

# **Newhouse Farm W/13/3840**

## **Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report**



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Newhouse Farm  
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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## **CONTENTS**

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Method Statement</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>General Description of farm</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>General Management Recommendations</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Main Management Recommendations</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site and Area Status Glossary</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Quality Assurance Report</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Farm Map</b>	<b>50</b>

## **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 System 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 time 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

Newhouse farm consists of three separate holdings, which lie in the communities of Slebech, Martletwy and Begelly, in Pembrokeshire.

Newhouse farmstead (SN07201347) lies in the centre of the main holding. Land here is a mixture of improved pasture and arable divided into irregular small to medium sized fields. The northern half of the holding is flanked to its east and west by the ancient woods of Canaston and Minwear, which give land here a distinctive “wood pasture” feel. These together with Pickle and Toch woods to the north fall within the boundaries of medieval Narberth forest, recorded since the early 12<sup>th</sup> century.

Newhouse farmstead (PRN 49094) is first shown on the 1819 1 inch to 1 mile Old Series Ordnance Survey map. The farmstead is depicted to the south of a road, with buildings facing each other across a yard. The layout is confirmed in greater detail on the 1847 Slebech Minwear and Newton tithe map, and an L-shaped building, within a small enclosure (presumably the farmhouse) lies facing a long rectangular building across a farmyard. The farmstead experienced significant restructuring towards the end of the nineteenth century, and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1891) Ordnance Survey map depicts it in its current form for the first time- a typically planned late nineteenth century farmstead, centred around a square farmyard, and, defined on all but the southwest side by a continuous range of farm buildings. A further building (PRN 49112) lies parallel to this range to the east. The present farmhouse, a large square building is also shown to the south west for the first time. Elements of the earlier farmstead can still be traced, and the L-shaped building (PRN 3621) remains, whilst building (PRN 49109), which faces it may have been incorporated into the newly planned farmstead. A mill (PRN 49114), and associated water management features (PRN 49116, 49117) are notable new additions to the farmstead at this time.

The late nineteenth century farmstead survives largely intact today, although agricultural buildings (PRN 49112, 49113) have since been lost. The L-shaped building has since been demolished and now lies under a hardcore surfaced farmyard. This may be consistent with “the remains of (an) ancient house known as New House” (PRN 3621) described by the Cambria Archaeological Association in 1922, and potentially the manor house shown by Rees on his “map of South Wales and the border in the XIVth Century.” Surviving traditional farm buildings are well maintained and in good condition at Newhouse, and it is encouraging to see that whilst there is a general trend towards traditional farm buildings falling out of use and often into disrepair, those at Newhouse remain an integral part of the working farm.

Archaeology at Newhouse Farm (PRN 49093) is rich and diverse. Evidence of the earliest occupation may be Bronze Age, and a burnt mound (PRN 3609) was identified at the start of the twentieth century, although its exact location has since been lost. Roman activity is represented by a coin hoard (PRN 3618), which was recovered south of Newhouse Farm in 1857, and now lies in Tenby Museum.

The now ruinous fourteenth century hall house of Castell Coch (PRN 3616) and associated earthworks lie to the north of the farmstead, and survive as an impressive monument of what was once the administrative and judicial centre for both the Manor of Newhouse and the Lordship of Pembroke. Surviving medieval buildings are rare in Pembrokeshire and the importance of Castell Coch is recognised by its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The manor house (PRN 3621) at Newhouse Farm, parts of which remained standing in the early twentieth century may also have medieval origins, although this cannot be confirmed. Further medieval activity may be represented by a hollow way (PRN 13311), and an adjoining earthwork platform (PRN 49095) of unknown significance in the field to the north of Newhouse Farmstead. The presence of Newton North Church (PRN 3611), approximately 600 metres to the west, and the manorial centre of Castell Coch suggest the existence of an associated village (PRN 28047). Recent archaeological assessment and evaluation undertaken as part of a proposed holiday village development has identified the location of surviving buried archaeology around Newton North Church and to the west of Newton Farm indicating the presence of medieval settlement in these areas. This is surrounded by further evidence of the medieval agricultural landscape, and aerial photographs show crop marks indicating possible earlier strip fields within various existing fields.

Canaston Woods were an important centre in the establishment of the early post medieval charcoal fuelled ironworking industry in southwest Wales. Blackpool Furnace (PRN 3608), established in 1635 is the earliest of these sites known in Pembrokeshire, and can still be traced as a series of low earthworks centred at SN06591449, approximately 250m outside of the northern boundary of Newhouse Farm. The site of the accompanying forge (PRN 49096) is now lost, although may lie in the vicinity of Blackpool Farm, or on land at the northern end of Newhouse Farm (Page & Wilson 2002, 16). It is not known at present how long the 17<sup>th</sup> century furnace and forge operated, but they may have been abandoned by the time Blackpool Forge (PRN 24186) was constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Although the forge itself lies outside of the application area, the mill race (PRN 49097) that served it (and also Blackpool Mill to the north), survives in woodland to the north end of the holding. Lime kilns (PRNs 17057, 17070) indicate later industrial activity and may both be of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Both of these industries would have benefited from good transport facilities offered by a location at the tidal limit of the Eastern Cleddau. A quarry (PRN 49098), and a former cottage site (PRN 49099) were identified towards the southern end of the holding.

A second holding (3840b.) occupies a ridge of higher ground, above the Eastern Cleddau, approximately two kilometres to the northeast of Newhouse Farm. This holding falls within the Milford Haven Waterway: a registered landscape of outstanding historic interest (CCW/Cadw 1998). This area has also been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation project, which identifies the different historic landscape components which give a specific area its unique qualities. It lies within both the Toch, and Picton and Slebech Historic Landscape Character Areas. Toch is characterised by dispersed farms and fields. Picton and Slebech Historic Landscape Character Area by parkland, gardens and estates. Clumps of trees planted in fields and distinctive hedgerow trees contribute to estate/ parkland landscape. Land here lies approximately 500m to the east of the registered parkland and gardens of Slebech, included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002), and may date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. A two storey tower, The Temple of the Four Winds (PRN 14307) is an

impressive monument and lies on high ground above the Cleddau. Its original function is not known, although it may have been a folly tower. Additional archaeological features here include a burnt mound (PRN 3588) of likely Bronze Age origin, and an old homestead (PRN 49119) and trackway (PRN 49120).

A third holding (3840c.) lies around seven kilometres distant from here at Begelly. Land here is different in character to the other two holdings. It occupies the shallow, poorly drained valley of the Cresswell Stream, and is divided into irregular fields of unimproved pasture. It lies within the Saundersfoot coal mining catchment area (Price 1982), and was formerly part of the Begelly colliery (PRN 23798). The rise and fall of the coal mining industry in the area is well documented in M.R.C. Price 1982 "Industrial Saundersfoot," and several shafts relating to the Begelly Colliery have been identified (PRNs 49202, 49203, 49102, 49103), additional mining features include (PRN 49107), a trackway (PRN 49108), and possible adits (PRNs 49105, 49106). There are documentary records of small scale coal extraction in the late eighteenth century, although the colliery enjoyed vigorous activity from 1830 onwards, largely due to the completion of the Saundersfoot Harbour, through which about three quarters of its output was shipped. Work at Begelly ended in the late 1860s, and for many years afterward, the landscape here would have been characterised by the spoil tips, shafts, and other industrial earthwork remains. Several alleged prehistoric funerary monuments (PRNs 3637, 3638, 3639, 4308) have been identified here, although it is probable that some of these may be remnants of the now levelled colliery landscape. A section of the dismantled Saundersfoot Railway (PRN 49101), which would have carried coal and culm to the coast during the life of the colliery forms part of the eastern boundary of the holding.

## **GENERAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Should the proposed Bluestone development go ahead, which would include an area to the west of the main holding (3840a), there are likely to be implications for the farm which will undoubtedly impact within the timescale of the Tir Gofal scheme.

There are likely to be greatly increased numbers of visitors to all sites which are of interest. This will undoubtedly include upstanding archaeological remains in the area immediately around the development. The development scheme provides an opportunity to encourage controlled public access with interpretation and presentation of information regarding the broader historic environment of Newhouse Farm. There are also huge possibilities for educational access to this extremely rich historic landscape.

This is likely to impact on holdings 3840a. and 3840b. at Newhouse Farm. The possible themes which could be addressed range from the Bronze Age landscape through to the extensive remains of the Medieval agricultural and political landscape (incorporating Castell Coch fortified dwelling and moated enclosure), to the post medieval planned landscapes associated with the Slebech Estate. The early post-medieval and later iron working and later lime burning industries are further themes, which might also be considered.

There are also opportunities to integrate access with neighbouring holdings, which are also part of the Tir Gofal scheme. This will allow the creation of an integrated heritage trail, which will provide an accurate reflection of local historic character through the inclusion of a wider range of sites. Interpretation panels or leaflets might enhance visitor enjoyment on such heritage walks.

These issues need to be considered as uncontrolled access could have a detrimental effect on many of the identified important elements of the historic environment.

Controlled access around the scheduled site of Castell Coch, incorporating improved circulation routes, would need to be combined with some vegetation clearance in order to enhance the visibility of the site. A programme of masonry consolidation will need to be incorporated in order to stabilise built structural remains.

## **MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Existing field boundaries with the three land holdings at Newhouse Farm may survive as traces of medieval or post-medieval field systems. Field boundaries are an important aspect of landscape character and should be maintained in a traditional manner.

Detailed recommendations for each site are provided in the following gazetteer. Specific areas of concern have been identified with regard to several sites, however, and these would benefit from positive management.

### **Castell Coch (PRN 3616); Fishpond (PRN 16763) SAM Pe53**

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Louise Mees of Cadw, who last visited the site in July 2000.

“The principal aims should be to remove excessive growth of vegetation and stabilise the buildings. The work required is highly specialised. The trees, saplings, ivy and other vegetation growth on and within the buildings should be removed by cutting the growth at ground level (or where plants grow from the masonry), the stumps should be treated with herbicide. This work would have to be undertaken when conditions are dry. All debris would have to be removed from the scheduled area. Great care would have to be taken to avoid damage to the structures during the felling and removal of debris. Following the removal of vegetation from the walls the masonry would be susceptible to weathering and rapid deterioration. Therefore, the clearance of vegetation would have to be followed up by a phase of masonry repair and consolidation. These works would require Scheduled Monument Consent (applications to be made to Cadw).”

It is recommended that some of the vegetation, which is currently masking the site should be removed in order to enhance its appearance. These works should be undertaken in agreement with Cadw.

### **Folly (PRN 14307)**

The folly remains an impressive feature within the landscape, and is an important remnant of the late seventeenth to early nineteenth century parkland landscape of the Slebech estate. It would be a great loss if it were allowed to deteriorate further

In order to stabilise the structure, vegetation growth should be removed and spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary. This will require specialist conservation advice. Please contact Cambria Archaeology prior to these works being undertaken. Vegetation on the interior of the structure should also be maintained at a controlled level. In order to limit damage to an already fragile structure, the area within 10 metres of the edge of the folly should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as a location for feeding livestock.

The site presents an excellent opportunity for access, and this together with the provision of an interpretation panel should be considered carefully. Due to its vulnerable nature, it is



recommended that a detailed building survey should be undertaken. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) may be able to carry this out.

Further management advice will be provided following receipt of information from Cadw.

#### **Lime Kiln (PRN 17070)**

The kiln is currently in an unstable condition and requires active management if it is to be preserved in the long term. The trees on the western parapet wall should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth. The stone structure of the kiln would also benefit from a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing.

#### **Bombing Decoy (PRN 28496)**

The bombing decoy is a fine example of its type and one of only ten surviving examples within Pembrokeshire. As such it should be protected. Vegetation growing on or near to the structure should be removed and spot treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally no trees should be grown within 10 metres of the edge of the building in order that it can be retained as a visible feature within the landscape. It is recommended that the fence should be re-routed at least ten metres behind the bombing decoy. This will reincorporate the site into a pasture field, which is grazed periodically, eliminating the risk of the site becoming overgrown, and ensuring that it is not neglected in the long-term.

The site also presents an excellent opportunity for public access. Visitor enjoyment of the site could be enhanced by the provision of an interpretation panel, and this should be considered carefully.

## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

<b>PRN</b>	3588	<b>Site Name</b>	SLEBECH HALL	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN03701459
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric; Bronze Age?		

### Description

This burnt mound was identified by Cantrill in 1911 (Cantrill 1911, 274), when it was exposed in section on the side of the stream flowing through Brickfield Bottom. A visit to the site by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1997 recorded the mound as just visible to the east of the hedgebank and ditch- the hedgebank overlying part of the mound and the ditch cutting it. It was recorded as a low mound, standing to approximately 600mm at this time. No visible surface material was recorded, although auguring revealed a 7m diameter burnt mound, with fragments of charcoal and sandstone and some fire reddened quartz stone (Crane, P 1997).

It was not possible to locate this site during the archaeological farm visit, due to heavy undergrowth on the margins of the stream.

A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a stream river or lake, with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. Size varies greatly from small examples under 0.5m high and less than 10m across to larger sites which exceed 3m in height and 35m across. Burnt mounds are found widely scattered over midland, southern England, and Wales, although examples are also known in Scotland and Ireland. They are frequently interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although an alternative explanation is that they have been used as cooking sites. Currently available dates suggest that the tradition of building and using burnt mounds spans most of the early, middle and late Bronze Age, a period of perhaps 1000 years.

### Recommendations

No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of site.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	3609	<b>Site Name</b>	BLACKPOOL BRIDGE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN06511397
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric		

### Description

This burnt mound was first identified by Cantrill in 1911 (Cantrill 1911, 274). There appears to be some confusion over its location. It could not be located by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, who visited the site in 1997. Instead, a quarry and spoil tips were identified at this location. The search was continued upstream for 350m above Blackpool Bridge but this area was heavily overgrown, and the site was not found. The site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

### Recommendations

The exact location of this site is not known. No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any earthwork remains are identified in the area.

**Site Category** D



Plate 1- interior of Castell Coch hall house (PRN 3616) looking west.

<b>PRN</b>	3616	<b>Site Name</b>	CASTELL COCH; NEWHOUSE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07121368
<b>Site Type</b>	FORTIFIED DWELLING; MOATED ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval; Post Med	<b>Site status</b>	SAM Pe 53; LB II

### Description

The site of Castell Coch occupies a roughly rectangular area on a WNW-ESE axis, measuring approximately 220m by 80m. The focus of the site is a semi-fortified but unvaulted first floor hall house of the 14<sup>th</sup> century that lies within a moated enclosure, surrounded by a dry ditch. A fishpond, possibly of a late medieval date lies approximately 75m to the east of this.

The moated enclosure forms a regular, slightly oblong square, on a general north-south alignment, with overall dimensions of 95m north-south and 80m east-west. A deep “V” shaped ditch, averaging 14 metres in width and 3.5 metres in depth, surrounds a central platform measuring 40m north-south and 30m east-west, with a 12 metre wide entrance to the southeast. Possible masonry revetment walling has been identified on the western bank. Significantly, the bank at the southwest corner protrudes into the ditch to form a level platform of approximately 4m by 4m. Substantial masonry remains here may represent the remains of a “D” shaped tower (Ludlow, N 1997)

A fine medieval hall house occupies the centre of the platform. It measures approximately 23 metres east-west and 11 metres north-south, and is constructed from well coursed medium to large limestone rubble from a local source. It is a two storey building of a probable 14<sup>th</sup> century date, although a second floor and cross wall were inserted during the post medieval period. The side wall survive to 9 metres, while the cross wall gable summit is approximately 14 metres high. A spiral stair shaft is situated in the southwest corner (Ludlow, N. 1997).

A date of c.1300 has been suggested for the excavation of the moat, with the Hall-house constructed c.1350-1400, and the enclosure bank with corner tower added by c.1500. Although originally of a medieval build, it also received some later alterations. The cross wall can be dated stylistically to the post-medieval period, probably the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Accompanying this was a lowering of the first floor level, and the introduction of a second floor with possible ceiling sockets above (Ludlow, N. 1977).

Approximately 75 metres to the east of this is the late medieval fishpond. This incorporates a regular square ditch (100m squared), enclosing a square island (25m squared). Additional earthworks include a hollow way on a general NW-SE alignment, which skirts the southern boundary of the site and may have been the original approach to the moated enclosure. A linear earthwork bank on an east-west alignment, perhaps 80m long, lies between this and the fishponds. It is likely that the site would have incorporated further ancillary buildings, although

no evidence of these was identified during the archaeological farm visit. There is considerable potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains with the enclosed area of the site.

Castell Coch was a residence, and the administrative/ judicial centre for both the Manor of Newhouse, and the Lordship of Pembroke. It was leased to residential individuals during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and may have been abandoned shortly afterwards (Ludlow, N 1977).

Surviving medieval buildings are rare in Pembrokeshire and Castell Coch is considered to be of national importance. This is recognised by the designation of two separate areas of the site as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. These include an area, a little under a hectare, which incorporates the Hall-house, moated enclosure and outer defences. Approximately 60 metres to its east is a separate scheduled area, of approximately 0.3 hectares, with the fishpond as its focus. Added to this is the status of the Hall-house as a Grade II listed building.

The entire site is now heavily overgrown, and wooded in places. Tall trees are growing within the interior of the building, and the walls are overgrown with ivy and tree saplings. These are weakening masonry bonds, adding weight to the walls, and threatening to destabilise the structure.

The surrounding moat and earthwork banks are heavily overgrown, and may be masking additional features. During a visit to the site in 2000, Louise Mees of Cadw noted that a pit measuring 8m by 2m by 1.5m deep had been dug on the southern side of the site.

The Scheduled Area encompassing the fishponds is heavily overgrown with trees, scrub and brambles. The banks and ditches remain visible, and are now silted up and marshy.

### **Recommendations**

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Louise Mees of Cadw, who last visited the site in July 2000.

“The principal aims should be to remove excessive growth of vegetation and stabilise the buildings. The work required is highly specialised. The trees, saplings, ivy and other vegetation growth on and within the buildings should be removed by cutting the growth at ground level (or where plants grow from the masonry), the stumps should be treated with herbicide. This work would have to be undertaken when conditions are dry. All debris would have to be removed from the scheduled area. Great care would have to be taken to avoid damage to the structures during the felling and removal of debris. Following the removal of vegetation from the walls the masonry would be susceptible to weathering and rapid deterioration. Therefore, the clearance of vegetation would have to be followed up by a phase of masonry repair and consolidation. These works would require Scheduled Monument Consent (applications to be made to Cadw).”

It is recommended that some of the vegetation, which is currently masking the site should be removed in order to enhance its appearance. These works should be undertaken in agreement with Cadw.

**Site Category**    A

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<b>PRN</b>	3618	<b>Site Name</b>	COIN HOARD	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07371295
<b>Site Type</b>	COIN HOARD	<b>Period</b>	Roman		

**Description**

A hoard of nearly 300 third brass coins, apparently enclosed in a skin were recovered at this location in a field to the south of Newhouse Farm in 1857. A ring and a bronze spoon were also recovered. It was recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW 1925, 280) that “so considerable was the bulk that Baron de Rutzen gave his tenant a heifer in exchange for the hoard.”

The site was not seen at the time of the archaeological farm visit. An Ordnance Survey field visit in 1965 identified no traces of an antiquity here, and the hoard is likely to have been an isolated archaeological deposit. The site now lies within an arable field.

**Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any additional finds of archaeological interest are recovered.

**Site Category**    B

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<b>PRN</b>	3621	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07251350
<b>Site Type</b>	MANOR HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?; Post Med?		

### **Description**

The Rees map of South Wales and the border in the XIVth Century identifies the site of a manor house at the present day location of Newhouse Farm. In 1922, J.W. Phillips of the Cambrian Archaeological Association records “the remains of another ancient house known as New House... a few hundred yards away” from Castell Coch (Phillips 1922, 477-8). A few years later, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) also describe a residence at Newhouse, which they believe to be the successor of Castell Coch (RCAHMW 1925, 279). No additional information on the exact location or structural details of the manor house is provided in these accounts.

In 1965, the Ordnance Survey recorded wall footings at SN07251350, which were believed by the then landowner to be the remains of the manor house, although it was not possible to assign a date. On visiting the site 10 years later, they recorded the site buried under “about six foot of rubble”, the ground having been levelled approximately two years before. Further details on the nature of these remains are not known.

The location described (SN07251350) is consistent with the L-shaped building shown on the 1847 Slebech Minwear and Newton parish tithe map and in more accurate detail on the 1889, 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map.

The site now lies under a stone rubble and hardcore surfaced farmyard behind the nineteenth century farm buildings. Past accounts indicate the potential for buried archaeological remains surviving here. There was no evidence of any recent ground disturbing activity to this area at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

### **Recommendations**

In order to protect buried archaeological remains here, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site specified.

**Site Category** B

<b>PRN</b>	3635	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWTON FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN0612
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDS	<b>Period</b>	Roman		

### Description

The Cambrian Journal (1855) records two coins, apparently both of Carausius found at Newtown, near Narberth c. 1855. No further information is given, and further information on the nature of the finds or their exact location is not known. There may be some confusion with site PRN 3618.

### Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any additional finds of archaeological interest are recovered.

**Site Category** D

<b>PRN</b>	3637	<b>Site Name</b>	BARLEY PARK	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10900734
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAMBERED TOMB?	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic; Post Medieval		

### Description

The apparent remains of a “cromlech which has been thrown down” were first identified at this location in Lewis’ topographical dictionary of Wales (1833). The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, who visited the site in 1921, provide a more detailed account.

“Lying around are several large boulders, from 6 to 7 feet in length, as also a still larger but partially buried stone, which was most probably the capstone.” (RCAHMW 1925, 15).

In 1965, the Ordnance Survey described the stones as lying in no particular order and of doubtful archaeological significance. They were moved to SN10920741 in 1973 and later buried at the same location.

Visits to the site by Cambria Archaeology early in 2003 and later, during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, identified no visible signs of a chambered tomb at this location. Although no above ground evidence of the remains described above survives at this location, there may be potential for buried archaeological remains here. The site now lies within a rough pasture field, which is grazed periodically.



### Recommendations

The rough pasture field in which this site lies is of high archaeological importance. Further prehistoric sites are known here, and the field also falls within the area of the former Begelly Colliery. Local inhabitants recall the area being formerly pockmarked with pits and mounds, which may have related to the industrial process. Ideally, in order to protect any above ground or buried archaeological remains, this field should not be ploughed or subjected to any other ground intrusive activity.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	3638	<b>Site Name</b>	BARLEY PARK	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN11060725
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?; MINING FEATURE?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age?; Post Medieval?		

### Description

The remains of a tumulus were identified near to the parsonage house in Lewis' Topographical Disctionary of Wales (1833). The Royal Commission, who visited the site in 1921 identified "a low mound, which may have been formed by the displacement of the original tumulus" (RCAHMW 1925, 15).

In 1965, the Ordnance Survey describes a low mound at this grid reference. It is described with a flat top, of doubtful status as a round barrow and "most probably industrial" in origin. Visits to the site by Cambria Archaeology early in 2003 and later, during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, identified no visible signs of a round barrow at this location. A low, irregular mound, was seen which was the result of upcast from a small pit.

The site lies within the former Begelly Colliery, which first operated during the late eighteenth century, and flourished between the 1830s and 1860s (Price 1982, 109). Local inhabitants recall the area once being pockmarked with pits and mounds, presumably the shafts and spoil tips of the colliery, which have since been infilled and levelled. The mound now lies within a rough pasture field, which is grazed periodically, although was overgrown at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

### Recommendations

The rough pasture field in which this site lies is of high archaeological importance. Further prehistoric sites are known here, and the field also falls within the area of the former Begelly Colliery. Local inhabitants recall the area being formerly pockmarked with pits and mounds, which may have related to the industrial process. Ideally, in order to protect any above ground or buried archaeological remains, this field should not be ploughed or subjected to any other ground

intrusive activity.

**Site Category** D

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Plate 2- Looking east towards possible round barrow, mining feature PRN 3639

<b>PRN</b>	3639	<b>Site Name</b>	BARLEY PARK	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10990737
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?; MINING FEATURE?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age?; Post Medieval?		

**Description**

This low mound of uncertain origin is identified by the Ordnance Survey in 1965. It is described as similar to (PRN 3638), which lies approximately 100m to the southeast and has variously been interpreted as a round barrow or as a remnant of industrial activity.

It lies on a natural platform of slightly higher ground above a wide valley bottom of poorly drained land, and is bisected by a ditch and hedge boundary. Rather than being round, it is sub-rectangular in shape, and measures approximately 20m in diameter and 0.4 metres high. A visit to the site in 1975 identified nothing “suggestive of antiquity” in the exposed cross section of the ditch.

Local inhabitants recall the area being formerly pockmarked with pits and mounds, which have

since been flattened. An alternative explanation is that it may be a remnant of industrial activity, and may be a spoil tip or infilled shaft of the former Begelly Colliery, which first operated during the late eighteenth century, and flourished between the 1830s and 1860s (Price 1982, 109).

The mound now lies within a rough pasture field, which is grazed periodically. Although some of the surrounding land has been poached by livestock and agricultural vehicles in the past, the mound itself is free from such disturbance.

### **Recommendations**

The rough pasture field in which this site lies is of high archaeological importance. Further prehistoric sites are known here, and the field also falls within the area of the former Begelly Colliery. Local inhabitants recall the area being formerly pockmarked with pits and mounds, which may have related to the industrial process. Ideally, in order to protect any above ground or buried archaeological remains, this field should not be ploughed or subjected to any other ground intrusive activity.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	4308	<b>Site Name</b>	BOTTOM FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN11080728
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAMBERED TOMB?	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic?		

### **Description**

The remains of an alleged burial chamber are described in the next field to the west of Chronicile Park House in the "Prehistoric Chambered Tombs of England and Wales" (Daniel 1950, 205). Five large stones are reported, one partially embedded, following a visit to the site by the RCAHMW in 1921 (RCAHMW 1925, 15). A visit to the site by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 identified no stones at this location, with the then landowner having no knowledge of any here. There may have been some confusion with some stones identified in a neighbouring field (PRN 4637) approximately 200 metres to the west by the Ordnance Survey in 1965. No above ground evidence of a chambered tomb was identified at this location during the archaeological farm visit.

### **Recommendations**

The rough pasture field in which this site lies is of high archaeological importance. Further prehistoric sites are known here, and the field also falls within the area of the former Begelly Colliery. Local inhabitants recall the area being formerly pockmarked with pits and mounds, which may have related to the industrial process. Ideally, in order to protect any above ground or buried archaeological remains, this field should not be ploughed or subjected to any other ground intrusive activity.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	13311	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWTON	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07201351
<b>Site Type</b>	HOLLOW WAY	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?		

### **Description**

This hollow way runs roughly westward from Newhouse towards Newton Church. It is shown on aerial photographs as a pronounced earthwork in a pasture field immediately to the north of Newhouse Farm, although is plough damaged and visible only as a crop mark in fields further west. It may have been the old road to the church (TAJ 12.04.88 in Hall, James, Ramsey, Schlee 2000), and a possible medieval date is suggested. A farm trackway is shown crossing the earthworks in a northwesterly direction at this time. The area around this appears eroded and less pronounced.

The hollow way was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, and its current condition is not known.

### **Recommendations**

The hollow way may preserve evidence of buried archaeological remains. In order to protect any buried archaeological remains, and protect any surviving earthworks, it is recommended that no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the site. Ideally the site should not be ploughed.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	14307	<b>Site Name</b>	TEMPLE OF THE FOUR WINDS	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN04371451
<b>Site Type</b>	FOLLY; LODGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?	<b>Site status</b>	PGW(Dy)43(PEM)

### **Description**

This two storeyed cross gabled tower stands on high ground approximately 1 kilometre to the east of Slebech Park. It is square in plan, with sides 5 metres long, and is constructed from faced stone, with a rubble core. The walls stand near to their original height at eight metres. They are approximately one metre thick, and feature a spiral stair shaft set back in the south-east corner. The structure was permeated by many openings, with doorways in the east and possibly the west of the ground floor, and a window to the north. Window openings of various sizes and styles are also visible in all elevations of the first floor. There are fewer openings in the south elevation due to the central fireplace and chimney.

The original purpose of this small building is not known. It is shown on the 1847 Slebech, Minwear and Newton Parish tithe map and identified as a lodge. No associated structures are shown on this or any later map sources. A likely explanation is as a folly tower, which served as both an eye catcher and a gazebo. Architecturally it could have been constructed anytime between the mid seventeenth and mid nineteenth centuries (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002, 306).

The folly is now in a ruinous condition, and showing signs of recent deterioration. Much of the stone facing has fallen away from the wall exterior, leaving the rubble core exposed and vulnerable to weathering. This is particularly acute on the south and west elevations, and whole sections of walling have also collapsed around the upper windows. Displaced stone remains, where it has fallen around the base of the building. Young trees, have become established in the north and east walls, and are threatening to displace masonry.

It lies within an arable field, which was under cultivation to within three metres of the base of the structure at the time of the archaeological farm visit. The interior and immediate surroundings were overgrown with nettles at this time.

### **Recommendations**

The folly remains an impressive feature within the landscape, and is an important remnant of the late seventeenth to early nineteenth century parkland landscape of the Slebech estate. It would be a great loss if it were allowed to deteriorate further.

In order to stabilise the structure, vegetation growth should be removed and spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary. This will require specialist conservation advice. Please contact Cambria Archaeology prior to these works being undertaken. Vegetation on the interior of the structure should also be maintained at a controlled level.

In order to limit damage to an already fragile structure, the area within 10 metres of the edge of the folly should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as a location for feeding livestock.

The site presents an excellent opportunity for access, and this together with the provision of an interpretation panel should be considered carefully.

Due to its vulnerable nature, it is recommended that a detailed building survey should be undertaken. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) may be able to carry this out.

Further management advice will be provided following receipt of information from Cadw.

**Site Category**    A

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Plate 2- interior of the Temple of Four Winds (PRN 14307) looking southeast.



<b>PRN</b>	16763	<b>Site Name</b>	CASTELL COCH; NEWHOUSE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07121368
<b>Site Type</b>	FISHPOND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval; Post Med	<b>Site status</b>	SAM Pe 53

### Description

This fishpond lies within the Scheduled Area of Castell Coch, approximately 60m to the east of the Hall-house, moated enclosure and outer defences (PRN 3616). The complex measures approximately 20 by 20 metres on a general east west alignment. A ditch (approximately six metres wide) surrounds a square island, giving the appearance of a moat. The site is identified on the 1:2500 1889 Ordnance Survey map, as “fish pond (remains of)”. The origins of the fishpond is not known. It has variously been given a medieval or post-medieval date.

The Scheduled Area encompassing the fishponds is heavily overgrown with trees, scrub and brambles. The banks and ditches remain visible, although are now silted up and marshy.

### Recommendations

It is recommended that some of the vegetation, which is currently masking the site should be removed in order to enhance its appearance as a historic landscape feature. These works should be undertaken in agreement with Cadw.

**Site Category** A



Plate 3- the fishpond (PRN 16763) at Castell Coch is now heavily overgrown and partially silted.

<b>PRN</b>	17057	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN06491490
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<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
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### Description

This limekiln is lies in woodland flanking the Eastern Cleddau. It is first shown on the 1971 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. It is shown as a round structure, and may be of the draw kiln type (similar to PRN 17070, which lies approximately 2.5 kilometres southsoutheast of here), which were not uncommon in Pembrokeshire from the late eighteenth century through to the twentieth century (Brown 1997, 9). It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known.

### Recommendations

The limekiln should be preserved as a visible feature within the landscape. Vegetation growth around the site should be kept to a minimum in order to ensure visibility and prevent damage to any standing or buried archaeological remains.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	17070	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07491249
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<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
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### Description

The fieldname *The Kiln Park* is given on the 1846 tithe apportionment. A circular kiln can be identified on the northside of a quarry (PRN 49098), which lies approximately one kilometre to the south of Newhouse Farm.

This  $\frac{3}{4}$  circle draw kiln is of lime mortar bonded stone rubble construction, although mortar has eroded from the exterior giving it a dry stone appearance. It is approximately six metres in diameter, with a circular crucible four metres in diameter. Opposing drawing arches are situated to the north and south. The kiln is set into a shallow earth bank to the east, which would have served as a platform to enable the loading of fuel and limestone (Brown 1997, 9).

It is now ruinous and in a poor condition. The southern drawing arch has collapsed and the walls on either side are unstable. The north drawing arch remains intact, and features such as the poking hole and kiln eye remain visible. A mature hawthorn bush has become established immediately in front of it to the north. Lime mortar bonds have eroded from the exterior of the western parapet wall and there is a risk of masonry becoming detached here. Several hawthorn trees have become established on the wall surface, and are risking destabilisation of this part of the structure. The “bowl shaped” form of the crucible is well preserved, although the walls are partially collapsed, and a mature ash tree is growing out of its centre. The kiln lies within a pasture field, which is grazed regularly. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime. It is



first shown on the 1971 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Such draw kilns typically date from the late eighteenth century through to the twentieth century. This design allowed the continuous loading of limestone and fuel into the crucible, and the unloading of lime through the kiln eyes and drawing arches, although in many cases, the kiln was allowed to cool before the lime was extracted (Brown 1997, 9).

### **Recommendations**

The kiln is currently in an unstable condition and requires active management if it is to be preserved in the long term. The trees on the western parapet wall should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth. The stone structure of the kiln would also benefit from a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing.

**Site Category**    B

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Plate 4- looking east towards limekiln (PRN 17070).

<b>PRN</b>	28496	<b>Site Name</b>	78 "Q" SITE BEGELLY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10900746
<b>Site Type</b>	BOMBING DECOY	<b>Period</b>	Modern		

### **Description**

This bombing decoy lies at SN10900746, approximately 1 kilometre to the northwest of Begelly. It follows a general east- west alignment and measures approximately 14 metres by 4 metres. The longer western bay, comprises a single story, curved steel framed corrugated iron structure. It is accessed by an entrance in the west gable end, which is flanked on either side by stepped brick walls. A metal hatch and concrete platform are situated immediately above the doorway at this point. Adjoining this at the eastern end is a brick built lobby accessed from the outside by an entrance (also flanked by stepped brick walls) in the north wall. An internal doorway in the eastern wall of the lobby allows access to a parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panel engine room with a pair of raised concrete engine beds. Brick blast walls, are separate to the main building and shelter the two access points. The bombing decoy dates to sometime between 1941-3 (Thomas 1993), when it served as a dummy airfield night time decoy, and simulated landing lamps, and intended to mimic the military airfield of RAF Carew Cheriton (Thomas 1994, 45), approximately six kilometres to the southwest.

It is now derelict, although remains in a reasonable condition. It is fenced off from a neighbouring pasture field and lies at the eastern end of a newly established plantation, and currently remains visible. Vegetation growth poses the largest single threat to the building, and heavy bramble growth is masking the entire southern wall and part of the northern wall. A hawthorn tree growing against the northern blast wall, threatens to destabilise brickwork. The young trees, which have been planted on all sides of the bombing decoy, will eventually conceal it if they are allowed to grow.

### **Recommendations**

The bombing decoy is a fine example of its type and one of only ten surviving examples within Pembrokeshire. As such it should be protected. Vegetation growing on or near to the structure should be removed and spot treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally no trees should be grown within 10 metres of the edge of the building in order that it can be retained as a visible feature within the landscape. It is recommended that the fence should be re-routed at least ten metres behind the bombing decoy. This will reincorporate the site into a pasture field, which is grazed periodically, eliminating the risk of the site becoming overgrown, and ensuring that it is not neglected in the long-term.

The site also presents an excellent opportunity for public access. Visitor enjoyment of the site could be enhanced by the provision of an interpretation panel, and this should be considered carefully.

**Site Category** B



Plate 6- looking west towards the bombing decoy (PRN 28496)

<b>PRN</b>	49095	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07201352
<b>Site Type</b>	PLATFORM	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?		

### Description

This earthwork platform lies in the southeast corner of the field to the north of Newhouse Farm. It is shown on aerial photographs as a large rectangular platform, measuring perhaps 20 metres square, immediately to the south of hollow way (PRN 13311). The hollow way appears to respect the line of the earthworks and they may be of a contemporary date. A medieval date is therefore possible. The significance of these earthworks is not known, although they may indicate the site of a former building, or complex of buildings.

The platform was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, and its current condition is not known.

### Recommendations

There is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. In order to protect any buried archaeological remains, and surviving earthworks, it is recommended that no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the site. Ideally the site should not be ploughed.

**Site Category** D

**PRN** 49096 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN061143

**Site Type** FORGE **Period** Post  
Medieval

### **Description**

The exact location of this seventeenth century forge is not currently known. It was established after George Mynne erected a charcoal fuelled blast furnace (PRN 3608) in Canaston Wood in 1635. The site of the furnace is indicated by the low earthwork remains of a leat, a tailrace and a possible wheel pit at SN06561449, which lies approximately 250 metres outside the northern boundary of Newhouse Farm. The tailrace can be traced running northwest through a wooded area, in the general direction of Blackpool Farm, which is suggested as the possible site of the forge.

It is not presently known how long the furnace and associated forge operated, but they may have been abandoned by the time a later Blackpool Forge (PRN 24186) was constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Page & Wilson 2002, 15).

### **Recommendations**

The exact location of the seventeenth century forge is not currently known, and there is a possibility that it may lie within the present day landholding of Newhouse Farm. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any evidence of the forge is identified.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	49097	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07361342
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL RACE	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### **Description**

This mill race diverts from the Eastern Cleddau, approximately 100 metres below Canaston Bridge. It runs parallel to the line of the river in a general southwest direction for about 800 metres before meeting the river at Blackpool Mill. The origins of the mill race are not known. Cloughton (2003) gives an account based on contemporary map sources, that the mill race served Blackpool Forge (PRN 24186) in the eighteenth century. It also turned a water wheel at Blackpool mill, from the early nineteenth century onwards.

All but the final 100 or so metres of the mill race, which incorporates the sites of Blackpool Forge and Blackpool Mill, lies within woodland at the northern extent of Newhouse Farm. The mill race can still be traced today. It no longer carries water although remains visible as a partially silted earthwork ditch, perhaps three metres wide and a metre deep. The area is not actively managed and no specific threats were identified.

### **Recommendations**

The mill race should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the mill race.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49098	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07441247
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### **Description**

This quarry, which is situated to the south of limekiln (PRN 17070), is first shown on the 1891 and 1908 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey maps. The quarry itself is roughly semi-circular in form, and measures approximately 30 metres in diameter. Evidence of ground disturbance to its east and north may also have been associated with the quarrying process. The quarry lies within a pasture field, which is grazed regularly.

### **Recommendations**

The quarry should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. It should not be infilled. Spoil tips should not be removed.

**Site Category** C





Plate 7- looking southwest towards quarry (PRN 49098).

<b>PRN</b>	49099	<b>Site Name</b>	HIGHPARK COTTAGE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07521265
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

An enclosure with a single building is identified at this location, approximately 750m to the south of Newhouse Farmstead, on the tithe map. It is identified as Highpark cottage on the 1891 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, and is shown as being in a derelict condition by the time of the 1908 edition.

The cottage enclosure now lies on the edge of an arable field, although is, itself uncultivated. The site is now heavily overgrown. The low, spread rubble walls of the cottage can be traced, and define an area of approximately eight by five metres on an east-west alignment at the southern end of the enclosure.

### Recommendations

There is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains here. The interior of the cottage enclosure should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as a location for feeding livestock.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49100	<b>Site Name</b>	CHURCH PATH	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07441317
<b>Site Type</b>	PATH	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?; Post Medieval		

### Description

This path is marked and named as *Church Path* on the 1891 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. It leads east from the Canaston Bridge-Carew Road (modern A4075), follows existing hedge boundaries northeast for approximately 600 metres, before branching off towards Mounton Chapel to the east.

### Recommendations

The footpath was not seen during the archaeological farm visit. Although the footpath itself may leave few physical traces within the landscape, the styles and gateways, which may indicate its path through the landscape, should be preserved.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49101	<b>Site Name</b>	SAUNDERSFOOT RAILWAY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10910746
<b>Site Type</b>	RAILWAY SEGMENT	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

The Saundersfoot Railway served collieries between Saundersfoot and Thomas Chapel from 1834 onwards. The passing of the Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Act in 1829 enabled the provision of a line from Saundersfoot to Thomas Chapel (via Bonvilles Court), although several extensions were added later. The Saundersfoot Railway was opened in 1834, although as a horse worked tramway rather than a railway as the name suggests, “and resembled a turnpike trust to the extent that it allowed numerous people to operate their own rolling stock in return for the tolls and charges they paid” (Price 1982, 164). Prior to the construction of the railway, transport of coal and culm from the collieries to the coast was by ox and horse drawn carts (Price 1982, 18). It was an important impetus for growth and following the completion of the railway and Saundersfoot Harbour, output grew from 11497 tons to nearly 40000 tons by 1840. The railway closed in 1939 and by 1955 it had been completely dismantled.

The section of the railway in the application area has left few earthwork traces, although it line can be traced by a trackway, flanked by hedges on earth banks which provides access to the holding and continues beyond it to the north.

### Recommendations

The Saundersfoot Railway is an important element of the areas mining heritage. The trackway

and hedges, which signify the path of the railway through the landscape should continue to be maintained.

**Site** B  
**Category**

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<b>PRN</b>	49102	<b>Site Name</b>	BUSHMOOR	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10860709
<b>Site Type</b>	SHAFT	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

An “old shaft” is identified at this location on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, within the area of the former Begelly colliery (PRN 23798). Price (1982), who documents the rise and fall of coalmining in the area identifies the shaft as Bushmoor, which may have operated from the 1840s to 1863, shortly before work ceased at Begelly (Price 1982, 108). The shaft now lies in an area of scrubby ground, which is used as cover for game birds. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, and the current condition of the shaft is not known.

#### **Recommendations**

If surviving, the shaft should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. Spoil tips should not be removed.

**Site Category** B

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**PRN** 49103 **Site Name** BUSHMOOR **Grid Reference** SN10900701

**Site Type** SHAFT? **Period** Post  
Medieval

### **Description**

This possible shaft is shown on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, as a roughly circular area of broken ground. It may relate to Bushmoor colliery, which operated from the 1840s to 1863, and was part of the larger Begelly colliery complex (Price 1982, 108). The shaft now lies in an area of overgrown scrubby ground, which provides cover for game birds. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, and the current condition of the shaft is not known.

### **Recommendations**

If surviving, the shaft should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. Spoil tips should not be removed.

**Site Category** D

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**PRN** 49104 **Site Name** BEGELLY **Grid Reference** SN10640743

**Site Type** POND **Period** COLLIERY  
Post  
Medieval

### **Description**

This pond is first shown in an area of disturbed ground on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map. It lies approximately 20 metres to the west of Black Hook shaft (PRN 23798), and may be part of the Begelly colliery complex (PRN 23798). Two wide drainage ditches, possible adits (PRN 49105, 49106) are shown leading west from the pond into the Cresswell stream. This may be part of the adit, which drained Black Hook pit (PRN 1982, 109) during the early years of the nineteenth century. The pond is now almost completely hidden by impenetrable tree growth, although appears to hold water still.

### **Recommendations**

Ideally the pond should be exposed as a visible historic landscape feature.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	49105	<b>Site Name</b>	BEGELLY COLLIERY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10640743
<b>Site Type</b>	ADIT?	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This possible adit is visible as a wide ditch running westwards from pond (PRN 49104) and Black Hook shaft (PRN 23798) into the Cresswell stream. It survives today, although it is now heavily overgrown and almost completely masked by trees. Black Hook and Keenel pit were amongst several small pits drained by an adit running westwards into the Cresswell Stream in the early nineteenth century (Price 1982, 109).

#### **Recommendations**

Ideally the adit should be exposed as a visible historic landscape feature.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	49106	<b>Site Name</b>	BEGELLY COLLIERY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10620742
<b>Site Type</b>	ADIT?	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This possible adit is visible as a wide ditch running southwestwards from pond (PRN 49104) and Black Hook shaft (PRN 23798) into the Cresswell stream. It survives today, although it is now heavily overgrown and almost partially masked by trees. Black Hook and Keenel pit were amongst several small pits drained by an adit running westwards into the Cresswell Stream in the early nineteenth century (Price 1982, 109).

#### **Recommendations**

Ideally the adit should be exposed as a visible historic landscape feature.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	49107	<b>Site Name</b>	BEGELLY COLLIERY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10600769
<b>Site Type</b>	MINING FEATURE	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This area of disturbed ground measuring approximately 200 by 100 metres lies to the south of a stream in the former Begelly colliery complex. Several ponds are shown to lie within an area of disturbed ground, which is accessed by a trackway (PRN 49108) from the Saundersfoot Railway. Their former function is not known, although they are likely to be a product of the mining industry, possibly spoil tips or disused mine shafts.

The mining feature is now fenced off, heavily overgrown and the ponds are almost completely masked by trees.

#### **Recommendations**

Maintain as existing.

**Site Category** D

<b>PRN</b>	49108	<b>Site Name</b>	BEGELLY COLLIERY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10800749
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This trackway is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map leading approximately 300 metres from the Saundersfoot Railway to mining feature (PRN 49107). It is no longer visible by the time of the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. The site of the former trackway now lies within two improved pasture fields. No evidence of the trackway survives today.

#### **Recommendations**

Trackways often leave few visible traces within the landscape. The gateways that indicate the route of this trackway through the landscape should be retained.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49109	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07221349
<b>Site Type</b>	COW SHED	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### **Description**

This long building range defines the northeastern side of the rectangular farmyard at Newhouse Farmstead (PRN 49094). It is aligned northwest-southeast, and measures approximately 29 by 6 metres. Like other buildings at Newhouse Farm, it is of stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. The majority of openings face onto the farmyard, and a total of five windows and two narrow doorways are situated in the south west lateral wall. A single doorway is located in the northeast lateral wall at the rear of the building. It now houses farm machinery and the southeast gable wall has been removed to allow access for wide farm machinery. The interior is concrete rendered and none of the historic internal partitions survive, although the building probably served as a cow shed in the past.

It is first shown on the 1847 Slebech with Newton and Minwere parish tithe map, although is depicted in more accurate detail on the 1889, 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, when it was incorporated into the late nineteenth century restructuring of Newhouse Farmstead. It is currently well maintained and in good condition.

### **Recommendations**

The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	49110	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07241349
<b>Site Type</b>	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

This long range defines the northwestern side of the farmyard at Newhouse Farm. It is approximately 23 metres long and 7 metres wide, and is of stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. It is divided into two units of roughly equal size, and is sited along a natural slope in such a way that the northeastern unit comprises two storeys, and that to the southwest has a single storey only. The lower storey of the northeastern unit is given over to two cart shed bays of equal size, which are accessed by wide cart entrances in the northwest lateral wall. The upper granary faces onto the farmyard and is accessed through a narrow doorway in the centre of the northwest lateral wall. Small window openings are equally spaced on either side. Adjoining this to the southwest is a single storey unit. Like the cartsheds, it faces away from the farmyard, with openings in the northwest lateral wall. Access is by a narrow central doorway, with window opening on either side. The interior of this part of the building was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

This combination farm building is first shown on the 1891, six inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and formed part of the late nineteenth century restructuring of Newhouse Farmstead (PRN 49094). At this time, the focus of the farmstead shifted from an apparently haphazard layout to a planned arrangement, centred on a square courtyard.

The combination farm building is currently in a reasonable condition, although some of the slates on the eastern pitch of the roof appear to be unstable.

### Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction. Missing or unstable roof slates should be replaced or stabilised.

**Site Category** C



Plate 8- east elevation of combination farm building PRN 49110

<b>PRN</b>	49111	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07241346
<b>Site Type</b>	COW SHED	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

This long range defines the south-eastern extent of the rectangular farmyard at Newhouse Farmstead (PRN 49094), and abuts combination farm building (PRN 49019). It follows a northeast-southwest alignment and measures approximately 24 by 7 metres. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. It is itself divided into two units, which are accessed either from the farmyard or from the rear of the building. In the northeastern bay, opposing doorways access a central feed passage, with loose boxes on either side. Loose boxes are also situated in the neighbouring bay to the south. This cow shed is first shown on the 1891, six inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and formed part of the late nineteenth century restructuring of Newhouse Farmstead. It continues to be maintained for use as a cow shed today, and is in a reasonable condition, although some of the roof slates have become displaced.

### Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction. Missing or unstable roof slates should be replaced or stabilised.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49112	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07261345
<b>Site Type</b>	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This rectangular building is first shown on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, although it is no longer visible by the time of the 1908 edition. It is situated approximately 10 metres to the east of the main farmyard building complex, on the north side of a farm trackway. No other information on its original appearance or function is known. It is now lost. A wide farm trackway now occupies the site.

#### **Recommendations**

Although no above ground remains of the historic building survive, there is potential for the survival of below ground archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within five metres of the edge of the site.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49113	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07261347
<b>Site Type</b>	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	Modern		

#### **Description**

This L-shaped building is first shown on the 1908, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and remains visible until the 1971 edition. It is situated about 5 metres to the east of the farmyard. No above ground evidence of the building remains and the site now lies beneath a hardcore surfaced yard. No additional information on its original appearance or function is known.

#### **Recommendations**

Although no above ground remains of the historic building survive, there is potential for the survival of below ground archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within five metres of the edge of the site.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49114	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07271349
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

This mill lies to the north of the central farmyard building complex at Newhouse Farmstead (PRN 49094). It follows a general east-west alignment and measures approximately 7 by 12 metres. It is of heavy stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and stone doorway and window dressings. It is accessed by two wide stone *voussoired* door openings in the south lateral wall. Two similar openings, and an upper storey loading door are located in the north lateral wall. A wide stone voussoir arched window, high in the east gable end has since been blocked off, and a heavy wooden framed window in the west gable end remains open. An upper storey loft remains intact at the west end of the building, and it is possible that the interior of the building to the east of this may also have been lofted. None of the original internal arrangements or machinery survives, and details on the nature of the mill and mill working apparatus are not known.

The mill complex is shown in detail on the 1889, 25 inches to a mile Ordnance Survey map, with the wheel pit shown against the east gable end of the building. A long mill pond (PRN 49116) is shown just to the east of the mill, which was itself supplied by a long leat (PRN 49115) which was diverted from the stream approximately 300 metres to the east. A 50 metre long tail race returned water to the stream just above Newhouse Bridge.

The mill is first shown on the 1889, 25 inches to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and is likely to be of a mid-late nineteenth century date. Its heavy stone construction and stone dressed door and window openings set it apart stylistically from the other buildings, which are also shown for the first time on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is situated near to manor house?; deserted rural settlement (PRN 3621) and may have been part of an earlier farmstead complex at Newhouse Farm, before significant restructuring took place towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The mill is in need of attention if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. The walls are in a reasonable condition, although lime mortar masonry bonds are becoming washed out and eroded in places. Some masonry was found to be unstable in the north lateral wall. Some of the roof slates are missing, whilst several others are loose. Water ingress is threatening rot in the timbers. Heavy vegetation growth around the north and east elevations are currently obscuring the mill. The interior of the mill is currently used as storage space for redundant farm materials.

### Recommendations

The mill will need to be returned to a weatherproof condition if it is to be retained in the long-term. Missing and loose roof slates should be replaced and repaired. Unstable masonry should be re-pointed. This should be followed up by a more general programme of masonry consolidation. Repairs should be carried out traditional building techniques and materials.

**Site Category** C





Plate 9- south elevation of mill (PRN 49114)

<b>PRN</b>	49115	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07411338
<b>Site Type</b>	LEAT	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

This leat diverts from a tributary of the eastern Cleddau, approximately 300 metres to the east of Newhouse Farmstead. It feeds a long mill pond (PRN 49116), which lies immediately to the east of mill (PRN 49114). The mill complex is absent from the tithe map and is first shown on the 1889, 25 inches to a mile Ordnance Survey map. It is likely to be of a mid- late nineteenth century date. The leat was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known.

### Recommendations

If surviving, the leat should be retained as a historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of the edge of the leat.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	49116	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07291348
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL POND	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This long mill pond lies immediately to the east of mill (PRN 49114) at Newhouse Farmstead (PRN 49094). It is shown in accurate detail on the 1889, 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map where it is shown to be perhaps 50 metres long and 10 metres wide at its widest point. A 300 metre long leat is shown feeding it, diverted from a stream, approximately 300 metres to the east. Modern agricultural buildings have since been built at this location and the mill pond has since been infilled.

#### **Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	49117	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07291352
<b>Site Type</b>	TAILRACE	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This tailrace is first shown on the on the 1889, 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map. It runs north from mill (PRN 49114) at Newhouse Farm for approximately 50 metres before flowing into the stream. The mill race was not seen during the archaeological farm visit. Its current condition is not known.

#### **Recommendations**

If surviving, the tail race should be retained as a historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of the edge of the edge of the tail race.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	49118	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN07231350
<b>Site Type</b>	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

This combination farm building abuts combination farm building (PRN 49110) and cow shed (PRN 49111), and forms the northern corner of the building range which defines the rectangular farmyard at Newhouse Farmstead.

It follows a northeast-southwest alignment and measures approximately 8 metres by 7 metres, and is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof.

It is accessed by a standard width doorway, with a brick lintel in the northeast gable end; the only other openings being a narrow, upper storey window, above this doorway, and offset from centre, and a small *louvred* opening in the northwest lateral wall, just below the roof eaves.

A modern galvanised steel grain silo now occupies the interior of this part of the building, and the upper storey has been removed to accommodate this. None of the historic internal arrangements survive here, and there is little evidence with which to interpret its original role. It abuts cartshed granary building (PRN 49110) to the south, and may have served as an extension of the granary, with storage space beneath.

It is first shown on the 1889 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and is likely to be of a mid to late nineteenth century date, and is well maintained and in a good condition.

### Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49119	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN04161490
<b>Site Type</b>	HOMESTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

The fieldname “Old Homestead” is given at this location on the 1847 Slebech with Newton and Minwere Parish tithe map and apportionment, although no building is shown at this location. No evidence of a building was identified at this location during the archaeological farm visit. Low earth enclosure banks, with outgrown hedges define a sub-rectangular area on all but the northwest side, measuring approximately 40 by 50 metres following a general east-west alignment. The site is currently overgrown, and non native fruit trees here survive as remnants of the former garden. It is accessed by a trackway (PRN 49120) to the west.

#### **Recommendations**

Although no evidence of any buildings was identified at this location, there is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within the area of the enclosure.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49120	<b>Site Name</b>	NEWHOUSE FARM	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN04041487
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

This redundant trackway, measuring approximately 60 metres long, provides access to homestead (PRN 49119), which is first shown on the 1847 Slebech with Newton and Minwere parish tithe map. It remains visible as a pronounced holloway, approximately 10 metres wide, flanked on either side by grown out hedge banks. It is now fenced off. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

#### **Recommendations**

The trackway should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. Traditional field boundaries should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	49121	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN06891369
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<b>Site Type</b>	BOUNDARY STONE	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
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**Description**

A large boundary stone (c.1m x1m x1.5m), was recorded at the junction of several fields adjacent to Castell Coch, during an archaeological assessment of the proposed Bluestone Development, to the west of Newhouse Farm. A possible post-medieval date is suggested for the stone. No further information is provided, and it is not known if it lies within the application area.

**Recommendations**

The stone should be retained as a historic landscape feature. It should not be moved.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	49202	<b>Site Name</b>	BLACK HOOK	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10680745
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<b>Site Type</b>	SHAFT	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval
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**Description**

A shaft is shown at this location on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, within the area of the former Begelly Colliery. The shaft may relate to Black Hook colliery, which operated during the early years of the nineteenth century, and may have fallen out of use by 1840 (Price 1982, 109). This was part of the larger Begelly colliery complex (PRN 23798). The site now lies within a pasture field and no visible evidence survives.

**Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations.

**Site Category** B

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Plate 5- looking east towards the now infilled shaft (PRN 49203)

<b>PRN</b>	49203	<b>Site Name</b>	BEGELLY COLLIERY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN10930745
<b>Site Type</b>	SHAFT	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

A shaft is shown at this location on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, immediately to the east of the now dismantled Saundersfoot Railway (PRN 49101). The origins of this particular shaft are not known, although it may relate to Begelly colliery (PRN 23798), which was in use during the late eighteenth century, although the main period of activity was between the 1830s and 1860s (Price 1982, 109). The shaft now lies in a stone surfaced area to the east of a trackway (the former Saundersfoot Railway). It has since been infilled, although its former extent can be traced by a six metre diameter dark gravel fill.

#### **Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations.

**Site Category** C

## **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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**Newhouse Farm**

**REPORT NUMBER 2003/91**

**27<sup>th</sup> August 2003**

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position Heritage Management Archaeologist

Signature ..... Date .....

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

Position Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature ..... Date.....



As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have  
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

# Newhouse Farm

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation  
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3840a  
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45861  
 National Grid Reference SN07201347


 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

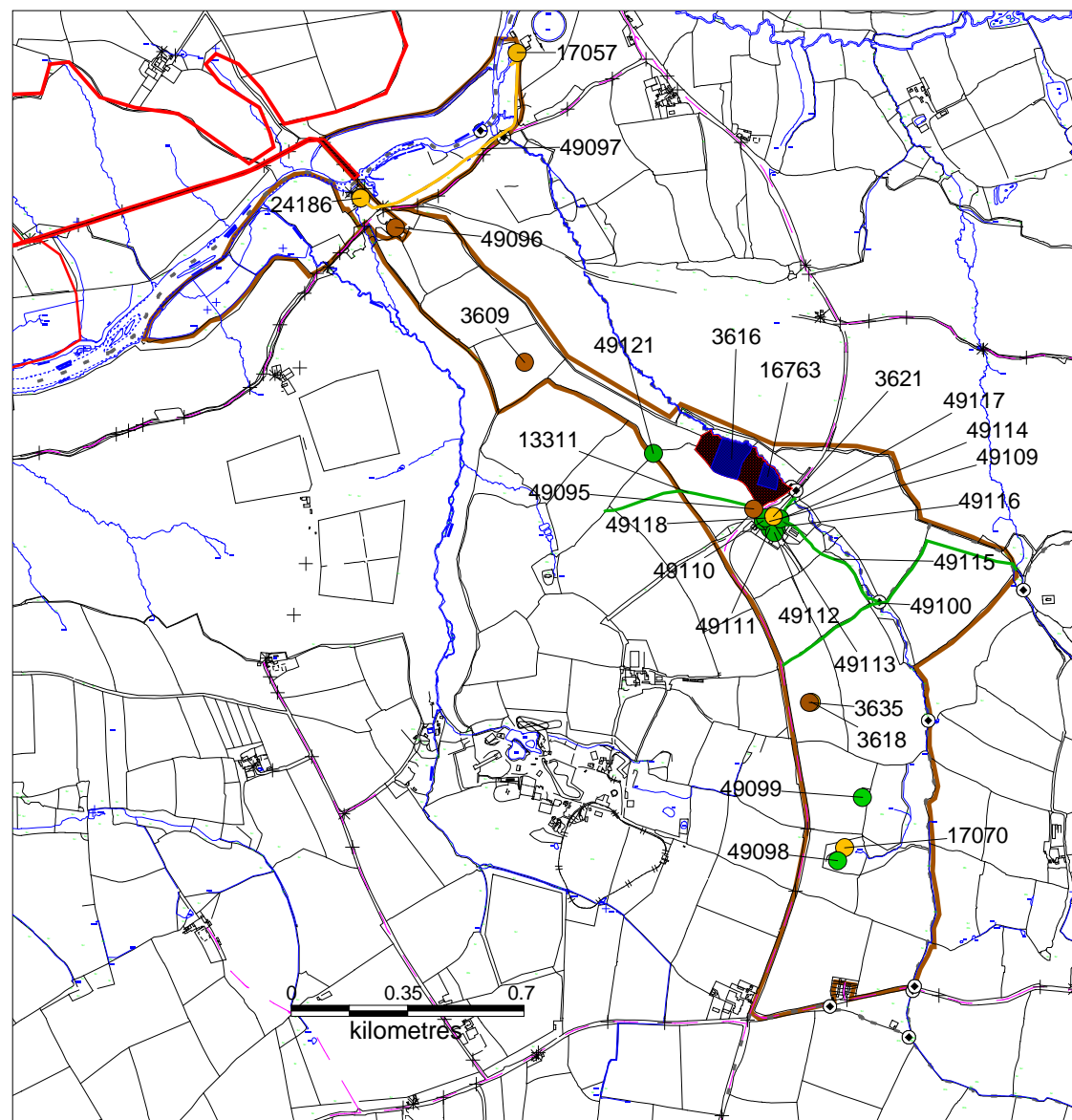
## Site Category C - Local Importance

 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

## Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with  
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Newhouse Farm  
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation  
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3840a  
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45861  
 National Grid Reference SN07191348


 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


Site Category B - Regional Importance

 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance  
 including Grade 2 listed buildings

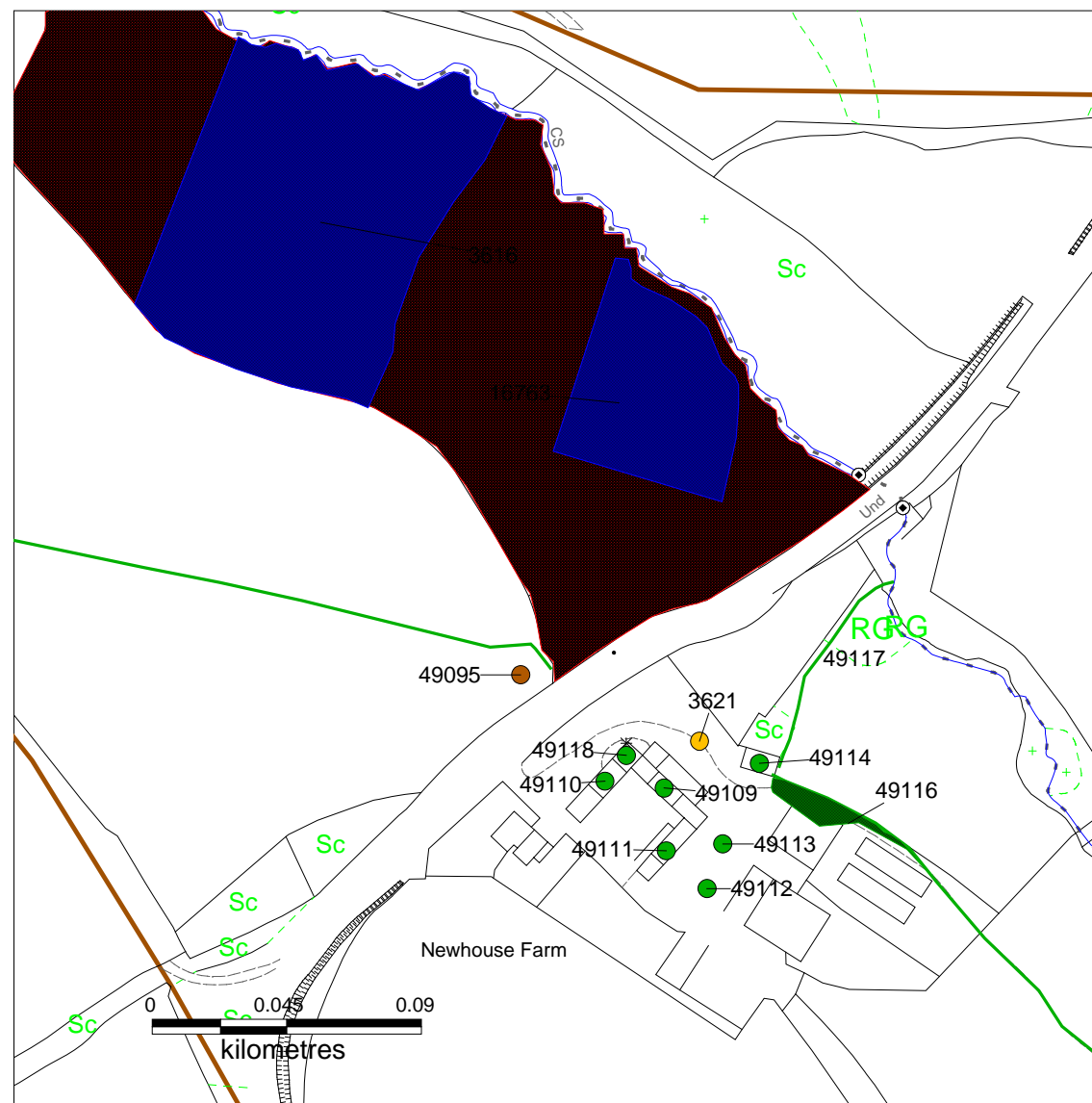
Site Category C - Local Importance

 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with  
 no physical definition

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# Newhouse Farm


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation  
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3840b  
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45861  
 National Grid Reference SN04121498

 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

 Historic Landscape Character Areas


## Site Category B - Regional Importance

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

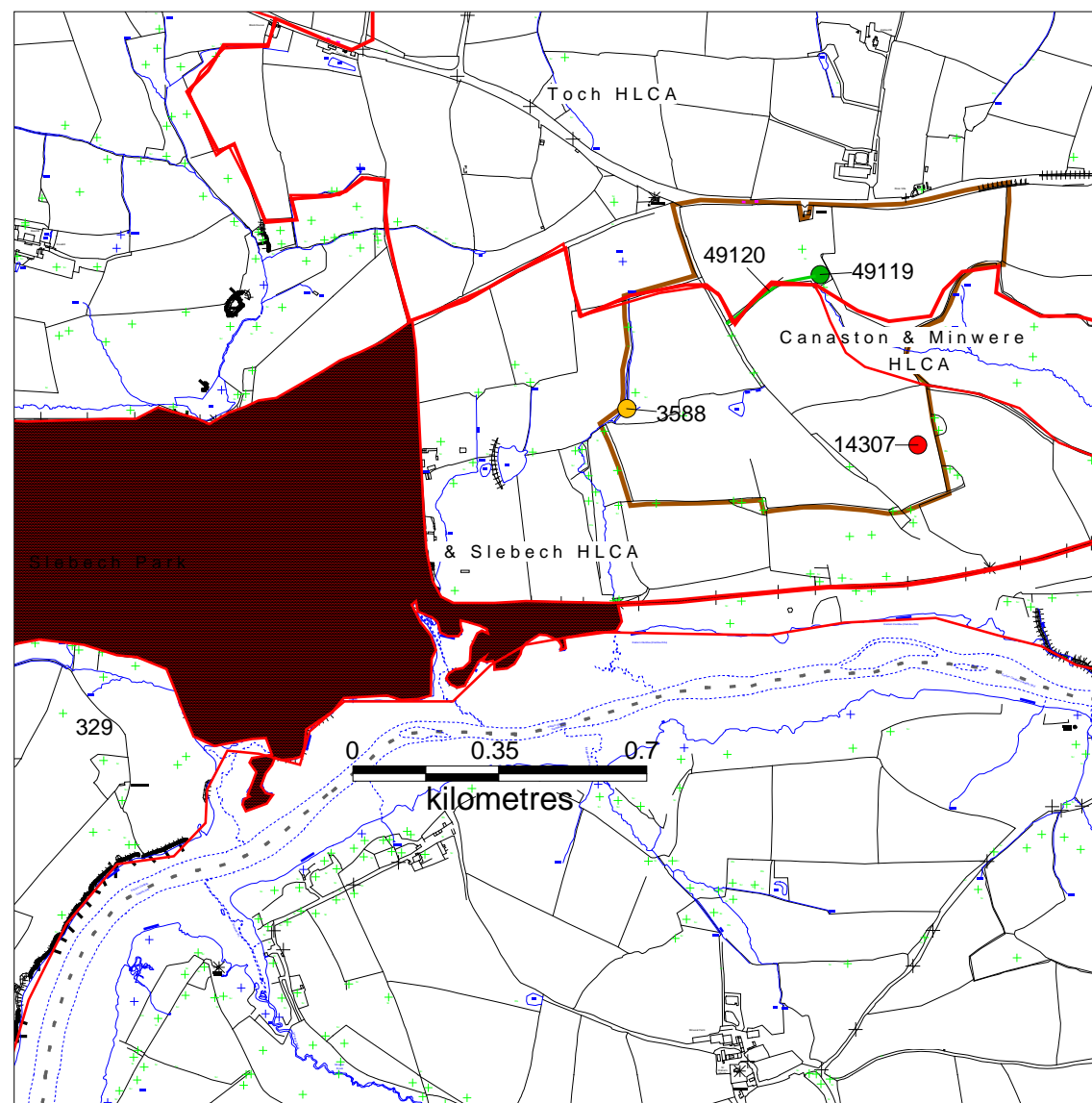
## Site Category C - Local Importance

-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

## Site Category D – Unknown Importance

-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition



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


Newhouse Farm  
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation  
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3840c  
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 45861  
 National Grid Reference SN10901750

 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

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