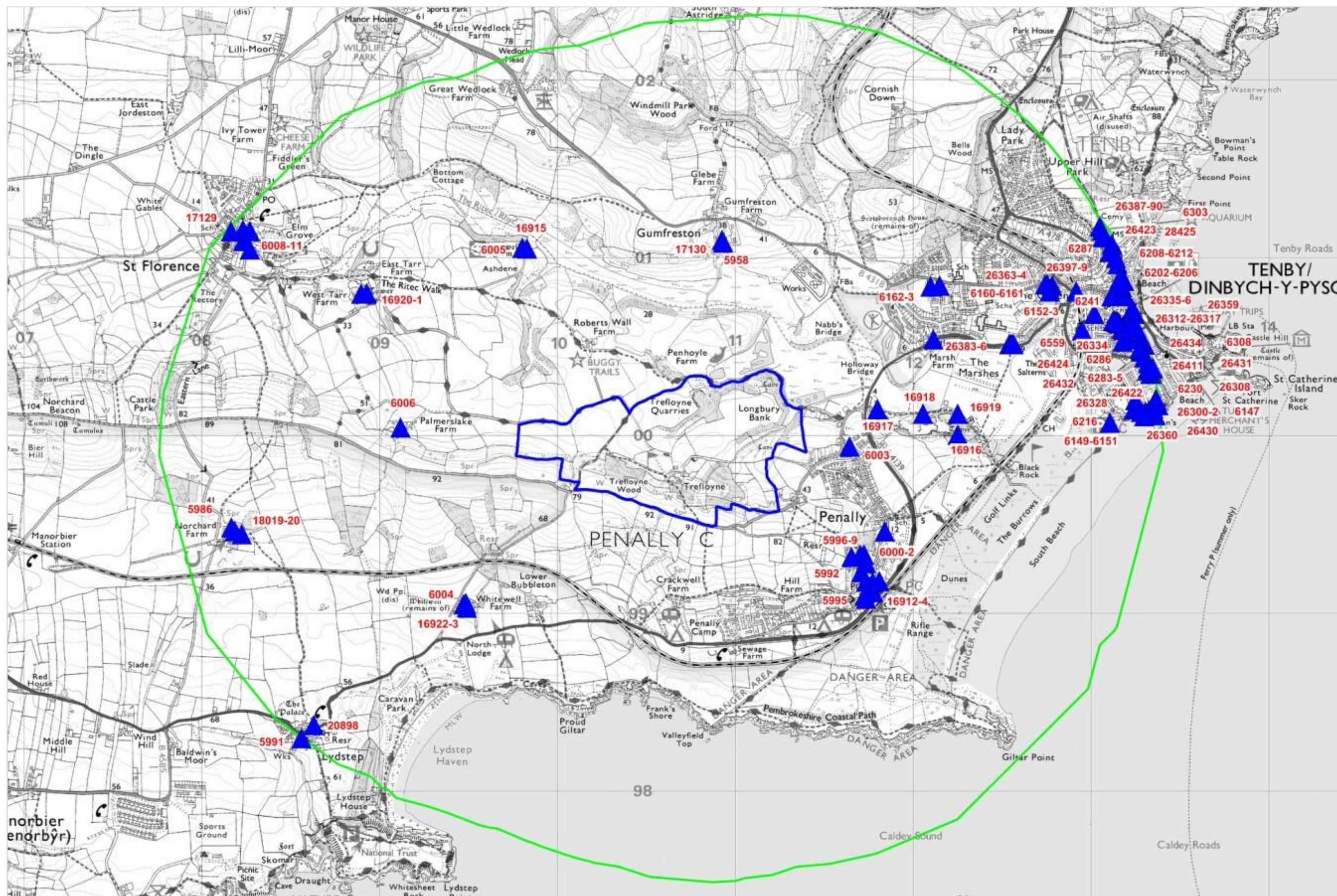


Figure 6: Listed buildings (blue triangles) within 2km of the proposed development area (blue line)
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LB Ref No	Name	Grade	Summary	Community	Site Category	NGR and distance from development area
5991	Lydstep Palace	I	A mediaeval first floor hall and a building of considerable historical importance.	Manorbier	A	SS08639837 1.89km
6004	Whitewell Ruins - structure A	I	The site at Whitewell contains remains of at least three mediaeval buildings and associated walls. Building A, the principal building, is a large structure about 21 m long by about 7 m wide, ranging N/S, of probably two storeys plus an attic or a loft, to which a later wing has been added at the W side.	Penally	A	SS09489906 0.87km
16920	West Tarr Mediaeval House	I	An exceptionally well preserved small mediaeval tower-house of South Pembrokeshire type.	Penally	A	SN08890080 1.15km
16922	Whitewell Ruins - Structure B	I	A small building to the east of the main medieval structure at Whitewell, or perhaps fragments of several buildings. These include a gable wall facing south.	Penally	A	SS09489903 0.89km
16922	Whitewell Ruins - Structure B	I	A small building to the east of the main medieval structure at Whitewell, or perhaps fragments of several buildings. These include a gable wall facing south.	Penally	A	SS09489903 0.89km
16923	Whitewell Ruins - Structure C	I	A gable wall of a large building facing east, standing about 10 m W of the main structure at Whitewell. Most of this building was lost under recent extensions of the nearby modern house.	Penally	A	SS09479905 0.88km
26434	Tenby Town Walls	I	Medieval town walls extending the full original length from the cliff above the South Beach, along St Florence Parade and South Parade to the corner at White Lion Street, and thence returning towards the cliff over the North Beach.	Tenby	A	SN13340038 1.98km
5958	Church of St Lawrence	II*	A simple medieval church, with a very large tower, a well-lit interior and an early chancel.	St Florence	A	SN10920110 0.77km
5986	Norchard	II*	A substantial 17 th century house of leading importance with mediaeval origins.	Manorbier	A	SS08189946 1.663km
5992	Church of St Nicholas	II*	A mediaeval church with vaulted interiors, fine tower and important richly carved crosses.	Penally	A	SS11779917 0.66km
6005	Carswell Mediaeval House	II*	The mediaeval house at Carswell appears to be the earlier of two ancient buildings in the farm group. Possible 15 th century house consisting of a vaulted undercroft with a very large hearth and a single upper room with a small hearth.	Penally	A	SS09800105 0.96km
6008	Church of St Florence	II*	A church that originated in the 12 th century with a fine landmark tower, good vaulted interior incorporating original features and some curiously primitive	St Florence	A	SN08230115 1.70km

			detailing.			
6211	Norton House, including garden wall to street	II*	A substantial late Georgian detached house of Tudor Gothic character retaining well-preserved interiors.	Tenby	A	SN13150088 1.93km
16918	West Set of Kilns	II*	An impressive and well-preserved example of limekilns of the railway era forming part of a group with the other kilns at Kiln Park.	Penally	A	SN12050012 0.68km
26423	Former Tenby Market Cross and well- chamber	II*	Remains of the medieval Tenby market cross removed from the woolmarket near the St Mary's church. Now situated at the north end of the water garden in the centre of Merlins Gardens.	Tenby	A	SN13100103 1.94km
5995	Cross Inn	II	A building retaining its character as a 19 th century public house notwithstanding alterations.	Penally	B	SS11729910 0.68km
5996	The Cottage	II	A well-preserved example of an early or mid-19 th century house, retaining a Regency character.	Penally	B	SS11709923 0.57km
5997	Penally House	II	A 19 th century Tudor style house with striking fronts to the approach road and garden, retaining good interiors.	Penally	B	SS11659932 0.48km
5998	Abbey Hotel	II	A well-detailed Gothick house of c.1800.	Penally	B	SS11739932 0.57km
5999	St Deiniol's Well	II	12 th century well at the W of the Abbey Hotel.	Penally	B	SS11709933 0.52km
6000	Ruins in Grounds of Abbey Hotel	II	Ruin of a large single-cell mediaeval building with undercroft and the ruin of a single-story building attached at the W side, close to St Deiniol's Well.	Penally	B	SS11729933 0.54km
6001	Old Vicarage	II	A good house in late Georgian style. The house retains much of its character as an early 19 th century vicarage.	Penally	B	SS11839946 0.60km
6002	Ruins in Grounds of Penally Court	II	Surviving gable and S lateral wall of a building of possible medieval date in rubble masonry, 30 m NW of Penally Court Farmhouse.	Penally	B	SS11809918 0.69km
6003	The Paddock Inn	II	Probable late 17 th century farmhouse at the N end of Penally village.	Penally	B	SS11649994 0.24km
6006	Palmerslake Farmhouse	II	Probably 17 th century farmhouse much altered in the 19 th century with a very large lateral chimney in rubble stonework with a large rounded projecting oven, attached to the right room of the main part.	Penally	B	SN09110004 0.66km
6009	Old Chimneys	II	Former 17 th century farmhouse retaining a mediaeval entrance doorway and two large post-mediaeval chimneys.	St Florence	B	SN08270115 1.86km
6010	Chimney beside the old Village Pound	II	A chimney about 6 m high, now standing in isolation. Such chimneys are often popularly referred to as 'Flemish' from an old theory that the architectural peculiarities of Pembrokeshire S of the Landsker were attributable to the early 12 th century Flemish immigrants; St. Florence, in particular, was thought to be a Flemish village.	St Florence	B	SN08230109 1.86km

6011	Bethel Congregational Chapel	II	19 th century village chapel with simple gothic detailing.	St Florence	B	SN08270104 1.80km
6147	No 8 Deer Park (Flint House) and railings	II	Later 19 th century terraced house.	Tenby	B	SN13150063 1.85km
6149	Clarence House Hotel and area railings	II	Three 19 th century terraced houses now a hotel, c1875, the first three of a terrace of 6 facing the sea on the SW corner of the Esplanade and Sutton Street.	Tenby	B	SN13370017 1.99km
6150	The Giltar Hotel and area railings	II	Three terraced houses now a hotel, c1875, the first three of a terrace of 4; part of the fine sea-front terraces along the Esplanade	Tenby	B	SN13320014 1.93km
6151	The South Beach Hotel and area railings	II	Late 19 th century pair of terraced houses, now a hotel, completing the terraced group on The Esplanade.	Tenby	B	SN13230015 1.85km
6152	Railway Viaduct	II	Railway viaduct, 1865, of 7 arches carrying the Tenby and Whitland Railway across the valley of the culverted North Lake stream.	Tenby	B	SN12910081 1.68km
6153	Greenhill	II	The original house to the right was a detached villa of c1830-40. Large school additions of 1895. The house became firstly Goward's School, and in 1895 the County Intermediate School.	Tenby	B	SN13010068 1.73km
6160	St Mary's Hill	II	Villa of 1838, part of the small early 19 th century suburb developed from 1823 by Richard Rice Nash.	Tenby	B	SN12760081 1.54km
6161	The Gables	II	Picturesque Gothic villa of about 1847. Part of an ornate early Victorian barge-boarded villa of unusual quality.	Tenby	B	SN12740085 1.54km
6162	Broadmead	II	Villa of about 1850, part of the small early 19 th century suburb developed from 1823 by Richard Rice Nash. One of a group of mid-19 th century picturesque villas on Heywood Lane.	Tenby	B	SN12140084 1.03km
6163	Heywood Mount	II	Villa of c1847-50, part of the small early 19 th century suburb developed from 1823 by Richard Rice Nash.	Tenby	B	SN12090083 0.99km
6202	The Cliffe-Norton Hotel	II	Row of four 19 th century terraced houses now one hotel.	Tenby	B	SN13240068 1.94km
6204	Castle View Hotel	II	Included as part of an early to mid-19 th century terraced row of great townscape importance.	Tenby	B	SN13230071 1.94km
6205	Bartlet	II	Earlier to mid-19 th century terraced house.	Tenby	B	SN13230071 1.94km
6206	The Albany Hotel	II	Earlier 19 th century inn, formerly the White Hart Hotel until late 20 th century.	Tenby	B	SN13180078 1.92km
6208	Hatherley	II	A pair of smaller earlier 19 th century terrace houses.	Tenby	B	SN13170083 1.92km
6209		II	An earlier 19 th century terraced house in late Georgian style with timber Doric door case.	Tenby	B	SN13160084 1.92km
6210	Norton Lodge	II	Mid-19 th century three-storey house.	Tenby	B	SN13160085

						1.92km
6212	Bell-Tree House	II	scheduled 19th century detached house with grounds, marked on 1849 map as Norton Villa.	Tenby	B	SN13140096 1.95km
6216	Stable block at the Old Rectory	II	Lofted stable to the former Rectory, probably earlier to mid-19th century	Tenby	B	SN13140100 1.96km
6230	Church of the Holy Rood and Saint Teilo	II	Substantial late Victorian Gothic church by one of the leading architects working for Roman Catholic patrons.	Tenby	B	SN13330035 1.96km
6241	St John's Well	II	19th century plaque set in retaining wall marking former position of St John's Well in Tenby.	Tenby	B	SN13110078 1.85km
6283	Premises occupied by Old Oak Insurance Brokers	II	Commercial premises of c1900 incorporating at the rear 2 very substantial 16th century rubble stone round chimneys, indicating the remains of a very large former house outside the town walls.	Tenby	B	SN13310041 1.96km
6284	Glyndwr	II	Earlier to mid-19th century terraced house	Tenby	B	SN13280048 1.93km
6285		II	A terraced house in late Georgian style with small-paned sashes, one of a group of three.	Tenby	B	SN13270049 1.92km
6286	St John's United Reformed Church and schoolroom	II	Prominent late 19th century and early 20th century non-conformist church.	Tenby	B	SN13200054 1.87km
6287	Chestnuts	II	A pair of little altered Victorian stuccoed houses with original detail.	Tenby	B	SN13360020 1.94km
6303	Brychan Yard	II	Former stables and coach houses to the Cobourg Hotel dated 1807 on the entrance arch.	Tenby	B	SN13300051 1.96km
6308	The Royal Playhouse Cinema	II	The remains of a former cinema, which was once assembly rooms, built c1857.	Tenby	B	SN13250061 1.93km
6559	Deer Park Baptist Church	II	A well-preserved Gothic chapel by George Morgan, leading Welsh chapel architect of the later 19th century.	Tenby	B	SN13170060 1.85km
16912	Giltar Lodge	II	A good example of a mid-Victorian villa.	Penally	B	SS11779912 0.70km
16913	Michaelmas Cottage	II	An early 19th century schoolmaster's cottage which retains its original character.	Penally	B	SS11739918 0.63km
16914	Jubilee Fountain	II	A cast-iron water-pump complete with a small horse-trough.	Penally	B	SS11739908 0.69km
16915	Old building East of Carswell Mediaeval House	II	A probable 16th century building, listed for its group value with Carswell Mediaeval House.	Penally	B	SN09820105 0.95km
16916	The Watch Tower	II	A small tower, slightly tapering in shape. An old landmark, lookout or signalling tower for shipping before the reclamation of the Ritec estuary.	Penally	B	SN12250000 0.85km
16917	Single Kiln	II	A kiln; the survivor of two marked here on the Tithe Map of 1841.	Penally	B	SN11790015 0.42km
16919	East Set of Kilns	II	An impressive and well-preserved example of limekilns of the railway era forming part of a group with the other kilns at Kiln Park.	Penally	B	SN12250012 0.87km
16921	Old Building East of	II	The age of this surviving two-storey building is	Penally	B	SN08920080

	West Tarr Medieval House		unknown, but it may have been in some relationship with the mediaeval house of West Tarr at some period;			1.13km
17129	The Grove	II	A farmhouse largely rebuilt in the 19 th century, with a mediaeval doorway in a conspicuously thick wall at the front and a fragment of another at the rear.	St Florence	B	SN08160115 1.95km
17130	Gumfreyston Wells	II	There are three wells in a small group, apparently originating in two natural springs; ancient holy wells forming an historically important group with Gumfreyston church.	St Florence	B	SN109301088 0.76km
18019	Corn Mill and Millpond	II	A small 18 th century corn mill with surviving machinery.	Manorbier	B	SS082299 1.60km
18020	Norchard Farm Buildings	II	Farm buildings surrounding Norchard Farm.	Manorbier	B	SS08169948 1.65km
20898	West Lodge	II	Built about 1912 as a lodge to Lydstep House.	Manorbier	B	SS08569830 1.99km
26300	Connaught House and area railings	II	A well-detailed 19 th century Victorian terraced house, part of the group on the Esplanade.	Tenby	B	SN13300013 1.91km
26301	Belgrave Hotel and area railings	II	A terrace of three substantial 19 th century Victorian seafront houses, part of the terraced group on The Esplanade.	Tenby	B	SN13270013 1.89km
26302	The Atlantic Hotel and area railings	II	Hotel, formerly three houses, of which only the right one remains as built, the other two reduced in height by 2 storeys in 1914.	Tenby	B	SN13340015 1.96km
26308	Nyth	II	19 small terraced house with original small-paned sashes.	Tenby	B	SN13280047 1.93km
26312	No 9 Deer Park (Glenthorne)	II	A 19 th century stuccoed terraced house of late Georgian design.	Tenby	B	SN13150063 1.84km
26313	No 10 Deer Park (Croyland) and railings	II	A 19 th century stuccoed terraced house of late Georgian design.	Tenby	B	SN13140063 1.84km
26314	No 11 Deer Park	II	A 19 th century stuccoed terraced house of late Georgian design.	Tenby	B	SN13140064 1.83km
26315	No 12 Deer Park	II	A 19 th century stuccoed terraced house of late Georgian design.	Tenby	B	SN13130064 1.83km
26316	No 13 Deer Park	II	A 19 th century stuccoed terraced house of late Georgian design.	Tenby	B	SN13120064 1.82km
26317	No 14 Deer Park	II	A 19 th century stuccoed terraced house of late Georgian design.	Tenby	B	SN13120064 1.82km
26328	Festival of Britain beacon	II	19 th century cast-iron gas lamp-standard with brazier on top said to have been erected on the Esplanade, and altered for the 1951 Festival of Britain. Moved later to the South Beach car park	Tenby	B	SN13100007 1.70km
26334	Railings and retaining walls to seafront	II	Later 19 th century cast-iron railings in a neo-classical design; spearhead with embossed scrolls and tasselled neck. Situated along the cliff edge running full length of The Esplanade.	Tenby	B	SN13290011 1.90km

26335	Walls and railings to Deer Park Baptist Church	II	Forecourt walls and railings to Baptist church of 1884-5.	Tenby	B	SN13180061 1.86km
26336	Walmer House and front railings.	II	A later 19 th century Gothic house by a leading Welsh architect.	Tenby	B	SN13180059 1.86km
26359	Clifton Rock and garden wall along roadside.	II	A 19 th century villa with ornate bargeboards.	Tenby	B	SN13210061 1.88km
26360	Cliff terrace to the Atlantic Hotel	II	A well-built cliffside terraced walk, of group value with The Esplanade.	Tenby	B	SN13360011 1.96km
26363	Gable End	II	Part of a picturesque Gothic villa of about 1847 possibly with earlier core.	Tenby	B	SN12750085 1.55km
26364	Coach-house to Gable End	II	Mid-19 th century small coach-house and stable to a picturesque villa.	Tenby	B	SN12780084 1.57km
26382	No 1 Marsh Road Cottages (Casa Vecchia)	II	One of a row of four matching earlier to mid- 19 th century single-storey Gothic cottages, said to have been built for workers in the limestone quarries.	Tenby	B	SN12530051 1.22km
26383	No 2 Marsh Road Cottages (Sunpatch)	II	One of a row of four matching earlier to mid- 19 th century single-storey Gothic cottages, said to have been built for workers in the limestone quarries.	Tenby	B	SN12540051 1.22km
26384	No 3 Marsh Road Cottages	II	As above	Tenby	B	SN12550051 1.24km
26385	No 4 Marsh Road Cottages	II	As above	Tenby	B	SN12560051 1.24km
26386	Milestone outside Springfield	II	Cast-iron early C19 mile marker on the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road.	Tenby	B	SN12110054 0.84km
26387	Former Cemetery Chapel	II	A substantial cemetery chapel in ecclesiastical Gothic style set in a landscaped cemetery, built 1853-5, now a marine life exhibition.	Tenby	B	SN13060115 1.96km
26388	Forecourt wall and monuments, Cemetery Chapel	II	19 th century curved wall to cemetery chapel forecourt.	Tenby	B	SN13040117 1.96km
26389	Gates and piers to former cemetery chapel approach	II	Iron carriageway gates to cemetery chapel built 1853-5.	Tenby	B	SN13060111 1.94km
26390	Milestone by approach to former cemetery chapel	II	Cast-iron early 19 th century mile-plaque in squared stone surround, a marker on turnpike road from Tenby to Narberth	Tenby	B	SN13110107 1.97km
26397		II	One of a pair of gabled houses of c1900 with ornate timberwork.	Tenby	B	SN13180080 1.92km
26398		II	One of a pair of gabled houses of c1900 with ornate timberwork.	Tenby	B	SN13180080 1.92km
26399	South Zion Lodge	II	A well-designed small stuccoed Italianate lodge of about 1875.	Tenby	B	SN13180087 1.95km
26411	The Old Convent of St Teresa	II	A late Victorian former Catholic convent building in Gothic style.	Tenby	B	SN13310036 1.95km
26422	The War Memorial	II	A well-designed town war-memorial erected in 1921.	Tenby	B	SN13290044

						1.94km
26424	Tenby Railway Station (main entrance range)	II	A Victorian Gothic railway station of unusual quality.	Tenby	B	SN12940059 1.63km
26425	Bedford House	II	One of a pair of little altered Victorian stuccoed houses with original detail.	Tenby	B	SN13360020 1.98km
26430	The Mews (front range)	II	Former 19 th century coach-houses and entry to stables in mews to rear.	Tenby	B	SN13260054 1.93km
26431		II	House of c1876, part of the building development on the South Cliff estate begun in 1864.	Tenby	B	SN13240020 1.87km
26432	County Chambers (former Congregational manse)	II	An ornate Victorian Gothic house of architectural character.	Tenby	B	SN13170053 1.84km

Table 5: Listed buildings within 2km of the proposed development area (information from CADW) illustrated in Figure 6; ordered by listed building grade.

3.2.10 There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the development area (Figure 7). This is the SSSI of Little Hoyle and Hoyle's Mouth Cave and Woodland (SSSI ID 731, Code 32WGJ).

3.2.11 Within 2km of the development area lies one other SSSI; that of Ritec Fen (SSSI ID 935, Code 32WPD).

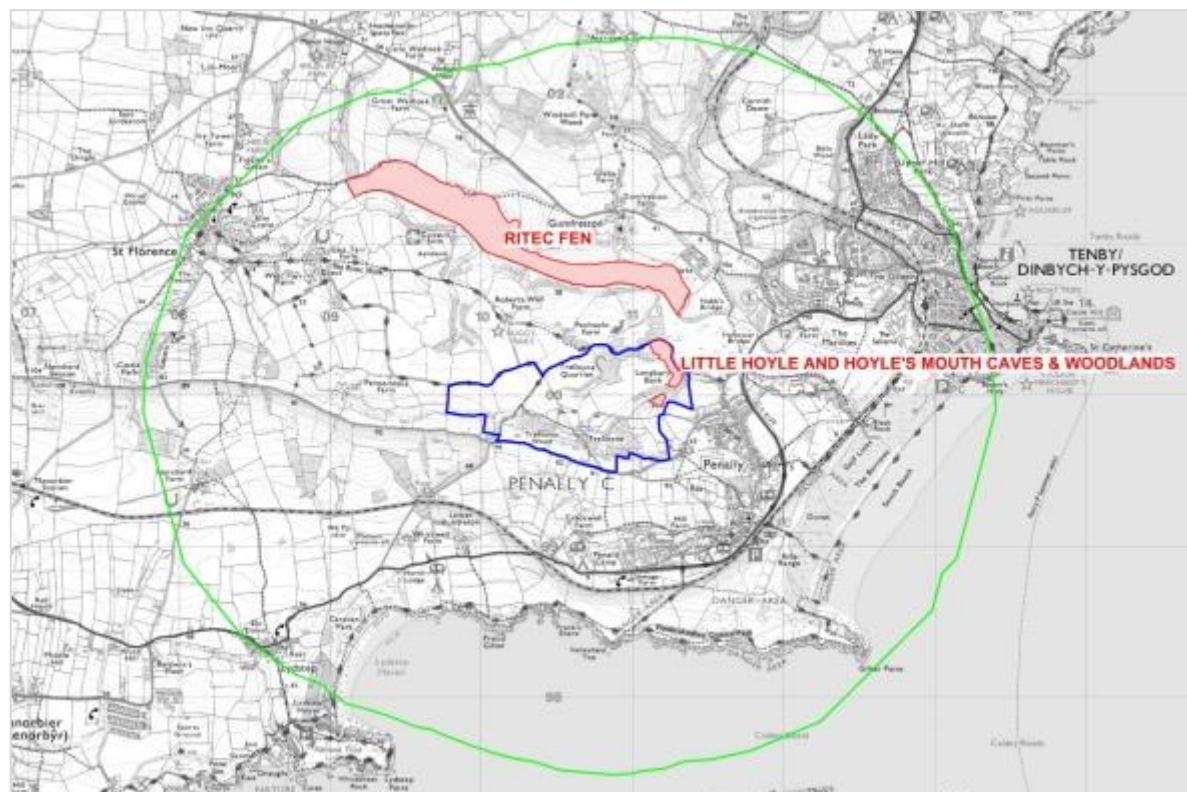


Figure 7: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 2km (green line) of the proposed development area (blue line)

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3.3 Historic Landscape Character areas

3.3.1 The majority of the proposed development area does not lie within a Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area. However, at the western end of the development area approximately 15 hectares lie within HLC375 (PRN46080) of Norchard-Tarr (Figure 8).

3.3.2 In summary the key characteristics of this HLC are:

- **HLC375 - Norchard-Tarr (PRN46080):**

Large regular fields bounded by banks and hedges or mortared walls, and substantial farms characterise the Norchard-Tarr historic landscape character area. Farmhouses with either medieval components to them or ruined medieval houses close to them are a feature of this area.

3.3.3 Further details on the Norchard-Tarr HLC are included in Appendix 1.

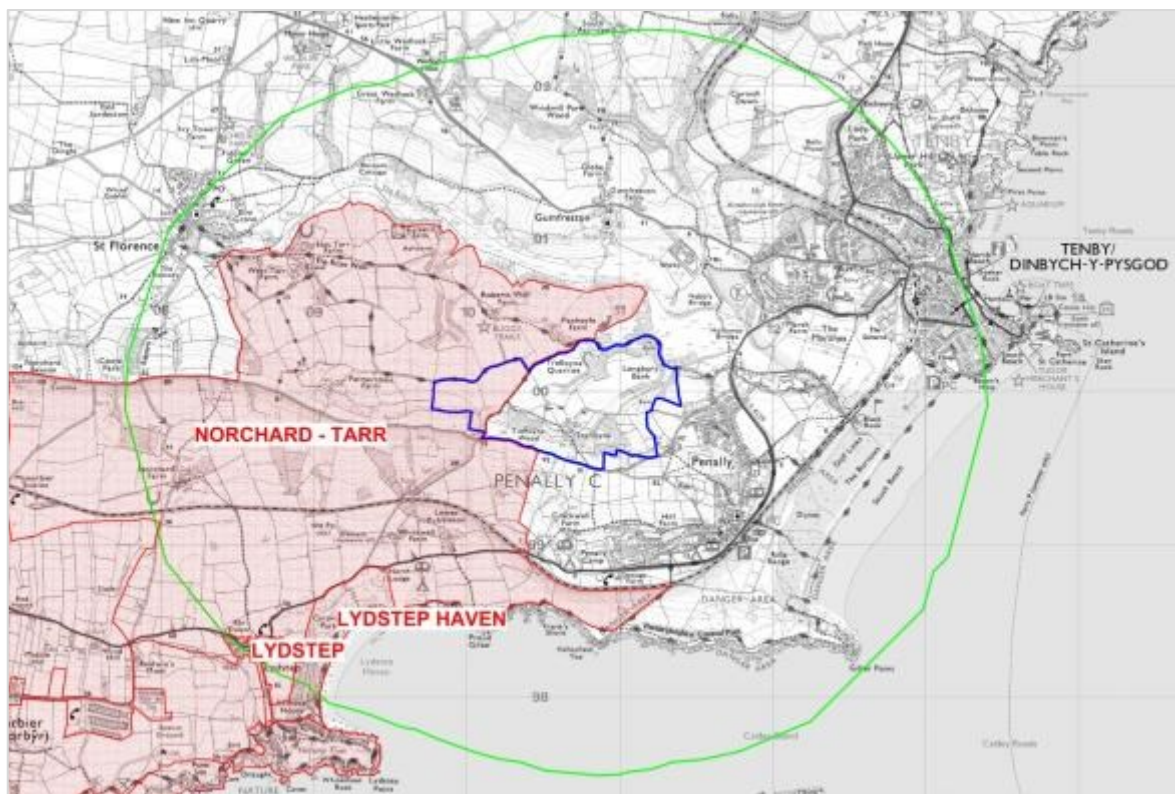


Figure 8: Historic Landscape Character areas within 2km (green line) of the proposed development area (blue line)

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3.3.4 Two other HLC's lie within 2km of the proposed development area. They are HLC374 Lydstep and HLC376 Lydstep Haven (Figure 8).

3.3.5 In summary, the key characteristics of these HLCs are as follows:

- **HLC374 – Lydstep (PRN46075):**

Lydstep historic landscape character area is a hamlet. Nineteenth century, early 20th century and modern buildings flank the small ruins of Lydstep Palace in the centre of the village. The use of red roofing tile (probably the influenced by the Lydstep estate) and rough-dressed limestone are a feature of the village.

- **HLC376 – Lydstep Haven (PRN46085):**

Lydstep Haven historic landscape character area is dominated by a modern caravan park, with a strong secondary country estate component consisting of Lydstep House, lodges and woodland.

3.4 LANDMAP

3.4.1 LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource developed by National Resources Wales (NRW) where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set.

3.4.2 The proposed development area lies within the Trefloyne Historic Landscape Aspect Area PMBRKHL46176 which is summarised as follows:

Trefloyne is a small, complex lowland aspect area (1.637 sq km) representing a low ridge, along the crest of which runs a modern road on the line of a prehistoric track known as the Ridgeway. The landscape south of the Ridgeway is characterised by large, irregular fields. To the north of the Ridgeway is a more open area associated with Trefloyne Farm, now largely occupied by a golf course, which terminates as a steep wooded bank featuring limestone caves. Other stands of deciduous woodland characterise this northern sector. Settlement is dispersed and confined to two large, informal farms, that at Trefloyne including a stone-built medieval farmhouse, and a scatter of 19th-20th century dwellings along roadsides. A small caravan park, and a country club, occupy the southern edge of the area. There are no listed buildings. Lying within the area are two important early medieval settlement sites, both of which are scheduled. One is associated with a documented early church site, the other also features Palaeolithic cave occupation. Other recorded archaeology includes prehistoric, Roman and medieval findspots, disused quarries and limekilns. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: cave sites, early medieval settlement sites, medieval building.

3.4.3 The integrity of the historic landscape is evaluated as *High* and the rarity and potential of the historic landscape are both evaluated as *Outstanding*.

3.4.4 It is noted that:

The archaeological record for this area is remarkably diverse in scope, with evidence of human activity dating back to the Upper Palaeolithic. Three important multi-period occupation sites exist within the aspect area and have been subject to extensive archaeological investigation, including two important cave sites, Great Hoyle's Mouth and Little Hoyle's Mouth, where excavations have revealed evidence of activity ranging in date from the Upper Palaeolithic to the early medieval period (Alcock, 1958, 77-9; Savory, 1973, 18-35; Green, 1986) and Longbury Bank, the summit above Little Hoyle's Mouth, where excavations revealed evidence of an early medieval secular settlement occupied between the 5th and 8th centuries AD and apparently of high status (judging from the finds assemblage), although little evidence of substantial buildings was located (Campbell & Lane, 1993, 15-77). Documentary evidence, including a series of pre-Conquest land grants recorded in the Book of Llandaff, indicates the presence of a series of estates dependent on the early medieval monastery of Penally, one of which, 'Luin Teilau', may be identified with the site of present day Trefloyne Farm; the existing farm complex incorporates the ruined remains of a fortified manor house of probable late 16th century date (Campbell & Lane, 1993, 57; Lloyd et al, 2004). The probable site of an early medieval chapel has been identified in a field adjacent to Trefloyne, although no extant remains are visible (Campbell & Lane, 1993, 57).

3.5 Non-designated Archaeological Sites

3.5.1 Within the Development Area

3.5.1.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER) was made within the proposed development area (Tables 6 - 9; Figure 9). A search of the same area was made of the National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (Figure 11).

3.5.1.2 The information supplied by the DAT HER has been greatly summarised for this report, full details can be obtained from the DAT HER

or through the Archwilio website, but this is not included within this report. A short description of NMR information is also given where needed. Where a site is recorded on both the DAT HER and NMR, only the DAT HER reference is given in the text, though the corresponding NMR NPRN reference is given in the tables.

- 3.5.1.3 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the development area, along with a list of the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period. A number of sites on the HER are ascribed an 'unknown' date (herewith named 'uncertain date'). Where possible, these 'uncertain date' sites have been listed within the probable period from which they are likely to date (as considered by the author of this report).

3.5.2 Prehistoric sites within the development area (Table 6)
Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age

- 3.5.2.1 There are 15 prehistoric sites ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age recorded within the development area. They all, bar one, relate to finds recovered from Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PRN 14209) and Little Hoyle Cave (PRN 13398). The majority of them were discovered during archaeological excavations during the 20th century within the caves or in their immediate surrounding areas.
- 3.5.2.2 Most recently, between 1984-1990, the National Museum Wales Amgueddfa Cymru undertook a series of excavations within both caves. During the course of this work artefacts of both Early Upper Palaeolithic and Late Upper Palaeolithic age were uncovered, as well as a later Mesolithic site and some early Christian finds.
- 3.5.2.3 The number and range of finds indicates the longevity of occupation within both caves.
- 3.5.2.4 The only other site (PRN 109198) is a small sub-circular enclosure, c. 10m diameter, identified from an aerial photograph taken in 1998. It is located close to the cave site of Longbury Bank (PRN 13398) and it has been suggested that it could be of Neolithic date (Campbell, E, & Lane, A, 1993).

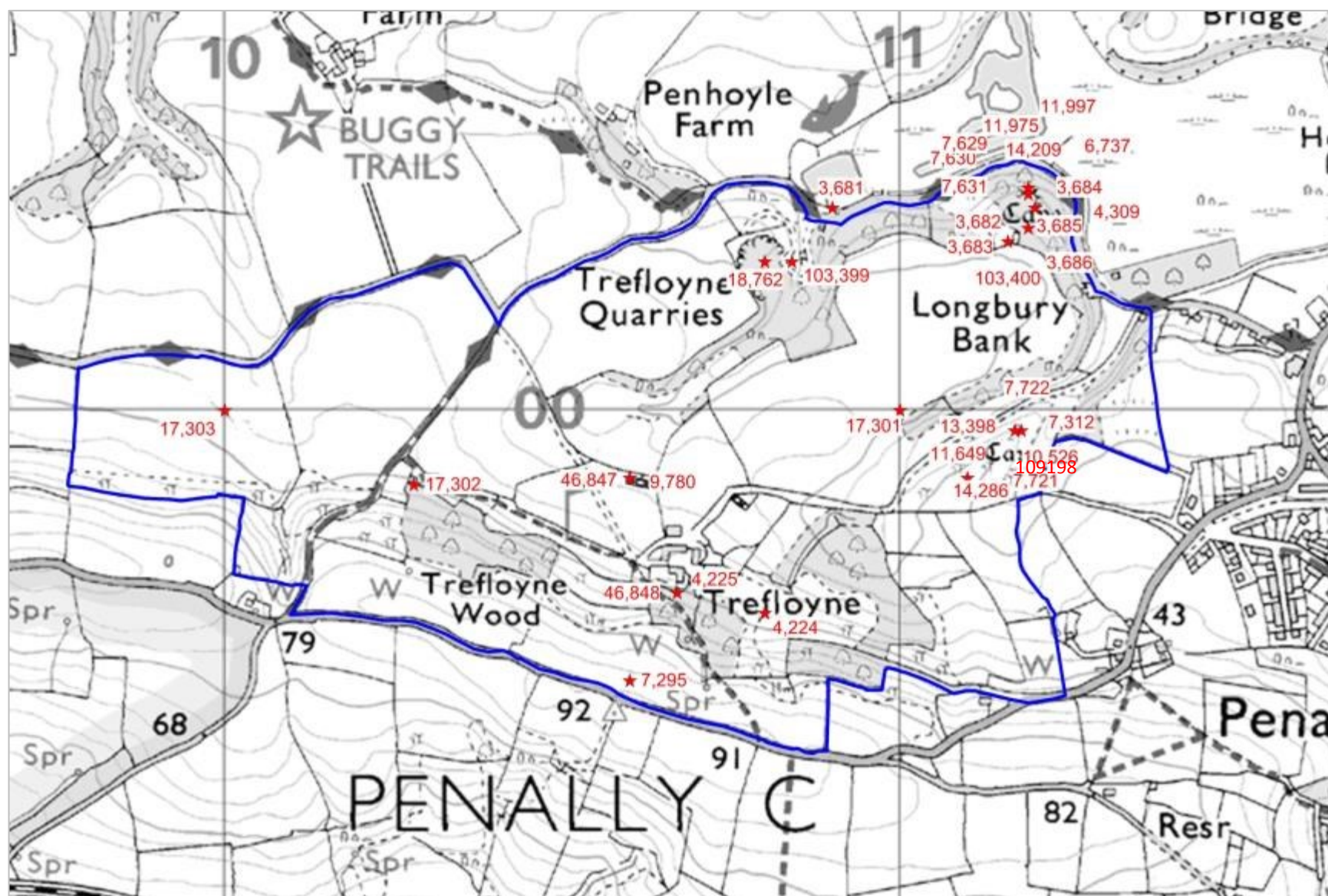


Figure 9: DAT HER records within the proposed development area (outlined in blue)

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PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SITE CATEGORY	NGR	NPRN
3682	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Palaeolithic assemblage from Hoyle's Mouth Cave. NAP 2004.	Palaeolithic	B	SN11190032	
3683	The Hoyle	Flint Working Site	A flint-working site identified by A L Leach close to Hoyle's Mouth Cave. The assemblage consisted of flint scrapers - including ridge-backed, double ended and side types, flint blades and flakes and waste material. NAP 2004.	Neolithic, Mesolithic	C	SN11190027	
3684	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Two Neolithic axes and a button scraper from Hoyle's Mouth cave. This material is the identifiably Neolithic element from the larger lithic assemblage recovered from the cave. The axes are apparently now lost. NAP 2004.	Neolithic	C	SN11190032	
3685	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Bronze Age metal axe recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Bronze Age	C	SN11190032	
3686	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Pottery sherds recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Iron Age, Bronze Age	C	SN11190032	
4309	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Fragments of human and animal bone, mollusc shell and iron slag recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Possibly prehistoric	C	SN11190032	
7629	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	A sherd of Iron Age pottery recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Iron Age	C	SN11190032	
7722	Little Hoyle Cave	Findspot	An assortment of prehistoric finds possibly recovered from the area of Little Hoyle cave.	Prehistoric?	C	SS11189997	
10526	Little Hoyle Cave	Findspot	2 sherds of Bronze Age pottery recovered from Little Hoyle Bank cave.	Bronze Age	C	SS11189997	
11649	Little Hoyle Cave	Findspot	Possible Neolithic bone needle recovered from Little Hoyle cave.	Neolithic	C	SS11189997	
11975	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Possible Palaeolithic animal bone fragments recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Palaeolithic	B	SN11190032	

11997	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	Two flint microliths from Hoyle's Mouth Cave recovered during excavations in 1968. 2004	Mesolithic	C	SN11190032	
13398	Longbury Bank	Cave	Excavations in 1877-8 and 1958 produced Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age & early medieval material, including mammoth and rhinoceros remains. A 5th-8th century AD settlement, which also produced a limited amount of Romano-British material, has been excavated on the summit of Longbury Bank, above the cave (Campbell & Lane 1993).	Prehistoric	A	SS11179997	305459
14209	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Cave	Natural cave from which excavations, from 1862-1878/9 and 1968 (Savory 1974), revealed 'Later Upper Palaeolithic' to earlier Iron Age, Romano-British & later material.	Prehistoric	A	SN11190033	304237
109198	Longbury Bank Cropmark	Cropmark	At least one small sub-circular penannular cropmark enclosure identified from an aerial photograph taken by Terry James in 1998 (AP98-198.17). It is situated on a limestone spur, overlooking Tefloyne Golf Club, where other settlement has been recorded notably the site of an early medieval settlement (PRN14286) and the scheduled site of Little Hoyle Cave (PRN 13398).	Prehistoric	C	SS11129988	

Table 6: Non designated sites of prehistoric date recorded within the development area as illustrated in Figure 9.

PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SITE CATEGORY	NGR	NPRN
4224	Trefloyne	Findspot	Find of 2 roman coins. Location unknown.	Roman	C	SS09169986	
7312	Little Hoyle Cave	Findspot	An assortment of Roman period finds possibly recovered from the area of Little Hoyle Cave.	Roman	C	SS11189997	
7630	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	A sherd of Roman pottery recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Roman	C	SN11190032	

Table 7: Non designated sites of Roman date recorded within the development area as illustrated in Figure 9.

3.5.3 ***Roman sites within the development area (Table 7)***

- 3.5.3.1 The Romans are known to have had a presence within Pembrokeshire, however the extent and location of this presence is the subject of ongoing research.
- 3.5.3.2 Of the three sites of Roman date (Table 7) that lie within the development area two relate to Roman finds from Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PRN 14209) and Little Hoyle Cave (PRN 13398), discovered during archaeological excavations during the 20th century within the caves or in their immediate surrounding areas.
- 3.5.3.3 A third site is the record of two late Roman coins of Maximian (296-305). Exact details of the find and its verification are not known.
- 3.5.3.4 The potential for further Roman sites to be located within the proposed development is considered low.

3.5.4 ***Early medieval & medieval sites within the development area (Table 8)***

- 3.5.4.1 The sites of early medieval date recorded within the development area (Table 8) mainly relate to either the evidence of an early medieval settlement recorded at Longbury Bank during excavations by the University of Cardiff 1998-9 (PRN 14286), or the early medieval origins of Trefloyne Manor (PRN 46848).
- 3.5.4.2 The excavations at Longbury Bank (Campbell, E, & Lane, A, 1993) uncovered rare evidence of a native undefended British early medieval settlement occupied in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. The excavations produced a series of objects which provide evidence of high status: imported Mediterranean pottery; continental pottery and glass; fine metal working debris; and an unusual Type G penannular brooch.
- 3.5.4.3 Evidence for settlement of this period is exceptionally rare; therefore Cadw included the excavation area and its immediate surroundings within the scheduled area of nearby Little Hoyle Cave (PE428).
- 3.5.4.4 Trefloyne is a late medieval gentry house (PRN 4225) that probably occupies the site of the pre-Conquest 'Villa Luin Teiliau' (PRN 46848), mentioned in an entry, dated to c.1025, in the Llandaff Charters (Davies 1979, 126; Campbell and Lane 1993, 57). The entry suggests that by the 11th century it was being regarded as a birthplace of St Teilo. It may represent a settlement or llys site. The house lies immediately to the south of a field named 'Castell Gwynne' (PRN 9780) on the Penally tithe map of 1840, which may represent the site of the early medieval church of 'Eccluis guiniau' (PRN 46847), mentioned in the same entry in the Llandaff Charters (ibid.; Edwards and Lane 1988, 89).
- 3.5.4.5 The potential for further archaeological sites of the early medieval or medieval periods to be found within the proposed development area is thought to be moderate/high.

PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SITE CATEGORY	NGR	NPRN
4225	Trefloyne; Trellwyn	Manor House	Our knowledge of medieval manorial buildings which predated the present farmhouse and outbuildings is sketchy. A drawing of the ruins published in 1804 is difficult to relate to the present layout. A rectangular dovecot may be all that survives above ground of the medieval manor.	Medieval	B	SS10679973	30327, 265009
7295	Trefloyne Carved Stone	Findspot	No information known about this find.	Medieval	D	SS106996	
7721	Little Hoyle Cave	Findspot	A sherd of early medieval pottery and human bones from a possible inhumation recovered from Little Hoyle cave.	Early medieval	C	SS11189997	
9780	Castle Gwynne	Unknown	Place-name of field to the north of the medieval manorial centre of Trefloyne manor (PRN 4225) that may perpetuate the name of the 'eccluis guiniau' mentioned in a charter of c.1025 in the Book of Llandaff. Does the name refer to the location of a Dark Age church site close to the present Trefloyne Farm? H J James 1992	Early medieval	D	SS111992	
14286	Longbury Bank	Settlement	The site is described by Campbell & Lane in the excavation report as a "native British early medieval settlement occupied in the 6th and 7th centuries AD. It is undefended and the artefacts suggest it had a high status." JH Aug 94.	Medieval, Early medieval	A	SS111999	
46847	Eccluis Guiniau; Castell Gwynne; Trefloyne	Church, Chapel	Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Early medieval church site, mentioned in an entry in the Llandaff Charters, from c.1025. It may have occupied the field named 'Castell Gwynne' on the tithe map, which is now a golf course.	Early Medieval	C	SS106999	
46848	Trefloyne; Trellwyn	Settlement, Llys	Trefloyne is a late medieval gentry house (PRN 4225) that probably occupies the site of the pre-Conquest 'Villa Luin Teiliau', mentioned in an entry, dated to c.1025, in the Llandaff Charters (Davies 1979, 126; Campbell and Lane 1993, 57). The entry suggests that by the 11th century it was being regarded as the birthplace of St Teilo. It may represent a settlement or llys site. The house lies immediately to the S of a field named 'Castell Gwynne' on the Penally tithe map of 1840, which may represent the site of the early medieval church of 'Eccluis guiniau' (PRN 46847), mentioned in the same entry in the Llandaff Charters (ibid.; Edwards and Lane 1988, 89). The site is now occupied by a golf club. NDL 2003	Early Medieval	C	SS10679973	

Table 8: Non designated sites of early medieval and medieval date recorded within the development area as illustrated in Figure 9.

PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SITE CATEGORY	NGR	NPRN
6737	Old Quay House	Dwelling	Building described and planned by Edward Laws in 1887. Described as near Hoyle's Mouth cave SN112003. Its exact site is unknown and the grid ref. may be incorrect.	Post-Medieval	D	SN112003	45188
7631	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	Findspot	A sherd of post-medieval pottery recovered from Hoyle's Mouth cave.	Post-Medieval	D	SN11190032	
17301	Penally Battle Site	Battle Site	Lord Carbery went from Tenby to assist Trefloyne. When he came under fire he turned and re-entered Tenby. Laws and Owen record this site in Penally as the probable scene of Lord Carbery's retreat. JH 1998	Post-Medieval	D	SN1100	
17302	Old Quay Cottage	Cottage	Cottage, the name of which shows that an Old Quay was located nearby. 2001	Post-Medieval	D	SN10289989	
17303	Warren Tree Hill Park; Gallow Tree Hill	Gallows	Possible former site of a post medieval gallows.	Post-Medieval	D	SN1000	
18762	Trefloyne	Quarry		Post-Medieval	U	SN10800022	
103399	Trefloyne Quarry Lime Kiln	Lime kiln	'Old Limekiln' recorded on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. Not shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	Post-Medieval	C	SN10840022	
103400	Hoyle Cottage	Cottage	Hoyle Cottage shown on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. Shown only in outline on mastermap, presumed abandoned, and now under woodland.	Post-Medieval	D	SN11160025	

Table 9: Non designated sites of post-medieval date recorded within the development area as illustrated in Figure 9.

3.5.7 **Post medieval sites within the development area (Table 9)**

- 3.5.7.1 There are eleven records dating from the post-medieval period recorded on the DAT HER and NMR (Table 9) within the development area. The majority of these are associated with general settlement and the changing use of the landscape during this period.
- 3.5.7.2 There are a number of cottages that date to this period. The names of cottages Old Quay Cottage (17302) and Old Quay House (PRN 6737) could be a reference to the once navigable River Ritec. The drowned valley now filled with alluvial deposits was until as recently as the 19th century navigable to within 250 m of Longbury Bank, where the Old Quay House is thought to have been situated. In former times the Ritec was a substantial sea inlet and it seems certain that it was navigable, and a sheltered landing place, during the early medieval period.
- 3.5.7.3 A site of a Civil War battle in 1644 is recorded within the development area; although its location is not truly known. The short lived battle that did not include hand to hand fighting between Parliamentary forces under Colonel Rowland Laugharne and Royalist forces under Richard Vaughan, the Earl of Carbery who was stationed at Tenby, resulted in Trefloyne falling to the Parliamentarians and much criticism of Richard Vaughan's actions.
- 3.5.7.4 There are two industrial sites that can be found in the development area. These include a quarry (PRN 18762), and a limekiln (PRN 103399).

3.5.8 **1km study area (Figures 9 & 10, Tables 10 & 11)**

- 3.5.8.1 The largest number of undesignated sites recorded on the DAT HER and NMR within the wider 1km study area date from the post-medieval/modern periods (Tables 10 & 11, Figures 9 & 10). The majority of these are associated with the settlements of Penally and Gumfreston but include surrounding farms and chapels. Industrial sites such as limekilns, brickworks, and quarries, are also represented and reflect the changing use of the landscape during this period.
- 3.5.8.2 The early medieval period is represented by the high probability that the parish church in Penally had early medieval origins (PRN 3442); supported by the four or five Group II-III ECMs from the church site (PRNs 4229-4232, 46846), some of which are *in-situ*.
- 3.5.8.3 Prehistoric sites are limited to records of a number of Mesolithic/Neolithic flint working sites (PRNs 4227/8, 4243, 12243), although their exact locations are not known, as well as the remains of one Bronze Age barrow (PRN 4221) that lies to the west of the development area, and two possible Iron Age defended enclosures (PRNs 14360 & 107826) that lie just to the south of the development area on the southern side of the ridgeway.

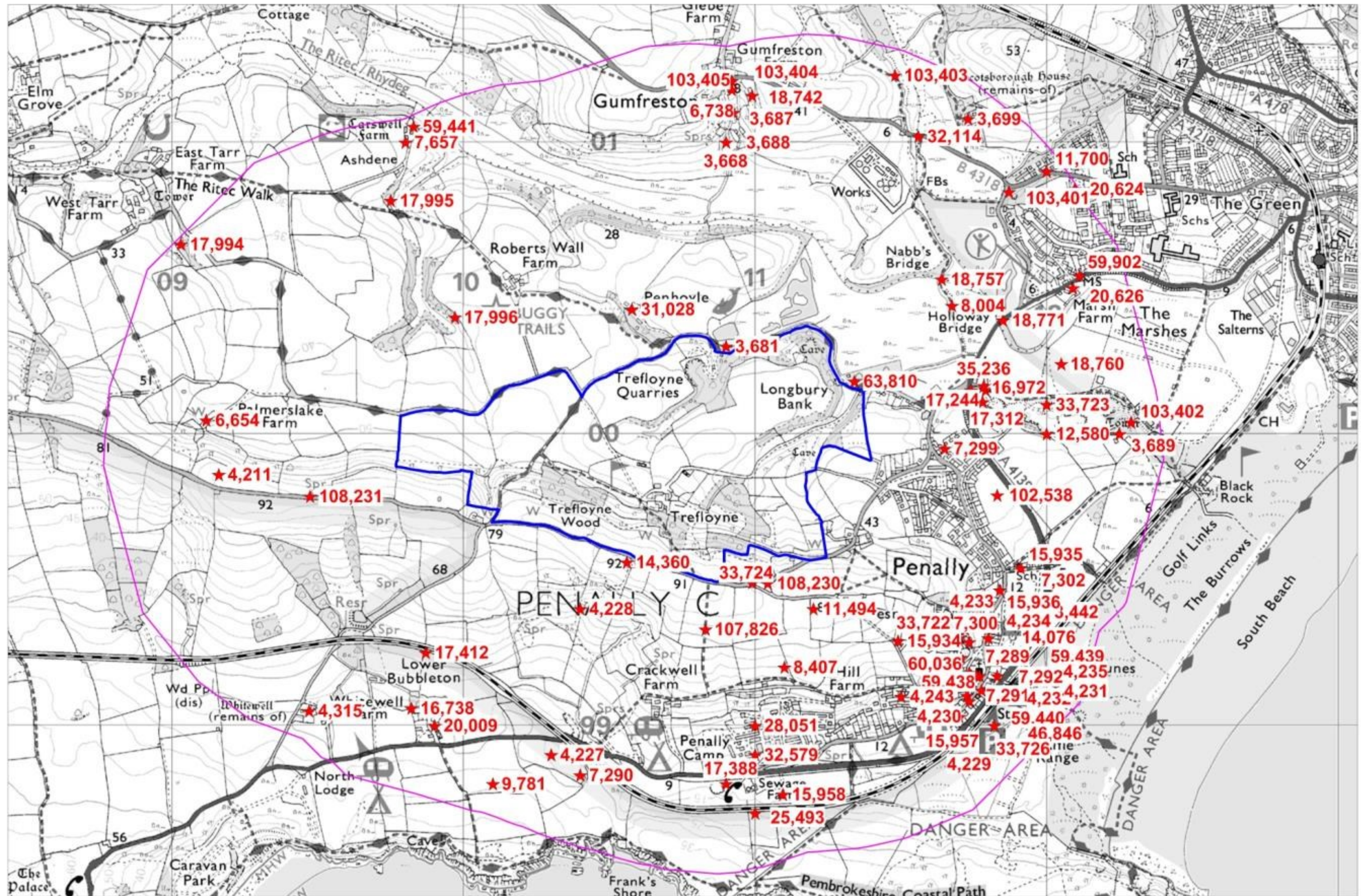


Figure 10: DAT undesignated HER records within 1km (outlined in pink) of the development area (outlined in blue); listed in Table 10.

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PRN	NAME	TYPE	SUMMARY	DATE	SITE CATEGORY	NGR	NPRN
3442	Penally Parish Church; St Nicholas And Teilo	Clas, Churchyard	Early medieval A site, ie. High probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by Penally parish church (PRN 4235). Site of early medieval church, and probable clas, mentioned in c.675. Mother-church of Cantref Penfro (S. Pembs.)?. Four or five Group II-III ECMs from site (PRNs 4229-4232, 46846), possibly all +/- in situ?. Large, regular, sub-square churchyard, opposite Caldey Island and close to a number of other probable early medieval sites.	Early Medieval	B	SS11779917	
3681	Trefloyne Marsh; Ritec Boat The	Findspot	A documentary reference to a dug out canoe being discovered in the marshes nearby. Specific location unknown.	Unknown	D	SN109003	
4211	The Ridgeway	Round Barrow	A low, spread mound, c.14m in diameter and 0.2m high, located on the Ridgeway near Palmerslake Farm. This barrow could be an easterly out-marker for barrow cemetery PRN 47443 located further along the Ridgeway to the west. NC 2004.	Bronze Age	B	SS09169986	
4227	Drusselton	Flint Working Site	A collection of 'many small sharp flakes and spalls' recovered by A L Leach from an exposed deposit of sandy loam, from a depth of around 0.6m. NAP 2004.	Neolithic, Mesolithic	C	SS103989	
4228	Drusselton	Flint Working Site	A flintworking site shown on a distribution map in 1963 (Wainwright 1963, plate x opp p104), although there are no details of the finds from this site. The site location was based on the records of A L Leach and the Ordnance Survey have suggested (OS Card SS19 NW6) that this site may in fact be a reference to one a short distance to the south (PRN 4227). NAP 2004.	Neolithic, Mesolithic	C	SS104994	
4229	Penally Parish Church	Cross	Group III ECM (cross-shaft), of probable early 10th century date, in the S transept of Penally parish church PRN 4235. It was first recorded by Richard Fenton in 1811 when it was lying loose in the church, and may have been +/- in situ. It was erected in the churchyard after 1844, before being moved back into the church in 1940. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming	Early Medieval	B	SS11769917	
4231	Mail Domnac Cross; Penally Parish Church	Cross	Fragment of Group III ECM, of probable early 10th century date, lying loose in the vestry at Penally parish church (PRN 4235), which together with the lost fragment PRN 4232 formed part of a cross-shaft . It was first recorded, with PRN 4232, in 1844 when they were in use as door-jambs in the vestry, which was built in the early 19th century, and they may have been +/- in situ. Both were variously moved and removed. PRN 4232 was lost in the late 19th century, while PRN 4231 was returned to the church before 1950. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming	Early Medieval	B	SS11769917	
4232	Mail Domnac Cross; Penally Church	Cross	Lost fragment of Group III ECM, of probable early 10th century date, from Penally parish church (PRN 4235), which together with fragment PRN 4231 formed part of a cross-	Early Medieval	B	SS11769917	

			shaft. It was first recorded, with PRN 4231, in 1844 when they were in use as door-jambs in the vestry, which was built in the early 19th century, and they may have been +/- in situ. Both were variously moved and removed. PRN 4232 was lost in the late 19th century, while PRN 4231 was returned to the church before 1950. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming				
4243	Hill Farm	Flint Working Site	A flintworking site shown on distribution map in 1963 (Wainwright 1963, plate x opp p104), although there are no details of the finds from this site. The site was identified by Wainwright from A L Leach's record. The OS card (SN19 SW15) records that the 'records were of no assistance'. NAP 2004. NAP 2004	Neolithic, Mesolithic	C	SS115991	
6738	Gumfreston	Dwelling	Said to have originally been a "priests house." Later a school room. Recorded as being ruined or perhaps destroyed. RPS July 2001; Sited in the NW corner of a churchyard close to the entrance. A track runs N-S past its west side. Very overgrown. The south gable is 3.5m high x 3.0m wide + 1.4m. Therefore overall it is 4.4m wide by 10m(?) in length (long axis N-S). It is terraced into the slope of the churchyard (down from north to south). Mortared stone is visible. PR 2003	Post-Medieval	C	SN10890112	22023
7290	Drusselton	Cottage	Remains of a substantially destroyed rectilinear two celled dwelling measuring approximately 14m by 7m with its long axis orientated E-W. The eastern gable is set into a high bank but little remains of the western gable end. Generally, the walls remain only to a height of 0.5 metres or so. The remains are suffering much from tree-root action. There is evidence for either a third cell, or an ancillary building at the western end; this was unclear due to the overgrown nature of the site, but there are possible window openings in the south wall which extends beyond the most westerly cell with a possible partition wall butting out to the north from this wall. There is a low stone wall nearby to the west of the building which probably encloses the former garden area. Some 18 metres to the north east there are wall remnants which may represent another ancillary structure.	Post-Medieval	C	SS10409883	21900
8004	The Causeway	Causeway		Unknown	U	SN1167500440	
8407	Penally	Cropmark?	Possible cropmark site identified from aerial photographs.	Unknown	D	SS111992	
9781	Cross Park	Cross	Place-name only. May not refer to an antiquity. NDL 2003	Unknown, Medieval	U	SS101988	
11494	Highlights	Findspot	Find of a Bronze Age axe; location of object unknown.	Bronze Age	D	SS112994	
11700	Heywood Lane Cave	Cave		Not applicable	U	SN120009	
12243	Penally	Findspot	Two flint flakes recovered by A L Leach from somewhere in Penally. NAP 2004.	Mesolithic	D	SS1199	

12544	Penally	Fortified House	Record of settlement shown of William Rees's map of South Wales in the 14th century. RPS July 2001	Medieval	D	SS1199	
12580	Tenby	Windmill		Medieval	D	SN1200	
14076	Penally	Common Land		Post-Medieval, Medieval	D	SS118993	
14360	Oxland Enclosure	Defended Enclosure	Oxland is a crop-marked, sub-circular defended enclosure lying at c.90m above sea level. The southern side of the enclosure encompasses the highest point of a rounded summit, but most of the enclosure lies on gentle south-facing slopes just below the summit. The site is under improved pasture. There is no earthwork or other surface evidence for the site. Aerial photographs show a crop-marked ditch defining a sub-circular enclosure c. 70m E-W and 50m N-S, internally. The site is bisected by a farm track. The crop-mark ditch shows very clearly in the field to the east of the track, but less clearly in the field to the west. No entrance is visible.	Iron Age	B	SS10569956	
15934	Malvern Lodge	Lodge	19th century house first shown on the 2nd edition OS 25" map.	Post-Medieval	C	SS11499929	
15935	Penally School	School		Post-Medieval	C	SS11919954	
15936	Penally School	Vicarage		Post-Medieval	C	SS11809942	
15957		Chapel		Post-Medieval	C	SS11709903	11155
15958		Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SS1109598764	
16738	Lower Bubbleton	Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SS09829906	
16972	The Marshes	Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SN11740015	
17244	The Marshes	Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SN11790015	
17312	The Marshes	Limestone Quarry		Post-Medieval	D	SN11780011	
17388	Penally Camp	Limestone Quarry		Post-Medieval	D	SS109988	
17412	Lower Bubbleton	Cottage	A cottage and garden are shown here on an 1850 estate map. No longer standing. RPS July 2001	Post-Medieval	D	SS09879925	
17994		Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SN09030065	
17995		Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SN09750080	
17996		Lime Kiln		Post-Medieval	C	SN09970040	
18742	The Old Rectory	Rectory		Post-Medieval	C	SN10990116	

18757	Nabb's	Bridge		Post-Medieval	C	SN11640053	
18771	Holloway	Bridge	A post medieval bridge which crosses The Ritec and forms part of the A4139 between Tenby and Penally. It is shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the First (1890) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. PR February 2003	Post-Medieval	C	SN11850039	
20009	Bubbington	Dwelling	19th century reference to a dwelling at Bubbington. Present condition unknown. RPS July 2001	Post-Medieval	D	SS099990	
20626	Marsh Road Calvinistic Chapel	Church		Post-Medieval	C	SN12090050	11004
25493	Penally	Mining Feature		Post-Medieval	D	SS110987	
28051	Penally	Settlement	Penally village – overall record for village settlement.	Post-Medieval	C	SS1199	268105
31028	Penhoyle Farm	Settlement, Farmstead	A minor farmstead named as Penholway on the 1841 tithe map. It is identified as Penhoyle Cottage on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Pembs Sheet 09.16, 1889). The site is documented in the early 15th century and it is possible that there may have been a settlement established in this area during the medieval period. The outline of the buildings was still shown on the 1970 Mapping but no structures are shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the area is overgrown with vegetation and the current state of survival is unclear.	Medieval; Post-Medieval	C	SN1057700427	
32114	Knightston Bridge	Bridge		Post-Medieval	C	SN11560102	
32579	Penally Camp	Military College	A camp established in 1860 to train Militia Units in musketry in response to the perceived threat of a French invasion. RJC Thomas 1995	Post-Medieval, Modern	C	SS110989	
33723	Black Rocks Quarry	Limestone Quarry		Post-Medieval	C	SN120001	
33724	Wheelabout Inn	Inn		Post-Medieval	C	SS10999949	
33726	Railway Embankment	Railway Embankment		Post-Medieval	D	SS11829900	
35236	Kiln House	Dwelling	Dwelling shown on later 20th century maps. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	D	SN1178400165	
46846	Penally Parish Church	Inscribed Stone	Group II ECM, of probable early 10th century date, built into the facework of Penally parish church (PRN 4235). It was first discovered, in its present location, in 1982 and may be +/- in situ. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming.	Early Medieval	B	SS11769917	
63810	Trefloyne Brick Works	Brickworks	A brickworks marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1889) as disused. The outline of the brick kiln itself is shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the site is covered with trees with a	Modern	D	SN 11340018	

			thick canopy.				
102538	Tenby Airfield	Airfield	The airfield at Tenby was used prior to 1939, however flying from here ceased during the war until the US army arrived in the area in preparation for D-Day. They brought with them the Piper Cub L4s Air Observation Post aircraft that worked with the artillery.	Modern	C	SS11839979	
103401	The Clicketts	Limekiln	'Old Limekiln' shown on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. Not recorded on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	Post-Medieval	C	SN11870083	
103402	Blackrock Quarry	Magazine	Site of a magazine recorded on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. Not shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)	Post-Medieval	C	SN12290004	
103403	Causeway Mill	Mill Race	Mill-race associated with Causeway corn mill, recorded on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. It is still depicted, although not labelled, on mastermap but the mill building is no longer shown, possibly destroyed by a road development (M.Ings, 2012)	Post-Medieval	C	SN11480123	
103404	Gumfreston	Building	Building recorded on the 1890 1st edition and 1907 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey maps. (M.Ings, 2012)	Post-Medieval	D	SN10920121	
103405	Gumfreston	Building	Building recorded on the 1890 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. (M.Ings, 2012)	Post-Medieval	D	SN10920118	
107826	Crackwell Farm	Enclosure	An oval defended enclosure lying at c.80m above sea level. Identified from a digital terrain model image but also faintly visible on aerial photo mapping (Next Perspectives, 2009) showing an oval enclosure 120m across from north to south and 50m across east to west. A possible concentric outer enclosure is visible in the southeast corner of the field. The OS 1907 edition shows the field in which it is located and the field to the south bisected north-south by a field boundary which is still a current right of way. (A. Pyper based on information from G Salkeld 2015)	Iron Age	B	SS10839933	
108230	Wheel About Milestone	Milestone	A milestone on the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Pembroke 8" and "Tenby 2". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled the same.	Post-Medieval	D	SS1104399488	
108231		Milestone	A milestone on the Tenby to Pembroke turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Pembroke 7" and "Tenby 3". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled the same.	Post-Medieval	D	SS0947399786	

Table 10: DAT undesignated HER records within 1km of the development area; illustrated in Figure 10.

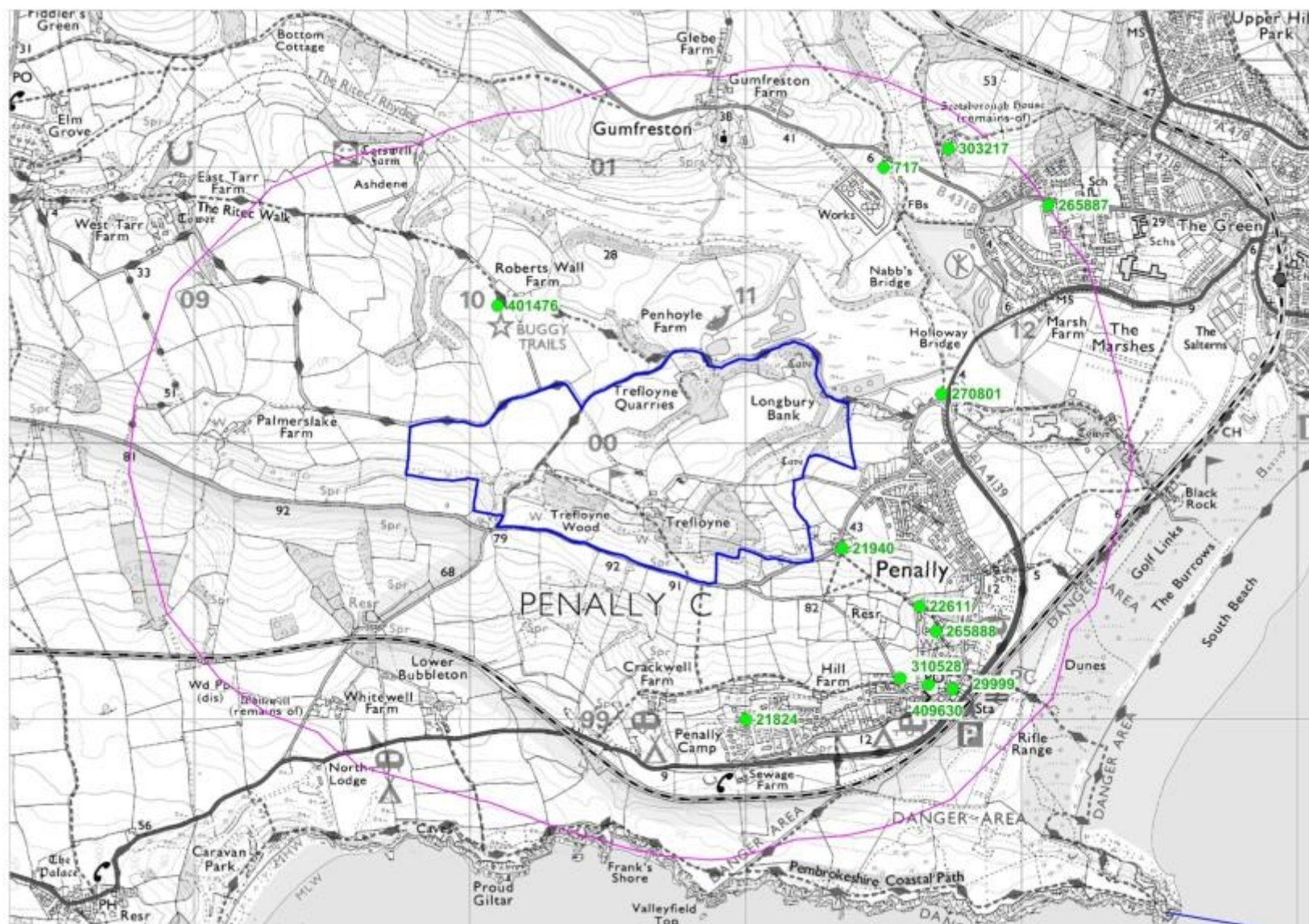


Figure 11: Undesignated sites within a 1km buffer of the development recorded on the NMR but not on the HER; listed in Table 11.

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NPRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SITE CATEGORY	NGR
717	Causeway Mill	Mill	Water mill demolished and built over.	Post-medieval	D	SN115010
21824	Cottage	House	19th century, early. 2 storey. Rendered. Hipped slate roof. Ground floor loggia with Doric columns. Moulded cut string stair.	Post-medieval	C	SS1199
21940	Frankleston	House	Frankleston is situated on the north-west fringe of Penally, on the south side of the minor road to Lamphey. It was a rubble stone built T-shaped cottage, with a steep pitched slate (over corrugated iron) roof. It has a large square stone chimney, tapering from the bottom to the top. The main part of the house was 1.5 storey, with a single storey wing.	Post-medieval	C	SS11359962
22611	Penally House	Coach House		Post-medieval?	D	SS11639941
29999	The Paddock	Dwelling		Post-medieval	D	SS11759911
265887	Heywood Mount	Country House Garden	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XLI, sheet 11 (1907). Its main elements on that map include walk, carriage drive, conservatory, lawns and kitchen garden.	Post-medieval	C	SN1209700864
265888	Penally House	Country House Garden	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XLI, sheet 15 (1907). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, carriage drive, terrace, reservoir, lodge, conservatory and orchard	Post-medieval	C	SS1168999320
270801	Pill Box	Pill Box (Type3-24)	Type 24 pillbox. Single-storey, irregular hexagonal plan, 9 inch reinforced concrete, flat turf covered reinforced concrete roof. Door in NE wall flanked by a pair of narrow splayed embrasures.	Post-medieval	C	SN11710018
303217	Scotsborough	Country House Garden	Scotsborough was reported "decayed" in 1706 and was certainly a ruin in Fenton's time. It was a home of the Perrot family during the seventeenth century.	Post-medieval	C	SN1173501069
310528	Penally House	Earthwork	Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance has identified low, denuded earthworks of a rectangular or square enclosure sited in a promontory position overlooking the present village of Penally. Possible later prehistoric defended enclosure?	Unknown	C	SS11569915
401476	Buggy Trails	Recreation Ground		Modern	U	SN101005
409630	Penally Lodge; manor Lodge	Lodge	Penally Lodge, associated with Penally House is a single-storey, crossed gabled house with decorative bargeboards and finials.	Post-medieval	D	SS1166299127

Table 11: Undesignated sites within a 1km buffer of the development recorded on the NMR but not the HER; as illustrated in Figure 11.

3.6 Cartographic Evidence

- 3.6.1 Although it is clear that many hedges have been removed since the Tithe Commissioners mapped the parish of Penally in the 1840s (Figure 12) the surviving pattern of field boundaries, areas of woodland, roads, tracks, and bridleways is likely to be of great antiquity and worthy of conservation for its historic landscape value.
- 3.6.2 Trefloyne Manor is depicted on the map although it is believed to have fallen into ruin by this date. It is not until the 1850s that a later farmhouse would be constructed. It is possible that the small structure shown to the south of the manor is the surviving dovecot (Photos 5 & 6). The field names listed on the accompanying apportionment indicate that some things have little changed; wooded and marshy areas shown on the tithe map remain as such today. The wooded limestone ridge of Longbury Bank, where Little Holye Cave is situated, is listed as Longberry Backs (field 107) woodland and pasture and Hoyle's Mouth Cave is situated in field 110 known as Hoyle's Backs.
- 3.6.3 By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published 1889/90 (Figure 13) Trefloyne farmhouse has been constructed and the manor house is marked as '(remains of)'. Some field boundaries have disappeared, and a number of limestone quarries and an 'Old limekiln' are now depicted including a large quarry on the northern edge of the development area. It is also interesting to note that Hoyle's Mouth and caves on Longbury Bank are now noted.
- 3.6.4 There is almost no change between the first (1889) and second edition (1907; Figure 14) Ordnance Survey maps.
- 3.6.5 Close study of an overhead aerial photograph taken of the site in 1985 (Photo 1), shows no visible cropmarks or features within the fields that were subsequently developed into a golf course. However, another aerial photograph (Photo 2) taken in 1998 shows a small sub-circular enclosure on Longbury Bank (PRN 109198). It is located close to the cave site of Longbury Bank (PRN 13398) and it has been suggested that it could be of Neolithic date (Campbell, E, & Lane, A, 1993).

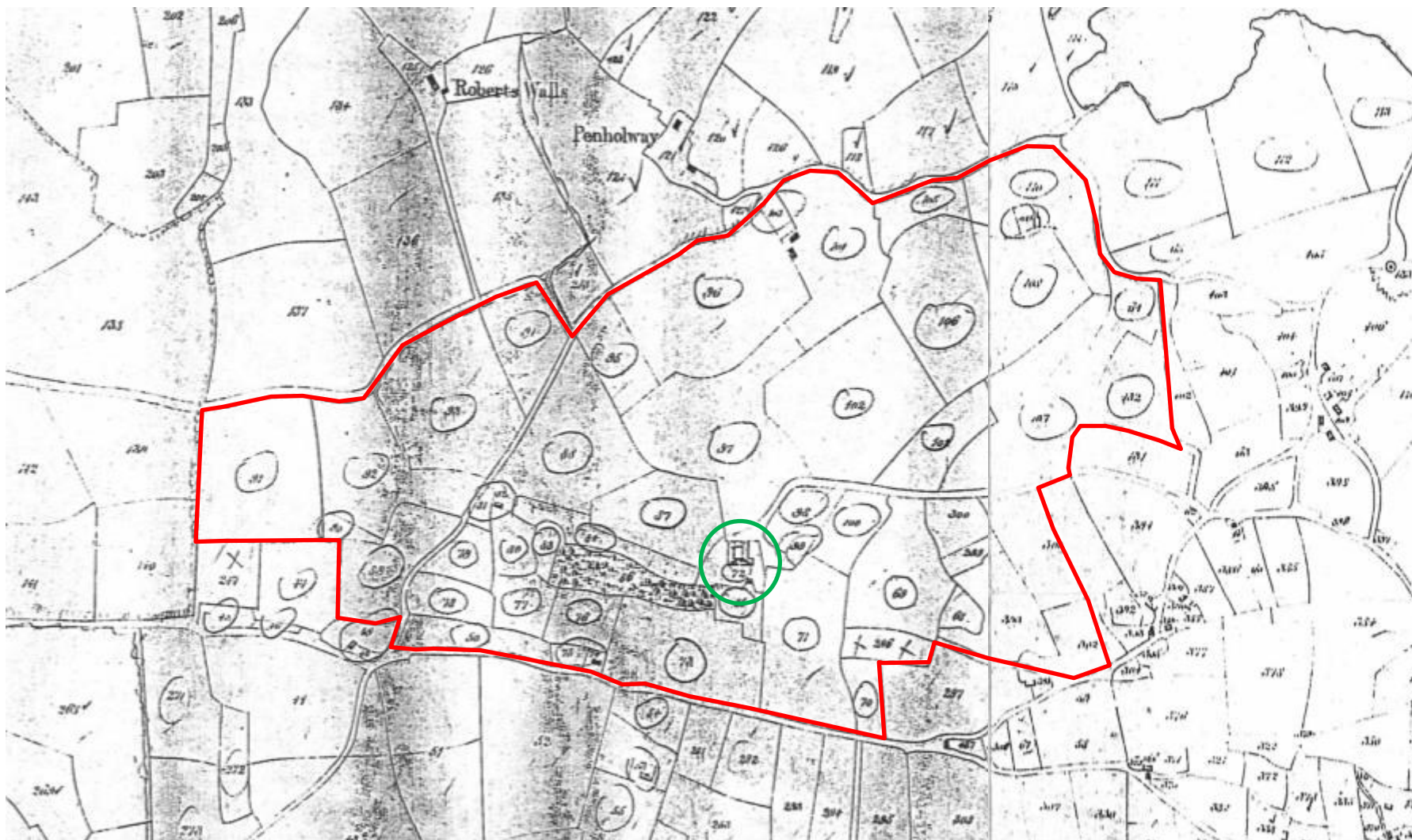


Figure 12: Extract of the Parish of Penally 1842 tithe map, with the development area outlined in red.
Trefloyne Manor (field 72) lies within the green circle.

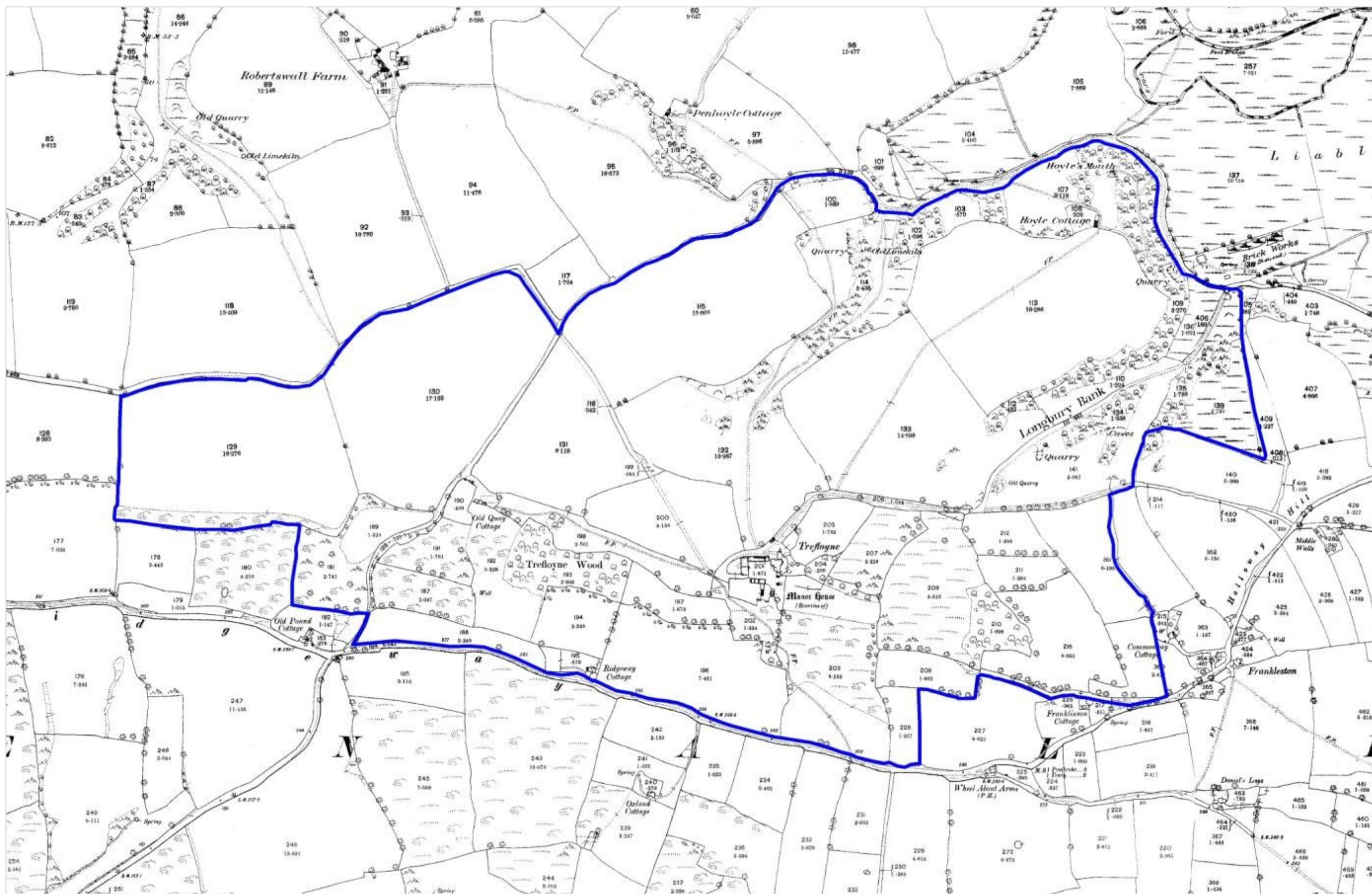


Figure 13: Extract of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published in 1889/90, showing the development area outlined in blue.

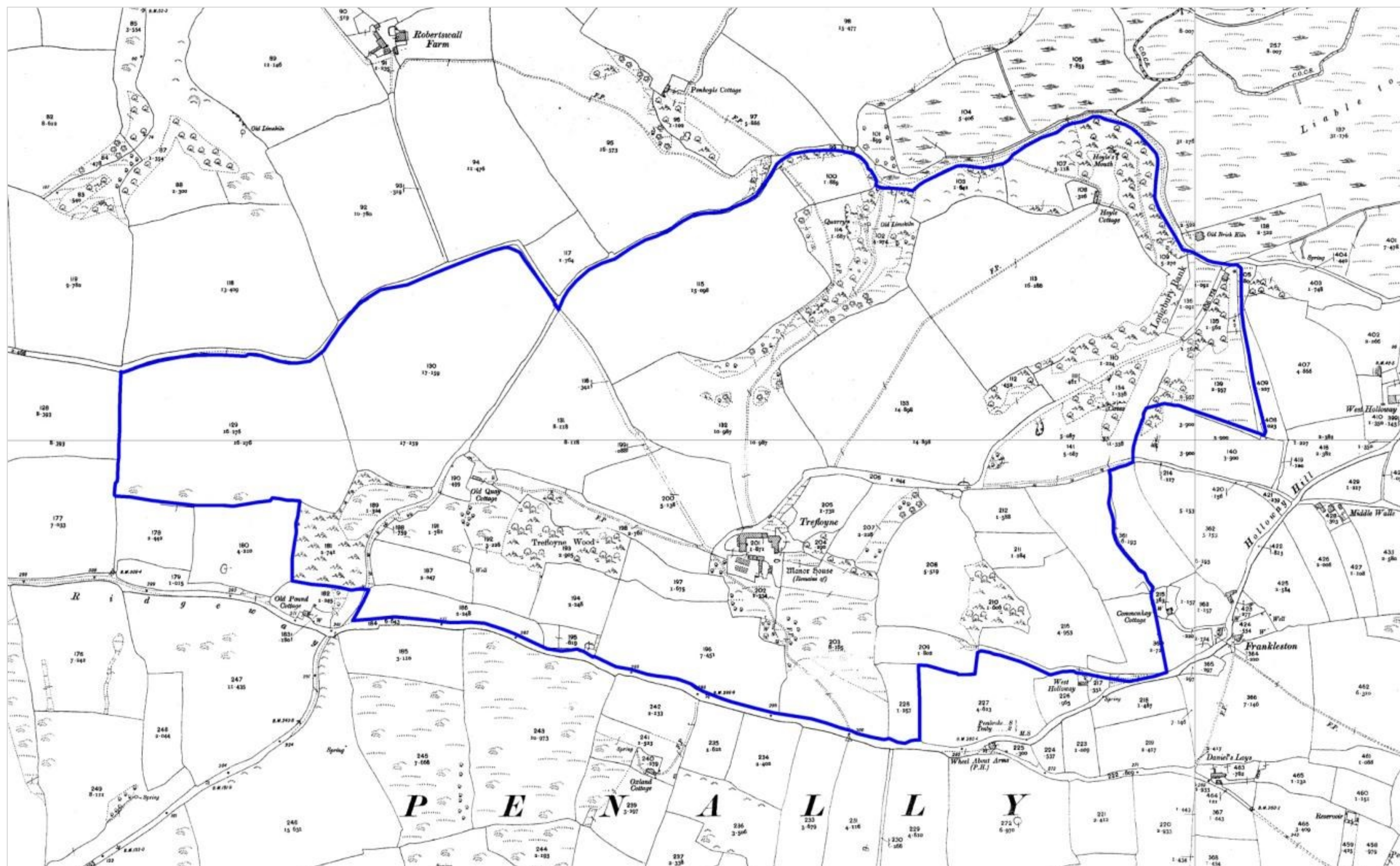


Figure 14: Extract of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published in 1907, showing the development area outlined in blue.



Photo 1: Aerial photograph of the Trefloyne estate before the construction of the golf course. Trefloyne Manor farmhouse is highlighted with a green circle. (DAT Ref No AP85-67.8)



Photo 2: Aerial photograph of Longbury Bank taken in 1998. The faint outline of a possible circular enclosure is highlighted by the yellow circle. (DAT Ref No AP98-198.17)

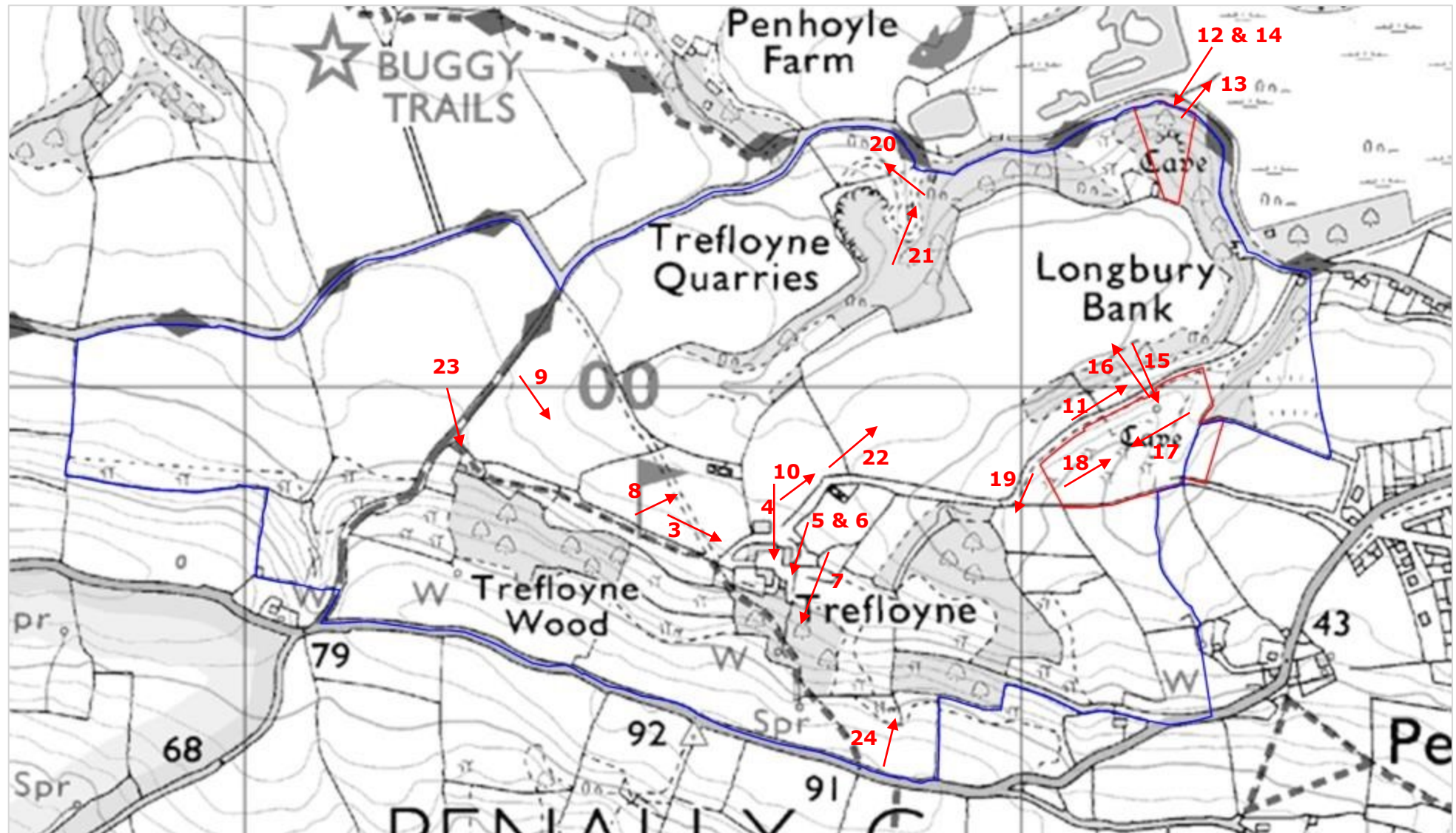


Figure 15: Map extract showing the directions of photographs illustrated in section 3.7; development area outlined in blue.
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3.7 Walkover Survey (Figure 15)

- 3.7.1 A site visit was made on 06/06/2016 to identify the presence and character of any known and previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential within the site area, and to assess any potential direct or indirect impacts the development might have upon archaeological assets.



Photo 3: Looking roughly east at the former farmhouse; now the club house of Trefloyne Manor Golf Club.



Photo 4: The former east range of Trefloyne Manor farm buildings now converted into holiday accommodation. Looking west



Photo 5: The surviving rectangular medieval dovecot (on left) that lies to the south of the current club house. Looking roughly south



Photo 6: An internal photograph of the dovecot showing the pigeonholes where birds nested



Photo 7: Some of the existing wooden lodges within Trefloyne Wood. Looking approximately south.



Photo 8: Looking northeast across the golf greens towards the woodland of Hoyle's Mouth.

3.7.2 The majority of the development area is taken up with the manicured greens of Trefloyne golf course. The development area is defined by the road called the Ridgeway to the south; to the north of which are the northeast facing wooded slopes of Trefloyne Wood that overlook the golf course. To the north the development area is defined by the route of

Trefloyne Lane, a minor road and Trefloyne Quarry an abandoned limestone quarry.



Photo 9: Looking southeast at the wooded slopes of Trefloyne Wood that overlook the golf course.

- 3.7.3 To the east are the ash dominated wooded limestone outcrops of Longbury Bank where the caves of Hoyle's Mouth and Little Hoyle are situated. The limestone forms a U-shaped wooded ridge with the eastern end of the flat golf greens lying within the U.



Photo 10: Looking northeast across the golf greens towards the woodland of Hoyle's Mouth.



Photo 11: Looking northeast along the driveway into Trefloyne Manor towards Longbury Bank Wood.

3.7.4 Both scheduled monuments of Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427) and Little Hoyle Cave (PE428) were visited. These are the only scheduled monuments within the development area

Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427)



Photo 12: The entrance into Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427).



Photo 13: The view northwards through woodland from the entrance of Hoyle's Mouth Cave.



Photo 14: An internal photograph of Hoyle's Mouth Cave.

Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Site (PE428)



Photo 15: The entrances of Little Hoyle Cave (PE428).



Photo 16: The view northwards through woodland from the entrances of Little Hoyle Cave.



Photo 17: Looking southwest from the scheduled area of Longbury Bank Dark Age Site towards the woodland of Trefloyne Wood.



Photo 18: Looking roughly northeast across the scheduled area of Longbury Bank Dark Age Site.



Photo 19: Looking southwest towards the area of the proposed sewage treatment plant. Taken from the western end of the scheduled area of PE428.



Photo 20: Looking northwest into the area of the abandoned limestone quarry (PRN 18762).



Photo 21: The remains of a loading bay on the west side of the entrance to the abandoned quarry (PRN 18762).



Photo 22: Looking northeast across the golf greens towards the woodland of Hoyle's Mouth.



Photo 23: Looking roughly south at Old Quay Cottage (PRN 17302). It is proposed that lodges will be built in the woodland behind the cottage.



Photo 24: Looking northwards – a panorama of the view from the pasture fields to the north of the ridgeway (see Figure 15 for location). The woodland of the northeast facing slopes of Trefloyne Wood can be seen in the foreground. It is possible that from this view the tops of some of the proposed lodges may well be seen protruding from the tree cover.



Photo 25: View of the Grade II* listed Church of St Lawrence, Gumfreston (LB Ref 5958) looking towards Trefloyne Manor, showing how any views south towards the development area from this listed building are screened by trees.



Photo 26: View southwards from the B4318 at Grid Ref SN1049 0125, just under 0.5km west of Gumfreston, showing in the distance the wooded slopes of Trefloyne Manor. The B4318 runs along a ridge on the north side of the Ritec Valley roughly parallel with The Ridgeway to the south.



Photo 27: Views towards Trefloyne Manor from the car park just west of the Grade II listed South Beach Hotel (LB Ref 6151) in Tenby that lies 1.85km east of the development area.

3.8 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

- 3.8.1 An evaluation of the recorded archaeology was undertaken in 1992 (James 1992) prior to the determination on the planning application for the construction of the now existing golf course, that demonstrated the archaeological potential of the application area. However, apart from this all previous archaeological fieldwork has concentrated on the two scheduled cave sites.

Hoyle's Mouth Cave (PE427) (Photos 12 & 14)

- 3.8.2 Investigations at Hoyle's Mouth Cave were first conducted by the Revd Smith, rector of Gumfreston in the mid-19th century. These and later excavations in 1968 (Savory 1974), 1986, 1990 and 1996 (Aldhouse-Green 1996), revealed a considerable number of flint artefacts which show that the cave was used by man from at least the Upper Palaeolithic period some 25,000 years ago. Finds from the cave indicate that it was used in succeeding periods as a shelter right up until the medieval period.
- 3.8.3 Evidence for at least 2 burials dated to c.4250 BP in the Neolithic period was recovered from the cave (Aldhouse-Green 1996).
- 3.8.4 In close vicinity, on the hill above the cave an extensive Mesolithic flint chipping floor has been identified, with over 750 flints excavated from an area 8m². The range of implement types suggests this activity was undertaken over a span of several thousand years of the Mesolithic (ibid. p.71).
- 3.8.5 The Palaeolithic stone tools from Hoyle's Mouth Cave are among the earliest man-made objects to have been discovered in southwest Wales.

Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank (PE428) (Photos 15-18)

- 3.8.6 Located some 0.35km south of Hoyle's Mouth Cave within the limestone ridge known as Longbury Bank is the small complex cave known as Little Hoyle Cave.
- 3.8.7 Archaeological excavations have taken place in Little Hoyle Cave since the mid-19th century and more recently in the later 1950s (McBurney 1959) and 1984-90 (Aldhouse-Green 1996). The earliest manmade artefacts recovered during fieldwork date from the Upper Palaeolithic, although they are not as numerous as those found at Hoyle's Mouth. There have also been finds of Neolithic and Roman date and an important collection of pottery and glass of early medieval date (6th and 7th century A. D.) shown by Campbell and Lane to belong to an important settlement extending along the ridge at Longbury Bank south of the cave during excavations of the ridge in 1988-9 (Campbell & Lane 1993).
- 3.8.8 The excavations at Longbury Bank (ibid. 1993) produced a series of artefacts which provided evidence of high status: imported Mediterranean pottery; continental pottery and glass and fine metalworking debris. The site is unusual in being undefended and the excavators suggested that it belonged to until then an unrecognized class of undefended high status secular site.
- 3.8.9 The scheduled site of Little Hoyle Cave now includes the area of the Dark Age settlement that extends along the Longbury Bank ridge.

4 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 4.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of considerable archaeological and historical significance and potential, with evidence of human activity dating back to the Upper Palaeolithic. Three important multi-period occupation sites exist within the development area and have been subject to extensive archaeological investigation, including the two important cave sites, Hoyle's Mouth (PE427) and Little Hoyle's Mouth (PE428), and Longbury Bank (PE428) Dark Age settlement. All three sites have been recognised as nationally important and are protected as scheduled monuments.
- 4.2 The solid geology of much of the development area is limestone. Archaeologically the consequences are that the soil conditions are favourable to the preservation of bone, unlike most of west Wales. It is possible that the area includes more caves, as well as fissures and sink holes in the limestone. The excavations at Longbury Bank demonstrated the potential for survival of earlier deposits and material (flint, stone tools, bone, pottery, glass and metal working debris) in sink holes whereas centuries of ploughing over the thinly covered plateaux, and the recent construction of the golf course, will have significantly disturbed any surviving evidence for earlier structures and material.
- 4.3 There are 11 scheduled monuments within the wider study area that reflect the later medieval and post medieval history of the wider area.
- 4.4 There are no listed buildings within the development area but numerous listed buildings lie within the wider study area, chiefly within the town of Tenby and the villages of Penally, Lydstep and St Florence.
- 4.5 The site walkover did not identify any unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 4.6 In terms of other archaeological remains it is only possible to provide an indication of the potential for remains to be present within the site area based on the results of this assessment. This is discussed below by general prehistoric/historical period providing an assessment of the potential and the likely significance should remains of that date be present. Archaeological potential is defined in Table 12. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 13.

Archaeological Potential	Definition
High	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
Medium	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
Low	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
Negligible	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

Table 12: Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
High	Features of national importance - Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
Medium	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. listed buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Medium / Low	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
Low	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
Uncertain	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
Negligible	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

Table 13: Site importance definitions

Palaeolithic/Mesolithic

- 4.6 The nationally important scheduled monuments of Hoyle's Mouth and Little Hoyle Caves are extremely rare sites that have survived within the wooded limestone outcrops to the east of the development area. No development is to occur within any of the woodland surrounding the cave sites. There are no other known sites of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within the development area. Within the wider 1km study area there are 3 undesignated flint working sites (PRNs 4227/8 & 4243) of possible Mesolithic/Neolithic date. It is difficult to be certain of the archaeological potential for these periods as such remains can be difficult to identify, particularly away from the limestone ridges, but it has to be considered medium/high because of the proximity of the cave sites. As such remains are generally quite rare, if present, remains of these periods could be of high importance

Neolithic

- 4.7 No sites of Neolithic date are recorded within the proposed development area, apart from the finds of Neolithic date recovered from both cave sites and the Longbury Bank settlement. Within the wider 1km study area there are 3 undesignated flint working sites (PRNs 4227/8 & 4243) of possible Mesolithic/Neolithic date. The potential for archaeological remains of Neolithic date to be present within the site area is considered to be medium, and its importance would also be medium.

Bronze Age

- 4.8 The potential for remains of Bronze Age date to be present is considered to be low. A number of Bronze Age finds were recovered during excavations at both cave sites but otherwise there are no other sites from this period within the development area. There are only 2 Bronze Age sites within the wider 1km study area, a find of an axe (PRN 11494) and a barrow (PRN 4211) located on the Ridgeway near Palmerslake Farm. If present, remains of Bronze Age date within the site area would likely be of medium or medium/low importance.

Iron Age

- 4.9 Iron Age activity is known in the wider area of the proposed development although only two known sites lies within 1km of it, both defended enclosures located south of The Ridgeway (PRNs 14360, 107826) surviving as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. Within the development area the only records of Iron Age date relate to a number of pottery sherds recovered during excavations at Hoyle's Mouth Cave. The archaeological potential is thus considered low for archaeology of the Iron Age to be present, but if it were it would likely be medium/low importance.

Roman

- 4.10 Two Roman coins are recorded as having been found within the grounds of Trefloyne Manor Estate (PRN 7224) and a number of Roman finds are recorded as coming from the early excavations within both caves, but the location of the majority of these finds is unknown so they are not the most dependable records. The potential for Roman remains to be present is considered low, as there are no known remains within 1km of the site area. If present such remains would be considered of medium importance because of the rarity of Roman sites in the area.

Early medieval

- 4.11 The exceptionally rare early medieval site discovered at Longbury Bank forms part of scheduled monument PE428. The collection of pottery and glass of 6th and 7th century date recovered from excavations of the ridge south of Little Hoyle Cave in 1988-9 (Campbell & Lane 1993) was shown by Campbell and Lane to belong to an important undefended settlement extending along the ridge at Longbury Bank
- 4.12 Early medieval settlement is also indicated in the area of the current golf club house, as documentary references suggest a potential pre-Conquest predecessor to the late medieval gentry house (Davies 1979, 126; Campbell and Lane 1993, 57) and placename evidence suggests the location of an early medieval church close by (ibid.; Edwards and Lane 1988, 89).
- 4.13 This conjunction of the finds from Longbury Bank and the documentary evidence make the whole development area extremely significant. There is

potential in the area of the farm buildings that remains of early medieval date may survive. Therefore the potential for early medieval remains to be present is medium/high and the importance of any such remains is high.

Medieval

- 4.14 The assessment of potential for sites to survive the medieval period is to be considered medium/low. There is potential in the area of the farm buildings that remains of medieval date may survive but elsewhere within the development area there is little recorded of medieval date. If present the importance of such surviving remains would be of low/medium archaeological importance.

Post-medieval

- 4.15 Within the development area and its vicinity post medieval activity is associated with general settlement and the changing use of the landscape during this period. The assessment of potential for sites to survive from the post medieval period is to be considered medium. If present the importance of such surviving remains would be of low archaeological importance.

Modern

- 4.16 There are no significant modern period recorded sites within the development area and so its archaeological potential can be considered low and the archaeological importance of such remains would be considered low or uncertain.
- 4.17 The limited activity from some of these periods recorded by the NMR and HER within the study area does not preclude the presence of an archaeological resource relating to them within the proposed development area.

5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area

- 5.1.1 The development area has been previously disturbed by the construction of the golf course in the 1990s.
- 5.1.2 The construction of tees, greens, bunkers and areas of rough has caused the removal of field boundaries.
- 5.1.3 This construction of the above, together with the pond and subsoiling necessary for laying the piped water system, as well as the construction of raised greens and tees with imported material, may well have disturbed or destroyed archaeological evidence of prehistoric and medieval periods if present.
- 5.1.4 Conversion of the former farmhouse and outbuildings to a hotel and clubhouse, together with excavations for services and creation of car parks may well have disturbed sub-surface remains of the medieval and post-medieval manor house and a possible Dark Age precursor, as well as medieval or post-medieval architectural features surviving within buildings.
- 5.1.5 Until the construction of the golf course the development area would otherwise appear to have remained relatively undisturbed, except for agricultural processes, from at least the medieval period.
- 5.1.6 Areas of woodland that cover parts of the site may be relatively ancient in origin. Disturbance from tree roots will have caused disturbance to any buried archaeological remains which could be present. It is also possible that the woodland could mask upstanding archaeological remains in the form of ditches or banks, although none were identified during the walkover survey.

5.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 Full details on the proposals and construction techniques have not been finalised as yet, but in general the development includes the construction of a number of accommodation areas across the estate. It is intended to place these accommodation units within areas where they will be screened off from the surrounding landscape to have least visual impact. However, their construction might include the following activities that could have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
 - Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
 - landscaping and terracing works;
 - topsoil stripping;
 - foundation excavation;
 - construction of roads and infrastructure;
 - service installation, and
 - other ancillary infrastructure (paths, cycle ways, fencing, lights, stores).
- 5.2.2 The current hotel facilities have been developed within the complex of buildings that were once a farmhouse and outbuildings. Our knowledge of the earlier medieval buildings which predated the present more modern

farmhouse is sketchy. It is possible that any development works, including the construction of a new bar, meeting room and reception, as well the spa, gym and pool, within this complex of buildings may impact upon medieval or even early medieval remains. Although the exact location and extent of the medieval manor and its early medieval precursor are not known, the available evidence suggests they are in close vicinity to the farmhouse.

- 5.2.3 Planning permission has been granted in the past for an extension to the existing hotel and conversion of outbuildings and it should be noted that an archaeological condition has been attached to at least one planning decision. The results of any archaeological works associated with this condition could not be found during the production of this assessment.
- 5.2.4 The proposed location of the new sewage plant is very close to the boundary of PE428 Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Site. The extent of this early medieval site is not known and it is possible that archaeological remains associated with this site of national importance may extend into the development area of the sewage plant.
- 5.2.5 The construction of the proposed eco holiday village of 30 units within the former limestone Trefloyne Quarry (PRN 1876) will have a direct physical impact upon the quarry but this may be considered a beneficial impact for what is now an overgrown, redundant quarry where rubbish has been dumped (Photo 20).

5.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

- 5.3.1 The following table outlines the criteria for the assessment of impacts to the settings of heritage assets. It is based on The Department for Transport 'Transport Analysis Guidance' (TAG) section 3.3.9 'The Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective' of June 2003 (Updated 2009) with additional information based on professional judgement.

Significance	Criteria
Major Beneficial	The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing visual intrusion, such that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a highly valued area, a group of sites, structures or features of national or regional significance is re-established
Moderate Beneficial	The proposals would enhance existing historic landscape / townscape character through beneficial landscaping/mitigation and good design or remove discordant elements of the landscape to enhance the setting of national or regional significant buildings or monuments
Minor Beneficial	The proposals restore or enhance the form, scale, pattern or sense of place of the heritage resource through good design and mitigation or remove or mitigate visual intrusion (or other indirect impacts) into the context of locally or regionally significant heritage features, such that appreciation and understanding of them is improved
Negligible	The proposals do not result in severance or loss of integrity, context or understanding within a Historic landscape or maintain existing historic character in a landscape/townscape
Minor Adverse	The proposals have a detrimental impact on the context of regionally or locally significant assets, such that their integrity is compromised and appreciation and understanding of them is diminished or would not fit well with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape/area

Moderate Adverse	The proposals would be out of scale with, or at odds with the scale, pattern or form of the heritage resource or be intrusive in the setting (context), and will adversely affect the appreciation and understanding of the characteristic heritage resource
Major Adverse	The proposals would compromise the wider setting of multiple nationally or regionally significant heritage assets, such that the cumulative impact would seriously compromise the integrity of a related group or historic landscape/townscape or be highly intrusive and would seriously damage the setting of the heritage resource, such that its context is seriously compromised and can no longer be appreciated or understood or be strongly at variance with the form, scale and pattern of a historic landscape/townscape

Table 14: Visual / Setting Impact Scale of Impact (based on TAG 3.3.9)

5.3.2 *Historic Landscape Character Areas*

5.3.2.1 The majority of the proposed development area does not lie within a Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area. However, at the western end of the development area approximately 15 hectares lie within HLC375 (PRN46080) of Norchard-Tarr.

5.3.2.2 The designation notes that its key characteristics are large regular fields bounded by banks and hedges or mortared walls, and substantial farms. Farmhouses with either medieval components to them or ruined medieval houses close to them are also a feature of this area.

5.3.2.3 It is proposed to construct a number of lodges towards the western end of the development area, just within the eastern boundary of the Norchard-Tarr HLC. They are positioned within and at the bottom of sloping woodland and will be minimally visible from the vast majority of the HLC. There is therefore considered to be a **negligible** impact on the setting of the HLC.

5.3.2.4 Two other HLCs lie within 2km of the proposed development area. They are HLC374 Lydstep and HLC376 Lydstep Haven. The impact to both these HLCs is considered **negligible** as there will be no direct impact upon them and there will be minimal or no visual impacts.

5.3.3 *Scheduled Monuments*

5.3.3.1 There are two scheduled monuments recorded within the development area; Hoyle's Mouth (PE427) and Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Site (PE428). Of these only PE428 could have partial intervisibility with some aspects of the proposed development, particularly the proposed sewage plant, although this very much depends on the design of the plant and how well it is screened by the existing tree cover. Therefore, there could be a **minor/moderate adverse** impact on the setting of this scheduled monument site but it is difficult to estimate the scale of the impact without further information on the design and scale of the sewage plant.

5.3.4.2 There are a further 11 scheduled monuments within a 2km radius of the development area. Of these 11 sites it is possible that West Tarr Vaulted Hall House (PE423) at just over 1km away, may have distant views of the woodland within which some of the lodges may be positioned. There is also a slight possibility that some aspect of the development in the far distance (at just under 1km) may be visible from the scheduled monument of Carswell Old House (PE373) but for both sites the distance

and the nature of the development suggests that the impact would be **negligible/minor adverse**.

5.3.5 **Listed Buildings**

5.3.5.1 There are no listed buildings within the development area.

5.3.5.2 There are 106 listed buildings within 2km of the development area; the majority of which lie within Tenby, Penally or St Florence.

5.3.5.3 Of the identified grade I and II* listed buildings West Tarr Hall House (LB 16920, II*) and Carswell Old House (LB 6005, II*), already discussed above, may have distant views of the woodland within which some of the lodges may be positioned. As noted above the distance and the nature of the development suggests that the impact would be **negligible/minor adverse**.

5.3.5.4 The majority of the grade II listed buildings will have no intervisibility with the proposed development. The grade II listed sea-front terraces within Tenby face out to sea but it may be possible to view the development area from the windows of the upper floors of some of these buildings but any negative impact to their setting would be considered **negligible** and therefore not significant.

5.3.5.5 The type of development envisaged is one of low rise wooden buildings screened by trees and the topography of the land; therefore it is unlikely that the setting of any listed building will be adversely impacted upon if the tree cover remains in place.

5.3.6 **Non-designated heritage assets**

5.3.6.1 Many of the non-designated heritage assets refer to artefacts that have been discovered within the development area or are records of documentary references. The given locations of these records are often imprecise. Therefore, impacts, whether direct or indirect, to these assets cannot be easily quantified.

5.3.6.2 The current farmhouse (now the golf clubhouse) and outbuildings (Photo 3) are of post-medieval date but may incorporate parts of earlier buildings. The setting of the farm buildings has already been significantly compromised by the current hotel facilities and golf club. Renovation of some of the outbuildings has been sympathetic (Photo 4) but the impression of a collection of farm buildings has been lost.

5.3.6.3 The medieval dovecot (PRN 4225), that lies south of the present farmhouse, would appear to be all that survives of the former medieval manor house. It is in a poor state of repair (Photos 5 & 6) and it is hoped that it will be renovated in the future. Its setting has already been significantly compromised by existing modern buildings in its vicinity and the proposed developments will not adversely impact upon its setting to any greater degree than already exists.

5.3.6.4 It is intended to construct new lodges in the wooded slopes immediately south of Old Quay Cottage (PRN 17302) (Photo 23), a post-medieval cottage shown on the 1842 Penally Parish tithe map. The setting of this modernised cottage will be **minor/moderate** adversely impacted upon by these developments.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development at Trefloyne Manor lies within a landscape containing elements of great antiquity; including known evidence of occupation of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 6.2 The sites of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date all relate to artefacts/occupation evidence recovered from the two cave sites of Hoyle's Mouth and Little Hoyle. Both cave sites are located within the wooded limestone outcrop of Longbury Bank that is situated towards the northeast edge of the development area. Also situated on the limestone is the early medieval settlement of Longbury bank that lies to the southeast of Little Hoyle Cave. Elsewhere within the development area medieval and post-medieval activity is mostly recorded; apart from the possible documentary references to an early medieval precursor to the later medieval manor house of Trefloyne; the locations of which are not known.
- 6.3 The majority of the proposed development area does not lie within a Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area. However, at the western end of the development area approximately 15 hectares lie within HLC375 (PRN46080) of Norchard-Tarr. The development will have a **negligible** impact on this HLC area.
- 6.4 There are two scheduled monuments recorded within the development area; Holye's Mouth (PE427) and Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Site (PE428). There are no direct physical impacts upon the scheduled sites from the proposed development.
- 6.5 The entrances to both scheduled cave sites face away from any aspect of the proposed development and the settings of neither of these sites will be impacted upon by the proposals. Therefore the proposed development will have a **negligible** impact on these scheduled cave sites.
- 6.6 It is possible that the Dark Age Site of Longbury Bank, included within the boundary of scheduled site PE428 could have partial intervisibility with some aspects of the proposed development, particularly the proposed new sewage plant. Therefore, there could be a **minor/moderate adverse** impact on the setting of this scheduled monument site. It could be argued that the setting of PE428 has already been somewhat compromised by the recently constructed golf driving range to the south but this should not encourage the setting to be negatively impacted upon further.
- 6.7 Of the remaining scheduled monuments within a 2km radius of the development area, the majority have little or no inter-visibility with the development proposals and therefore the impact of the proposed development upon these sites is **negligible/minor adverse**.
- 6.8 There are no listed buildings within the development area. The impact to the setting of listed buildings within 2km of the proposed development is considered **negligible** and not significant, as there is little or no inter-visibility between them and the type of development envisaged is one of low rise wooden buildings screened by trees and the topography of the land.
- 6.9 It is difficult to assess what physical impacts there may be upon known undesignated archaeological assets within the development area as the given locations are often imprecise, but their existence highlights the depth of history that endures within this area and must not be discounted.

- 6.10 The construction of the golf course in the 1990s has changed what was probably until then a largely undisturbed agricultural landscape since medieval times, and may well have disturbed or destroyed archaeological features of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 6.11 During this proposed development the construction of further roads, parking/storage areas, borrow pits and associated services; landscaping and terracing works; foundation excavation; construction of roads and infrastructure; service installation, the felling of trees and other ancillary infrastructure all have the potential to expose, damage or destroy unknown underground archaeological remains.
- 6.12 The potential for sites of different periods to survive within the development area has been discussed in Section 4 of this report. The rarity of such sites as Hoyle's Mouth and Little Hoyle Cave, and the occupation material they contain particularly from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and the rare early medieval settlement site of Longbury Bank raise the potential to **medium/high** for similarly dated sites to survive within the development area, even in areas away from the limestone ridge. If recorded such sites would be of **high** importance.
- 6.13 No previous archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the area of the proposed development or its immediate vicinity as far as is recorded on the DAT HER.
- 6.14 From the results of this assessment it is considered likely that some form of archaeological investigation should be carried out at the site. The proposed location of the new sewage plant is very close to the boundary of PE428 Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age Site. The extent of this early medieval site is not known and it is possible that archaeological remains associated with this site of national importance may extend into the development area of the sewage plant. This could be in the form of a trial trench evaluation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- 6.15 Any groundworks in the vicinity of the current hotel facilities may require archaeological monitoring, as the precise locations of earlier phases of manor house are not known. This could be in the form of an archaeological watching brief.
- 6.16 Further archaeological works may also be required in the areas where the proposed lodges and eco-village are proposed, although such works may require limited archaeological involvement due to previous disturbance from woodland or quarrying activities.
- 6.17 The scope of any further mitigation in terms of the historic environment either prior to a decision being made on the planning application, or before or during development will be determined by the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority.
- 6.18 This archaeological assessment will be submitted in support of the planning application. The report will be used by Cadw to determine whether the impacts on the settings of designated historic environment features are considered acceptable.

7 SOURCES

7.1 Published

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7.2 Unpublished

James, H, 1992 *Trefloyne Golf Course-archaeological field evaluation*, unpublished DAT report, Proj. Rec. No. 32842

7.3 Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cadw 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

7.4 Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1:2500 map

Ordnance Survey 2003 1:25 000 map of Pembrokeshire

Tithe Map (1842) and Apportionment (1841) for the Parish of Penally

APPENDIX I

NORCHARD – TARR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA

GRID REFERENCE: SS 086991

AREA IN HECTARES: 685

Historic Background

A relatively large area of modern Pembrokeshire, lying in Manorbier and Penally parishes. During the medieval period, it lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. The area comprises a landscape of large, regular enclosures, quite distinct from the strip fields of Manorbier Newton character area to the west. However, the general north-south trend of the present field pattern suggests that it could have evolved from such strip fields, which may be bronze age in origin, that formerly extended into this area. By the late medieval period the area consisted of a cluster of large, substantial private farms. For instance, the important early freehold of Norchard was said to constitute half a knight's fee in itself. There is a dubious record of Norchard in the 13th century when it was apparently a possession of Thomas Luny, but is better documented as a possession of the Marichurch family from 1452 until 1673. It was assessed for seven hearths in 1670. It was later in the Bush Estate of the Meyrick family, where it was called the 'Demesne and Lordship' of Norchard. The house still contains medieval elements. Similarly, the important freeholds at Tarr and Carswell were assessed in 1326 as one tenth of a knight's fee each, held directly of the Earls of Pembroke, and each possesses a small 'pele' tower. Whitewell, too, appears to have been a private freehold from the late medieval period onwards, with medieval elements in the present farmhouse. However, there is little indication of their independent status in the three detailed surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, made in 1601, 1609 and 1618, although it may be significant that some of the holdings, and much of their detail, is not included. For instance, they do not mention Carswell or the substantial farm of Roberts Walls. In contrast, however, Bubbleton is recorded as a customary holding of the manor, Its 'fields' are mentioned – perhaps, this time, referring to open fields, possibly represented by the relict parallel, north-south boundaries around the farm. At any rate, no baronial demesne is recorded in Penally. The private status of the holdings suggests that the present fields had already been enclosed by the 17th century, supported by their morphology which suggests a late medieval or early modern date. The area immediately north of Lydstep includes a field called the Langstone, identified as a possible moot-place where the freeholders of the manor met to pay their rents prior to the construction of Lydstep Palace in the late 14th century or 15th century (see Lydstep character area). The customary tenants of Penally held their court at Bubbleton. By the late 18th century, a large part of this area was in the possession of the Picton Castle Estate, including 'The Demesne and Lordship of Norchard'. Consequently there is good historic map coverage from this period. These maps show a landscape virtually identical to that of today. The area is

crossed by a railway line, which was opened by the Pembroke and Tenby Railway in 1864 and acquired by the GWR in 1896.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively large historic landscape character area that runs from the south Pembrokeshire coastal plain at about 50m above sea level, over the crest of The Ridgeway to the north at over 90m and down towards the Ritec valley to about 30m above sea level. It is an agricultural landscape, characterised by relatively large dispersed farms and large, regular fields. The general north-south trend of these fields suggests that they could have evolved from the north-south aligned strip fields that strongly characterise the landscape character area to the west. Agricultural land-use is approximately 85% improved pasture and 15% arable. There is very little rough ground. To the south of The Ridgeway Atlantic gales have reduced the higher-level, more exposed hedges to straggling lines of bushes, but at lower levels and in the more sheltered northern section hedges are thick and well maintained. Apart from small stands of scrubby deciduous trees in sheltered hollows and planting close to farms, woodland is not a strong component of this landscape. Stone-faced banks topped with hedges are the main boundary type, but occasional mortared limestone walls can be found, particularly alongside roads and tracks and close to farms. Local limestone rubble is the main building material (cement rendered and bare stone), with machine cut slate on the roofs, although a few examples of farm buildings with local stone tiles survive. Substantial houses are present, including some with late medieval elements such as Norchard, and the stone-vaulted ruins at Whitewell, Carswell and Tarr, with others in the late 18th century and 19th century Georgian tradition. Although these houses in the polite Georgian style dominate, there are examples of smaller later 19th century farmhouses with vernacular elements as well as single storey, double fronted cottages. Most of the larger farms have several ranges of stone-built, mainly mid-to-late 19th century outbuildings, some arranged around a courtyard. Several groups of traditional farm buildings have been converted to non-agricultural use. Most working farms have large, modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings. The proximity of Tenby, particularly to the eastern side of this area, has promoted the growth of tourist facilities including campsites, caravan parks, a golf course and buggy trail. Three main east-west routeways pass through the area: The Ridgeway, the A4139 and the Tenby to Pembroke railway line. In addition to the ruined medieval houses, recorded archaeology is rich and varied and includes: prehistoric flint working floors, a bronze age round barrow, an iron age defended settlement, a corn mill and several old limestone quarries and limekilns.

Although not dissimilar to some neighbouring areas, the large farmhouses, some with medieval origins and the large, regular fields characterise this landscape. It is not, however, always possible to define its boundaries with precision, except to the west against strip fields and to the south where it borders the coast zone.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; King and Perks 1970; Ludlow 1996; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales Picton Map 14, NLW Vol 88; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/Bush/26/6; Page 1999; Penally Parish tithe map 1842; RCAHMW 1925; Rees 1932; Turner 1991; Walker 1992

TREFLOYNE MANOR, PEMBROKSHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

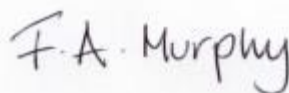
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2016/38
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD / EVENT RECORD NO 109375

Gorffennaf 2017
July 2017

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by
Fran Murphy

Swydd / Position: **Project Officer DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature ...



... Date 31/07/2017

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by
James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature



..... Date 08/08/2017

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

