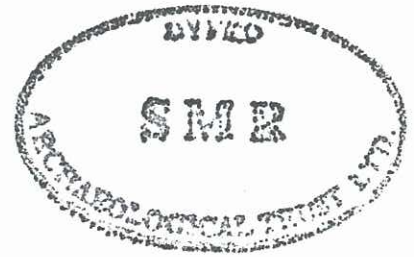


JULY 2002



Capeston W/13/1561

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2002/59

Report Prepared for:
Countryside Council for Wales



A R C H A E O L O G

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Capeston
W/13/1561
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information Systems based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Capeston Farm, Pembrokeshire (PRN 45213) consists of arable and improved pasture. It occupies fertile, rolling country, lying within an incised Old Red Sandstone 'plateau' on the north side of Milford Haven, at the head of Sandyhaven Pill. The holding lies between the incised streams that lead into Sandyhaven Pill and its tributary Spreadeagle Pill. Hedgebanks are predominantly tall, with rubble cores and/or facing, some of them with herringbone facing. Most of them are well-maintained and stockproof, with dense thorn/hazel hedges which, because of the windswept nature of the area, are not overgrown. Some gateways have mortared rubble gateposts. The fields were mainly under grass in July 2002, but some supported potato crops while others were lying uncultivated, with weeds; however there is in general no rough or under-utilised land. A small private airstrip was established in one of the fields, on the western side of the farm, in the late 20th century. The steep slopes down to Spreadeagle Pill and Sandyhaven Pill are densely wooded and lay under thick summer undergrowth; much of this was impenetrable preventing observation of a number of sites including the Category A Capeston Tumulus.

Capeston Farm lies within the Milford Haven Waterway, defined as a 'Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest' in the Cadw/ICOMOS 'Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales' (Area HLW (D) 3, Map 5 in Cadw/ICOMOS 1998; Historic Landscape Characterisation Area 319 in Murphy and Ludlow, 2002). This as an advisory, non-statutory Register intended to inform government, local authorities, planners and others concerned with land management in Wales about the significance of these landscapes, in order that historic landscape issues can be given equal consideration with more traditional and long-established conservation issues in management decisions.

'Capeston' (ie. 'Caprich's Tun') is first mentioned in a document of 1373 Jones 1996, 21-2). In that year Capeston and Rickeston, a manor of the medieval Lordship of Haverford, was granted by Peter Caprich, son of Robert Caprich, to Thomas de Hoton (ie. Hoaten in St Ishmaels parish). The farmstead that succeeded the manor is mentioned several times in deeds and wills from the 17th and 18th centuries. The holding formed a detached portion of the parish of Steynton until 1882 when it was included in the civil parish of Walwyn's Castle. The holding has been in the hands of the Scale family, who enjoyed the reputation of being progressive farmers, from the mid 19th century until the present day. There are no very early buildings on the farmstead, the earliest dating from c. 1800, by which time the surrounding farmstead had acquired more-or-less its present form. The earliest maps of this area, from the late 18th century, show a landscape almost identical to that of today. Virtually every farm had by then been established and the landscape of large regular fields laid out; however, Capeston is not indicated on Emanuel Bowen's map of 1729. Land holdings were substantial, and the farmers clearly wealthy as many could afford to commission estate maps that depicted all the details of their estates, including gardens, orchards and parks. The situation has changed little over the past two and a half centuries, as is shown by 19th century estate maps, tithe maps and Ordnance Survey maps. The origin of the 19th century and modern landscape is not clear. It is possible that the medieval hamlets employed open field systems that were engrossed into single holdings and the land enclosed in the late medieval period or early modern period (Murphy and Ludlow, 2002).

The archaeology of the farmstead follows four main themes –

- The farmstead itself and its buildings, boundaries and other features. A number of traditional farm buildings survive (PRNs 45214-45224), but historic maps make it clear that there were formerly more buildings to the east and west of the present farmyard, which have been replaced by 20th century steel-frame buildings. Most of the farm buildings appear to date from the mid 19th century; few of them are shown on the tithe map of Steynton parish of 1842 which, however, may be schematic. Other farmstead features include ponds and other water-features (PRNs 45225-8, 45230, 45232), and 19th century tenant cottage sites and settlement sites (PRNs 45231, 45235-8). Some of the latter, where they lie on the steep slopes down to the inlets, may represent ‘squatter’ settlements.
- The coastal and intertidal zone on the south side of the holding. This includes sites relating to maritime and small-scale industrial activity such as lime-kilns (PRNs 34478-9) and a fish-weir (PRN 34632), but also includes a Mesolithic/Neolithic findspot (PRN 3017). Sites of an industrial nature extend up the inlets to include a tucking mill (PRN 9871), smithy (PRN 34477) and quarries (PRNs 45233-4).
- World War II military sites. RAF Ripperston radio station (PRN 23693) was established within the western half of the holding in 1943, and was operational until 1945. Two buildings still survive. A former building on Spreadeagle Pill (PRN 34631) may also have been military in origin.
- Prehistoric monuments. The holding includes a scheduled iron age hillfort, Capeston Rath (PRN 3015) and the site of an unscheduled, but nationally important burial mound, Capeston Tumulus (PRN 3016). The latter may be bronze age in origin, but was re-used for early medieval burial.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological sites on the holding that require action are detailed below. For other management recommendations see the gazetteer of individual sites.

The wooded slopes on the east and west sides of the farm can be singled out for their own particular recommendations. These areas were under heavy summer vegetation when the farm was visited in July 2002, and many sites were inaccessible or invisible. It is thought that much of this undergrowth is persistent rather than seasonal. These areas also lie on the edge of steep scarp slopes, which are concealed beneath the undergrowth making them very dangerous. This is of particular concern on the east side of the farm, beneath the scheduled PRN 3015 and around PRN 45235, where a footpath – marked by a fingerpost – runs along the edge of this scarp, but cannot be discerned. This area requires an overall management strategy to take in the public right-of-way, which could possibly be extended to include clearance and consolidation of other sites.

Management recommendations for sites within this area, which include PRNs 3016, 45231, 45232, 45233, 45234 and 45235, and lies up to the scheduled PRN 3015, can be found in the gazetteer of individual sites. As an overall recommendation, the soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made. Consideration may also be given to extending public access and the provision of heritage promotion and interpretation facilities such as information panels.

Field boundaries should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

PRN 3015 – Capeston Rath Hillfort

These recommendations include recommendations made by Louise Mees (Cadw Monument Warden). Scrub clearance from the banks is recommended, although this is complicated by the presence of the badger sett. The clearance should be careful and comprise the removal of soft vegetation, followed by cutting back the hard vegetation to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. This treatment should also apply to the mound in the SW corner in order to ascertain its nature. Badger activity should be monitored. No more breaches should be made through the banks and using the new breach for vehicular activity should stop. Clearance of the ditch between the banks should be maintained, re-seeding bare areas if necessary. Maintenance of the interior should comprise routine topping of brambles and invasive scrub. Grazing should be continued in the interior, but livestock levels need to be managed ie. low-intensity grazing. This must apply to the adjoining field as fencing the monument off is not considered to be an ideal solution. Livestock erosion through the gateway in the adjoining field boundary should be monitored, and the gateway might be moved further west – out of the scheduled area – if erosion continues. A 12m margin should be left between the ploughed area of the adjoining fields and the site.

PRN 3016 – Capeston Tumulus

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be

carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

PRN 9871 – Tucking Mill

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

PRN 34477 – Smithy

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

PRN 34478 – Limekiln

The vegetation should be cleared from the ruins, the masonry remains consolidated and maintained as a visible feature.

PRN 34479 – Limekiln

The vegetation should be cleared from the ruins, the masonry remains consolidated and maintained as a visible feature.

PRN 45215 – Limekiln

The vegetation should be cleared from the remains, the masonry consolidated using traditional materials, and maintained as a visible feature.

PRN 45218 – Cow sheds?

The buildings require sensitive consolidation using traditional materials. Primarily, they need to be made weatherproof. This may involve replacement of some of the roof timbers, and the replacement of the sheet-metal roofing with more sympathetic materials.

PRN 45221 – Greenhouses

The greenhouses are fine examples of large, Edwardian agricultural greenhouses and require sensitive consolidation in traditional brick, timber and glass, including the replacement of the sheet-metal roofing.

PRN 45223 – Building

The vegetation should be cleared from the building. The masonry should be consolidated using traditional materials, and the condition of the remaining roof timbers and covering assessed in order to determine whether they can be retained and consolidated. If not, the masonry remains should be maintained as a visible feature.

PRN 45230 – Pond

The pond should be restored as a visible feature. The superficial build-up in the interior should be carefully cleaned out, avoiding disturbance to the underlying deposits. The superficial vegetation should be cleared and the hard vegetation cut back. Subsequent management should be periodical, minimal and ensure the least disturbance to wildlife. Soil deposition in the NE corner of the field adjoining to the south should be discontinued. Livestock levels in this field should be carefully managed.

PRN 45231 – Cottage

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

PRN 45232 – Ponds

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

PRN 45235 – Settlement

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The site lies on a footpath which is still marked by a fingerpost in the neighbouring field. The footpath was entirely overgrown and indiscernible in July 2002, and furthermore lies on the edge of a steep scarp slope making it very dangerous. The footpath therefore also requires clearance and definition.

PRN 45238 – Buildings

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3015	Site Name	Capeston Rath	Grid	SM86780948
Site Type	Hillfort	Period	Iron Age	Reference	
				Site status	SAM Pe 193

Description

Bivallate, iron age hillfort lying on the steep east-facing slope down to the stream that forms the eastern boundary of the holding. The hillfort, which lies on a slight promontory, forms an irregular subrectangle in plan, measuring 103m E-W by 75m N-S. The south and east sides are defined by scarping of the natural slope. The NW side is defined by a discontinuous, curving double-bank, averaging approximately 2m in height. The entrance appears to have been in the SW corner (RCAHM(W) 1925, 408; Nash-Williams 1933, 333). It has been suggested by Louise Mees (Cadw Monument Warden) that a mound, currently under scrub, in the SW corner of the enclosure - identified as a manure heap on the Cadw SAM record - may be a motte, representing medieval military re-use of the fort as occurred at a number of other sites in Pembrokeshire. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Pe 193). It is in fair condition, although scrub and trees have become established on the banks. The interior is scrub-free and under pasture that appears to have been subject to grazing. The ditch between the banks is partially under scrub. The banks also exhibit areas of livestock erosion and a badger sett has become established in the western bank. Furthermore, a new breach, approximately 3m wide, has been made in the northern line of both banks; this appears to be relatively recent and result from vehicular activity. The two fields adjoining the site, which were under pasture in July 2002, are regularly ploughed close to the outer bank of the site. A field boundary leads off from the west side of the outer bank and a livestock gateway is situated hard up against the bank.

Recommendations

These recommendations include recommendations made by Louise Mees (Cadw Monument Warden). Scrub clearance from the banks is recommended, although this is complicated by the presence of the badger sett. The clearance should be careful and comprise the removal of soft vegetation, followed by cutting back the hard vegetation to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. This treatment should also apply to the mound in the SW corner in order to ascertain its nature. Badger activity should be monitored. No more breaches should be made through the banks and using the new breach for vehicular activity should stop. Clearance of the ditch between the banks should be maintained, re-seeding bare areas if necessary. Maintenance of the interior should comprise routine topping of brambles and invasive scrub. Grazing should be continued in the interior, but livestock levels need to be managed ie. low-intensity grazing. This must apply to the adjoining field as fencing the monument off is not considered to be an ideal solution. Livestock erosion through the gateway in the adjoining field boundary should be monitored, and the gateway might be moved further west – out of the scheduled area – if erosion continues. A 12m margin should be left between the ploughed area of the adjoining fields and the site.

Site Category A



Plate 1 – Capeston Rath (PRN 3015), the interior from the southeast



Plate 2 – Capeston Rath (PRN 3015), the external banks from the north showing vehicular erosion

PRN	3016	Site Name	Capeston Tumulus	Grid	SM86900948
Site Type	Round barrow? Round barrow reuse?	Period	Bronze Age? Dark Age?	Reference	Site status

Description

Damaged, possible bronze age round barrow, revealing a single secondary 'long-cist' or Christian stone-lined grave (Ludlow 2002). It lies on the floor of the steep stream valley that forms the east side of the holding. The long-cist is undated, but is of probable early medieval date. The site is within 200m of, and equidistant from, two iron age defended enclosures, Capeston Rath (PRN 3015) and Rickeston Rath (PRN 3013). At Capeston, as at a number of early medieval sites, it is suggested that a pre-existing funerary/ritual site presented itself as a focus for early Christian burial. Early medieval re-use of bronze age round barrows has been recorded in Pembrokeshire at four sites, but many more unrecorded barrows may lie beneath churchyards. The known sites include Brownsllade, Castlemartin, where a 'very large number' of undated cist-graves were uncovered during the 1880s, and at Caerfarchell (St Davids). In contrast, the excavation of a single cist grave within the barrows at Capeston (Walwyn's Castle) and Kilpaison (Rhoscrowdder) may represent very early burial, of important personages who opted for burial within 'a wild, isolated place'. Place-name evidence alone would suggest that prehistoric monuments in general were recognised as ritual sites during this period; they were often considered to be the graves of heroes, while being 'prominent enough to effectively invite re-use'. However, it appears to represent a continuing tradition, from the Iron Age/Romano-British period that has been recorded at a number of sites in Wales.

The site was entirely inaccessible in July 2002, being approached through heavy dense undergrowth and scrub, and entirely invisible. It is thought that the site itself is also heavily overgrown. There is a record of the site having been cut through by a tramway in the early 1920s (RCAHMW 1925, 407), but there is no map evidence for such a tramway and similarly no physical evidence was observed in the field. The condition of the monument, and the extent of any damage from the tramway, is unknown, but it was said to be 'practically obliterated' in 1925 (RCAHMW 1925, 407).

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category A

PRN	3017	Site Name	Sandyhaven Pill	Grid	SM865090
Site Type	Finds	Period	Mesolithic;Neolithic	Reference	Site status

Description

Approximate location of a findspot comprising a flint, and a flint flake (NMGW/31.384), found on the shore-line of Sandyhaven Pill. The artefacts are considered to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date.

Recommendations

The site is a findspot and the artefacts are now in National Museum and Galleries of Wales. The site has unknown potential and no detailed management recommendations can be made.

Site D
Category

PRN	9871	Site Name	Spreadeagle Pill	Grid	SM86160910
Site Type	Tucking Mill	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Site of tucking mill complex alongside the stream flowing south into Spreadeagle Pill. Incorrectly named 'Rickston Mill' on the regional Sites and Monuments Record. The mill was ruined when recorded by RCAHMW in 1980. At that time, no trace of any industrial use was noted. The site was entirely inaccessible in July 2002, being approached through heavy dense undergrowth and scrub, and entirely invisible. It is thought that the site itself is also heavily overgrown.

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category D

PRN	28693 23693	Site Name	RAF Ripperston	Grid	SM863100
Site Type	Radio Station	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Overall PRN for Radio Station associated with RAF Ripperston, operational between 1943 and 1945. Consists of PRNs 28694-28697.

Recommendations

See PRNs 28694-28697.

Site Category C

PRN	28694 23694	Site Name	RAF Ripperston	Grid	SM86331000
Site Type	Generator House	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Generator House associated with RAF Ripperston Radio Station, operational between 1943 and 1945. Described in 1993/4 as 'Stand-by Set House, Generator Set, present use low-grade agricultural. Single storey, brick, corrugated asbestos pitched gable roof removed. Double doorway in east wall' (Thomas, 1993/4). There is a chimney in the west end gable wall, and the two side walls are each pierced by large window openings. The head, and indeed much of the upper part of the wall, is missing from the southern opening. The building is rendered externally. All fittings have gone from the building but the interior exhibits physical evidence for their presence in the form of scars. Poor condition; the building is in active decay.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained as existing, as a visible feature.

Site Category C



Plate 3 – The Generator House (PRN 28694) from the SE



Plate 4 – The Transmitter Block (PRN 28695) from the NW

28695

PRN	23695	Site Name	RAF Ripperston	Grid	SM86341001
Site Type	Transmitter Block	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Transmitter Block associated with RAF Ripperston Radio Station, operational between 1943 and 1945. Described in 1993/4 as 'Single storey, brick construction, flat re-inforced concrete roof' (Thomas, 1993/4). The narrow, N-S building is entered through the east wall, the doorway being protected by a blast-proof wall, as are the two small, square lights in the west wall. Concrete floor. All fittings have gone from the building and the interior exhibits no apparent physical evidence for their presence in the form of scars. It has recently been used for storing muck. The building is substantially intact.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained as existing, as a visible feature.

Site Category C

28696

PRN	23696	Site Name	RAF Ripperston	Grid	SM86361001
Site Type	VHF Mast	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Site of VHF mast associated with RAF Ripperston Radio Station, operational between 1943 and 1945. Marked and labelled, as a standing feature, on the Ordnance Survey map of 1964, it had gone by 1993/4 when it was described as 'VHF mast, now demolished. Four concrete foundations of mast' (Thomas, 1993/4). There is now no visible physical evidence for these foundations.

Recommendations

Any intrusive groundworks for drainage, or other purposes, should avoid this site.

Site Category D

28697
PRN 23697 **Site Name** RAF Ripperston **Grid** SM86361006
Site Type VHF Rest Hut **Period** Post Medieval **Reference**
Site status

Description

Site of building associated with RAF Ripperston Radio Station, operational between 1943 and 1945. Marked, as a standing building, on the Ordnance Survey map of 1964, it was described in 1993/4 as 'Rest Hut, single storey, brick construction. Present use low-grade agricultural' (Thomas, 1993/4). There is now no visible physical evidence for the buildings.

Recommendations

Any intrusive groundworks for drainage, or other purposes, should avoid this site.

Site Category D

PRN 34477 **Site Name** Spreadeagle Pill **Grid** SM86190912
Site Type Smithy **Period** Post Medieval **Reference**
Site status

Description

Approximately 3-4 cottages were identified, by RCAHM(W) in 1980, to the east of, and in association with, the Spreadeagle Pill Tucking Mill site (PRN 9871). One of them possibly represents the smithy marked, and labelled, on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, but not labelled on the 1908 map. No trace of any industrial use was noted in 1980. The site was entirely inaccessible in July 2002, being approached through heavy dense undergrowth and scrub, and entirely invisible. It is thought that the site itself is also heavily overgrown.

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category D

PRN	34478	Site Name	Spreadeagle Pill	Grid Reference	SM86160884
Site Type	Limekiln	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	

Description

Limestone rubble limekiln, subcircular in plan with an external diameter of 6.5m and approximately 4m high. The circular pot, which is 2.2m in diameter, is open, with opposing draw-holes. The northern draw-hole is now collapsed, while the southern hole is beginning to collapse. The kiln lies on the shallow, west-facing scarp down to Spreadeagle Pill into which a charging-ramp has been terraced, with 'herringbone' revetment. This has been partly remodelled as a footpath. The kiln is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, but not on the 1908 map. It is in a state of decay and overgrown with soft and hard vegetation including saplings, while the charging-ramp has been variously damaged/alterd/obscured.

Recommendations

The vegetation should be cleared from the ruins, the masonry remains consolidated and maintained as a visible feature.

Site Category C



Plate 5 – The limekiln (PRN 34478) from the NW

PRN	34479	Site Name	Spreadeagle Pill	Grid	SM86200877
Site Type	Limekiln	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Limestone rubble limekiln on the east shoreline of Spreadeagle Pill, very badly damaged and just discernible beneath very heavy scrub/woodland cover. The kiln is depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887, 1908 and 1964.

Recommendations

The vegetation should be cleared from the ruins, the masonry remains consolidated and maintained as a visible feature.

Site Category C

PRN	34631	Site Name	Spreadeagle Pill	Grid	SM86220872
Site Type	?Military Building	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Site of building, possibly a tower from World War II. It was identified from aerial photographs taken in 1946. Possibly a temporary structure. There is now no visible evidence of the buildings.

Recommendations

Any intrusive groundworks for drainage, or other purposes, should avoid this site.

Site Category D

PRN	34632	Site Name	Sandyhaven Pill	Grid	SM86360883
Site Type	Fish Trap	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Stone built fish-weir across the channel of Sandyhaven Pill. Loose rubble construction, approximately 50m long (E-W) and 2m. All that remains is a low bank of rubble, approximately 0.3m high, not breached at any point by the channel. Probably post-medieval, and fairly late; depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887, 1908 and 1964.

Recommendations

The site lies on the foreshore, ie. beyond the farm curtilage proper, and may not be covered by the Tir Gofal management agreement.

Site Category C

PRN	45213	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM864097
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Overall PRN for Capeston Farm, comprising PRNs 45214 – 45224. 'Capeston' (ie. 'Caprich's Tun') is first mentioned in a document of 1373 Jones 1996, 21-2). In that year Capeston and Rickeston, a manor of the medieval Lordship of Haverford, was granted by Peter Caprich, son of Robert Caprich, to Thomas de Hoton (ie. Hoaten in St Ishmaels parish). The farmstead that succeeded the manor is mentioned several times in deeds and wills from the 17th and 18th centuries. The holding formed a detached portion of the parish of Steynton until 1882 when it was included in the civil parish of Walwyn's Castle.

Recommendations

See PRNs 45214 – 45224.

Site Category C

PRN	45214	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86460970
Site Type	Farmhouse	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Large, complex farmhouse lying E-W to the south of the farmyard. It comprises a succession of builds. The earliest part of the building appears to be the easternmost section which is a two-storey, E-W building of 'typical' Pembrokeshire cottage farmhouse style of the early 19th century. There are few windows and these are small, simple square openings; some of the frames may be mid 19th century. The slate gabled roof lies beneath a cement mortar finish, typical of the exposed regions of Pembrokeshire; the brisk end chimney is a later 19th century addition. This section appears to be shown on the tithe map of 1842; it is possibly also shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. Later in the 19th century a large, 'L'-shaped house was added onto the west end. This is a substantial house and much taller than the original house, although similarly of two storeys. The slated roof is partly gabled, partly hipped and also a partial lean-to, with brick end chimneys. Some of the sash window frames may be original. This section appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, which also may show the single-storey westernmost section which comprises a passageway and was built over part of the earlier farmhouse enclosure wall. The lean-to garage against the northern face of the building is 20th century. The entire building is now rendered externally. Good condition

Recommendations

The farmhouse is not included in the Tir Gofal management agreement as it is occupied as a dwelling, but is in good condition.

Site Category C

PRN	45215	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86470971
Site Type	Building	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Single-storey, gabled limestone rubble building, lying E-W to form the south side of the farmyard. It appears to be a small, single-bay building with an opening in its south wall, but is now very difficult to discern as it lies under a heavy growth of ivy, obscuring the entire structure. Its original function is unknown. The building is apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887.

Recommendations

The vegetation should be cleared from the remains, the masonry consolidated using traditional materials, and maintained as a visible feature.

Site Category C

PRN	45216	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86480973
Site Type	Barn	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Long, single-storey gabled limestone rubble barn, lying N-S to form the east side of the farmyard. It comprises 5 bays. The northernmost 3, which are open to the roof-space, form the threshing barn itself, with a pair of large opposing doorways in the long walls, flanked by ventilation slits. These openings have plain limestone rubble surrounds. The southernmost of these bays is now open to the bay to the south, and may always have been; this is lit by square windows inserted in the late 19th-early 20th century. The southernmost bay appears to be a later addition; its openings, which include a doorway in the south wall, have red-brick surrounds and the facework is in a slightly different build. However, the entire building appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. It is apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. The western threshing doors are now approached from a flight of concrete steps which are a 20th century addition and may suggest that the farmyard has been lowered here, removing earlier surfaces etc. The sheet-metal roof, which is continuous throughout, is also 20th century with contemporary timber 'A'-frames. Fair condition; now used for general storage. The roof may not be watertight.

Recommendations

The barn should be maintained as existing using traditional materials.

Site Category C



Plate 6 – the barn (PRN 45216) from the NW

PRN	45217	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86460974
Site Type	Building	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Two-storey, gabled limestone and Old Red Sandstone rubble building, lying E-W to form the north side of the farmyard. The ground floor is divided into two rooms, with a symmetrical south wall pierced by alternate door- and window openings. All openings have segmental, limestone rubble heads but some may be secondary insertions. The eastern room was inaccessible. The western room had been used as a milking parlour during the 20th century, with later 20th century concrete stalls and floors, and an iron frame and hardboard ceiling. The first floor is a loft entered, from a flight of (rebuilt) concrete steps, through an original segmental-headed doorway in the east wall. It is lit by two, simple square lights in the south wall which may also be original, but possibly remodelled. The interior was inaccessible. The slate gabled roof lies beneath a cement mortar finish, typical of the exposed regions of Pembrokeshire. Two conjoined lean-to buildings, of similar fabric, lie against the north wall; these have sheet-metal roofs. There is the possible roof-scar of similar lean-to buildings on the south wall. The original function of the building(s) is unknown. All appear to be shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. What appears to be a smaller building is shown on the site on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; the building(s) is not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. Fair condition.

Recommendations

The barn should be maintained as existing using traditional materials.

Site Category C



Plate 7 – Building (PRN 45217) from the SE



Plate 8 – the ?cow sheds (PRN 45218) from the E

PRN	45218	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86450972
Site Type	Cow sheds?	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Long, gabled single-storey limestone and Old Red Sandstone rubble building, lying N-S to form the west side of the farmyard. It comprises 5 cells, not all of which appear to be contemporary. The northernmost cell may be the earliest; a joint is visible between it and the cell to the south, and it appears to be shown on the tithe map of 1842. It is lit by 7 contemporary, simple slit lights, but the wide entry in the east wall, which has a timber lintel, appears to be secondary. It is now used for general storage. The 2 cells to the south are similar in general form but each is entered from the farmyard through a doorway with a red-brick surround; the simple square windows are similar and all may be contemporary with the walling. These 2 cells were used as milking parlours in the mid-late 20th century and contain contemporary concrete floors and stalls. An external joint separates these from the cell to the south, which may be earlier. It was lofted, the loft having been entered through a square opening in the east wall, but the loft floor has now gone. This opening, like the door below it and the ground floor window in the west wall, has a surround only partly in red-brick, and all may be contemporary with the walling. It was also used as a milking parlour in the mid-late 20th century. A gabled, two-storey E-W wing, similar in general form, is attached to the west side of this cell; it has a small, square masonry chimney in the west end wall, below which is a wide, ground-floor vehicular entry. The southernmost cell is similar, and contemporary with this latter cell but has a number of inserted openings; it is currently in use as a utility room. The northern 3 cells have a sheet-metal roof covering supported by later 19th century timber 'A'-frames; the southern two have a slate roof covering beneath a cement mortar finish, typical of the exposed regions of Pembrokeshire. The building appears to originally have been a series of cow-houses/byres. As suggested, the northernmost cell may be the earliest, and is shown on the tithe map of 1842. The southern two cells may have been added in the mid 19th century, while the central two cells (and E-W wing) appear to have been inserted as infill in the later 19th century; all are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Mainly in poor condition. The northern 4 cells are imminently ruinous, and the roofs are presently in a state of collapse. The southernmost cell, and the E-W wing, are in better condition but the roofs will require immediate attention.

Recommendations

The buildings require sensitive consolidation using traditional materials. Primarily, they need to be made weatherproof. This may involve replacement of some of the roof timbers, and the replacement of the sheet-metal roofing with more sympathetic materials.

Site Category C

PRN	45219	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86480975
Site Type	Building	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Single-storey, limestone rubble building, lying N-S to form the east side of the farmyard, against the north wall of barn PRN 45216. It appears to be a small, single-bay building, but has been much altered and is now obscured from the farmyard by a modern building against its west wall. The character of the original openings is now indiscernible. In addition the roof is now a lean-to with a slope down to the west, remodelled in this form in the late 20th century, with 5 breeze-block courses beneath the western eaves-line. The original function of the building is unknown. It appears to post-date barn 45216, along with which it is apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 (but this could be schematic). It is similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. Along with barn 45216 it is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. External condition good-fair, although much altered in non-traditional materials. Internal condition unknown.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained as existing using traditional materials.

Site Category C

PRN	45220	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86500971
Site Type	Granary?	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Large, two-storey building, probably of steel-frame construction, from the mid-late 20th century. It lies E-W, to the SE of the farmyard, and may be contemporary with an open Dutch Barn that adjoins its north wall. There are wide, vehicular entries in the east and west end walls, while the south wall is pierced by an array of simple square windows at both ground and first floor level. The first floor is entered through a simple doorway in the south wall approached from a flight of concrete steps. The building, which is rendered externally, appears to have been a grain store, or grain-processing plant, with a loft or offices above, but the interior was not seen. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1964 but may already have been built by this date. Good condition. Included in report as an unusual example of mid-late 20th century farm building.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained as existing.

Site Category D

PRN	45221	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86520972
Site Type	Greenhouses	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Two long, rectangular greenhouses, lying N-S and side-by-side, to the east of the farmyard. They have red-brick sill walls, above which the timber superstructures have a 'mansard-roof' line. The western greenhouse is substantially intact, but both now have sheet-metal roofs. Neither is now used for horticultural purposes. They are not marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 and 1906, but appear to be marked on the 1964 map. Nevertheless, they are probably from the first decade of the 20th century. Poor condition, especially the eastern greenhouse which has lost most of its glass. The timbers are decayed in both, and both now have sheet-metal roofs. They are fine examples of large, Edwardian agricultural greenhouses and should be carefully restored in timber and glass.

Recommendations

The greenhouses are fine examples of large, Edwardian agricultural greenhouses and require sensitive consolidation in traditional brick, timber and glass, including the replacement of the sheet-metal roofing.

Site Category C



Plate 9 – the greenhouses (PRN 45221) from the SW

PRN	45222	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86450971
Site Type	Building	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Small, single-storey gabled building, largely in Old Red Sandstone rubble, lying E-W north of the farmhouse and against the southern farmyard boundary wall. It is lit by a simple, square window in south wall, and entered through a simple doorway in the east wall with a timber lintel. Both may be primary features within a building that is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. It appears to have been a small domestic building, possibly a scullery/ancillary building associated with the farmhouse. Good condition.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained as existing using traditional materials.

Site Category C

PRN	45223	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86430974
Site Type	Building	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Single-storey, gabled limestone and Old Red Sandstone rubble building, lying E-W, to the west of the farmyard and apparently adjoining the west side of the ?cow sheds PRN 45218. The building is in very poor condition and most of the eastern half has been lost, while the western half is becoming ruinous. Few original features survive. There is a slate gabled roof over the surviving section. The building is apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Very poor condition, and most of the eastern half has been lost. The environs are heavily overgrown.

Recommendations

The vegetation should be cleared from the building. The masonry should be consolidated using traditional materials, and the condition of the remaining roof timbers and covering assessed in order to determine whether they can be retained and consolidated. If not, the masonry remains should be maintained as a visible feature.

Site Category C

PRN	45224	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86490970
Site Type	Cart shed	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Single-storey, gabled limestone rubble building, lying E-W to the south of the farmyard. It comprises 5 bays, the western 4 being open to the north and separated from each other by solid walls extended to the north as massive, raking buttresses; the westernmost is now closed by a pair of timber doors. The easternmost bay is open to the neighbouring bay. The slate gabled roof lies beneath a cement mortar finish, typical of the exposed regions of Pembrokeshire. The building, which appears to be a cart shed, is apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Good-fair condition; now used for general storage.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained as existing using traditional materials.

Site Category C



Plate 10 – the cart shed (PRN 45224) from the NW

PRN	45225	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86390970
Site Type	Ponds	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

A complex of water features (PRNs 45225-45228) follows the line of the north-south flowing stream immediately to the west of Capeston Farm, which lies in a narrow, steep-sided valley. Towards the head of the stream, south of its spring, lie two ponds (PRN 45225), separated by a dam (PRN 45226). The southern of the two ponds, 12m in diameter, has been enlarged from a spring/well, and is marked 'well' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, the earliest map on which the water features are shown. It may originally have been united with the northern pond, also 12m in diameter, which lies in a well-defined hollow, but the two became separated when dam 45226 was constructed in the 20th century. The southern pond may have extended further south towards ?dam 45228 but has possibly shrunk. Good condition, still wet and well-defined but the northern pond is now largely dry.

Recommendations

The ponds should be maintained as existing, as a visual feature. Cleaning and management should be periodical, minimal and ensure the least disturbance to wildlife

Site Category C

PRN	45226	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86390970
Site Type	Dam	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

A substantial dam, approx. 12m E-W and 4m N-S, lying between ponds 45225. It is not suggested on any of the historic maps, from 1887 to 1964, and appears to be a 20th century construction as a causeway over the ponds, between the western entrance to Capeston Farm and the adjacent field ie. not a water-management feature. Good condition, still well-defined.

Recommendations

The dam, which is still in use as a causeway, should be maintained as existing, as a visual feature.

Site Category C

PRN	45227	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM864095
Site Type	Leat	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Leat leading south from pond 45225, following the steep-sided valley immediately to the west of Capeston Farm. Immediately south of the pond, and as far as ?dam 45228, the least appears to be represented by the natural valley itself. South of ?dam 45228, however, the leat lay in a linear cut, still well-defined, part way up the steep western bank of the stream, to rejoin it 170m south of pond 45225. Good condition, still well-defined but dry.

Recommendations

The leat should be preserved as a visible feature. Cleaning and management should be periodical, minimal and ensure the least disturbance to wildlife.

Site Category C

PRN	45228	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86400964
Site Type	?Dam	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Possible dam across leat 45227. A low, narrow earthwork bank, now breached, lying NW-SE across 45227, it may not be a dam but may in fact merely represent clearance debris from the leat. Fair condition, still defined.

Recommendations

The ?dam should be preserved as a visible feature.

Site Category D

PRN	45230	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86721010
Site Type	Pond	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Remains of pond. Now a muddy depression, forming a regular rectangle measuring 25m NE-SW by 13m NW-SE. The pond was formed by damming a SE flowing stream, with a substantial bank, nearly 1m high, with herringbone ORS rubble facing; the remains of a sluice can be seen in this bank though the stream outflow has eroded much of the evidence. The NE and SW pond banks are of similar substantial construction, while the uphill side of the pond is formed by the slight embankment upon which a roadway lies. The pond is depicted, as wet, on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887 but appears already to have been dry on the 1908 map. Poor condition. All banks now support saplings and some more mature trees, while the pond interior is overgrown. In addition, soil deposition in the NE corner of the field adjoining to the south has partly buried the dam and SW bank.

Recommendations

The pond should be restored as a visible feature. The superficial build-up in the interior should be carefully cleaned out, avoiding disturbance to the underlying deposits. The superficial vegetation should be cleared and the hard vegetation cut back. Subsequent management should be periodical, minimal and ensure the least disturbance to wildlife. Soil deposition in the NE corner of the field adjoining to the south should be discontinued. Livestock levels in this field should be carefully managed.

Site Category C

PRN	45231	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM87040984
Site Type	Cottage	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

A building, probably a (tenant) cottage, is depicted on the wooded east side of the farm on all historic maps from the tithe map of 1842 to the Ordnance Survey map of 1908. This area of the farm was heavily overgrown with soft and hard vegetation in July 2002 and no physical evidence for the cottage was visible. Poor condition.

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category C

PRN	45232	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM870097
Site Type	Ponds	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Two large ponds depicted, along the course of the stream which forms the east side of the farm, on the Tir Gofal Management Plan map supplied by CCW, the Ordnance Survey Landline data and the Ordnance Survey 1:25000, revised 1995. They are however marked on neither the Ordnance Survey map of 1964 nor any earlier maps. The northern pond measures 100m x 40m on the maps, the southern 130m x 35m, and they lie 240m apart. The Ordnance Survey maps from 1887 to 1964 instead show a complex of channels in this area which have the superficial appearance of river braiding; however, they were very straight, and clearly artificial, but their function is unknown – they do not appear to relate to the leat which supplied the former Rickeston Mill. This area of the farm was heavily overgrown with soft and hard vegetation in July 2002 and no physical evidence for the ponds, or any other water features, was visible.

PRN
45229.

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category D

PRN	45233	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86860964
Site Type	Quarry	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Small limestone quarry on the steep east-facing slope down to the stream that forms the eastern boundary of the farm. The exposed face is approximately 3m high, and measures approximately 8m N-S. Good condition. The site is partly overgrown with soft and hard vegetation including saplings and some standards, but is otherwise clear of dumping etc.

Recommendations

Maintain as existing.

Site Category C

PRN	45234	Site Name	Capeston Farm	Grid	SM86860962
Site Type	Quarry	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Large limestone quarry on the steep east-facing slope down to the stream that forms the eastern boundary of the farm. The exposed face is approximately 6m high, and measures approximately 22m NE-SW by 11m NW-SE. Fair condition. The site is heavily overgrown with soft and hard vegetation including saplings and standards, but is otherwise clear of dumping etc.

Recommendations

Maintain as existing.

Site Category C

PRN	45235	Site Name	The Rock	Grid	SM868094
Site Type	Settlement	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	Site status

Description

Two buildings, probably a tenant farmstead, are labelled 'The Rock' on the steep, wooded east-facing slope down to the stream that forms the eastern boundary of the farm, on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 and 1908. They also appear on the 1964 map on which they appear to be roofless. The buildings are depicted in association with a series of small enclosures. The buildings are apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. The site was visited by the Tir Gofal Project Officer in late 2002 when the remains of a cottage were visible; it was described as 'derelict, although three of the walls remain fairly intact and there are traces of a fireplace and one window'. However, the area was heavily overgrown with soft and hard vegetation in July 2002 and the only physical evidence for the cottage was a low, east-west limestone rubble wall, approximately 3m long and 0.4m high. No evidence for the enclosures was visible.

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The site lies on a footpath which is still marked by a fingerpost in the neighbouring field. The footpath was entirely overgrown and indiscernible in July 2002, and furthermore lies on the edge of a steep scarp slope making it very dangerous. The footpath therefore also requires clearance and definition. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category D



Plate 11 – The Rock settlement site (PRN 45235), surviving wall from the N

PRN	45236	Site Name	Capeston	Grid Reference	SM86540935
Site Type	Dwelling	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	

Description

Two-storey rubble masonry building, with a slate gabled roof. It has a 'typical' mid 19th century façade of 3 bays with a central doorway and flanking windows. All openings are simple, with square heads, the heads of the first floor windows lying at eaves level. Some of the window frames may be early; the brick end chimneys may be secondary, as is the porch and southern extension. The building is depicted on the tithe map of 1842 but is not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819. Good condition, occupied.

Recommendations

The house is not included in the Tir Gofal management agreement as it is occupied as a dwelling, but is in good condition.

Site Category D

PRN	45237	Site Name	Capeston	Grid	SM86600934
Site Type	Dwelling	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

Single-storey rubble masonry building, with a slate gabled roof. It has a 3-bayed façade with a central doorway and flanking windows. All openings are simple, with square heads, but all frames etc. are modern replacements. The square end-chimneys are in masonry contemporary with the main fabric. The eastern extension is secondary. The building is apparently not shown on the tithe map of 1842 but this could be schematic; the cottage is clearly from the earlier 19th century. It is similarly not apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1809-10 and 1819, but is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Good condition, occupied.

Recommendations

The house is not included in the Tir Gofal management agreement as it is occupied as a dwelling, but is in good condition.

Site Category D

PRN	45238	Site Name	Spreadeagle Pill	Grid	SM86200905
Site Type	?Buildings	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	
				Site status	

Description

What appears to be a row of cottages and gardens is marked to the southeast of Spreadeagle Pill Tucking Mill site (PRN 9871) on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, on which they appear to be depicted as ruinous. They appear to be roofless on the 1908 and 1964 maps. The site was entirely inaccessible in July 2002, being approached through heavy dense undergrowth and scrub, and entirely invisible. It is thought that the site itself is also heavily overgrown.

Recommendations

No detailed management recommendations can be made at this stage, although the clearance of vegetation from the site may allow recommendations to be made. The soft vegetation should be carefully removed. The hard vegetation should be carefully cut back to just above ground level and then the stumps should be treated. A call-out visit should then be made by the Tir Gofal archaeologist to allow recommendations to be made.

Site Category D

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

LB1, LB2* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2* & 2

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

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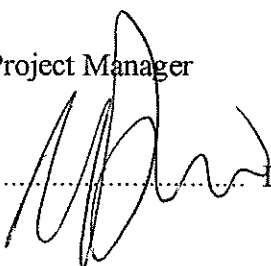
**Capeston
W/13/1561
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report**

REPORT NUMBER 2002/59

July 2002

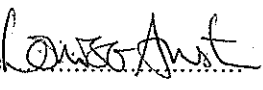
This report has been prepared by Neil Ludlow

Position Project Manager

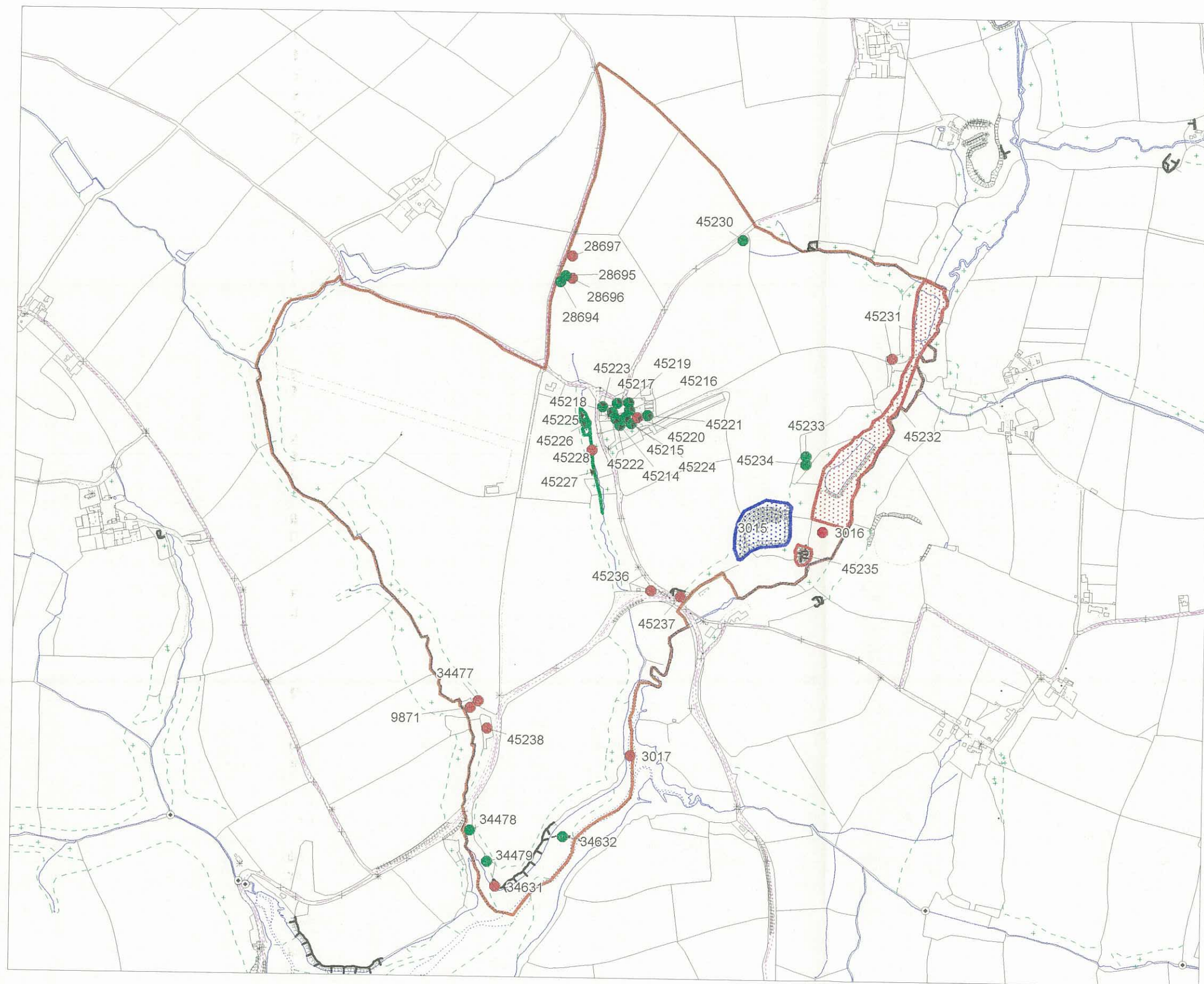
Signature  Date 19/07/2002

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature  Date 19/07/02

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



Capeston Farm
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/1561
 Cambria Archaeology Reference Number 41639
 National Grid Reference SM86500970
 Scale 1:9000

Key

- Farm Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character Area

Site Category A - National Importance

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
- Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
- Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
- Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance

- Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance

- Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition.