

Hengoed W/12/3962

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2003/106

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Hengoed
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 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

Hengoed Farm (PRN 49204) is centred on grid reference (SN44671055) to the southwest of Pontyates in Carmarthenshire. Land here is divided into medium sized irregular fields by hedges on low earth banks, which are in various stages of becoming grown out. Improved pasture dominates much of the farm, although the steep limestone ridge, which forms a continuation of Mynydd-y-garreg to the southwest rises to dominate the skyline in the southeast part of the holding. Here the limestone forms a steep, north west facing slope, and is thickly wooded although this opens out, giving way to improved pasture to the northeast.

The present farmstead (PRN 36309) at Hengoed first appears on the 1831 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, where it is named Yr-Hen-Goed. It is shown at the end of a short trackway, with two buildings arranged in an L-shape. The 1848 Llangyndeyrn parish tithe map depicts a typical U-shaped nineteenth century plan, with buildings arranged around a rectangular farmyard. This layout is little changed today, although modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north of the original farmstead.

Archaeology at Hengoed is dominated by evidence of limestone quarrying and lime burning, which is confined to the wooded northwest facing slope of the limestone ridge. The mineral wealth of the area around Llangyndeyrn has been exploited since at least the seventeenth century, and a lease was granted to one William Dyer in 1682 to “erect limekilns upon Mynydd-y-garreg to dig lime stones for burning and selling” (CRO WHM 27/9 in Sambrook 1995, 3). Some indication of the importance of the mineral wealth of Llangyndeyrn parish is given in “Hanes Dyffryn Gwendraeth” (Evans, 1873).

“Os nad yw arwynebedd y Dyffryn yr fras a ffrwythlon iawn, y mae ei fynwes yn orlawn o gyfoeth tanddaearol..Mynydd y Gareg a Llangyndeyrn...allant ymffrostio o geryg calch gyda’r goreu yn yr holl wlad.” (Evans, 1873).

“Though the valley surface is not particularly fertile, below lies a wealth of subterranean riches...Mynydd-y-garreg and Llangyndeyrn...can boast some of the best limestone in the country.”

Samual Lewis (1833) records limestone from the parish being “sent from the quarries in great quantities to Bristol and to different parts of the Principality.” This industry is well represented at Hengoed. A series of limestone quarries are now characteristic landmarks within the surrounding landscape. Earthwork ramps, charging platforms, clinker piles and limekilns (PRNs 27546, 30309, 30310, 30311) provide evidence of the lime burning process. This concentration of lime kilns, both within the boundary of Hengoed Farm and elsewhere along the limestone belt are a statement of the enormous historical demand for agricultural lime that has existed over the past 500 years (Manning 1996, 7). The alkali properties of lime were used to neutralise naturally acidic soils, thereby improving conditions for growing most cereal and root crops. This became the dominant means of improving soil fertility in SW Wales from the eighteenth century onwards. Lime had many uses and slaked lime was mixed with culm and clay and burnt as fuel, used for

lime plaster and mortar, whitewash, as a seed dressing and as a snail repellent (Moore-Colyer 1988, 66)

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The wooded limestone ridge, which dominates the southeastern side of Hengoes Farm, is rich in evidence of limestone extraction and limeburning. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, and preserve the appearance of these remnants of the lime and lime burning industries, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken in the wooded area of the ridge.

Some agricultural and domestic rubbish was found to have been deposited in quarries (PRN 28315, 30308). Some of this debris has been cleaned up and buried in the north-eastern corner of this quarry, and the area is now disturbed by track machinery. Ideally such debris should be disposed of away from the site. If further rubbish is to be buried, this should take place in the area, which has already been disturbed. Care should be taken not to damage or erode spoil tips during future machinery activity.

Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. This will benefit the quarry sites by opening them up and enhancing visibility.

The following detailed management recommendations apply to the earthwork lime kilns which exist towards the southern end of the holding.

LIME KILNS PRN 30310, 30311

No specific threats were identified from the current management regime. The thick canopy is preventing light from entering the woodland floor, inhibiting scrubby vegetation growth and the environment around the site is stable. Mature trees growing on and around the earthworks appear stable, with none considered to be at risk of falling in the foreseeable future.

If any trees do become unstable, they should be cut off above the roots and prevented from falling naturally in order to prevent roots from uprooting visible, earthwork remains.

Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. The woodland canopy above the limekilns themselves should be retained. It is shading out the site, and providing a stable environment, which will benefit the survival of these features in the long-term. Some thinning of the younger tree growth may benefit the site by enhancing visibility.

The bramble growth, to the west of the features should be retained. Despite masking the lime kilns from view, it is considered to be a positive benefit. It forms an impenetrable barrier along the eastern side of the field, and is excluding livestock from the wooded area in which the lime kilns lie. In this way it is limiting the risk of erosion to earthwork remains through trampling by livestock. This will also protect further archaeological features, which may be masked by bramble growth such as clinker piles, or raking out pits for example.

It is important that this area of woodland continues to be excluded from livestock in future.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	27542	Site Name	WAUN- REGWM	Grid Reference	SN44640996
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This quarry is situated on limestone ridge between Pedair-Heol and Meinciau, towards the northeastern end of Mynydd-y-Garreg. Several separate quarry faces are visible spanning a length of approximately 100m on the western side of the ridge between SN44620989 and SN44620999. Irregular spoil tips, up to several metres high lie at the foot of these quarry faces. At least two earth built limekilns PRNs 30310, 30311 are known to survive here.

The area within which the quarry and spoil tips lie is wooded, with mature trees, and a relatively clear woodland floor. Some young coppice stools are interspersed between the mature trees. No sign of any recent disturbance to the quarry faces or spoil tips was identified.

Quarrying on the west flank of the ridge is more extensive than the Ordnance Survey map evidence would suggest, and many are long abandoned and extremely overgrown. Despite no quarries appearing at this location on map sources until 1906, they probably date at least to the early nineteenth century (Sambrook 1995, 6).

Recommendations

The wooded limestone ridge, which this quarry occupies, is rich in evidence of limestone extraction and limeburning. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, and preserve the appearance of these remnants of the lime and lime burning industries, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken in the wooded area of the ridge. No soil, agricultural or domestic debris should be deposited here.

Site Category **B**

PRN 27546 **Site Name** HENGOED **Grid Reference** SN44701030

Site Type LIME KILN **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

Lime kiln seen on the 1848 Llanydeyrn Parish tithe map, and absent from later Ordnance Survey map sources to the west of Hengoed Quarry (PRN 30308). The site is now much overgrown. Nothing can be seen of the lime kiln today. Only a low spread of clinker indicates its existence. No sign of any recent disturbance was observed at the site.

Recommendations

Although nothing of the limekiln remains visible above ground today, there is potential for buried archaeological remains surviving here. Clinker piles are important remnants of the limeburning industry which operated in this area from at least the 17th century onwards. They should be retained. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of this location.

Site Category B

PRN 28315 **Site Name** HENGOED **Grid Reference** SN44701023

Site Type QUARRY **Period** Modern

Description

This quarry first appears on the 1964 six inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and cuts into part of the earlier quarry PRN30308 to the north. It is twentieth century in date and was purely extractive in nature (Sambrook 1995, 6). The quarry is now abandoned and impenetrably overgrown with young trees. Some agricultural and domestic rubbish was found to have been dumped near to the fence line at the southern end of the quarry at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

The quarry should be preserved as a visible historic landscape feature. Spoil tips should not be removed. Domestic and agricultural rubbish should be removed from the site. No materials should be discarded here in future.

Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. This will benefit the site by opening it up and enhancing visibility.

Site Category B

PRN	30308	Site Name	HENGOED	Grid Reference	SN44751031
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A quarry situated on the western side of the limestone ridge between Pedair-Heol and Meinciau, opposite Hengoed Farmstead. A continuous vertical quarry face spans a length of approximately 80m, and is visible from farmland to the west. A series of spoil tips extend for about 50 metres from the quarry face. Access to the quarry is provided through a short break, perhaps 10 metres long in a line of spoil tips, giving the appearance of a short hollow way. The quarry is long abandoned, and now lies within mature limestone woodland. A fairly large twentieth century quarry (PRN 28315) intrudes into the southern part of this quarry, detracting from its original extent. Agricultural rubbish has been deposited at the north-eastern end of the quarry, including tyres and black polythene. Some of this has been buried recently in the northern part of the quarry, and an area of approximately 20 metres squared is now much disturbed by track machinery. The rest of the quarry is overgrown, undisturbed and free from farm rubbish.

The quarry is first shown on the 1848 Llangyndeyrn Parish tithe map, and is likely to be at least of an early nineteenth century date. The name Graig yr Odyn is given on the tithe apportionment (1846), and a limekiln (PRN 27546) is marked to the west of the quarry. Nothing of the limekiln survives today save a low spread of clinker near to the location specified.

Recommendations

The quarry and its spoil tips should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. Agricultural rubbish should be removed from the quarry, and it should not be used as a dump in future. Care should be taken not to damage or erode spoil tips during future machinery activity.

Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. This will benefit the site by opening it up and enhancing visibility.

Site Category **B**



Plate 1- access to the quarry (PRN 30308) is provided through a break in spoil tips giving the appearance of a short hollow way

PRN	30309	Site Name	HENGOED	Grid Reference	SN44621005
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This small semi-circular quarry is situated on limestone ridge between Pedair-Heol and Meinciau, towards the eastern end of Mynydd-y-Garreg. It occupies the western side of the ridge and measures approximately 30m in diameter. It is now abandoned and lies within thick woodland. No evidence of any recent disturbance to the quarry was observed. Dating the quarry is problematical given the absence of specific map or documentary evidence, although like neighbouring quarries (PRN 27542) it probably dates at least to the nineteenth century (Sambrook 1995, 6).

Field assessment carried out by Cambria Archaeology in 1995 identified clinker nearby suggesting that a limekiln (PRN 49103) may have been associated with the quarry during its working life. No structural evidence of such a feature was seen during the archaeological farm visit however.

Recommendations

The quarry should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. It should not be infilled. Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. This may benefit the site by enhancing visibility.

Site Category B

PRN	30310	Site Name	WAUN REGWM	Grid Reference	SN44620994
Site Type	LIME KILN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Described as an “earth built lime kiln, penannular in shape with a pot diameter of 3.5 metres” when seen by Cambria Archaeology in 1995 (Sambrook, P. 1995).

The earthwork remains are now denuded and much overgrown, although something of the original structure can still be interpreted. It is of the flare kiln type, set into a steep natural earth bank, which faces west onto an improved pasture field. Opposing drawing holes are situated on either side of the kiln pot to the north and south.

The kiln walls are now collapsed around the drawing holes, although the “bowl shaped” form of the kiln pot can still be made out.

The top of the earth bank to the east of the kiln is flattened and would have served as a charging platform to enable the loading of fuel and limestone. The exposed quarry face (PRN 30309) is situated behind the charging platform to the east. This would have enabled ease of loading direct from the quarry face to the kiln.

The whole western part of the limestone ridge within which the kiln lies is wooded, with mature trees, and a relatively clear woodland floor. Some young coppice stools are interspersed between the mature trees.

Mature trees have become established around the site, forming a thick canopy and preventing light from entering the woodland floor. Correspondingly, scrubby vegetation growth is minimal, and the kiln itself remains visible, with a low covering of leaf mould, ivy and some ferns. This is in contrast to the area in front of the kiln to the west, which is masked by a band of high and impenetrable bramble growth.

The brambles are excluding livestock from the woodland. This is a positive thing as trampling by livestock is potentially damaging to these fragile earthwork remains.

No specific cartographic or documentary evidence relating to this particular kiln is known, and dating is problematic. This type of kiln seems to have a restricted distribution around Dylloed, Foel-Gastell and Mynydd Cerrig (Murphy & Sambrook 1994, 16). Kilns of this type typically date from the late sixteenth to the mid nineteenth century.

Recommendations

No specific threats were identified from the current management regime. The thick canopy is preventing light from entering the woodland floor, inhibiting scrubby vegetation growth and the environment around the site is stable. Mature trees growing on and around the earthworks appear stable, with none considered to be at risk of falling in the foreseeable future.

If any trees do become unstable, they should be cut off above the roots and prevented from falling naturally in order to prevent roots from uprooting visible, earthwork remains.

Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. The woodland canopy above the limekilns themselves should be retained. It is shading out the site, and providing a stable environment, which will benefit the survival of these features in the long-term. Some thinning of the younger tree growth may benefit the site by enhancing visibility.

The bramble growth, to the west of the features should be retained. Despite masking the lime kilns from view, it is considered to be a positive benefit. It forms an impenetrable barrier along the eastern side of the field, and is excluding livestock from the wooded area in which the lime kilns lie. In this way it is limiting the risk of erosion to earthwork remains through trampling by livestock. This will also protect further archaeological features, which may be masked by bramble growth such as clinker piles, or raking out pits for example.

It is important that this area of woodland continues to be excluded from livestock in future.

Site Category B



Plate 2- looking east from charging platform towards one of the kiln pots of lime kiln PRN 30311

PRN	30311	Site Name	WAUN REGWM	Grid Reference	SN44620990
Site Type	LIME KILN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A line of three possible kilns was noted set into a steep natural earth bank, which faces west onto an improved pasture field. They are equally spaced, set approximately two metres apart. The central kiln is most well preserved, and the partially infilled kiln pot, approximately three metres in diameter can still be discerned. It is penannular in shape, perhaps indicating a single drawing hole in the west. Parallel to this on either side are equally sized penannular depressions, cut into the bank and also facing west. Little of the kiln pot itself survives of these two features, and the example to the south is partially obscured by bramble growth. The earth bank behind the kilns to the east is flattened indicating a characteristic charging platform, which would have enabled loading of fuel and limestone direct into the kilns. Wide earthwork ramps terraced into the side of the bank, and leading up to the charging platform from the field below are visible to either side of the limekilns.

This site lies on the western part of the limestone ridge, on the margins of mature limestone woodland, with a relatively clear woodland floor. Young coppice stools are interspersed between the mature trees. Some mature trees have become established around the kilns themselves forming a thick canopy and preventing light from entering the woodland floor. Correspondingly, there is little vegetation growth around the sites themselves, and the kilns remain relatively visible, covered by low ivy and some fern growth. This is in marked contrast to the area immediately in front of the kilns to the west, which is dominated by impenetrable bramble growth, which gives way to pasture after several metres. It is possible that associated features such as clinker piles for example, or raking out pits may lie hidden, within these brambles.

This band of bramble growth is also excluding livestock from the woodland. This is a positive thing as trampling by livestock is potentially damaging to these fragile earthwork remains.

No specific cartographic or documentary evidence relating to this particular kiln is known, and dating is problematic. These kilns typically date from the late sixteenth to mid nineteenth century (Manning 1996).

Recommendations

No specific threats were identified from the current management regime. The thick canopy is preventing light from entering the woodland floor, inhibiting scrubby vegetation growth and the environment around the site is stable. Mature trees growing on and around the earthworks appear stable, with none considered to be at risk of falling in the foreseeable future.

If any trees do become unstable, they should be cut off above the roots and prevented from falling naturally in order to prevent roots from uprooting visible, earthwork remains.

Selective woodland thinning has been proposed within the Tir Gofal scheme. The woodland canopy above the limekilns themselves should be retained. It is shading out the site, and

providing a stable environment, which will benefit the survival of these features in the long-term. Some thinning of the younger tree growth may benefit the site by enhancing visibility.

The bramble growth, to the west of the features should be retained. Despite masking the lime kilns from view, it is considered to be a positive benefit. It forms an impenetrable barrier along the eastern side of the field, and is excluding livestock from the wooded area in which the lime kilns lie. In this way it is limiting the risk of erosion to earthwork remains through trampling by livestock. This will also protect further archaeological features, which may be masked by bramble growth such as clinker piles, or raking out pits for example.

It is important that this area of woodland continues to be excluded from livestock in future.

Site Category B



Plate 3- looking northwest down loading ramp from charging platform behind lime kiln PRN 30311

PRN	49206	Site Name	HENGOED	Grid Reference	SN44631004
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Site Type	LIME KILN?	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

Field assessment carried out by Cambria Archaeology in 1995 identified clinker in the vicinity of quarry PRN 30309 suggesting the existence of a limekiln. The grid reference specified was heavily overgrown at the time of the archaeological farm visit, preventing a detailed assessment, and no clinker, or any other evidence to suggest the presence of a limekiln was observed.

Recommendations

Clinker piles are important remnants of the limeburning industry which operated in this area from at least the 17th century onwards. They should be retained as visible features. They should not be moved or disturbed.

Site Category D

PRN	49207	Site Name	HENGOED	Grid Reference	SN44651055
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Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A small square building seen in the northwest corner of the farmyard on the 1907 six inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map. No above ground evidence of this building survives today, and its original function is not known.

Recommendations

Buried archaeological remains may survive here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the location specified.

Site Category C

PRN	49208	Site Name	HENGOED	Grid Reference	SN44671055
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cow shed defines the northern extent of the farmyard at Hengoed. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof, and an external whitewash render. It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately 6 by 20 metres. It is now much modified from its original appearance and has since been converted into a dairy. None of the historic internal arrangements survive and a herringbone milking parlour now occupies the western end of the building. Access was originally provided from the farmyard by at least four narrow doorways. Many of these have since been bricked up, and principal access is now by a wide opening in the rear of the building towards its eastern end. A wide sliding metal panel door towards the west end of the south lateral wall is the main entrance on the farmyard side. A narrow doorway at the top of a steep earth bank in the west gable end would originally have provided access to a loft, although this has since been lost.

This cow shed, which is first shown on the 1848 Llangydeyrn Parish tithe map is likely to be of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. It is currently in a reasonable condition, although some maintenance works are necessary if it is to be returned to a stable condition. Some roof slates are missing whilst many others are loose. The east gable end of the building is a particular concern. A concrete skin above the eaves on the southern pitch has become dislodged leaving the wall tops uncapped and open to erosion. Masonry has become displaced here and water ingress continues to erode lime mortar bonds. Some young trees are growing out of the walls footings at the western gable end of the building. These are also threatening to displace masonry.

Recommendations

Missing, and loose roof slates should be replaced and stabilised. Unstable and displaced masonry around the eastern gable end of the building should be reconsolidated and re-pointed where necessary. This should be followed up by a more general programme of masonry consolidation. The young trees growing out of the wall footings at the western gable end of the building should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth.

Site Category C



Plate 4- looking north towards cow shed PRN 49208



Plate 5- looking east towards combination farm building PRN 49209

PRN	49209	Site Name	Hengoed	Grid Reference	SN44681053
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This two storey combination farm building defines the eastern extent of the farmyard at Hengoed. It is of stone rubble and brick construction with a pitched slate and corrugated asbestos roof, and measures approximately 18 by 6 metres on a north south axis. Several phases in the construction of the building can be identified, and it appears that an earlier cow shed was extensively modified in the middle of the twentieth century to create a multi purpose agricultural building.

The former cow shed occupies the lower level of the existing building. Its original profile remains visible in the south gable end indicating a one and a half storey design. It is now much modified from its original appearance. At least two of the original doorways in the west lateral wall have been partially or completely bricked up. A wide sheet metal panelled door in the centre of the wall is a later modification and provides access from the farmyard. Concrete stall partitions inside indicate that it served as a cow shed in the past.

The upper storey was formed by building directly onto the walls of the existing cow shed. Several further changes accompanied this restructuring, and a set of external breeze block built steps now provide access to a loft which occupies the north part of the building. This may have served as a granary, although it is now used for storage. A small annex, also brick built with a stone ground floor level is also accessed by these stone steps, and now provides storage space.

The earliest phases of this building are likely to be at least of an early nineteenth century date, forming part of the earlier L-shaped farmstead depicted on the 1831 Old Series Ordnance Survey map.

The building is now in a reasonable condition, although requires some attention if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival. The principal threats are from eroded lime mortar masonry bonds in the stone built parts of the building. Part of the outer face of the rubble east lateral wall has collapsed and is a source of structural weakness. Similarly, part of the north wall has collapsed and is undermining the loft steps. Lime mortar bonds are eroded in many other areas of the building. The roof is in a sound condition.

Recommendations

Unstable and displaced masonry should be reconsolidated and re-pointed as necessary. This should be followed up by a more general programme of masonry consolidation as necessary. Materials used should be compatible with those of the buildings original construction.

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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Tithe Apportionment 1846 Llangyndeyrn Parish
Tithe Map 1848 Llangyndeyrn Parish

**Hengoed
W/12/3962**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/106

9th October 2003

This report has been prepared by William Seele

Position Tir Gofal 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 (Tir Gofal)

Signature Date.....



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



Hengoed

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3962
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48469
 National Grid Reference SN44671054


 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

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