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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**



*Round barrow PRN 3793 lies in the foreground, beyond is the 'Princes Gate' water bottling plant.*

**Prepared for:  
New House Farm  
Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/5003**

**ACA Report No. 2004/112  
Project Record No. 52221**

Prepared by  
Alice Pyper

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### **Historic Landscape Character**

New House Farm consists of two separate land holdings in Lampeter Velfrey community, Pembrokeshire. The home farm (W/13/5003a) is centred on Newhouse farmstead. Another holding (W/13/5003b) lies some two kilometres to the north, on the edge of the settlement nucleus of Lampeter Velfrey. These landholdings fall within an undulating landscape, which rises from 30m OD in the bottom of the Marlais valley to over 170m along the top of an east-west ridge to the south. Aside from the occasional nucleus (eg. Lampeter Velfrey, Taverspite), settlement in this area is dispersed and consists mainly of isolated farmsteads or cottages. These are set within a landscape of small to medium sized regular fields which may derive from medieval strip fields, the present fields were probably enclosed in the 17th century. The earliest detailed map, the Lampeter Velfrey parish tithe map (1842?) shows this landscape much as it is today, although some field boundaries have been removed to allow for the creation of some larger land parcels. Several cottage sites shown have also been lost. A number of disused quarries feature along the limestone ridge that crosses this area.

#### **Archaeological and Historic Content**

New House Farm (W/13/5003a) borders an important prehistoric ridgeway, the route of which is flanked by many ancient monuments. The fields to the south and east of the farmstead contain a prehistoric monument complex of enormous archaeological significance (PRN 47436), which includes four earthwork round barrows (PRNs 3792-4, 12873), and a ring barrow (PRN 8903). Three of the round barrows (PRN 3792, 3793, 3794) are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Pe 178) and are considered to be of national importance. Round barrows represent the dominant burial tradition during the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC). When excavated they have been found to contain cist-lined inhumation burials or cremation burials, the ashes being contained in pottery urns of various types. Also present within the complex is a standing stone (PRN 3795), now moved. A prostrate standing stone (PRN 3804) lies some 500m to the west. Standing stones are broadly contemporary with round barrows, and date to the Bronze Age or the end of the preceding Neolithic period. Suggested interpretations include ceremonial meeting places, sites associated with funerary activity, and territorial or way markers. Excavation has shown arrangements of pits, post holes and stone platforms around standing stones suggesting that they were sometimes part of more widespread ritual sites than their appearance today would initially suggest (Williams, 1988). Iron Age activity is represented in the areas surrounding New House Farm in the form of several hillforts. The earthwork defences of Castle Meherin (PRN 3765), also the highest point in South Pembrokeshire border the north-west boundary of the holding. Aerial photographic sources suggests evidence of a further settlement in the Iron Age in the form of a large circular crop mark enclosure (PRN 52390) in fields to the north-west

of New House Farmstead, no visible trace of this feature could be seen on the farm visit, but undoubtedly subsurface archaeological remains survive. The origins and status of this particular site are not known but it shows similarities to some Iron Age defended settlements in the region. Remaining archaeological and historic content relates to post-medieval settlement evidence. Interestingly, the field to the west of Newhouse Farmstead is identified as "Parc pound" on the parish tithe map (1842), although no pound has yet been identified in the vicinity.

### **Key Objective**

The key objective for the historic environment of this farm is the preservation of buried archaeological remains. The most archaeologically sensitive area is the ridgeway along which the prehistoric cemetery lies (PRN 47436), it is important that no further ground disturbance takes place in this area. The visibility of this complex should also be considered in any future tree-planting programmes which take place on adjoining lands. These monuments have a visual impact, particularly as they are sighted in a prominent location with views extending to the Preselis. It has been agreed on the archaeological farm visit that a band of trees not exceeding 10 metres from north to south could be planted against the northernmost boundary of the field, adjacent to and therefore screening the large new water bottling plant. This band should be tapered at the easternmost extent.

Other areas of archaeological sensitivity include the area around the standing stone PRN 3804 and the cropmark enclosure PRN 52390 and possible round barrow sites PRNs 12873, 51875. There is the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive in these locations. Although most of these sites have been subject to ploughing, buried archaeology can still survive below the ploughsoil, therefore the depth of cultivation in these areas should not be increased.

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## B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local**

**Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**  
**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
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<b>NEWHOUSE (West);NEWHOUSE "A" (3792)</b>	<b>Bronze Age round barrow</b>	<b>SN15711141</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SAM Pe 178</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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A round barrow, one of the Newhouse round barrow group and is part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument Pe178. It is the most westerly of the group and comprises a circular mound, 22m in diameter and 1.3m high, located in the south-west corner of a field. A positive cropmark situated concentric to the barrow was noted on aerial photographs (Morgan 1991, 29). No traces of this positive bank were found when the site was visited by Cambria in 2003 or 2004. These sites can date from the Bronze Age (c2000 - 500BC). They are circular mounds of earth or stone placed over the location of a burial. The burial may be a crouched inhumation in a stone lined grave referred to as a cist or it may cover a pottery urn containing cremation ashes. The site is now located in a field of permanent pasture.



Round barrow PRN 3792 lies in the far corner of the field

**NEWHOUSE**                      **Bronze Age round**   **SN15711141**   **A**   **SAM Pe 178**   **Generic**  
**(West);NEWHOUSE "A" barrow**  
**(3793)**

The eastern barrow in the Newhouse group, which is part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument Pe178. It consists of a turf covered circular mound 28m in diameter and 1.4m high. Aerial photographs have identified a positive cropmark with projected diameter of c.47m situated concentrically around this barrow (Morgan 1991, 29) but no traces of a bank have been found on recent visits to the site by Cambria in 2003 and 2004. The site is now located in a field of permanent pasture.



Round barrow PRN 3793 lies in the foreground, beyond is the new 'Princes Gate' water bottling plant.

**NEWHOUSE**                      **Bronze Age round**   **SN15711141**   **A**   **SAM Pe 178**   **Generic**  
**(West);NEWHOUSE "A" barrow**  
**(3794)**

A round barrow within the Newhouse group, which although less well preserved than the other two (PRNs 3792 and 3793), its high potential for preserved burial remains within it has merited its inclusion within the Scheduled group Pe 178. It measures 18 metre by 0.4 metres high, and the scheduled area comprises a 30 metre circle. It is now visible as a low mound. Morgan (1991, 29) noted a negative cropmark identified from Aerial Photographs surrounding the round barrow.

**LITTLE**                              **Bronze Age**                      **SN15881140**   **U**                      **Generic**  
**NEWHOUSE;NEWHOUSE standing stone**  
**"D" (3795)**

A standing stone recorded as prostrate by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 but later found to have been moved. The present whereabouts of the stone are not known.



**PARC Y GARREG**  
**(3804)**

**Bronze Age**  
**standing stone**

**SN15211146 A**

**Generic**

This Bronze Age standing stone is located c.500m to the west of the Newhouse round barrow cemetery and monument complex (PRNs 47435-6). The standing stone measures 1.4m high x 1.4m long x 0.5m. At the time of the farm visit (November 2004) the site was in a stable condition. Excavations around standing stones have shown features such as pits, post holes, burials and cobbled surfaces which suggest that these areas were the focus for ritual activity over long periods of time, therefore much information may be surviving in the subsoil.



The standing stone PRN 3804, looking east towards the round barrow complex PRN 47436

**NEWHOUSE (8309)**

**Bronze Age ring**  
**barrow**

**SN16021145 A**

**Generic**

This site was originally identified as a ring barrow, c.30m in diameter, from aerial photographs (Morgan 1991). It appeared as a circular, negative cropmark situated immediately east of round barrow PRN 3793. When visited as part of the PFRS project (in 2003) this site was not discernible on the ground, but when the area was viewed from a slightly elevated position on the nearby hedgebank the faint traces of a possible ring or round barrow appeared to be visible. If this site were indeed a prehistoric barrow it would be part of the Newhouse barrow group and monument complex (PRN 47435-6).

**NEWHOUSE (12873)**

**Bronze Age round**  
**barrow?**

**SN16191149 D**

**Generic**

A large mound in the corner of the field, possibly representing an outlying barrow to the east of the Newhouse barrow group (Morgan 1991, 29). The site was described as a large mound situated in a field corner, possibly representing an outlying round barrow to the east of the Newhouse barrow group. It is unclear whether this site was actually visited in the field in 1991, but when visited in 2003 there was no trace of this site at the grid reference given. The OS Pathfinder map for this area shows the possible barrow to be sited immediately adjacent to a field boundary conjunction: however, the north-south boundary hedge has since been removed and it is possible that in the process of the removal of this hedge, the monument here was destroyed.

**NEWHOUSE**  
**PREHISTORIC**  
**MONUMENT**  
**COMPLEX (47436)**

**Bronze Age**  
**prehistoric**  
**monument**  
**complex**

**SN15901150 A**

**SAM Pe 178**  
**(in Part)**

**Generic**

This is the group record for the four round barrows of the Newhouse group (PRNs 3792, 3793, 3794), for standing stone PRN 3795 and also for the possible ring barrow recorded from cropmark evidence (PRN 8903), (which fieldwork suggests may indeed be another round barrow), which together form this prehistoric monument complex. Standing stone PRN 3795 was originally sited at c.SN15881140 but has



since been moved to the edge of the field at SN15841138, but would have been clearly intervisible with at least three of the four barrows (PRN 3792-4) and possibly with all four. This prehistoric monument complex may equally have been intervisible with standing stone PRN 3804, located c.500m to the west. Evidence from aerial photographs suggests that two of the barrows (PRN 3792 and PRN 3793) are each surrounded by a circular, concentric, positive cropmark, possibly representing a bank. A third barrow, PRN 3794, appears on the same set of aerial photos to be surrounded by a concentric negative cropmark, which may be evidence of a ditched enclosure. The Ordnance Survey in 1965 recorded the prostrate standing stone (PRN 3795) at SN15881140 which was then situated close to the southern edge of the cropmark, whilst further to the south, and apparently concentric to it, was a curved length of hedgebank (Morgan 1991) which may echo the line of an enclosure. There was no discernible evidence of these cropmarks when the site was visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project in 2003.

This ridge top is clearly an enormously sensitive area with a high potential for buried prehistoric archaeology.

(51875)

**Bronze Age round SN1624011510 A  
barrow**

**Generic**

A large mound lies in the corner of the field to the south of Little Newhouse farm. This mound may represent an outlying barrow to the group PRN 47436. The mound is cut through by the farm track and both the road hedgebank and the field fence meet on it. The mound is approximately 0.4 metres high and extends 16 metres into the field. There is some loose stone that lies on top of the mound, probably derived from field clearance. The mound appears to be in a stable condition and due to its location in the corner of the field appears to have escaped the detrimental effects of ploughing.



PRN 51875, a possible round barrow, an outlier to the group PRN 47436

**NEWHOUSE FARM**      **Post Medieval**      **SN15671167 B**      **Generic**  
(52051)      **farmstead**

Newhouse Farm appears on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1819) but is not shown in accurate detail until the tithe map of 1842 when it consisted of two roughly parallel ranges. This basic arrangement remains intact on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889). Also shown are a pond (PRN 52054) and a well (PRN 52055). This basic arrangement remains intact today, although modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north of the complex.

**MOUNTAIN** (52052)      **Post Medieval**      **SN16391165 D**      **Generic**  
**cottage**

A building is shown on the tithe map (1842) and identified as Mountain cottage on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The cottage is absent from recent maps. This field is cultivated in rotation. There are no visible traces of this cottage, although a slight levelling in the hillslope in this location may suggest a building platform. The farmer is also aware of having struck a stoney patch when ploughing in this area.

**NEWHOUSE FARM**      **Post Medieval**      **SN15571165 C**      **Generic**  
(52054)      **pond**

A large pond to the west of Newhouse farmstead. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889).

**NEWHOUSE FARM**      **Post Medieval well**      **SN15721167 C**      **Generic**  
(52055)

A well at Newhouse Farm. It is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889).

**NEWHOUSE COTTAGE** (52389)      **Post Medieval**      **SN15641140 B**      **Generic**  
**cottage**

Identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Present condition unknown but a building is still shown at this location on recent maps. This cottage lies just beyond the boundary of this farm. The cottage walls still stand to about 1.5 metres high. This area is now overgrown with brambles and some trees have become established within the cottage walls. However, there does not appear to be any immediate threat from tree fall.

**NEWHOUSE** (52390)      **Iron Age defended**      **SN15511176 B**      **Generic**  
**enclosure?**

A possible defended enclosure in fields neighbouring Newhouse Farmstead. The site, identified on aerial photographs appears as dark cropmarks indicating ditches, but part of the outer enclosure in the south may be perpetuated by the present hedge boundary. A circular inner enclosure, approximately 90m in diameter is at least partly surrounded by a larger enclosure with projected diameter of approximately 210m. No earthwork remains of this site were observed.

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
<b>NEWHOUSE FARM</b> <u>(52051)</u>	<b>Post Medieval</b> <b>farmstead</b>	<b>SN15671167</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Newhouse Farm appears on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1819) but is not shown in accurate detail until the tithe map of 1842 when it consisted of two roughly parallel ranges. This basic arrangement remains intact on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889). Also shown are a pond (PRN 52054) and a well (PRN 52055). This basic arrangement remains intact today, although modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north of the complex. The farm buildings have been converted to a bottling plant for 'Princes Gate' water.				
<b>NEWHOUSE</b> <u>(52053)</u>	<b>Post Medieval</b> <b>cottage</b>	<b>SN16241167</b>		<b>Generic</b>
This cottage is shown on the tithe map (1842) and given the name Newhouse on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). This cottage is currently occupied and is named Little Newhouse.				

### Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.

4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area**

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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.*

***Sources consulted:***

**Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1819) Sheet 40, 1"**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 29.08, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 29.12, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 29.16, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 29.08, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 29.12, 25"**

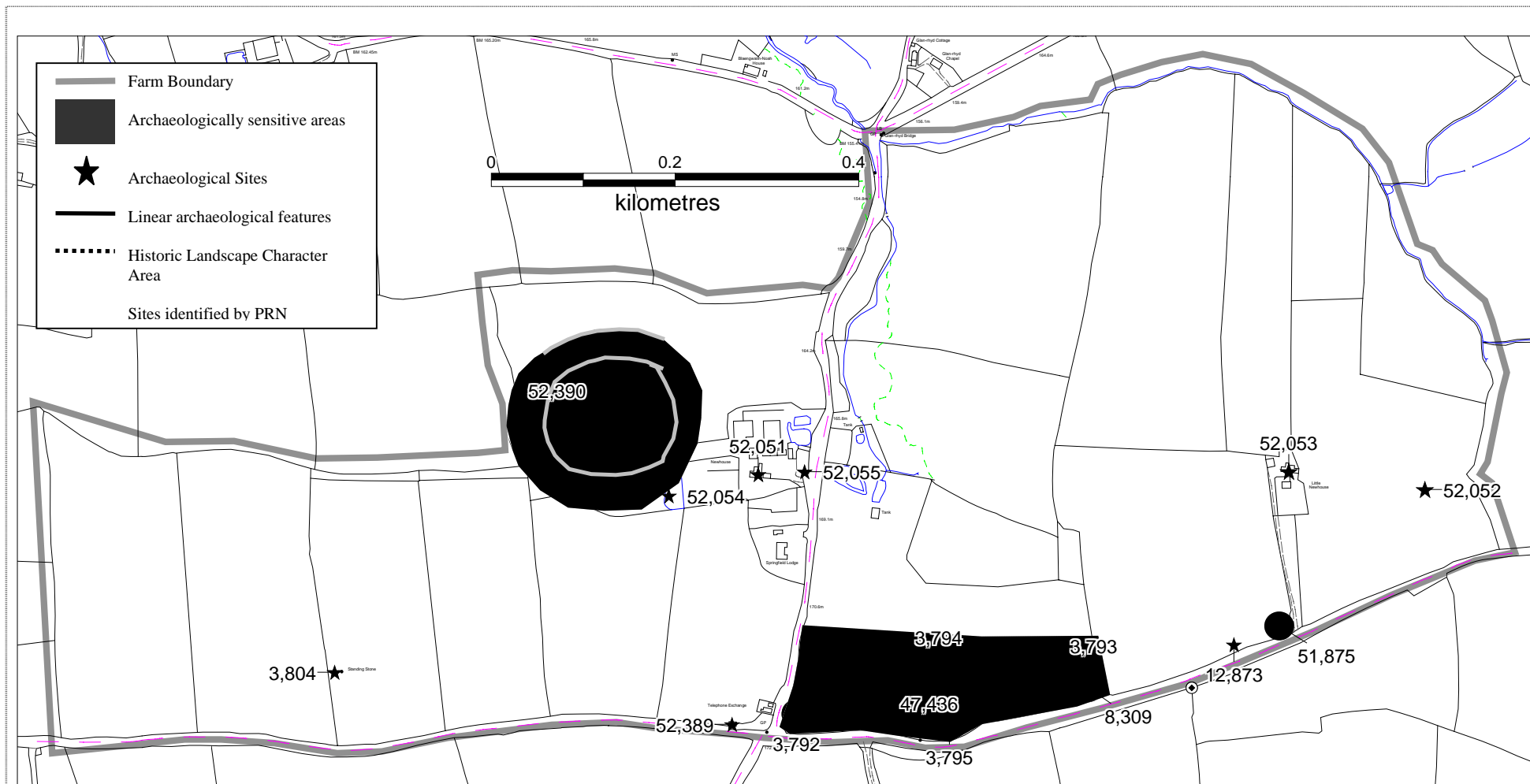
**Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 29.16, 25"**

**Tithe Map & Apportionment 1842 Lampeter Velfrey**

**Manning, A 1997-8 The Burnt Mounds of Dyfed: The 1997-8 Archaeological Assessment Survey. Project Database**

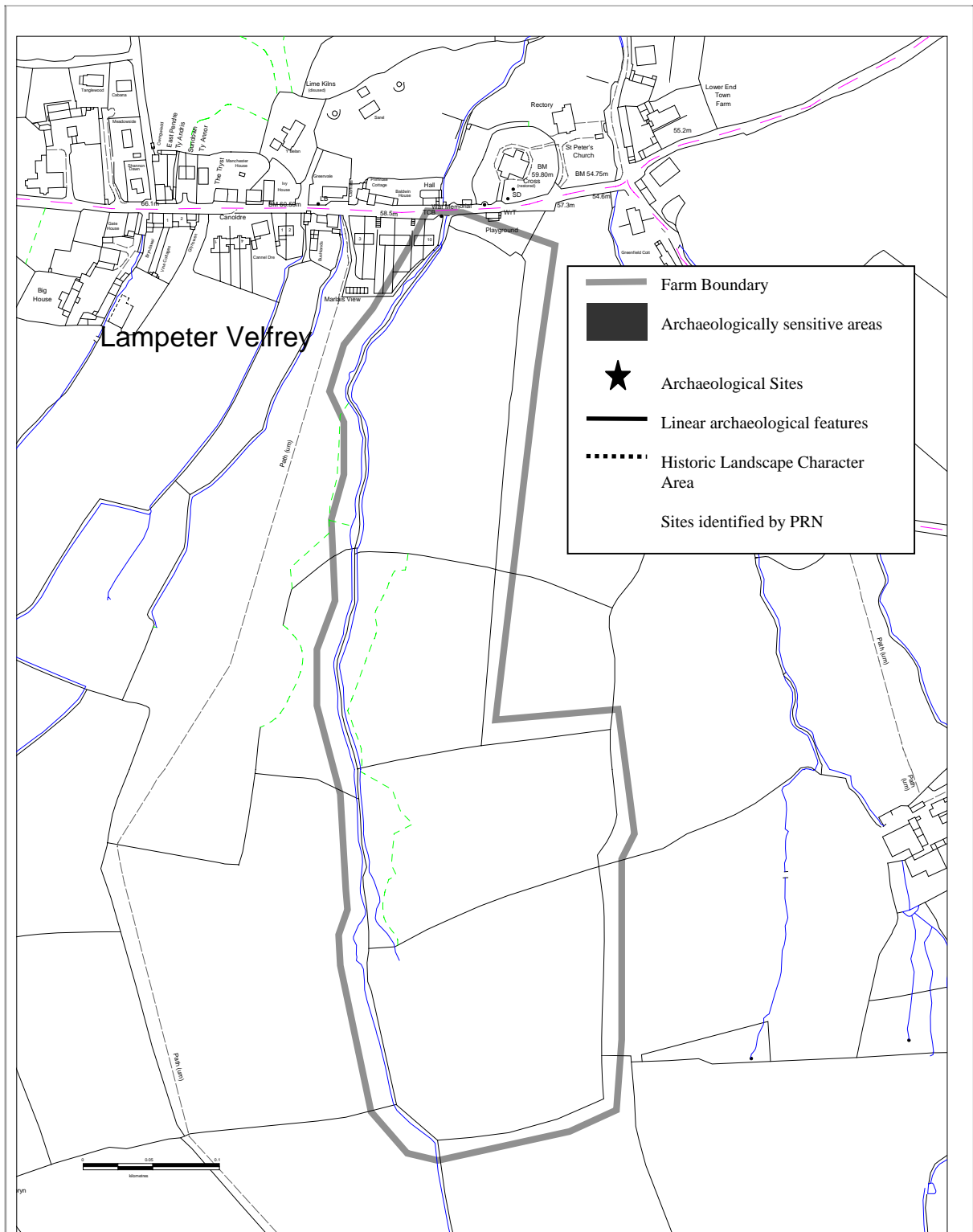
**Mm AP Vertical/DAT/Meridian Airmaps/1955/210-210 26043-4**

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