

Kingston W/13/4012

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



*Prn 48753 – Kingston Farmstead, the old farmhouse to the right
and the medieval tower house to the left*

Report No. 2004/44

Report Prepared for:
Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2004/44
PROJECT RECORD NO. 48881

Kingston
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Method Statement	3
General Description of farm	4
Management Objectives	4
Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments	7
Site and Area Status Glossary	20
References	20
Farm Map 1	21
Farm Map 2	22
Historic Landscape Area Description	23
Quality Assurance Report	26

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, Prn 48752

Kingston Farm consists of two land holdings; the larger holding in which the farmstead lies, is just over a kilometre to the southeast of Pembroke. The second smaller holding, lies on the northeast edges of Manorbier. Both holdings were visited by Cambria Archaeology on the 6th of April, 2004.

The holding at Kingston farm has hardly changed in extent since the tithe map was recorded in 1842, when the holding was owned by Sir John Owens and tenanted by John Daniel. The ownership of the farm is documented as far back as the second half of the 17th century in Francis Jones (1996, p100), but the origins of Kingston Farm go further back still as the name is mentioned in 1324 (Charles, 1992.) The farmstead is undoubtedly of considerable historic interest and contains one of only eleven medieval 'tower houses' in Pembrokeshire. This remarkable building is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe 401) and a Listed Building (Grade II No. 6363). This type of building is usually associated with other high status buildings, usually a hall, and suggests that the farmstead, particularly in the area of the tower house, may have valuable archaeological deposits which could provide further information on its historic development. Indeed, the extent of the farmstead, and the size of the buildings which are seen today, indicate that in the past the farm was prosperous.

The landscape pattern around Kingston farm has changed little since the mid 19th century, except for the removal of some field boundaries and the disappearance of a cottage in the later years of the century (Prn 48760). Prehistoric archaeology is also richly represented by another Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe 157; Prn 584), a Neolithic burial chamber, located beside the farm entrance. A possible hillfort or defended enclosure (Prn 583), thought to be Iron age (600BC – 43AD) occupies the high ground to the west of the farmstead, although there is little to be seen of it on the ground.

The second, smaller holding lies within the Manorbier Newton Strip Field Historic Landscape Character Area (Character Areas define places where local land-use patterns have left strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape, please find the full description appended to the report.) In this area the most striking feature of the landscape is the field pattern of narrow strips running north - south from the 'Ridgeway', a route thought to be prehistoric in origin. The pattern of narrow strip fields is generally thought to be medieval (1066 - 1485) in origin, but may be based on a framework with prehistoric origins. Within the farm holding a number of these distinctive boundaries have been removed since the late nineteenth century, and there has been some settlement on the western side of the land parcel in the mid 19th century with the development of the farmstead 'Fernhill'. No additional sites were identified on the visit to this holding.

Management Objectives for Kingston Farm

KINGSTON CHAMBERED TOMB Prn 584; Pe 157

The burial chamber would benefit from some positive management and in particular the setting and visibility of this monument could be greatly enhanced. The following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

The management aim for the chambered tomb should be to maintain the structure in a stable condition to ensure its long term preservation. There are undoubtedly sensitive archaeological deposits associated with it, so any movement of the stones or disturbance of the ground surface around it should be avoided and would be an offence if carried out without scheduled monument consent. The monument would benefit from the removal of surrounding debris and vegetation which detract from this impressive prehistoric monument.

The vegetation which is growing over the monument should be cut and carefully removed taking care not to cause damage or dislodge the stone beneath. The roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth.

It is important that the margin of cultivation is enlarged to the north, currently ploughing is occurring approximately 1.5 metres from the capstone. Ideally there should be a margin of at least 5 metres from the monument in which a permanent stable grass sward should be established. This could be achieved by moving the fenceline to the north of the scheduled area and at least 5 metres from the edge of the monument (the erection of a new fenceline within the scheduled area will require scheduled monument consent, obtained from Cadw). If the fenceline is moved then adequate provision should also be made for the maintenance of the area between the monument in order to prevent this area becoming overgrown with scrub and brambles.

Ideally the entrance drive wall which sits against the western edge of the feature should be shortened in order to give greater visibility of the chambered tomb. This would greatly enhance the appearance of the monument. The existing wall is suffering from cracking and loose coping stones and will undoubtedly require maintenance work in the near future, this would provide an excellent opportunity to reduce the length of the wall giving 3 or 4 metres of clear space around the burial chamber. The improvement of the visibility of the chambered tomb would provide an impressive feature to mark the entrance for Kingston farm.

Any works to the monument should be notified to Cadw and Cambria Archaeology in advance to ensure that a representative can be on site to oversee and agree the extent of the work.

TOWER HOUSE Prn 8811; Pe 401

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

The management of this building should aim to keep the building in a sound and watertight condition.

Ideally the walls should be kept free from vegetation, this should continue to be undertaken on a regular basis, and may benefit from the use of a suitable herbicide (in consultation with the Tir Gofal Project Officer).

The roof should be regularly inspected and loose slates should be refixed where necessary.

Repointing should be undertaken where the existing pointing has become loose or if the pointing has weathered to a depth equivalent to the width of the masonry joint. Repointing should be carried out using a lime based mortar rather than cementitious.

The wooden door on the first floor should either be repaired and matching wood spliced in where the old wood has rotted, or, if this is not possible, then a new door should be made up, which should follow the design and construction of the existing door. The existing door furniture (the latches and hinges) should be reused.

Please note that these last two recommendations should be carried out with Scheduled Monument Consent obtained from Cadw.

BARN Prn 48757

It is hoped that through the scheme this barn may be subject to restoration and the roof repaired and reslated. These works should endeavour to repair and retain the roof trusses and other structural elements of the building, replacement should be a last resort. As far as possible the roof should be restored on a like for like basis, using the same methods and materials as those employed in the original construction.

In addition it is recommended that an archaeological record is made of the building prior to the works commencing. Please consult with Cambria Archaeology when a schedule for the works has been agreed in order that an appropriate record can be carried out in advance.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	583	Site Name	Grid Reference	SR99069943
Site Type	HILLFORT? DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Period	Iron Age	

Description

An earthwork hillfort or defended enclosure was identified from aerial photographs taken in the 1950s, and a site visit in 1965 identified a circular enclosure approximately 50 metres in diameter located on a gentle south facing slope, below the crest of the hill. At this time a bank about 0.3 metres high could still be traced and a slight scooped hollow marked the interior. (Rigg, 1965). A further visit in 1975 reported that the bank was only traceable on the north side and that the field was under plough at this time.

This field had been ploughed and sown at the time of the visit, and the earthwork remarked on nearly 20 years previously appears to have been almost completely ploughed out. This field is under crop rotation and is therefore regularly cultivated. Undulations in the field may mark the site of the enclosure, but the site is almost impossible to pinpoint.

Recommendations

It appears that the upstanding remains of this hillfort/enclosure have been completely ploughed out. It is possible, however, that some archaeological deposits, particularly negative features – those which have been cut into the subsoil – may survive below cultivation levels. These features may contain valuable information about the date and purpose of this enclosure which is little understood at present, therefore, in order to protect this site care should be taken not to exceed current ploughing depths.

Site Category D



Prn 583 – a circular earthwork was identified in this field some years ago, however the upstanding remains of this feature have been ploughed out.

PRN	584	Site Name	KINGSTON	Grid Reference	SR99049922
Site Type	CHAMBERED TOMB	Period	Neolithic	Site status	SAM Pe 157

Description

On the eastern side of the driveway to Kingston farm is a Neolithic burial chamber, identified as an archaeological feature of national significance and thus designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The chambered tomb lies at the end of, and incorporated into, a hedgebank to the east and a post and wire fence runs against the very northern side of the structure with cultivation taking place no more than 1.5 metre from it. Built against the very western edge of the monument is a breeze block wall with a textured face which forms the entrance to Kingston farm and to the south runs a public roadside verge.

A chambered tomb is defined as a burial monument with a stone chamber within a mound of earth or stone which appear to date from the Neolithic period, 4000 –2500 years BC. This example does not stand out in its present circumstances, however a large capstone is present which has been dislodged in antiquity. Ivy grows over the stones which also impedes the visibility of the monument and later in the year it appears that brambles become predominant.

The monument appears to be in a stable condition however unfortunately this remarkable feature

is rather obscured and is easily missed due to the encroaching vegetation and also the proximity of other, later features around it. In addition a number of loose stones from field clearance along with general detritus kicked up from the adjacent public road have increasingly obscured the monument.

Recommendations

The burial chamber would benefit from some positive management and in particular the setting and visibility of this monument could be greatly enhanced. The following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

The management aim for the chambered tomb should be to maintain the structure in a stable condition to ensure its long term preservation. There are undoubtedly sensitive archaeological deposits associated with it, so any movement of the stones or disturbance of the ground surface around it should be avoided and would be an offence if carried out without scheduled monument consent. The monument would benefit from the removal of some of the surrounding debris and vegetation which detract from this impressive prehistoric monument.

The vegetation which is growing over the monument should be cut and carefully removed taking care not to cause damage or dislodge the stone beneath. The roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth.

It is important that the margin of cultivation is enlarged to the north, currently ploughing is occurring approximately 1.5 metres from the capstone. Ideally there should be a margin of at least 5 metres from the monument in which a permanent stable grass sward should be established. This could be achieved by moving the fenceline to the north of the scheduled area and at least 5 metres from the edge of the monument (the erection of a new fenceline within the scheduled area will require scheduled monument consent, obtained from Cadw). If the fenceline is moved then adequate provision should also be made for the maintenance of the area between the monument in order to prevent this area becoming overgrown with scrub and brambles.

Ideally the entrance drive wall which sits against the western edge of the feature should be shortened in order to give greater visibility of the monument. This would greatly enhance the appearance of the monument. The existing wall is suffering from cracking and loose coping stones and will undoubtedly require maintenance work in the near future, this would provide an excellent opportunity to reduce the length of the wall giving 3 or 4 metres of clear space around the burial chamber. The improvement of the visibility of the chambered tomb would provide an impressive feature to mark the entrance for Kingston farm.

Any works to the monument should be notified to Cadw and Cambria Archaeology in advance to ensure that a representative can be on site to oversee and agree the extent of the work.

Site Category A



Prn 584 – Kingston Neolithic chambered tomb found between the entrance drive to Kingston farm, a hedgebank and an adjoining field.

PRN	8811	Site Name	KINGSTON FARM	Grid Reference	SR99469947
Site Type	TOWER HOUSE	Period	Medieval; Post Medieval	Site status	SAM PE 401

Description

A small two –storey rectangular building is situated to the northeast of Kingston farmstead. This building has been recognised as a nationally important structure and designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A doorway in the southern gable end of the building allows access into a stone vaulted chamber, lit by a short arrow loop window in the north wall. The first floor has a doorway in the west wall, although there is no access currently possible, and no visible trace of wooden or stone steps remain. There is a square window in the east wall, and in the north wall there is a further arrow loop with a stone drip mould above. There is also an iron stove pipe emerging from the northern gable, relating to a time when the building was used for labourers accommodation (the farmer, pers. comm.). The pitched roof is covered in slate.

The building is in a reasonable state of repair, the roof appears to be in a good, waterproof condition and while some vegetation is growing in the masonry on the north gable wall, this is of a fairly non-intrusive nature and does not appear to be a threat to the stability of the structure, probably thanks to the yearly removal of vegetation currently undertaken by the farmer. Internally, within the ground floor, a stone appears to have fallen from the northern wall face. The stone lintel above the doorway has also cracked although this doesn't appear to have

happened recently. The doorway in the first floor holds a wooden plank door, which has rotted from the base upwards and the door frame appears loose, although close inspection was not possible.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

The management of this building should aim to keep the building in a sound and watertight condition.

Ideally the walls should be kept free from vegetation, this should continue to be undertaken on a regular basis, and may benefit from the use of a suitable herbicide (in consultation with the Tir Gofal Project Officer).

The roof should be regularly inspected and loose slates should be refixed where necessary.

Repointing should be undertaken where the existing pointing has become loose or if the pointing has weathered to a depth equivalent to the width of the masonry joint. Repointing should be carried out using a lime based mortar rather than cementitious.

The wooden door on the first floor should either be repaired and matching wood spliced in where the old wood has rotted, or, if this is not possible, then a new door should be made up, which should follow the design and construction of the existing door. The existing door furniture (the latches and hinges) should be reused.

Please note that these last two recommendations should be carried out with Scheduled Monument Consent obtained from Cadw.

Site Category A



Prn 8811 – the tower house found at the eastern edge of the farmstead

PRN	48753	Site Name	KINSTON	Grid Reference	SR99449945
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Medieval; Post Medieval	Site status	Listed Building Grade II No. 6363

Description

Kingston farm has a large farmstead, the old farmhouse which stands on the north side opposite the farm buildings is now holiday accommodation. The new farmhouse is now situated to the southwest and is identified on the modern Ordnance Survey as Kingston cottage. The farmstead appears to have grown substantially since the tithe map was recorded in 1842, then there were three buildings marked, which would appear to correspond roughly to the old farmhouse, the tower house (Prn 8811), and the range opposite the farmhouse (Prn 48754). The farmstead had expanded considerably in the mid 19th century, and the first edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1862) shows a courtyard arrangement to the west with building ranges on the east, north and west side of an open yard (Prns 48755, 48756, 48757, 48758). With some further modifications this appears to be the basic layout that exists today, an additional cow shed (Prn 48759) was erected prior to the revision of the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908. Large agricultural sheds have subsequently been built in the 20th century to the south of the farmstead.

Recommendations

There is great time depth to the farmstead at Kingston, evidenced by the survival of a medieval tower house. This type of building is usually associated with other high status buildings, usually a hall, and suggests that the farmstead, particularly in the area of the tower house, may have valuable archaeological deposits which could provide further information on its historic development. It is recommended therefore, that if there are any activities which involve excavation of the ground surface, particularly within 20 metres of the tower house (Prn 8811), that Cambria Archaeology is consulted first, in order that adequate provision for recording of possible archaeological deposits can be made.

The preservation of the historic elements of the farmstead itself is of great importance and it is hoped that one of the farm buildings will receive funding for the restoration of the roof (Prn 48757). The owner finds that some of the traditional buildings on the farmstead are largely redundant now and are incompatible with modern farming practice. These traditional buildings are subject to planning consent to convert them into holiday accommodation. However, the owner sees this as a long term objective and continues to use some of the buildings, particularly towards the western end of the farmstead, for agricultural purposes.

It is hoped, whatever the future holds for the farmstead, that the buildings can be sympathetically managed to retain their historic character, and until the fate of the buildings is decided they should continue to be maintained using appropriate traditional materials.

Site Category B



Prn 58753 – the historic farmstead viewed from the west, showing the old farmhouse (now holiday accommodation) to the left, the tower house in the centre beyond the van, and the range of farm buildings to the right which make up Kingston farmstead.

PRN	48754	Site Name	KINGSTON	Grid Reference	SR99459946
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	Listed Building Grade II

Description

To the southwest of the Tower House (Prn 8811) is a long outbuilding range, built in local rubble stone walls with a pitched slate roof. This building is recognised as being of architectural significance and is listed by Cadw at Grade II. The northeast gable end has a blocked arched doorway, and in the northwest facing wall at the eastern end are three wide entrances. The southeast facing wall has three doorways at the western end, although the centre doorway has been three quarters blocked. The northwest facing wall and the southwest gable have been whitewashed.

The condition of this building is fair although there are some areas which will require attention before long. Some of the slates are slipping and particularly on the northwest facing side are areas where the underlying timbers may be affected by water ingress.

Recommendations

The roof of this building should be repaired in order to prevent major damage to the structural timbers supporting the roof.

Site Category B

PRN	48755	Site Name	KINGSTON	Grid Reference	SR99449945
Site Type	FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

To the south of the farmhouse is a long one-storey farm building. It is constructed on a northwest – southeast axis with a single, central doorway on the southwest long wall. The building is constructed in local rubble stone with a pitched, corrugated asbestos roof.

The northeast facing wall is interspersed with three doorways and six windows. A further doorways in either gable walls are offset towards the west side suggesting that there may have been a feed passage lining the west side of the building at one time.

The building is in good condition at present, and at the time of the farm visit was being used for lambing.

Recommendations

Further maintenance to this building should be carried out using sympathetic materials.

Site Category B

PRN	48756	Site Name	KINGSTON	Grid Reference	SR99439945
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Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post
			Medieval

Description

To the south of the farmhouse is a cow shed positioned on a southwest – northeast axis. The building is constructed in the local rubble stone and the pitched roof is covered in slate. At the west end the building abutts the barn and granary (Prn 48757). The northwest long wall has no openings whatsoever, but in the south wall are three regularly spaced doorways with two short ventilation slits, suggesting its original purpose as a cow shed.

Access to the interior revealed that the roof is supported by A-frame trusses held with wooden pegs and iron pins. Some of the battens holding the slates in place are broken and a number of roofing slates have slipped.

Recommendations

Ideally the roof of this building should be repaired in the near future, broken supporting battens should be repaired and the roofing slates should be replaced and refixed where necessary. Repairing the roof would ensure its stability and security for the future.

Site Category B

PRN	48757	Site Name	KINGSTON	Grid Reference	SR99429945
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Site Type	BARN	Period	Post
			Medieval

Description

Standing on the west corner of the farm building complex is a two-storey barn. The building is arranged on a northwest-southeast axis with a large, arched cart entrance at the northwest gable end. The long sides have both been modified to incorporate large entrances with RSJs supporting the openings. In addition, a further stone barn has been added onto the southeast gable (Prn 48758). The barn is white washed on the northwest gable and part of the northeast elevation. The roof of the building is covered in slate and access to the first floor granary is gained by external stone steps which are partly recessed into the north corner of the barn. Below the stone

steps is a small chamber in the characteristic position of a dog kennel.

There are six trusses supporting the roof, all except one would appear to be original and exhibit wooden pegging. The trusses are simple A-frames with double sets of purlins to either side resting on the back of the principal rafters.

The condition of the roof on this building is of some concern, the northeastern side of the roof in particular has lost a number of slates and water has been gaining access to the timber structure beneath. In addition the roof appears quite uneven suggesting that some of the structural timbers may be failing.

Recommendations

It is hoped that through the scheme this barn may be subject to restoration and the roof repaired and reslated. These works should endeavour to repair and retain the roof trusses and other structural elements of the building, replacement should be a last resort. As far as possible the roof should be restored on a like for like basis, using the same methods and materials as those employed in the original construction.

In addition it is recommended that an archaeological record is made of the building prior to the works commencing. Please consult with Cambria Archaeology when a schedule for the works has been agreed in order that an appropriate record can be carried out in advance.

Site Category B



Prn 48757 – the nearest building is the two –storey barn at Kingston which will undergo restoration and roof repairs

Site Type	BARN	Period	Post Medieval
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To the south of the barn and granary (Prn 48757) is an additional later barn constructed against the southern gable. This building is also two storey, but slightly wider than its northern neighbour and constructed in rubble stone with a slate roof. The long southwestern facing elevation has a large three quarter height inserted doorway and an inserted window. The opposite wall has a central doorway flanked by two windows, one of which has been lowered in the elevation.

Recommendations

Site Category B

Prn 48758 – the northeast facing wall of the later barn at Kingston, this barn is currently being used as a grain store and a workshop

PRN **48759** **Site Name** **KINGSTON** **Grid Reference** **SR99409943**

Site Type **COW SHED** **Period** **Modern**

Description

To the southwest of the farmstead complex is a long, low cowshed orientated on a northwest by southeast axis. The cow shed is apparently constructed in rubble stone walling, although this is currently covered with a roughcast finish and the interior was not viewed. The roof is covered with corrugated asbestos. The openings consist of alternate doors and windows on the northeast elevation and a further double door on the northwest facing gable.

The building appears to be in sound condition.

Recommendations

This cow shed should continue to be maintained in a watertight condition.

Site Category **C**

PRN **48760** **Site Name** **DELGATE** **Grid Reference** **SR99159914**

Site Type **COTTAGE** **Period** **Post
Medieval**

Description

A cottage named Delgate is recorded on the tithe map of 1842, falling within the holding of Kingston farm. A single rectangular building is shown parallel to the road and with a long rectangular enclosure extending to the south. It appears again on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1862, apparently still occupied, but by the beginning of the 20th century, when the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map was revised, not a trace of it is recorded.

Today there is no visible trace of it on the ground. This field is regularly ploughed and it is noticeable that there must be a great deal of soil movement down the slope to the south, as there is a plough scar of about 0.3 metres deep below the hedge line. There are traces of stone lying in the hedgebank and a stone gateway is visible. The owner relates that when ploughing this field there is a large amount of stone in the ploughsoil.

Recommendations

It is likely that much of the remains of this cottage have been lost through regular ploughing and cultivation, coupled with the erosion of the soil down the southern slopes. Ideally present cultivation depths should not be exceeded in order to retain any negative features which may be cut into the underlying subsoil. It is also possible that remains of the cottage may lie within the field margin to the north, this should be retained and left undisturbed.

Site Category D



Prn 48760 – the site of Delgate cottage lies near to the current hedgeline

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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Jones, F. 1996. Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire
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Map Sources


- Ordnance Survey, Pembrokeshire sheet XL.SW. Surveyed 1862, Published 1891
Ordnance Survey, Pembrokeshire sheet XL.SW. Revised 1908
Ordnance Survey, Pembrokeshire sheet XL.SE. Revised 1908
Tithe Map and Apportionment of St. Michael's Parish, Pembroke 1842
Tithe Map and Apportionment of Manorbier 1840


Kingston

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4012
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 48881
National Grid Reference SR99429948
Map 1


 Farm Boundary

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

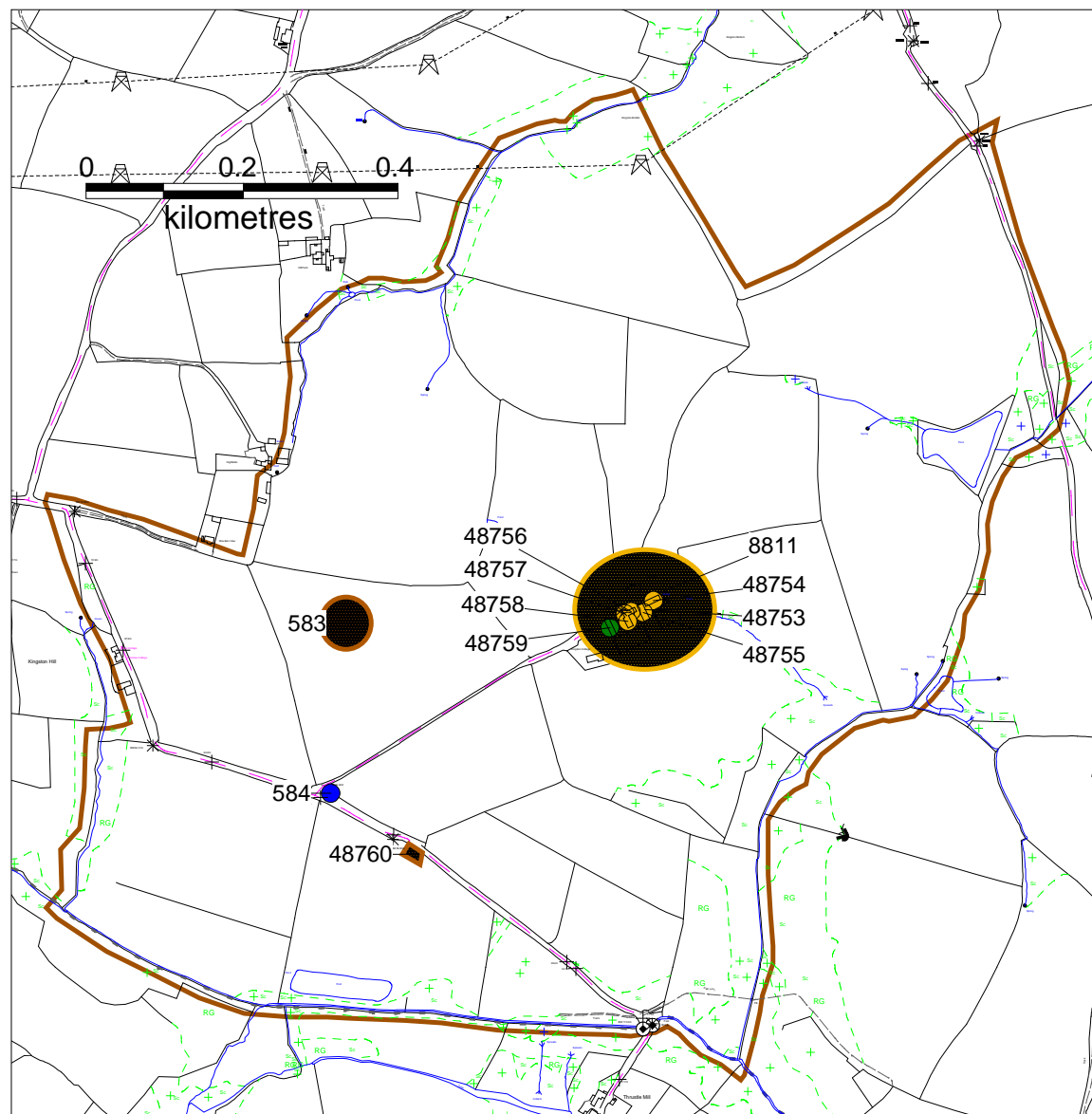
Site Category C - Local Importance

 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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Kingston

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4012
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 48881
 National Grid Reference SR99429948

Map 2

- 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 Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance

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

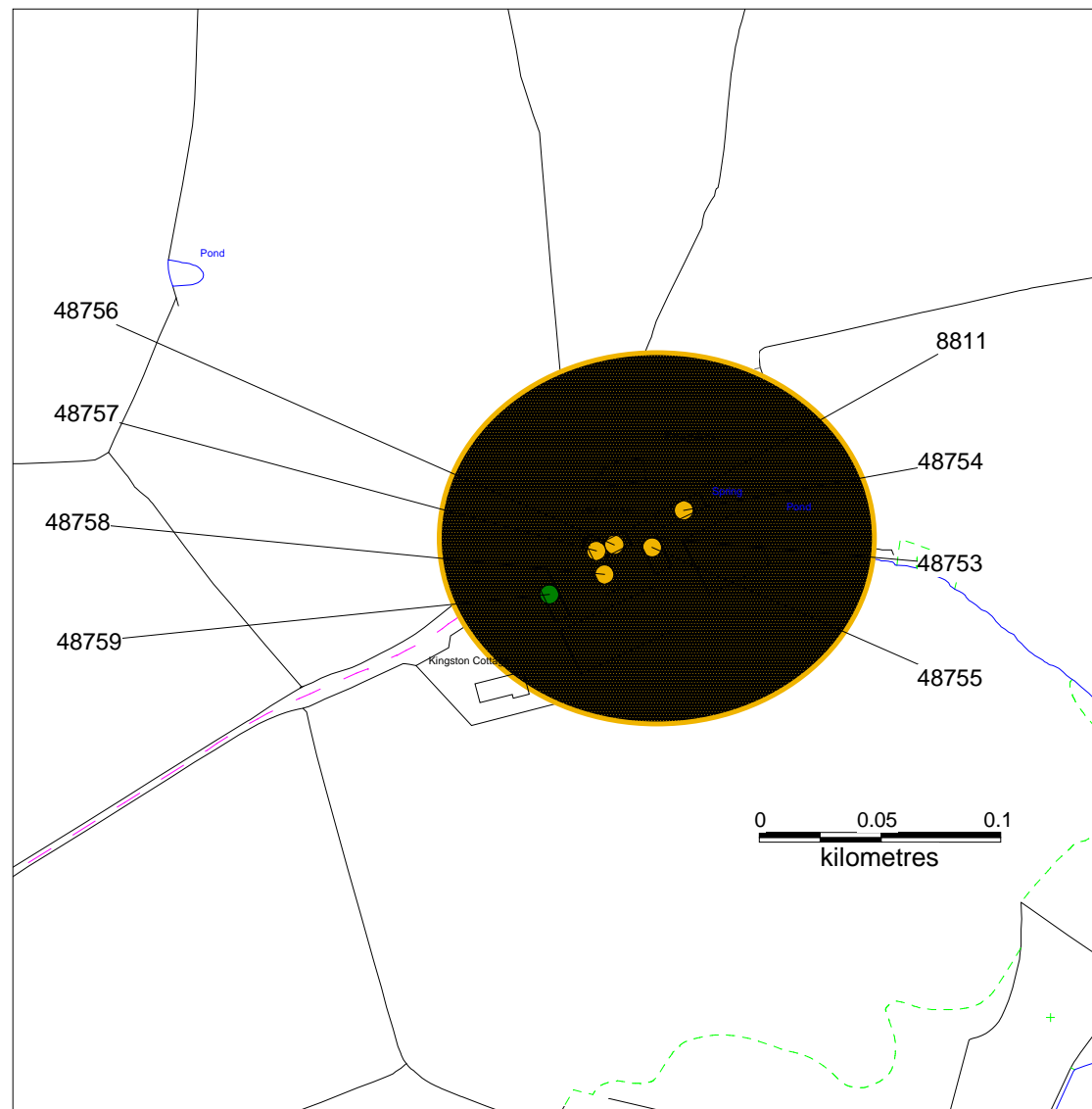
Site Category C - Local Importance

- 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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MANORBIER

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 370 MANORBIER NEWTON STRIP FIELDS

GRID REFERENCE: SS 057994

AREA IN HECTARES: 650

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising a discrete block of long, narrow strip fields, now enclosed. A number of authors have attempted to define and to date the field system. Roberts has suggested that it is Anglo-Norman, and indeed many of the fields exhibit the sinuous, aratrally-curved form characteristic of medieval ploughing. However, as noted by other authors, the system is not typically medieval and appears to be overlain by possible medieval settlements such as Manorbier Newton and Jameston. It is more likely to have prehistoric origins, probably bronze age, being co-axial to a prehistoric routeway – ‘The Ridgeway’ - along which lie a number of bronze age round barrows. It may be a relic of a more extensive prehistoric field system that has been obscured elsewhere, but is encountered further west in the Castlemartin area. The present sinuous boundaries possibly resulted from medieval re-use of the fields and their subsequent enclosure. During the medieval period, the area lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. During the medieval period, the strips belonged to the three divisions of the manor, Manorbier and Jameston (see individual character areas), and Manorbier Newton, which represents the only medieval nucleation in this area. First recorded in 1331, Manorbier Newton was an agricultural vill with a reeve responsible for rent-collection. It was subject to three detailed surveys in 1601, 1609 and 1618 when it was the third largest vill in the manor. Its morphology is that of a small, unplanned nucleation which today may be roughly the same size as it was in the early 17th century. It had 6 substantial farms, 7 houses and one cottage. Corn-production in the village hinterland is confirmed by the surveys, but the loss of 56 acres of arable is recorded between 1609 and 1618. The ‘Lord’s Mead’ east of the village preserved a small area of baronial demesne. Otherwise, tenants held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called ‘husbandry hold’ and ‘censory hold’, which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. Only husbandry tenants are recorded on the strip fields; censory lands appear largely to have been former baronial demesne which was not held in common (the censory lands in the East Moor and West Moor character area are however included within Newton in the surveys). Over the three surveys, 16 husbandry tenants are recorded that possessed substantial farmsteads - a total of 8 barns, 9 haggards (corn hay barns) and 6 cowhouses are recorded. It appears from the surveys that the fields were largely still open in the early 17th century but were no longer held in common. By the time of a later 17th century survey the process of enclosure has begun as 19 enclosed field names are recorded. It was more-or-less complete by 1774 when an estate map of New House, Mudmoor and Slade shows unenclosed sub-division surviving within some of

the enclosed strips. A number of farmsteads were subsequently established within the enclosed field strips. Slade was first recorded in the early 18th century, Sunny Hill in the late 18th century, while Tynewydd is a relatively recent creation. By the tithe survey of 1842 the field pattern and settlement system are virtually that of today, except that there has been some boundary loss. The area is crossed by a railway line, with a station north of Manorbier, which was opened by the Pembroke and Tenby Railway in 1864 and acquired by the GWR in 1896.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Long narrow strip fields are the defining characteristic of this historic landscape character area. The long axes of these are aligned north to south. They run across gently undulating ground around Jameston and Manorbier villages at between 30m to 50m up south-facing slopes to the crest of The Ridgeway at over 100m. The Ridgeway forms a definite northern boundary to the strip-fields. On maps it is possible to define groups or blocks of strips, such as those to the northeast of Manorbier and to the southwest of Manorbier Newton, but generally the overall pattern is of a unified, single system. Field boundaries, however, vary greatly across the area, with stone-faced banks and earth banks topped hedges the most common. Even within this type there is variety, with roadside banks often massive, while others are insubstantial. Mortared rubble limestone walls are also present as well as rubble banks/rough dry-stone walls. Both these types are often in a poor state of repair. Hedges on the banks are well maintained. Very few are overgrown or neglected. It is an exposed landscape and therefore hedgerow trees are not common, and woodland is mainly confined to small, scrubby stands in sheltered hollows. Land-use is approximately 80% improved pasture and 20% arable. Farms dispersed along the south-facing slopes below The Ridgeway roughly on the 60m contour are a distinctive element of the settlement pattern. Other farms and dwellings are fairly widely dispersed. Manorbier Newton hamlet is the only nucleation. Local limestone (cement rendered and bare stone) and slate for roofs are the universal building materials in older structures. Farmhouse and farm size vary, and while there are substantial late 18th century dwellings in the Georgian tradition with substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings located a little distance from the dwellings, most are smaller and date to the mid-to-late 19th century. These are mainly two-storey and double-fronted with examples in both the polite Georgian style and vernacular tradition. Old farm buildings are small, often just one or two ranges, and in some cases attached to the end of the farmhouse, indicating the relative small land-holding size of the former farms. Many of the farms are not now engaged in agriculture – campsites and garden centres are located here - and outbuildings have frequently been converted to non-agricultural use. Some others are neglected and are becoming derelict. Large, modern agricultural buildings are present on working farms. Single storey and two storey houses in the vernacular tradition, small stone outbuildings, a disused 19th century chapel, an old railway station and a handful of modern houses comprise the hamlet of Manorbier Newton. There is a looser cluster of buildings close to Manorbier Station, including the 19th century station buildings, a 19th century school, a 19th century chapel, campsite and garden centre. Three main routes cross this area from east to west: The Ridgeway to the north, the Pembroke and Tenby railway, and the A4139 road, and there are numerous minor lanes and tracks. Apart from The Ridgeway all these routeways seem to cut across, and are therefore later than, the strip field system. Recorded archaeology includes bronze age round barrows alongside The Ridgeway and several prehistoric flint working sites. Limekilns and small pits testify to limestone extraction for use in agriculture and building.

The strip fields of this area define it and separate it from the more regular fields of its neighbours.

Conservation priorities

This is a unique historic landscape. It is important that the strip field system is not allowed to degrade. Some maintenance of field boundaries may be necessary if this is to be achieved.

Historic farm buildings are under stress. New uses should be sought for redundant ones if they are to survive.

**Kingston
W/13/4012**

REPORT NO. 2004/44
PROJECT RECORD NO. 48881

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Signature Date

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have on the content or presentation of this report