

Carew Newton Farm W/13/4173

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



The remains of an irregular field boundary seen on the tithe map of 1838.

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Carew Newton Farm
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

Carew Newton Farm lies at grid reference SN04520458, in the community of Carew. It was visited by Cambria Archaeology on 21st January 2004. The farm consists of three land holdings – W/13/4173, 4173/a and 4173/b.

The farm falls into two historic landscape character areas: 336 West Williamston and Carew Newton and 335 Cresswell Quay. The areas are shown on the attached map, and full descriptions of these areas are included with this report (see p.25).

There are two main landscape ‘themes’ which characterise this farm. The first of these is the Medieval settlement at Carew Newton, and the strip fields associated with it. The name ‘Newton’ is often indicative of Medieval settlement, and the hamlets of Carew Newton and West Williamston were both associated with systems of open strip fields. The field pattern in holding W/13/4137/a preserves evidence for the Medieval landscape in the modern field boundaries – these follow the lines of the strip-fields which were enclosed and hedged in the 19th century. Carew Newton farm lies on the limestone belt, and the second landscape ‘theme’ is the substantial remains of the lime industry. Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916, holding W/13/4173/a) was one of a number of quarries sited on the Carew and Cresswell estuaries. The whole area was developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and supplied lime to north Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire. Prinkly is typical of the quarries found here, consisting of a canalised water channel (PRN 37087), spreading into several tidal inlets with quarry faces at their heads (PRNs 49953 and 49955). The main channel was deepened and straightened in order to make it navigable and therefore to allow barges to load limestone at the quarry face, saving the costs of overland transport. A small cutting in this area (PRN 49949) probably served as a simple dock. The complex of sites which makes up Prinkly Quarry is important in its own right. However, it must also be remembered that it is an integral part of a larger landscape which spreads along the Carew and Cresswell estuaries and included quarries at West Williamston and Garron. Prinkly is therefore important regionally, as well as locally, and is part of one of the most distinctive historic landscapes in the area.

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

- i. To preserve evidence for Medieval land use through the retention and maintenance of the field boundaries which make up the distinctive ‘strip field’ pattern.
- ii. To ensure the long-term visibility and stability of the sites which make up Prinkly Quarry (PRN 1796) through an agreed and sympathetic grazing regime and selective scrub clearance.

SITES REQUIRING ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

All of the sites on this farm are covered by the management guidelines given in section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features). A copy of these guidelines is included (see page 7).

A few sites require more specific or active management, and recommendations for these sites are given below.

PRN 15194 – RUSSAN’S WELL

- i. The area immediately around the well should be cleared of scrub and vegetation. Larger trees or bushes should be cut off at ground level and treated to prevent re-growth. Cut branches and dead wood should be removed from the area.
- ii. The vegetation growth on the well structure needs to be tackled before it begins to damage the stonework. Vegetation should be cut flush with the stones, and treated to prevent re-growth, but roots should be left in place. This may need to be immediately followed by re-pointing in some areas, using a lime mortar which matches the original construction. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that there used to be a wooden ‘door’ across the entrance at the base of the well, and ideally this would be replaced.
- iii. The area around the well is quite boggy and trampled, as cattle drink from the small pond which has formed here. If scrub control is carried out and the area is made more open, this should help to alleviate the problem. However, the state of the well will need to be monitored to ensure that cattle are not damaging the stonework. If damage is being done it may become necessary in the future to put temporary fencing around the well when livestock are in the field.

PRN 17916 – PRINKLY QUARRY

Management should aim to preserve the quarrying features as visible, stable elements of a whole landscape.

- i. A regime of light grazing should be continued. Although cattle are poaching the ground, they are also keeping some of the quarry complex open and accessible, and preventing the whole area from being swamped in vegetation. Ideally, the stocking density should not be further reduced - quarrying sites are unlikely to be associated with extensive buried archaeology which could be damaged by trampling, and the present livestock are only just controlling the worst of the vegetation growth.
- ii. Some of the poaching is caused by cattle only having a few passable routes through the scrub. Ideally, a few more routes would be opened up to allow livestock to move more freely and to reduce the amount of ground disturbance in certain areas. This could be achieved by selective scrub clearance. Cut vegetation should be removed off-site, and not dumped *in situ*.
- iii. There should be no further dumping in the quarry area.
- iv. The feeding/silage area should not be extended or excavated. It is currently sited on a quarry floor, and should not extend out of this area. See also the recommendations for the track leading to the feeding area, PRN 49954.

PRN 37087 – WATER CHANNEL

- i. The general recommendations for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) suggest that the mudflats around the quarry area should continue to be grazed, in order to keep the vegetation down. Whilst this should not directly impact upon the water channel, it is important that stocking levels are kept low enough to ensure that cattle do not cause any disturbance to the areas of surviving stone lining.

PRN 49952 – QUARRY

- i. Ideally, the rubbish within the pit would be removed. However, if this is not possible it should be ensured that no further tipping takes place.

PRN 49954 – TRACKWAY

Management of this track should aim to retain it as a visible feature in a passable condition. Consequently, the clearing and re-laying of this track is to be welcomed. However, the following management recommendations apply:

- i. The track should not be widened, nor should its route be changed. All works should respect the original line and width of the track.
- ii. Clearance of the track should be limited to only removing modern debris and silt build up which is clearly visible for most of the length. There should be no excavation to deepen the track.
- iii. There is a substantial amount of stone lying in one of the badly poached gateways. The new surface should be packed stone or shale, similar to what is already present in this gateway.

TIR GOFAL FARM MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTION B2; ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES.

The management of all sites should comply with the following general requirements for the **maintenance and protection of archaeological and historic features**:

- Historic earthworks, stone structures, and archaeological sites must be retained and protected against damage.
- Unless the land has previously been used for arable crops, do not plough earthworks or archaeological sites, or cultivate so close as to cut into the surface profile of earthworks or cause damage to stone structures. On existing arable land, do not increase the depth of cultivation.
- Do not install any new drainage or underground services. Maintain an even cover of low growing vegetation and stock at a level that prevents any poaching or erosion. Do not site supplementary feeding areas or water troughs on archaeological or historic features.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without prior approval. Avoid using heavy machinery on such areas.
- Do not remove any material from archaeological or historic features or deposit any spoil or farm wastes.
- Remove any dead or unstable timber from the vicinity of earthworks or stone structures. Agree with the project officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by storm events such as wind-throw trees.
- Ensure that all rabbits are kept under control and do not cause damage to earthworks and archaeological sites.
- Do not carry out any excavations, erect any new structures or plant any trees without prior approval from the project officer.
- The use of metal detectors on land subject to agreement must be in accordance with the Treasure Act, 1996.
- Where surface archaeological finds have been discovered, the findspots should be treated with the same care as buried archaeological remains. Chance discoveries made during the course of your agreement should be notified to your local Archaeological Trust.

Traditional Buildings

- Traditional buildings, which are weatherproof and structurally sound, must be maintained in a weatherproof condition. Those traditional buildings, or parts of traditional buildings, that have not been modified previously must be maintained using traditional materials.
- Traditional buildings that have been modified previously may be maintained using compatible materials.
- Do not disturb any bats or barn owls that use the buildings. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS - Land parcel W/13/4173

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| PRN | 15194 | Site Name | RUSSAN'S WELL; RUSSANT'S WELL | Grid Reference | SN05070478 |
| Site Type | WELL | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

A well named on the tithe apportionment (1837) as 'Russant's Well' and on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps as 'Russan's Well'. The well itself survives in a patch of boggy ground. It is a small, stone-built structure forming a low dome around 70cm high in the middle. On one side at ground level is a squared opening, like a culvert, which is where the water flows from. The well structure is made from large, irregular rubble blocks, probably bound with lime mortar. The only faced stone is around the opening.

It appears that the well has been mended in the past, with newer mortar visible in some of the joints. It is now very overgrown, and vegetation is not only obscuring the structure but also establishing itself in the stonework. The age of the well is not known. It dates to at least the first half of the 19th century, and may be substantially earlier. The name is also of interest – the well was probably named after a person, and Charles (1992:482) comments that both 'Rossant' and 'Russen' were surnames in use in the area in 1670.

Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity – as well as giving easy access to clean water, many wells also had religious or ritual significance in the past. Some retained this until relatively recently, but there is no evidence to suggest that Russan's well had any particular significance attached to it. It is, though, a locally important feature – the landowner commented that his family had known the name of the well for as long as he could recall.

Recommendations

Section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features) applies. The following specific recommendations also apply:

- i. The area immediately around the well should be cleared of scrub and vegetation. Larger trees or bushes should be cut off at ground level and treated to prevent re-growth. Cut branches and dead wood should be removed from the area.
- ii. The vegetation growth on the well structure needs to be tackled before it begins to damage the stonework. Vegetation should be cut flush with the stones, and treated to prevent re-growth, but roots should be left in place. This may need to be immediately followed by re-pointing in some areas, using a lime mortar which matches the original construction. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that there used to be a wooden 'door' across the entrance at the base of the well. Ideally this would be replaced.
- iii. The area around the well is quite boggy and trampled, as cattle drink from the small pond which has formed here. If scrub control is carried out and the area is made more open, this should help to alleviate the problem. However, the state of the well will need to be monitored to ensure that cattle are not damaging the stonework. If damage is being done, it may become necessary in the future to put temporary fencing around the well structure when livestock are in the field.

Site Category C



Plate 1 *Russan's Well – now very heavily overgrown, but the stone structure of the well-head still survives.*

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49956 | Site Name | OLD WAY | Grid Reference | SN05070461 |
| Site Type | COTTAGE | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

The site of a cottage named on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map as 'Old Way' and depicted with an irregular, roughly triangular shaped piece of garden running to the southwest. All that now remains of the cottage are a series of partially tumbled stone walls. These indicate that the cottage was small, square dwelling with some kind of animal pen – possibly a pigsty? – added to the east side. The walls now stand only to around 1m at the highest, and are set within an area of heavy undergrowth and scrub which render the site almost invisible.

To the east of the cottage is a small, square pond fed by a spring. A modern channel takes water from this pond to water troughs in the pasture.

Recommendations

Management should aim to maintain the site in as stable a condition as possible, and to preserve buried archaeology associated with the cottage. Section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features) applies.

Site Category C

PRN 49958 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN04690446

Site Type QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A small quarry complex marked on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map. On the tithe apportionment (1838, Carew parish) this field is named 'limestone backs', which implies that the quarry was in use at that time.

The site was not visited on this occasion, and the landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that the quarries had been filled in and survived only as an area of rough ground.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

Land parcel W/13/4173/a

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|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 17916 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03500490 |
| Site Type | QUARRY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

Prinkly Quarry was one of a number of limestone quarries along the Carew and Cresswell Estuaries which were developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Typical of the area, the quarry consists of a number of canalised tidal inlets leading from a main water channel (PRN 37087) up to quarry faces (PRNs 49951 – 53, 49955) at the heads of the inlets. The water channel was navigable at high tide, allowing boats to be loaded with limestone at the quarry face, negating the need for, and the expense of, overland transport. The limestone was normally shipped up the coast to north Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, which have few or no limestone sources of their own.

Only part of Prinkly Quarry is now accessible, and this is reflected in the distribution of recorded sites within the quarry complex. However, it is likely that the northern area of the quarry, currently inaccessible and unrecorded, contains sites of a similar nature to those recorded in the southern part of it (PRNs 49949 – 49955). This area is generally somewhat overgrown, but still passable. Some exposed quarry faces are still visible, but in general vegetation has colonised the quarries and the numerous small spoil mounds which litter the area. A number of trackways cross this area, leading to and from the water channels. The most notable of these is a sunken trackway which runs to a large quarry pit (PRN 49952). There has been some tipping into the quarry pit. A concrete dam (PRN 49950) has allowed the formation of a freshwater pool in one of the previously tidal inlets, and consequently it has been possible to use the area around the pool for livestock. Part of the north of Prinkly Quarry is still lightly grazed by cattle. Due to the very wet nature of the area, some of the ground is badly poached, despite a low stocking rate. A flattened area adjacent to the quarry at the head of the southernmost inlet (PRN 49953) is used for storing silage and feeding cattle (see attached map). This area is badly churned up, as are parts of the trackway (PRN 49954) which leads to it.

Prinkly Quarry is an important feature in its own right. However, it also has a ‘group value’ due to its proximity to other, similar lime-working complexes (eg the Garron Pill and West Williamston quarries). It is part of a whole industrial landscape which is now nearly invisible, but which was an important factor in the development of many communities along the riversides.

Recommendations

Management should aim to preserve the quarrying features as visible, stable elements of a whole landscape. In addition to section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historical Features), the following specific management recommendations also apply.

- i. A regime of light grazing should be continued. Although cattle are poaching the ground, they are also keeping some of the quarry complex open and accessible, and preventing the whole area from being swamped in vegetation. Ideally, the stocking density should not be further reduced - quarrying sites are unlikely to be associated with extensive buried archaeology which could be damaged by trampling, and the present livestock are only just controlling the worst of the vegetation growth.

- ii. Some of the poaching is caused by cattle only having a few passable routes through the scrub. Ideally, a few more routes would be opened up to allow livestock to move more freely and to reduce the amount of ground disturbance in certain areas. This could be achieved by selective scrub clearance. Cut vegetation should be removed off-site, and not dumped *in situ*.
- iii. There should be no further dumping in the quarry area.
- iv. The feeding/silage area should not be extended or excavated. It is currently sited on a quarry floor, and should not extend out of this area. See also the recommendations for the track leading to the feeding area, PRN 49954.

Site Category B



Plate 2 (left) Water channel (PRN 37087) running through Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916)

Plate 3 (right) Area of stone lining still visible on one side of the channel.

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|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 37087 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03620485 |
| Site Type | WATER CHANNEL | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

A canalised water channel leading off from the Carew Estuary to serve Prinkly Quarries (PRN 17916). The channel divides into three main inlets, whose centres were dug out and straightened to enable them to be navigable at high tide. Quarries at the heads of these inlets (for example PRN 49953) and along their lengths (for example PRN 49951) could then load limestone at the quarry face, directly onto the boats which were to take the limestone around the coast to north Pembrokeshire.

The channel survives in fair – good condition. A small section of stone facing is still seen along the main length of the channel, showing how the largest faces were supported to prevent mud slipping back from the banks and blocking the channel.

Recommendations

Management should aim to maintain this site in its current condition. In particular, it is important that the areas of stone facing which survive are not disturbed.

- i. The general recommendations for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) suggest that the mudflats around the quarry area should continue to be grazed, in order to keep the vegetation down. Whilst this should not directly impact upon the water channel, it is important that stocking levels are kept low enough to ensure that cattle do not cause any disturbance to the areas of surviving stone lining.

Site Category B

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|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49946 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03630475 |
| Site Type | EARTHWORK – FLOOD DEFENCE? | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

A low, wide curving earth bank which divides an area of boggy salt marsh to the north from drier ground to the south. The bank is not marked on historic maps. It is probably a flood defence, preventing the pasture behind the earthwork from being inundated with salt water. It is not known when this feature was constructed, but it may be associated with Prinkly Quarry and the cutting of the water channel (PRN 37087).

Recommendations

Management should aim to preserve this as a visible and stable historic landscape feature. See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historical Features) and general recommendations made for the area of Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916).

Site Category B

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|------------|-------|------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49947 | Site Name | | Grid Reference | SN03600475 |
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|------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Site Type | TRACKWAY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL |
|------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|

Description

A sunken trackway or lane running between two large hedgebanks. The track is not seen on historic maps. This routeway may have been protected by the earthwork flood defence just to the east (PRN 49946).

The track is in fair condition, but there was some poaching along parts of it.

Recommendations

The track should be retained in a passable and stable condition. Ideally there should be an even grass covering along the length of the track. The hedgebanks should not be removed, nor the track widened.

Site Category C

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|------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49948 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03590841 |
|------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Site Type | FIELD BOUNDARY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL? |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|

Description

The remains of an irregularly shaped field boundary. This is now visible as a line of tumbled stones forming quite a substantial bank. The site seems to be stable and under no immediate threats.

The Carew parish tithe map shows an interesting pattern of land division around Prinkly Quarry. The land around the water channels (PRN 37087) is divided into strips and also into irregular 'pockets', each of which belonged to different farms. This land division may reflect different landowner's shares in Prinkly quarry – it is noticeable that the majority of the land parcels have access to the water channel, allowing boats to dock and be loaded with limestone. Brown (1997:6) comments that most of the vessels transporting limestone from south to north Pembrokeshire were share-owned, primarily by farmers.

Recommendations

Management should aim to maintain this field boundary as a visible reminder of the limestone industry which was so important to this region.

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historical Features) and general recommendations made for the area of Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916).

Site Category C

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|------------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49949 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03610484 |
| Site Type | DOCK? | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

A probable dock site, formed of a shallow cutting in the side of the water channel (PRN 37087). This dock may have re-used and emphasized a natural feature. It would have served a small quarry face (PRN 49951) which is set slightly back from the water channel.

Recommendations

See management recommendations made for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) and section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features).

Site Category B



Plate 4 *A possible dock, cut into the side of the water channel (PRN 37087).*

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|------------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49950 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03620484 |
| Site Type | DAM | Period | MODERN | | |

Description

A roughly built concrete dam across one of the inlets of the water channel (PRN 37087). This has stopped the tidal flow into the inlet, resulting in a permanent freshwater pool behind the dam. The current landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that the dam had been constructed by his grandfather. It is not seen on the Ordnance Survey 1908 map, but was probably built in the early years of the 20th century, after Prinkly Quarries had fallen out of use. It would have allowed the old quarry sites and the mudflats to be used for grazing, as it provided a permanent source of water for cattle.

The dam is in stable condition, and there seem to be no immediate threats.

Recommendations

Management should aim to preserve the dam in its current good condition as a functioning structure.

See management recommendations made for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) and section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features).

Site Category C

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49951 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03610484 |
| Site Type | QUARRY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

A small quarry, consisting of two semi-circular ‘scoops’ into the hillside. These quarry faces were probably served by a dock (PRN 49949) which allowed limestone to be loaded directly onto the boats which were to transport it up the coast.

The quarry faces are now covered in vegetation and there is little or no exposed stone.

Recommendations

See management recommendations made for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) and section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features).

Site Category B

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49952 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03650842 |
| Site Type | QUARRY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

A deep quarry pit, with a pronounced sunken trackway leading towards the water channel (PRN 37087). Mounds around the edge of the pit are probably from spoil.

Although overgrown, the pit is still accessible – the worst of the scrub and undergrowth seems to be being kept at bay by grazing in this area. However, there has been some tipping into the quarry pit, and a considerable amount of modern rubbish has accumulated there.

Recommendations

See management recommendations made for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) and section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features).

- i. Ideally, the rubbish within the pit would be removed. However, if this is not possible it should be ensured that no further tipping takes place.

Site Category B

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|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49953 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRY | Grid Reference | SN03700483 |
| Site Type | QUARRY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

An area of quarrying at the head of the southernmost of the inlets leading off the water channel (PRN 37087). The remains in this area consist of a number of exposed quarry faces and spoil heaps. Several trackways were also visible leading to the water's edge. Some of the area is inaccessible due to dense vegetation, but the south and east edges of this quarrying area are grazed by cattle and are therefore clearer.

Recommendations

See management recommendations made for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) and section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features).

Site Category B

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49954 | Site Name | | Grid Reference | SN03740467 |
| Site Type | TRACKWAY | Period | POST-MEDIEVAL?; MODERN | | |

Description

Trackway leading off Lower Lane and running in a 'U' shape to part of Prinkly Quarry (PRN 49953). The track is not seen on historic or modern maps. For most of its length it follows a hedgebank and is visible as a slightly sunken earthwork. However, at its most southerly point, the track is enclosed between two hedgebanks and here the ground is in poor condition – very poached and boggy. At the end of the track it runs into an area used for feeding cattle and the ground here is also very disturbed. The date of the track is not known. It is possible that it once linked up with a similar track further to the west (PRN 49947).

The landowner is proposing to put a hard surface along the length of the track, to prevent it from becoming almost impassable in bad weather.

Recommendations

Management of this track should aim to retain it as a visible feature in a passable condition.

Consequently, the clearing and re-laying of this track is to be welcomed. However, the following management recommendations apply:

- i. The track should not be widened, nor should its route be changed. All works should respect the original line and width of the track.
- ii. Clearance of the track should be limited to only removing modern debris and silt build up which is clearly visible for most of the length. There should be no excavation to deepen the track.
- iii. There is a substantial amount of stone lying in one of the badly poached gateways, which implies that stone has been dumped on the worst parts of the track in the past. The new surface should be of packed stone or shale, similar to what is already present in places.

Site Category C

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49955 | Site Name | PRINKLY QUARRIES | Grid Reference | SN03780485 |
| Site Type | QUARRY | Period | POST- MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

An area of quarrying at the head of one of the tidal inlets leading from a canalised water channel (PRN 37087). The area contains a number of exposed quarry faces which drop very sharply down to the water level. Several trackways are just visible, some of which climb the sides of this area giving access from the water level up to the fields which are above the quarry faces. Some of the higher reaches of this area are grazed by cattle, but the lower parts, near the water, are mostly inaccessible due to dense vegetation.

Recommendations

See management recommendations made for Prinkly Quarry (PRN 17916) and section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features).

Site Category B

Land Parcel W/13/4173/b

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| PRN | 49957 | Site Name | CAREW NEWTON FARM | Grid Reference | SN04520458 |
| Site Type | FARMSTEAD | Period | POST- MEDIEVAL | | |

Description

Carew Newton farmstead consists of buildings arranged in a rough 'U' shape, with the house on the fourth side of the yard but facing away from it.

Extant stone buildings comprise the farmhouse itself, stables (formerly a cowshed) and an agricultural building (formerly a stable). On the north side of the yard a modern shed has taken the place of a long, narrow building shown on historic maps. The oldest building on the farm is the old stable at the east end, shown on an estate map of 1762 (Nicholas:2004: pers. comm.). By the time of the tithe map (Carew Parish, 1839) the stable and the now-lost building on the north of the yard are seen, and by the 1869 Ordnance Survey map, the house itself was also visible. The current stables (which were previously used as a cowshed) post-date the 1908 map.

The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that he believed the original farmhouse for Carew Newton farm was actually located to the west, across the road from the farm.

The old stable is built of rubble stone bound with lime mortar. A large stone slab forms the lintel for one of the windows, and there is a simple stone arch above the door.

The buildings are currently in fair condition. They are roofed with corrugated zinc or plastic, and are all in use.

Recommendations

Traditional buildings should be maintained using methods and techniques appropriate to the building. Section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Traditional Buildings) applies.

Site Category C



Plate 5 *The old stable, probably the oldest building at Carew Newton Farm.*

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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Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire XL.4 - 25" to 1 mile.
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Carew Newton

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation


Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4137


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48475

National Grid Reference SN03650486


-  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

-  Approximate extent of Prinkly Quarry

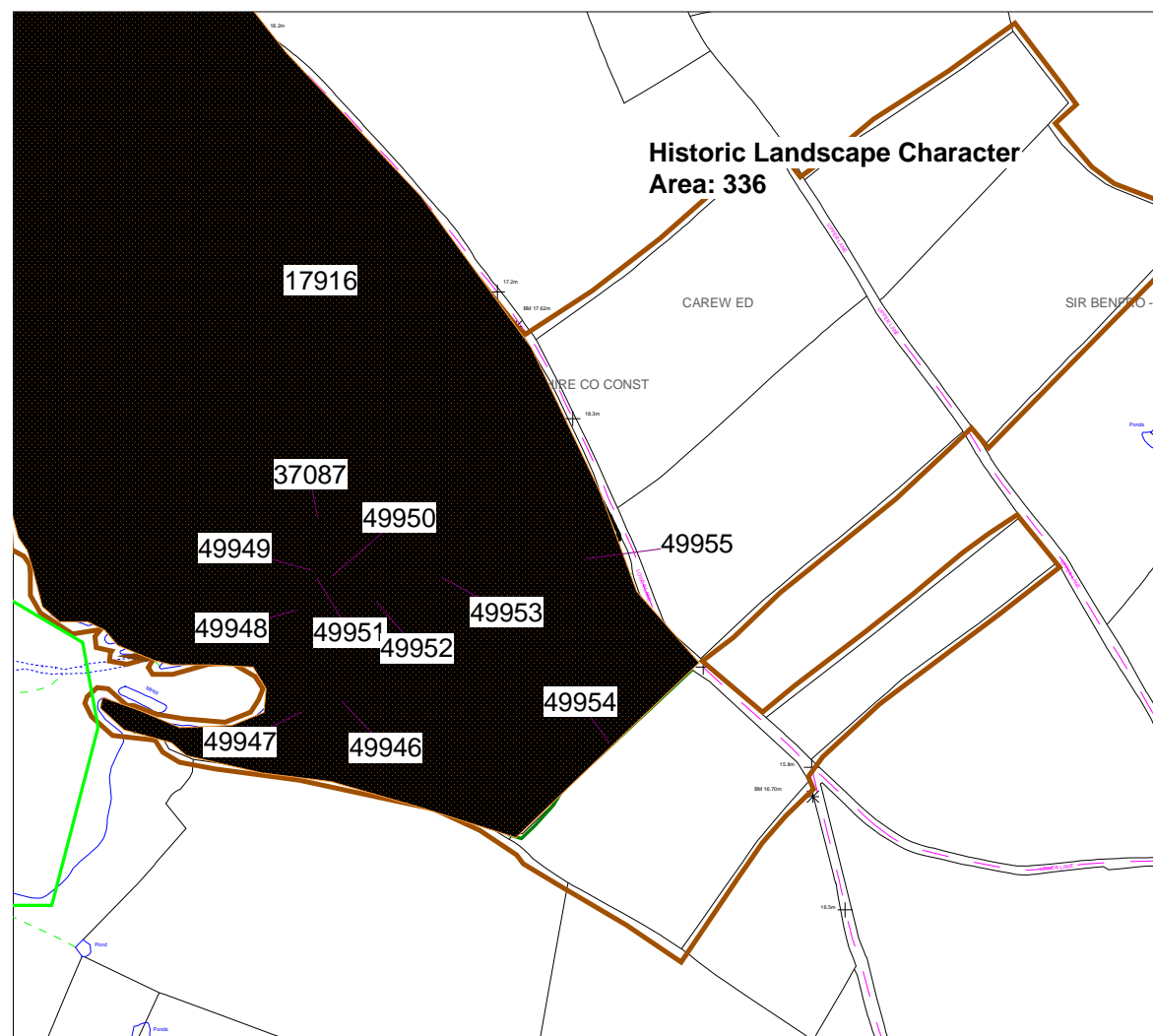
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  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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Carew Newton

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation


Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4137/a


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48475

National Grid Reference SN05060488


-  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

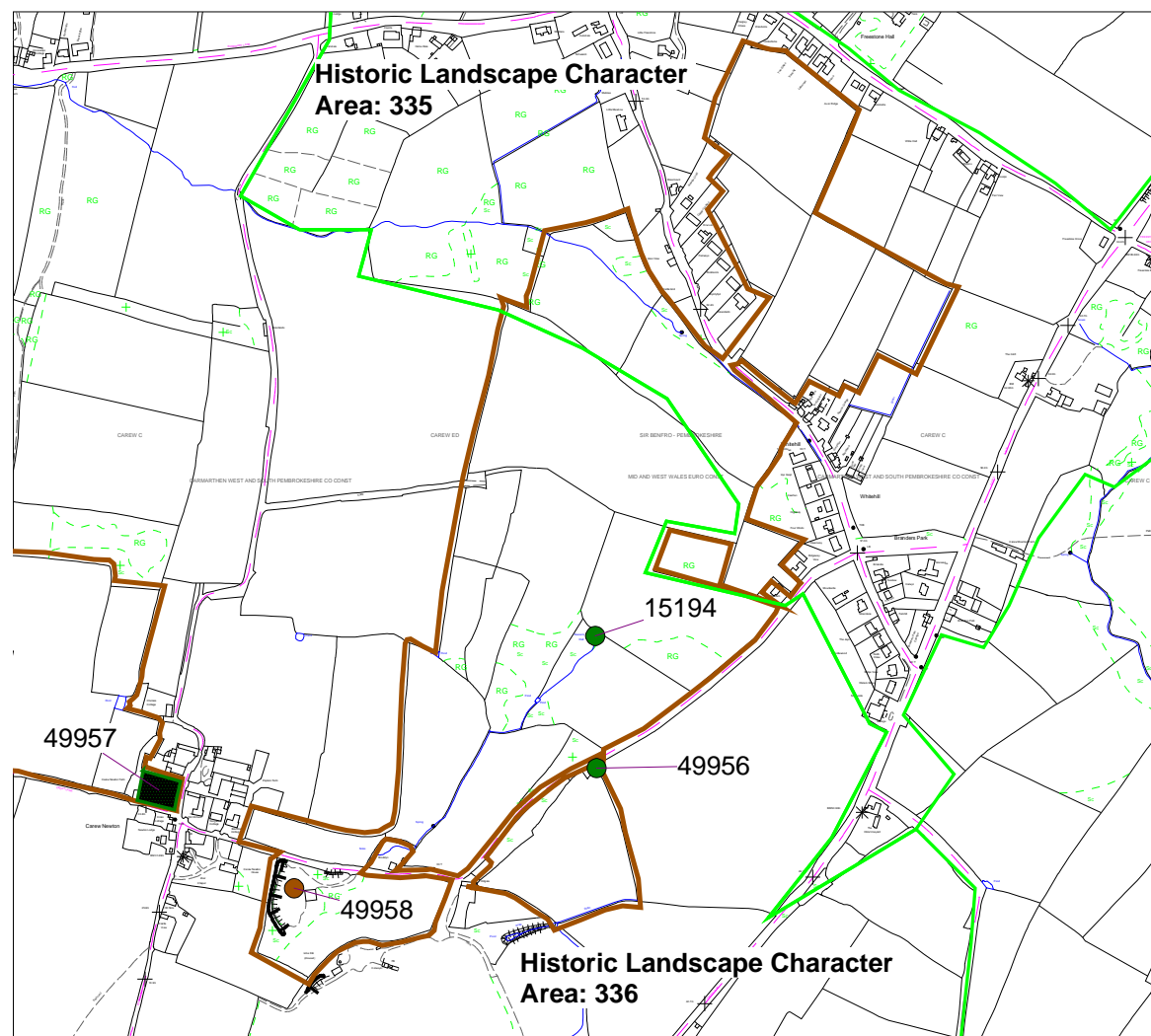
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  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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Carew Newton

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation


Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4137/b


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48475

National Grid Reference SN04520458


-  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

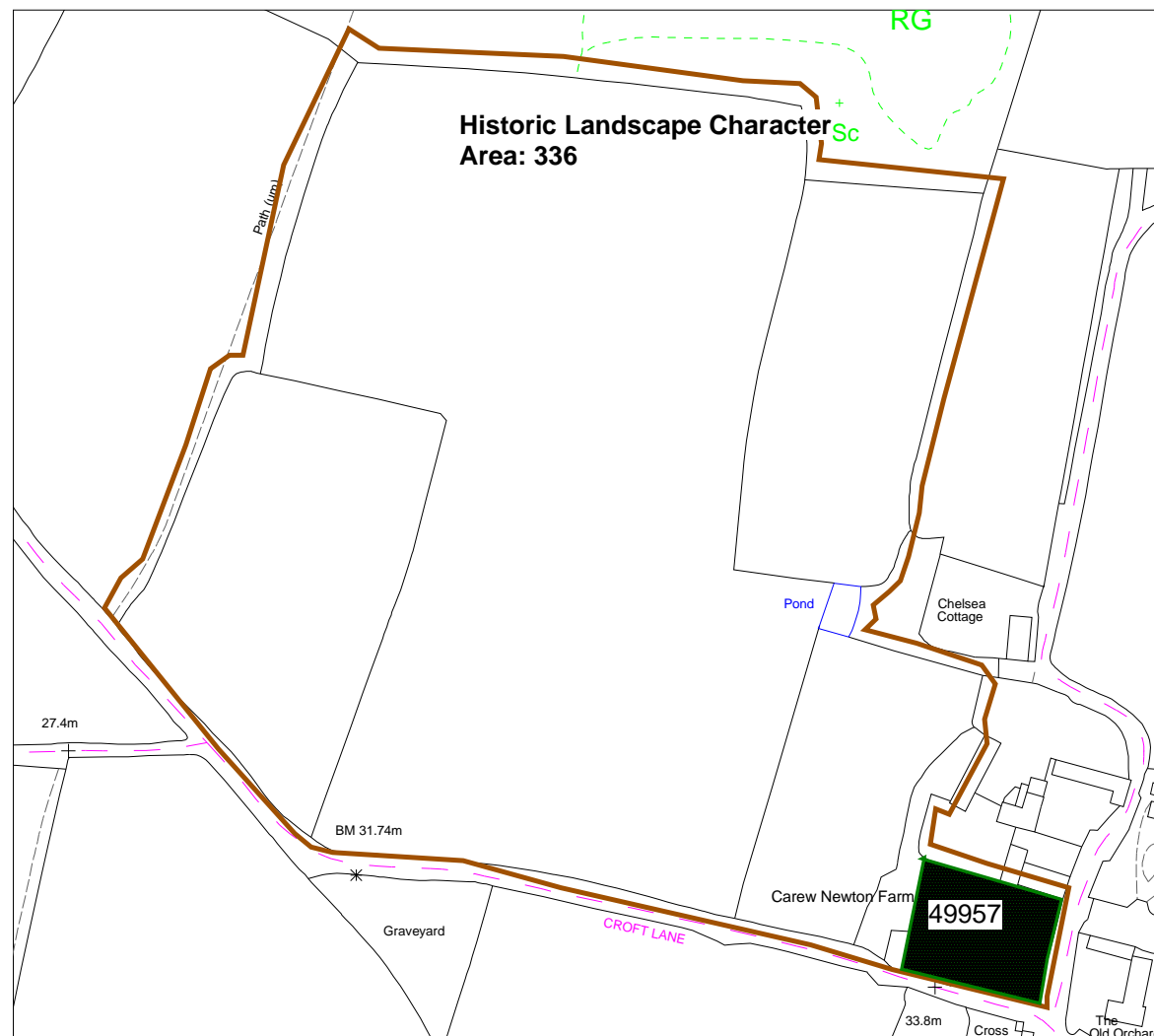
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 335 CRESSWELL QUAY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 052060
AREA IN HECTARES: 268

Historic Background

A small character area lying at the head of the Cresswell River, an inlet from the middle reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies within the parish of Jeffreyston and extends into Carew and Lawrenny parishes, which occupied the medieval Barony of Carew. However, the only early settlement known in this area, Cresswell Castle, now a mock-fortified residence of the late 16th- or early 17th-century, is not listed among John de Carew's estates in 1367. Neither does it appear among George Owen's list of manors in c.1600 and it has been suggested that the estate was held by the Augustinian priory at Haverfordwest in the medieval period. The Barlows of Slebech purchased it in 1553, and they built the present mansion. A chapel stands detached from the main building. A wood was associated with the mansion and was described by George Owen in c.1600 as 'sufficient to serve (for) fuel and some for buildings'. The estate remained in Barlow hands until the mansion was abandoned in c.1800. Much of the present landscape appears post-medieval in date and probably owes its origins to settlement associated with the coal industry. This was intimately associated with the quay at Cresswell and both have been crucial in defining the present landscape of the area. Coal has been mined in this area since the late medieval period. Between 1768 and 1828 over 50 small pits were operating inland from the quay. Several of these pits are shown on Carew Mountain and Whitehill on a 1777 estate map. Coal was loaded onto barges at Cresswell and shipped down-river to Lawrenny where it was loaded onto larger ships. Coal folds were constructed at the quay to store coal prior to shipping. By the 1820s the industry was in decline, although the last commercial use of the quay was in 1948 when a load of culm was landed from Hook. Houses and cottages built for and by workers in the industry produced a distinctive settlement pattern and vernacular architecture, and a village developed at the quayside. New settlements emerged at Pisgah, around a nonconformist chapel, and at Whitehill. A map of 1848 of 'Tenements on Carew Mountain' suggests that at least part of this settlement pattern was the result of miners constructing cottages on common land. This may also account for the field system of small regular plots on the 'mountain' and at Whitehill.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a mixed historic landscape area united by its former coal mining industry and distinctive settlement pattern, that contrasts with the surrounding farmland. It lies at the head of the tidal limit of the Cresswell River, which here is deeply incised. The valley sides rise steeply in a series of rounded hills to over 60m above sea level at Whitehill. Cresswell Quay village is tucked away on the northern bank of the river at the foot of steep and heavily wooded valley sides. Houses are varied and include large, late 18th century or early 19th century Georgian houses, small vernacular houses, terraces of 19th century workers houses and 19th century single storey cottages. All are stone built (some cement rendered some bare stone) with slate roofs. The recently restored Cresswell mill, a Grade II listed hip-roofed building and the Grade II listed miller's house lie on the outskirts of the village on the opposite side of the river from the ruins of Cresswell Castle. Stone-built quays and the ruins of industrial buildings testify to the industrial heritage of Cresswell. The main quay, and the bridge, are Grade II listed. To the south of the village, beyond Pisgah chapel, the land rises to a more open landscape. Here there is a linear settlement pattern of 19th century workers' cottages (for workers in the coal mining industry). Cottages are single storey, detached, semi-detached and in terraces, stone built and cement rendered with slate roofs, in the vernacular tradition. Interspersed with the cottages are 19th century two storey houses in the vernacular Georgian tradition, and numerous mid to late 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Farms are generally small, and include farmhouses in the vernacular tradition with a small range of stone-built outbuildings attached to the house, through to houses in the vernacular Georgian tradition with one or two small ranges of detached outbuildings. Small ranges of outbuildings are present on most farms. Fields are small. Those on Carew Mountain and Whitehill have a very regular shape. Boundaries are banks topped with hedges, many of which are overgrown and some are derelict. On the steep valley sides the overgrown hedges and deciduous woodland give a wooded aspect to the landscape. Land-use is improved

pasture with a small element of arable. Although the industrial remains at Cresswell Quay itself are an important component of the historic landscape, other elements of the coal mining industry are not prominent aspects of this area. In addition to the industrial remains, archaeological sites include two iron age forts and the site of a medieval chapel.

Cresswell Quay is a distinctive area, although its boundaries are not easy to define accurately. On all sides a zone of change exists between it and its neighbours, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 336 WEST WILLIAMSTON AND CAREW NEWTON

GRID REFERENCE: SN O40050

AREA IN HECTARES: 486

Historic Background

A character area lying between the Carew and Cresswell rivers, two inlets of the upper reach of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. West Williamston, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held of Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee; it is clear that two manors had coalesced. The holding had ceased to be manorial by 1600, when George Owen noted its associated park. Both Carew Newton and West Williamston once had medieval open field systems. Late 18th century estate maps show the two nucleated hamlets of West Williamston and Carew Newton still surrounded by these unenclosed open fields, although it is noticeable that a few strips are enclosed, and a few large fields lie on the periphery of the open fields, particularly along the Carew River. Clearly in the late 18th century and early 19th century the medieval open fields underwent piecemeal enclosure so that by 1839 the tithe survey of that year shows few unenclosed strips. The enclosure of the open fields was not accompanied by a dispersal of settlement away from the villages as occurred at other locations in southern Pembrokeshire. Since the tithe survey the agricultural landscape and settlement pattern has remained remarkably static. This character area occupies the limestone belt, and another defining feature of the landscape is associated with the lime trade. The quarries on the Carew and Cresswell rivers were developed in the late 18th century and early 19th century. In order to facilitate loading, both rivers were canalised and a number of channels were cut through the marsh flats so that barges could come up on the tide to docks. Limekilns were located close to the docks for the on-site processing of lime. More quarries lie further inland.

Description and essential historic landscape components

West Williamston and Carew Newton historic landscape character area lies on a tongue of land between the Cresswell River and the Carew River on the upper tidal reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. The land here is gently undulating, achieving a maximum height of about 40m, and merges with extensive marsh and mud along the rivers. It is an agricultural area and contains two main settlements, the hamlets of West Williamston and Carew Newton, but only a few dispersed farms and cottages. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture with just a little arable. A strip field system, the enclosed open fields that formerly served the two hamlets, lies across most of this area. These are among some of the best preserved surviving strip fields around the Milford Haven waterway. Most of the boundaries comprise banks topped with hedges. Large, distinctive trees are supported in some lane-side hedges, but most are either well maintained or becoming overgrown. A few derelict examples are noted. Other less common boundary types are mortared walls and dry-stone walls, the latter often in a collapsed state. Limestone for these walls was available from quarries in this area. The use of limestone as a building material lends a distinctive architectural signature to this area that is emphasised by the coherent style of the buildings. Most houses date to the early to mid 19th century, and are in the Georgian tradition, though some have vernacular ancestry, and at least one is in the Victorian 'villa' style. Single storey vernacular workers cottages are also present as are a few late 20th century houses in West Williamston. A late 18th century semi-derelict farmhouse is located in Carew Newton. The two hamlets retain their agricultural function. Most of the farms have extensive ranges of stone-built outbuildings, and while most of these are still in use, some have been converted to houses, others are not in use or are derelict. A fine late 18th century two storey range lies in the village of Carew Newton. Modern agricultural structures are also present. Apart from small stands of deciduous trees along the sides of the rivers and in a few sheltered hollows, the area is not strongly characterised by woodland. Remains of the limestone quarrying industry are extensive along the banks of the rivers, which are bisected by barge canals. A large 20th century quarry lies in this area. Archaeological sites although numerous are almost all associated with the limestone quarrying industry, exceptions are two bronze age round barrows and a small iron age hillfort. There are no listed buildings.

**CAREW NEWTON
W/13/4137**

REPORT NUMBER 2004/09

January 2004

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Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature Date

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Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Date.....

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on the content or presentation of this report