

Archaeology Wales

Solar Scheme at Land at Newhouse Farm, Narberth, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By

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Report No. 1981

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Solar Scheme at Land at Newhouse Farm, Narberth, Pembrokeshire

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Summary

In May 2021, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Infinite Renewables Ltd to carry out a heritage and archaeological desk-based assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land at Newhouse Farm, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire centred on NGR SN 07630 12375. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a solar farm.

There are 38 previously recorded sites of heritage/archaeological interest within a 1km study area, and this includes two Listed Buildings. None of these sites lie within the proposed development area. However, during the site visit for this assessment three new areas of archaeological interest within the site boundary were identified; these sites (NAR02, NAR03 and NAR04) are all areas of probably Post-Medieval surface quarrying. A further new asset, NAR01, also a surface quarry, was identified immediately to the north-west of the development area.

No Registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area, Registered Historic Park & Garden, or Listed Building will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

There are eight Scheduled Monuments within a 3km study area of the proposed development. Of these, none will be directly impacted by the development and only one (PE433) has the potential to be indirectly (visually) impacted. However, the visual impact will be limited due to distance and intervening vegetation and is likely to be Minor.

Three specific sites of heritage/archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development boundary. There is also a low potential for further unrecorded activity spanning the Prehistoric to the Post-Medieval periods, with surface quarrying activity likely to have affected any earlier remains. The earthworks identified during the site visit (NAR02, NAR03 and NAR04) are most likely to be of Post-Medieval date, as both surface quarrying of limestone and the presence of limekilns are well-attested in map evidence. The surface quarries are considered to be of local importance and are therefore of Low archaeological value. The proposed development may have a Moderate direct impact. It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out on any ground works relating the development to mitigate against the impact on any below ground archaeological remains.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the creation of the final design scheme takes into consideration the existing field boundaries, which the current proposed red line boundary avoids. The boundaries to the east and south are depicted on the Tithe Map and could have been established in the earlier Post-Medieval or even Medieval period. The western boundary bank and hedgerow is more recent, being first depicted on the First Edition OS map. It would be preferable for all these boundaries to be maintained. The proposed access track and cable route crosses into the neighbouring field to the north. The boundary of this field is also depicted on the Tithe map and is of Post-Medieval or earlier date. Any groundworks involved in crossing this boundary will require an archaeological watching brief to record any remains encountered.

Crynodeb

Ym mis Mai 2021, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru gan Infinite Renewables Cyf i gynnal asesiad desg archeolegol i bennu potensial archeolegol tir ger Arberth, Sir Benfro, y mae ei ganolbwynt yn NGR SN 07630 12375. Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad cyn cyflwyno cais cynllunio ar gyfer fferm solar.

Mae 38 o safleoedd o ddiddordeb archeolegol wedi'u cofnodi eisoes o fewn ardal astudiaeth o 1km, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys dau Adeilad Rhestredig. Nid yw'r un o'r safleoedd hyn yn gorwedd o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle ar gyfer yr asesiad hwn, nodwyd tair ardal newydd o ddiddordeb archeolegol o fewn ffin y safle; mae'n debygol bod yr holl safleoedd hyn (NAR02, NAR03 ac NAR04) yn ardaloedd lle y cafwyd cloddio ar yr wyneb yn y cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol. Nodwyd ased newydd arall, NAR01, sef chwarel arall ar yr wyneb, yn uniongyrchol i'r gogledd o'r ardal ddatblygu.

Ni fydd unrhyw Dirlun Hanesyddol Cofrestredig, Ardal Gadwraeth, Parc a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig, neu Adeilad Rhestredig yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad arfaethedig.

Mae wyth Heneb Cofrestredig o fewn ardal astudiaeth 3km o'r datblygiad arfaethedig. O'r rhain, ni fydd y datblygiad yn cael effaith uniongyrchol ar yr un ohonynt ac mae posibilrwydd i un ohonynt yn unig (PE433) gael ei effeithio'n anuniongyrchol. Fodd bynnag, bydd yr effaith weledol yn cael ei chyfyngu oherwydd y pellter a'r tyfiant rhynddynt ac mae'n debygol o fod yn Fach.

Mae tri safle penodol o ddiddordeb archeolegol wedi'u nodi o fewn ffin y datblygiad arfaethedig. Mae posibilrwydd bach hefyd bod gweithgaredd pellach heb ei gofnodi yn cwmpasu'r cyfnod Cynhanesyddol i'r cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol, gyda'r tebygolrwydd bod y gweithgaredd cloddio ar yr wyneb wedi effeithio ar unrhyw weddillion cynharach. Mae'n fwyaf tebygol bod y cloddwaith a nodwyd yn ystod yr ymweliad â'r safle (NAR01, NAR02, NAR03 ac NAR04) yn dod o'r cyfnod Cyn-ganoloesol, gan fod y gwaith o gloddio cerrig calch ar yr wyneb a phresenoldeb odynau calch wedi'u cadarnhau'n dda ar fapiau. Ystyrir bod y chwareli ar yr wyneb o bwysigrwydd lleol ac felly mae gwerth archeolegol isel iddynt. Mae'n bosibl y bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith uniongyrchol Gymedrol. Argymhellir y dylid cynnal briff gwylio archeolegol ar unrhyw waith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad er mwyn lliniaru'r effaith ar unrhyw weddillion archeolegol islaw'r tir.

Ymhellach, argymhellir bod y gwaith o lunio'r cynllun dylunio terfynol yn rhoi ystyriaeth i ffiniau'r caeau sy'n bodoli eisoes, y mae'r ffin llinell goch arfaethedig bresennol yn eu hosgoi. Mae'r ffiniau i'r dwyrain, a'r de wedi'u nodi ar y Map Tithe ac mae'n bosibl eu bod wedi'u sefydlu yn y cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol cynnar neu yn y cyfnod Canoloesol hyd yn oed. Mae'r ffin llinell a'r clawdd i'r dwyrain yn fwy diweddar, yn cael ei nodi yn gyntaf ar yr Argraffiad Cyntaf o'r Map OS. Byddai'n ddewisol i'r ffiniau yma cael ei chadw. Mae'r trac mynediad a'r cebl a awgrymwyd yn croesi i mewn i'r cae cyfagos i'r gogledd. Mae'r ffin y cae yma hefyd yn cael ei nodi ar y Map Tithe ac o'r cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol

neu'n gynharach. Unrhyw Gwaithddaeear sydd yn croesi'r ffin yma fydd angen briff gwylio archeolegol er mwyn cofnodi unrhyw olion sydd yn cael ei ddarganfod.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 In May 2021 Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Infinite Renewables Ltd to carry out a heritage and archaeological desk-based assessment ahead of the proposed construction of a solar farm with ancillary infrastructure on land at Newhouse Farm, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, centred on NGR SN 07630 12375.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management (henceforth – DAT-DM), advisors to the local planning authority (Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC)), with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (revised edition 11, 2021), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).
- 1.1.3 The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential heritage/archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located approximately 4km to the south-west of Narberth, 500m east of the Bluestone Holiday Resort.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises of a single, irregularly shaped enclosed field, covering an area of approximately 4.4ha (Figure 1). It is bounded by hedgerows and surrounded by enclosed fields on all sides. A stream runs along the eastern boundary and a small section of watercourse also forms part of the northern boundary.
- 2.1.3 The site is currently accessed through a gateway in the south-west corner to the field to the west and another on the southern boundary to another large field. The proposed site access will be through the former, skirting three sides of the field to the west, before joining an existing access track that continues to the north, skirting field boundaries, for c.700m, where it joins a current access off the A4075. A cable route runs along the northern field boundaries of the proposed development site to the existing access track, where it continues north for a further c.140m to a proposed substation.
- 2.1.4 The geology beneath the site comprises limestone of the Pembroke Limestone Group overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton Till (BGS 2020).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the

heritage/archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of heritage/archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

3.1.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the heritage/archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

3.1.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage/archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

3.1.4 This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of heritage/archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, within a 1km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
- Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated heritage/archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 3km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence;
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive (at the time of this assessment these were not available due to the Covid-19 pandemic), the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

c) The history of the site.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of heritage/archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further heritage/archaeological remains to be present, which have

not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.1.5 In assessing the value of heritage/archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving heritage/archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

3.1.6 The magnitude of the potential impact on the heritage/archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to heritage/archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

3.1.7 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

4.1.1 Only one previous archaeological investigation is recorded on the regional HER within a 1km search area of the proposed development area.

4.1.2 In 2014, DAT Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological watching brief at Martin Hill East Farm, 800m south of the site, in advance of the construction of a wind turbine. No heritage/archaeological features were observed (Enright and Meek 2014).

4.2 Identified sites of heritage/archaeological interest

4.2.1 There are 38 previously recorded sites of heritage/archaeological interest within the 1km study area (Figure 1, Table 1). This includes two Grade II Listed Buildings. The remaining sites are non-designated assets, and none of these lie within the proposed development area.

Table 1. Sites of heritage/archaeological interest within the 1km study area

SM; PRN; NPRN; LB	Name	NGR	Period	Type	Condition	Status
PRN55215	-	SN0809712675	Medieval	Trackway	Not Known	-
PRN52711	-	SN0759711290	Post medieval	Pond	Not Known	-
PRN54728	-	SN0797711819	Post medieval	Quarry	Not Known	-
PRN54736	-	SN0820212090	Post medieval	Cottage	Not Known	-
PRN54737	-	SN0799112124	Post medieval	Cottage	Not Known	-
PRN17070	-	SN0747512512	Post medieval	Lime Kiln	Not Known	-
PRN46047	-	SN07151320	Roman	Findspot	Not Known	-
PRN118236	-	SN0837011941	Post medieval	Farmstead	Damaged	-
PRN108228	-	SN0720912049	Post medieval	Milestone	Not Known	-
PRN109051	-	SN07271222	Post medieval	Toll Road	Not Known	-
PRN6415	Mounton Hill Farm	SN088124	Medieval; Post Medieval	Field System	Not Known	-
PRN3625	Mounton Parish Church; Mountain Chapel; St Michael's?	SN08081326	Medieval; Post Medieval	Church	Damaged	-
PRN46840	Mounton Parish Church; Mountain Chapel; St Michael's?	SN08081326	Early medieval	Churchyard	Damaged	-
PRN59613; LB18980	Mounton Quarry Limekiln	SN0817612164	Post medieval	Limekiln	Not Known	Grade II LB
PRN17071	Mounton	SN08221223	Post medieval	Quarry	Not Known	-
PRN28066	Mounton	SN0800012000	Post medieval	Settlement	Intact	-
PRN60072; 12170; LB6082	Mounton Chapel	SN0808513257	Post medieval	Church	Not Known	Grade II LB
PRN54741	Mounton Farm	SN0818612416	Post medieval	Farmstead	Not Known; Damaged	-

SM; PRN; NPRN; LB	Name	NGR	Period	Type	Condition	Status
PRN119525	Lower Sheepwalk	SN0782612138	Post medieval	Farmstead	Near Destroyed	-
PRN119579	Martin Hill West	SN0710011415	Post medieval	Farmstead	Converted	-
PRN119580; 410917	Martin Hill West	SN0735311382	Post medieval	Farmstead	Near Intact	-
PRN55216	-	SN0826212989	Medieval	Trackway	Not Known	-
PRN114750	Bluestone	SN06751319	Modern	Holiday Centre	Intact	-
PRN7992	Cross	SN069132	Medieval?;medieval	Cross	Not Known	-
PRN3620	Longstone	SN081116	Bronze age	Standing Stone	Destroyed	-
PRN121456	Reuse	SN0808312498	Post medieval	Farmstead		-
PRN4445	Skerry Back	SN070130	Iron age	Defended Enclosure	Not Known	-
PRN54742	Upper Mouton Farm	SN0810612483	Post medieval	Farmstead	Not Known; Near Intact	-
PRN118235	White House Farm	SN0869111899	Post medieval	Farmstead	Near Intact	-
PRN118237	Newton Farm	SN0686313017	Post medieval	Farmstead	Converted	-
PRN114751; 307110	Oakwood	SN065127	Modern	Recreation Centre	Intact	-
PRN28047	Newhouse	SN0700013000	Post medieval	Settlement	Intact	-
PRN3621	Newhouse	SN07251350	Medieval; post medieval	Dwelling	Near Destroyed	-
PRN118238	Newhouse Farm	SN0723613489	Post medieval	Farmstead	Converted	-
PRN3618	Newhouse Farm	SN07371295	Roman	Coin Hoard	Not Known	-
PRN54738	-	SN0794612145	Post medieval	Cottage	Not Known	-
PRN54739	-	SN0817512162	Post medieval	Lime Kiln	Not Known	-
PRN54740	-	SN0820112315	Post medieval	Quarry	Not Known	-

4.3 The Historic Landscape

- 4.3.1 The Registered Historic Landscape of Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3) is partially located within the 3km study area, 2.5km north-west of the proposed development area (Figure 2). The Landscape has been designated by Cadw as Outstanding, with the Report stating:

“The littoral landscape of Milford Haven encapsulates the whole chronological range of maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing and defence from the 11th century to the changing realities of the late 20th century. This is a highly articulate and distinctive land and seascape; its integrity is its highest factor. It exhibits both continuity and adaptation and its overall setting and range of features make it unique in Wales if not in Britain. Yet, despite its robust adaptation to the modern industrial and maritime operations of the oil and power industries, the integrity of this multiperiod coastal landscape also depends on the conservation of its historic elements.”

The section within the 3km study area is at the head of the tidal section of the Eastern Cleddau, which is a mainly wooded area, including parts of Minwear and Canaston Wood.

- 4.3.2 There are two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens located within the 3km study area (Figure 2).
- Molleston Baptist Chapel PGW (Dy) 66(PEM) is located c. 1.7km south-east of the site. It is a Grade II Listed Registered Historic Park and Garden, consisting of the grounds of the Grade II Listed Building Molleston Baptist Chapel, the earliest Baptist Chapel in Pembrokeshire. The surviving formal ornamental approach to the Chapel dates to the mid-18th century.
 - Slebech Park PGW (Dy) 43(PEM) is a Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden. The majority of the Park is located outside the 3km buffer zone on the north bank of the Eastern Cleddau and consists of 17th and 18th century formal and informal gardens and landscaped park including terraces, water features, bridges, and woodland. A narrow section of the Registered area extends along the driveway on the northern bank of the Eastern Cleddau to Blackpool Bridge, which is included in the designation and is within the 3km study area.

- 4.3.3 There are no Conservation Areas within the 3km study area.

4.4 Scheduled Monuments

- 4.4.1 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Monument lie within the boundary of the proposed development area, but there are eight Scheduled Monuments within the 3km study area (Figure 2).
- 4.4.2 Molleston Camp (PE274; NPRN 304430) is the closest Scheduled Monument to the site, just over 1km to the north-east. The monument comprises of the remains of an

earthwork/stone-built enclosure which is thought likely to be later prehistoric in date. It has a single 6ft high bank, except to the north where the land drops away and it is defended by the scarp. The entrance is thought to have been on the east side where a small lump represents an additional bank.

- 4.4.3 Approximately 1.2km to the north of the development area is Castell Coch (PE053), which consists of two areas. Area A is a three storey late medieval fortified mansion house in a moated enclosure with a surrounding stone wall. The house is well-preserved, standing to a height of 8 – 10m, but much of the dressed stone around doors and windows has been removed. The moat is also well-preserved and is approximately 7m deep. Area B, around 50m to the south-east, is the location of the fishponds associated with the house. The area is marshy and overgrown.
- 4.4.4 The ruined remains of Newton North Church (PE270), thought to date to the medieval period, lie 1.2km to the NW of the site. The ruins consist of an aisleless nave with a tower to the west a chapel to the south. The walls and tower stand to roof height, and the north wall of the nave has two 16th century windows.
- 4.4.5 Under 1.4km to the south of the development area lies the Burnt Mound North of Dinaston Farm (PE488). It is a low mound, rising approximately 0.6m above ground level, and is 10m long by 6m wide. The mound has been investigated by auger sampling and was found to consist of heat cracked stones and charcoal over a layer of burnt buried soil. It is thought to date to the Bronze Age (c. 2,300 – 800 BC).
- 4.4.6 Minwear Ringwork (PE433) is 1.5km to the NW of site. Situated on ground sloping down eastwards to Penglyn Brook the castle earthwork is circular with a 2m high, 5m wide bank and external 1m deep, 5m wide ditch. The internal area, which is higher than the external ground level, has a diameter of 28m. It is believed to date to the early medieval period (c. 1066 – 1485).
- 4.4.7 The Iron Age Hillslope Enclosure in Canaston Wood (PE413) is situated 1.9km to the NE of the site on the south-eastern slopes of a small stream valley within Canaston Wood. The enclosure is sub-circular in shape and around 80m in diameter. It has a single earthen bank, up to 7m high externally, and a flat based exterior ditch c. 6m wide. The funnelled entrance is flanked by banks and ditches. There are reports that hut circles have been observed within the enclosure. Dating is not certain, but it is thought to be Iron Age.
- 4.4.8 The remains of a 17th century iron smelting works, Blackpool Iron Furnace (PE484), are located 2.2km north-west of the development area. Although the site was only in use for a few years it dates to a significant period in iron production when new blast furnace technology was being produced and the industry was dispersing from the initial production centre in the Weald. The smelting works was established by George Mynne of Surrey under a lease in 1635. The site survives only as earthworks, but it is thought that substantial remains are likely to survive below ground including the furnace site, building platforms, leats, and a waterwheel pit, as well as mounds of raw material and slag.
- 4.4.9 On the north edge of the 3km search area is Bush Inn Camp (PE182) promontory fort, thought to date to the Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 74). The enclosure is situated on

ground that falls away sharply to the south-west and north-west and is defended by a bank and ditch with 8ft scarp. There is an entrance to the south-east.

4.5 Listed Buildings

- 4.5.1 No Listed Buildings lie within the proposed development area.
- 4.5.2 There are nine Listed Buildings within the 3km study area, these include two Grade II* and seven Grade II Listed Buildings (Figure 2).
- 4.5.3 The closest Listed Building to the site is Mounton Quarry Limekiln (LB 18980), a Grade II Listed Building 450m east-south-east next to the associated Mounton Quarry (PRN 17071). It is a well-preserved, freestanding limekiln built in local stone. It has a barrel-shaped interior void. It is thought to have been constructed in the early 19th century and to have gone out of use by the mid-19th century.
- 4.5.4 Over 800m to the north-east of the site is Mounton Chapel, Grade II Listed (LB 6082). The building is in poor condition and has been out of use since the mid-20th century. Although it has been extended and restored several times in its history, elements of the building are thought to be medieval. The chancel has an original window dated to the late 13th/14th century, and the nave may be earlier.
- 4.5.5 The ruins of Grade II listed Newton North Church (LB 6088) are located within Bluestone resort, 1.2km to the north-west of the site. The church went out of use in the 19th century. The remains include parts of the nave, chancel, south transept, and west tower. The chancel arch is possibly 12th century, the west doorway may be 14th century and carved stonework in the east, west and north windows are thought to be Tudor in date. The church is thought to relate to nearby Castell Coch.
- 4.5.6 Castell Coch (LB 6087), 1.2km north of the site, is Grade II Listed. The building, a moated manor house, is in a ruined state. The moated site can be traced back to the 13th or 14th century, but the date of the current building is not clear, although it is thought not to be later than 15th century. The standing remains are a hammer-dressed limestone first floor hall with corner tower.
- 4.5.7 The Grove (LB 18978) is a Grade II listed mansion house, 1.6km to the north-east of the development area. The earliest part of the house probably dates to the early 18th century and is thought to have been built by Danial Poyer. It was a two storey, five bay building. The Poyer family were tanners from Canaston and they owned the house until 1808 when it was passed through marriage to the Callen family. Significant additions were made to the house in the late 19th century, including a large north wing and raising the height of the building.
- 4.5.8 Molleston Baptist Chapel (LB 18979) is located 1.7km to the south-east of the development area. The Grade II Listed building was originally built in the mid-18th century but was significantly enlarged and renovated in the 19th century.
- 4.5.9 Great Molleston Farmhouse (LB 18977) is 1.9km to the east of the development area. It is a Grade II Listed farmhouse thought to date to the Narberth enclosure period at the end of the 18th century.
- 4.5.10 The two Grade II* Listed Buildings are located 2.5km to the north-west of the development area. They are Blackpool Mill (LB 6090) and Blackpool Bridge (LB 6089)

and 19408). The Mill was built in 1813 on the site of the former Blackpool Ironworks by Nathaniel Phillips, owner of the Slebech Estate. It is a four storey plus attic, five bay, gable ended building with a two storey wing to either end. The Bridge was built in the mid-19th century by Phillip's daughter, Baroness de Rutzen. It has a single, semi-circular arch span of 16m.

4.6 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

4.6.1 There are 38 sites listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR) and by Cadw within 1km of the proposed development site. None lie within the proposed development site (Appendix I, Figure 1).

4.6.2 A search of artefacts and coins recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the same search area recorded 14 finds. These are included in the historical development below.

4.6.3 The recorded heritage/archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4000 BC), Neolithic (4000 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

4.6.4 There are two possible Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER within a 1km study area.

4.6.5 A possible Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 3620) was recorded as having been destroyed within living memory, remaining as broken stones, in 1925.

4.6.6 A potential Iron Age enclosure (PRN 4445) was identified from aerial photography in the mid-20th century. However, it has not been possible to confirm its location since.

4.6.7 There are no other prehistoric sites recorded within the 1km study area.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

4.6.8 There is low Roman activity within the Narberth region, although the Roman road west from Carmarthen (PRN 14277) has been identified at numerous sites, running c. 6km to the north of the proposed development area.

4.6.9 No Roman sites are recorded on the HER within the 1km study area, with evidence of Roman activity being restricted to individual find spots. A hoard of coins, bronze ring and a spoon (PRN 3618) dating to the 3rd century AD were found approximately 500m north of the site. The find itself dates to the mid-19th century. A second hoard (PRN 46047) was found nearby, c. 750m to the NNW of the site, containing 29 late 3rd century AD coins. It has been suggested that these may have been a scattered part of the first hoard.

4.6.10 Thirteen find spots of Roman coins are recorded in the area on the Portable Antiquities Scheme. One of these was a hoard, containing coins dating to the 3rd century AD as well as a ring and bronze ligula. The other twelve find spots were individual coins, all to the later 3rd century AD.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086), Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.6.11 There is very little evidence for Early Medieval activity in the wider landscape and only one possible site recorded within the 1km search area. In contrast, there is abundant evidence of Medieval activity within the area, and there are seven individual sites recorded on the HER within the 1km search area.
- 4.6.12 The most significant of these is Mounton Parish Church/Mounton Chapel, discussed above (LB 6082; NPRN 12170; PRN 3625). The Chapel's churchyard (PRN 46840), which is a large, irregular circular enclosure containing several springs, is thought to have a medium probability of having Early Medieval origins.
- 4.6.13 A possible Medieval or Post-Medieval building (PRN 3621) was identified in 1975 from stone wall foundations next to Newhouse Farm, on the north edge of the 1km search area. It is thought the foundations could relate to a grange marked on William Ree's 14th century map of South Wales. Very little of the foundations now remain due to later building at the farm.
- 4.6.14 There are three trackways in the study area thought to date to the Medieval period. The closest to the development area is PRN 55215, which runs north – south from the modern A4115 to Mounton Chapel, passing through the Mounton farmsteads (PRNs 54741 and 54742). At the closest it is within 500m of the development area. The trackway has some cobbled areas, and some sections have high banks. Trackway PRN 55216 also runs to the Chapel and connects with PRN 55215. It runs roughly north-north-west to south-south-east, towards Templeton village. It has high banks and some cobbled sections. At the very north of the 1km search area, a hollow way (PRN 13311) runs east – west between Newhouse Farm and Newton Church.
- 4.6.15 To the east of the 1km search area, the field system around Mounton Hill Farm has been identified as being Medieval or Post-Medieval (PRN 6415).
- 4.6.16 Finally, PRN 7992, 900m to the north-west of the site, has been designated as the location of a Medieval cross on the basis of field name evidence, although no physical evidence has been found.
- 4.6.17 A find of a complete cast lead ampulla from the 13th – 15th century AD is recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the south of the search area.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.6.18 There is an abundance of Post-Medieval activity recorded within the 1km study area and the wider landscape.
- 4.6.19 The majority of the entries in the HER are related to agriculture. Twelve farmsteads are recorded in the 1km search area, all identified on First and/or Second Edition OS maps and almost all still in existence today.
- 4.6.20 There is also evidence for small-scale industry in the form of surface quarries and limekilns. Some of the quarries are marked as disused on the First Edition OS maps, meaning they were already out of use in the late 19th century, but most were not marked as out of use until the Second Edition of nearly 1907. The closest to the proposed development area is the limekiln (PRN 17070) immediately to the north.

Neighbouring Mouton Farm, 400m to the east, has several quarry sites (PRNs 17071 and 54740) and a limekiln (PRN 59613; LB 18980). There were also three cottages to the south-west of Mouton Quarry (PRNs 54736, 54737 and 54738) which were probably for the quarry workers.

- 4.6.21 A few of the assets are related to infrastructure, including the toll road and associated milestones (PRNs 109051, 108228 and 108229) between Loveston and Canaston Bridge.
- 4.6.22 There are two modern sites listed on the HER for their significance in changing the area's key industry to tourism. These are Bluestone holiday village (PRN 114750) and Oakwood Theme Park (PRN 114751; NPRN 307110), both over 500m to the north-west of the site.

5. Map Regression

5.1 Thomas Budgen, Tenby, 1809, 1:31,680

- 5.1.1 The earliest map depicting the development area is Thomas Budgen's 1809 Ordnance Survey drawing. Specific field boundaries are not shown, but the area has many of the characteristics can be seen today.
- 5.1.2 A road is depicted on the location of the current A4075 which runs north – south to the west of the site, as is a road on the route of the current A4115 to the south. The buildings of Mouton Farm (PRNs 54741 and 54742) (at this time known as Mountain Farm) are shown to the east of the site, as is Mouton (Mountain) Chapel (LB 6082) to the north. A north – south track (PRN 55215) links the current A4115, Mouton Farm and the Chapel.
- 5.1.3 There is no sign of either the quarry or limekiln (LB 18980; PRN 17070) immediately north-west of the site. A small square area to the south of Mouton Farm may represent one of the quarries known in this area (PRNs 17071 and 54740) but has not been marked as such.

5.2 Tithe Map, Plan of the parish of Slebech, Minwere and Newton in the County of Pembroke, 1847

- 5.2.1 The Tithe Map depicts a field layout in the region which is very similar to today (Figure 3). The development area itself is shown as part of a larger field, Field Number 534, which equates to the current development area, another smaller field to the west and the wooded area of the disused quarry to the north. To the north, the field boundaries that the modern farm track and proposed cable route follow, are also already as having their modern layout.
- 5.2.2 Both fields forming the solar farm location are part of Newhouse Farm (PRNs 118238 and 3621), as are all the fields in this strip along the modern A4075 between the Farm buildings to the north and the modern A4115 to the south. The landowner is listed as Charles Frederic, Baron de Rutzen, and the occupier is John Llewellyn.
- 5.2.3 The use of Field Number 534 is listed as pasture. However, the field name, 'The Kiln

Park' suggests that the limekiln may have been in existence by this time. Field Number 533, called Mountain Moor, is listed as arable.

- 5.2.4 In the field to the north of the development area, a small enclosure, Field Number 532, with a building is located on the east boundary. This is described as two cottages and gardens and is also part of Newhouse Farm, presumably farm workers cottages. The modern farm track/proposed cable route runs along the western side of this boundary.

5.3 Ordnance Survey County Series, First Edition, Pembrokeshire, 1889, 1:2,500

- 5.3.1 This First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows several changes to the development area from the middle of the century (Figure 4). The single field shown on the Tithe Map has been divided. The eastern part, Field 101, corresponds to the proposed development area. It is shown as open pasture with a small area of boggy scrubland in the south-east corner.
- 5.3.2 To the west, Field 103 is shown as rough pasture. An internal field boundary is shown running north – south, ending at the quarry in the north. An east – west trackway leads across the field from the road to Field 101. This corresponds to the current access point to the field system from the A4075.
- 5.3.3 The surface quarry pits (NAR01), 102, are depicted on the north-west edge of Field 101 and the north-east corner of Field 103. Trackways lead from the quarry to the road. The limekiln (PRN 17070) and an old gravel pit are also marked in this area.
- 5.3.4 Outside of the development area the map shows little change to the surrounding agricultural landscape. In the field to the north the cottage is now labelled as *Highpark Cottage*. A footpath leads from it north-west to the current A4075.
- 5.3.5 Another quarry (PRN 17071) and limekiln (LB 18980; PRN 59613) are shown south of Mounon Farm, as is a smaller disused old quarry (PRN 54740).

5.4 Ordnance Survey County Series, Second Edition, Pembrokeshire, 1907, 1:2,500

- 5.4.1 The development area retains the same layout as the preceding map. The quarry (Old Quarry) and limekiln (Old Limekiln) to the north-west are shown as disused (Figure 5). The small triangular section in the south-east corner is now shown as being partially wooded.
- 5.4.2 There are very few changes shown in the surrounding landscape. Mounon Quarry and limekiln, to the south of Mounon Farm, are also shown as disused.

5.5 Ordnance Survey County Series, Third Edition, Pembrokeshire, 1938 – 1953, 1:10,560

- 5.5.1 There are no visible significant changes from previous mapping.

5.6 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1970, 1:2,500

- 5.6.1 There are no significant changes shown to the proposed development area. The northern field through which the access track will go is shown as rough pasture.
- 5.6.2 Outside the development area the former quarry to the north is shown as being partially wooded. The field to the west of the site is depicted as scrubland at this time.

A small cul-de-sac, Cross Hands Villas, of new residential buildings has been built in the field to the south, north of the A4115, and several new buildings have been built around Cross Hands public house to the south-west.

5.7 Ordnance Survey Plan, Pembrokeshire, 1987, 1:10,000

- 5.7.1 There are no visible significant changes to the development area or the surrounding landscape.

6. Aerial Photographs and Lidar

6.1 Aerial Photographs

- 6.1.1 Aerial photographs from 1946 to the present day have been examined, the full list of examined photographs is included in the bibliography.
- 6.1.2 Throughout the photographs various hollows and circular patches of differing vegetation can be seen across the field. These were identified during the site visit as being the remains of surface quarrying (see Section 7).
- 6.1.3 The photographs show the site layout as observed on the historic mapping. Between 1988 and 1992 the northern boundary with the quarry area was formalised with a new hedgerow, farther to the south than the earlier area of trees.
- 6.1.4 None of the photographs show any evidence of the proposed solar area having been ploughed. However, the field to the north, with the proposed location of the access track, can be seen to have been ploughed in several of the photographs from the 1990s onwards.
- 6.1.5 The farm track that the proposed cable route will be established relatively recently. It is first observable in the photo from 2017 and does not appear in the next available preceding photo from 2000. The creation of the track also involved creating an opening in the southern boundary of the northernmost field.
- 6.1.6 A small bank on the north edge of the site can be seen on a 2017 photo (see Section 7.1.3).

6.2 Lidar

- 6.2.1 There is no available Lidar data coverage of the site or surrounding 3km search area.

7. Site Visit

- 7.1.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 14th June 2021 (Plates 1-19). Conditions were overcast but fine and visibility was good. The site is currently accessed by a gateway in the south-west corner from the neighbouring field to the west.
- 7.1.2 The proposed development area is currently grass pasture (Plates 1 – 3). The western boundary is a bank and hawthorn hedge (Plate 4). The southern boundary is also an earth bank with hawthorn hedge (Plate 5), although the presence of other species, including gorse and occasional trees indicates that this is an older hedgerow. This is

supported by the historic mapping, which shows that the external boundary was established prior to the production of the 1847 Tithe Map while the internal division first appeared on the 1889 First Edition OS map.

- 7.1.3 The eastern boundary is formed by a narrow band of woodland following the line of a stream (Plate 6). The northern boundary is also woodland with patchy a hawthorn hedge (Plate 7). To the west of the field the northern boundary curves south and there is a low bank in front of the hedgerow (Plate 8). This bank appears modern, and it can be seen on an aerial photo from 2017 (see Section 6.1.5) with no covering vegetation, indicating it had just been made. The material may be from clearance of the field or a dump of material from off-site.
- 7.1.4 There are numerous hollows across the field that indicate that surface quarrying took place there. These will be subdivided by area for reference. To the south-east corner of the field are two circular hollows (NAR02). The smaller one, to the south-west, is c. 19m in diameter and is surrounded by an area of bog grass, indicating that this area is commonly waterlogged (Plate 9). Approximately 10m to the north-east is a larger hollow, 23m in diameter and approximately 1m deep (Plate 10).
- 7.1.5 The densest area of apparent quarrying is to the north and centre of the field (NAR03). A large, oval shaped hollow extends south-east from the northern boundary (Plate 11). To the east of this is an oval hollow, c. 19m long by 9m wide and 0.6m deep (Plate 12). Three circular hollows are to the south of these. The northernmost is smallest and only 9m in diameter. The central one is 13m in diameter and approximately 1.5m deep and the southernmost is approximately 27m in diameter and 2m deep (Plate 13).
- 7.1.6 The final cluster of hollows (NAR04) is in the north-west of the field. These are smaller and shallower than those of NAR03 and NAR02. The largest, which extends under the western hedgerow, is approximately 20m wide and 1m deep (Plate 14). To the east of this are 6m and 7m diameter hollows, approximately 0.5m deep.
- 7.1.7 The proposed site access will run around the south and west sides of the field to the west of the main development field, before heading through the northern strip of grass (Plate 15), which skirts the northern boundary to quarry NAR01, which lies to the north of the western field (see below). This field is also grass pasture (Plates 16 and 17). The southern, eastern and northern boundaries are established hawthorn hedgerows on top of earth banks, which appear on the 1847 Tithe map. The western field boundary, which is a post and wire fence with a strip of woodland between the field and the road, is modern, first appearing on the aerial photos in 2017. The northern boundary of the quarry (NAR01), along which the access route will run as it turns towards the existing access track, consists of a younger hedgerow with woodland beyond.
- 7.1.8 The track that runs north from the development area along field boundaries to the A4075 is compacted gravel and earth (Plate 18).
- 7.1.9 During the site visit the limekiln (PRN 17070) located immediately north of the development area was visited (Plates 19 and 20). To the west of the kiln was a quarry (NAR01) (Plate 21).
- 7.1.10 Of the eight Scheduled Monuments within the 3km search area, three (PE270, 433

and 488) were inaccessible due to being on private land but the rest were visited on the site visit. Views from the site to the east, north and west are restricted by the surrounding woodland, while the hedgerow on the south boundary is lower. The only Scheduled Monument to the south, PE488, is not visible from the site due to topography.

- 7.1.11 The closest Scheduled Monuments to the site are PE274, PE053 and PE270 (not visited). It is not possible to see the site from Molleston Camp (PE274), 1km to the north-east, due to the topography. Views from Castell Coch (PE053), 1.2km to the north, are severely restricted by the surrounding woodland (Plate 22).
- 7.1.12 The top of the Megafobia roller coaster at Oakwood (NPRN 307110) could be seen from some eastern points of the site (Plate 23).
- 7.1.13 There was no intervisibility between the site and any of the other designated assets due to the intervening topography.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Heritage and Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 No heritage/archaeological sites have previously been recorded within the proposed development area (Section 4). However, the site visit (Section 7) identified various earthworks likely to represent Post-Medieval surface quarrying, which were divided into clusters (NAR02, NAR03 and NAR04).

8.2 Previous Impacts

- 8.2.1 Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential heritage/archaeological resource.
- 8.2.2 The site has been enclosed pasture since at least the mid-19th century and probably earlier. Historic mapping shows there was surface quarrying in late 19th century and division of the original large field into three occurred at this time. Aerial photographic evidence and the site visit indicate that the field has continued to be used as pasture throughout the 20th century. There is no obvious evidence of ploughing on the site and therefore the potential for any sub-surface remains to be well-preserved is good.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.3.1 The proposed development consists of a new solar farm covering an area 4.4 hectares in size (Figure 6). Such a development would largely consist of the installation of ground mounted solar Photovoltaic arrays across the development area. These arrays are typically pinned to the ground. Individually they have a limited impact on sub-surface deposits due to the small land-take of the pins. However, cumulatively they may be considered to have a larger impact.
- 8.3.2 Associated structures, consisting of a transformer station, inverter housing and an energy storage system container, will be located in the north-east of the field and a substation is to be located just off the existing access track c.140m to the north. Any

foundation excavations for these, or the establishment of a temporary site compound and security fence, have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential heritage/archaeological remains.

- 8.3.3 An access track will run from the A4075 through the field to the west of the development, following the western and southern field boundaries and accessing the solar field via the current field gateway. The track will consist of matting tiles which sit on top of the ground surface and allow vegetation growth. As such, there will be no groundworks involved in the installation of the track.
- 8.3.4 A c.300m long cable route will run from the north of the solar farm field to a substation located just off the existing access route to the north. The cable's initial route through the woodland which borders the site to the north will be laid by directional drilling. The route will then join an existing farm track and run alongside it until it reaches the substation location. Excavation of the cable trench also has the potential to disturb sub-surface archaeological remains.
- 8.3.5 The development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on heritage/archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

8.4 Historic Landscapes

- 8.4.1 No Registered Historic Landscape will be directly affected by any development. One Registered Historic Landscape lies within a 3km study area. This is Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3), 2.5km to the north-west. Due to the distance and local topography, there is no visibility of the site, therefore the overall impact on Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3) will be **No Change**.
- 8.4.2 No Registered Historic Park & Gardens will be directly or indirectly affected by any development.
- 8.4.3 No Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by any development.

8.5 Scheduled Monuments

- 8.5.1 No Scheduled Monuments (SMs) will be directly affected by any development.
- 8.5.2 There are eight SMs within a 3km study area (see section 4.4). None of these are within 1km of the proposed development and only one, PE433, could potentially be seen from the site. However, the distance from the development and likelihood of screening by existing vegetation means the indirect impact on this SM will be **Minor**.
- 8.5.3 The intervening topography and vegetation obscure the remaining SMs from view, and therefore there will be **No Change** to these.

8.6 Listed Buildings

- 8.6.1 No Listed Buildings will be directly affected by any development.
- 8.6.2 There are twelve Listed Buildings within a 3km study area surrounding the site, none of which are within 1km of the proposed development area. Due to distance and the local topography none of the Listed Buildings are visible from the site, therefore there will be **No Change** to any Listed Buildings.

8.7 Non-designated Heritage and Archaeological Sites

- 8.7.1 In total three specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area, all of which were identified during the site visit. Areas of surface quarrying were identified from earthworks in the south-east (NAR02), north-east (NAR03) and west (NAR04) of the field. These are likely to relate to the quarry marked to the north of the development area on the First Edition OS map (NAR01) and are probably of Post-Medieval date. The full extent and condition of these sites is unclear. However, lack of evidence for more recent ploughing or other ground disturbance means sub-surface survival of the remains may be good. The design plan shows that solar panels will cover the entire field, including the locations of NAR03 and NAR04 and some of NAR02, but avoid the largest hollow to the south of the field (part of NAR02) (Figure 6). The solar arrays will be screwed or piled into the ground, causing some potential disturbance to any surviving sub-surface remains. The location of the temporary site compound may also impact NAR04. The other associated structures to the north of the development will not impact the newly identified quarry locations. The impact of the development on NAR02, NAR03 and NAR04 is considered to be **Minor**.
- 8.7.2 There is potential for any sub-surface activity associated with the development, including the excavation of the cable trench and groundworks relating to the construction of the substation, transformer station, inverter housing and an energy storage system container, to impact currently unknown remains. Although the cable trench will run alongside the existing farm track it is likely that it will be being dug at depths beyond the impact of the track formation. Overall, this is considered to have a potential **Moderate** impact.
- 8.7.3 Immediately to the north-west of the development area, 50m beyond the red line boundary, are a limekiln (PRN 17070) and quarry (NAR01). Their proximity to the development area means there is potential for indirect visual impact. The views of the development area are largely restricted by the surrounding trees and therefore the impact will be **Minor**.
- 8.7.4 There are direct views from the east of the development area to the Megafobia rollercoaster at Oakwood (NPRN 307110). However, due to the distance from the site the visual impact will be **Negligible**.

9. Conclusions

9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets

- 9.1.1 No Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Historic Park & Gardens, Conservation Area or Listed Building will be directly or indirectly affected by any development.
- 9.1.2 No Scheduled Monuments will be directly affected by the proposed development. There may be limited visual impact on Minwear Ringwork (PE433), but due to distance and vegetation screening the potential indirect impact will be **Minor**.

9.2 Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 9.2.1 Three specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development boundary. There is also a low potential for further unrecorded activity spanning the Prehistoric to the Post-Medieval periods, with surface quarrying activity likely to have affected any earlier remains.
- 9.2.2 The earthworks identified during the site visit (NAR02, NAR03 and NAR04) are most likely to be of Post-Medieval date, as both surface quarrying of limestone and the presence of limekilns are well-attested by map evidence. The surface quarries are only considered to be of local importance and are therefore of **Low** archaeological value. The proposed development may have a **Minor** direct impact.
- 9.2.3 Immediately to the north-west of the proposed development area, a ruined limekiln (PRN 17070) and former quarry (NAR01), both Post-Medieval, are of **Low/Medium** archaeological value. The development will have a **Minor** indirect impact.
- 9.2.4 Oakwood Theme Park (NPRN 307110) is of **Medium** archaeological value. The development will have a **Negligible** indirect impact.

Table 2. Sites of archaeological interest with impacts

Reference	Site Name	Status	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
PE433	Minwear Ringwork	Scheduled Monument	Ringwork	High	Minor
NPRN 307110	Oakwood Theme Park	-	Recreation Centre	Low	Negligible
PRN 17070	Lime Kiln	-	Limekiln	Low/Medium	Minor
NAR01	Quarry	-	Quarry	Low	Minor
NAR02	Quarry	-	Quarry	Low	Minor
NAR03	Quarry	-	Quarry	Low	Minor
NAR04	Quarry	-	Quarry	Low	Minor

10. Mitigation

- 10.1 The site visit carried out as part of this Desk based Assessment identified the presence of probable Post-Medieval limestone surface quarrying in the proposed development area (NAR02, NAR03 and NAR04). It is possible that there are further unidentified areas of Post-Medieval activity. Analysis of both designated and non-designated assets in the area indicates that there is also a potential for unknown subsurface remains from prehistory onwards, both in the field and along the cable route. Several Roman findspots in the surrounding fields indicate a potential for other isolated finds, while the likely medieval date of the field systems means remains of this period could also be

present. It is therefore advised that a watching brief be conducted on any ground works associated with the development.

- 10.2 The red line boundary for the proposed development respects the existing boundary banks and hedgerows. The boundaries to the east and south of the site are as depicted on the Tithe Map and could have been established in the earlier Post-Medieval or even Medieval period. The final design scheme should, therefore, ensure that these existing boundaries are maintained. The western bank and hedgerow are more recent, being first depicted on the First Edition OS map. It would be preferable for this boundary to be maintained.

11. Sources

General

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Maps

Thomas Budgen, 1809, *Ordnance Survey Drawing: Tenby*, 1:31,680

Goode, Harry Phelps, 1847. *Plan of the parishes of Slebech, Minwere and Newton in the County of Pembroke*

Ordnance Survey County Series, First Edition, *Pembrokeshire*, 1889, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series, Second Edition, *Pembrokeshire*, 1907, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series, Third Edition, *Pembrokeshire*, 1938 - 1953, 1:10,650

Ordnance Survey Plan, *Pembrokeshire*, 1970, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey Plan, *Pembrokeshire*, 1987, 1:10,000

Aerial Photos (Central Register of Air Photography for Wales)

4205 RAF M2330 HLA495 1_22, 1942

4617 RAF106G UK_1452 4216, 1946

4642 RAF106G UK_1037 1037, 1946

5527 MAL 16955 24315, 1955

6418 OS64210 418, 1964

7187 OS71_336 152, 1971

8301 JAS1884 030, 1983

Geonex5592 207, 1992

Getmapping, 2000

Bluesky Getmapping, 2017

Websites

British Geological Society, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
(accessed 14/06/2021)

Cadw, <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>
(accessed 15/06/2021)

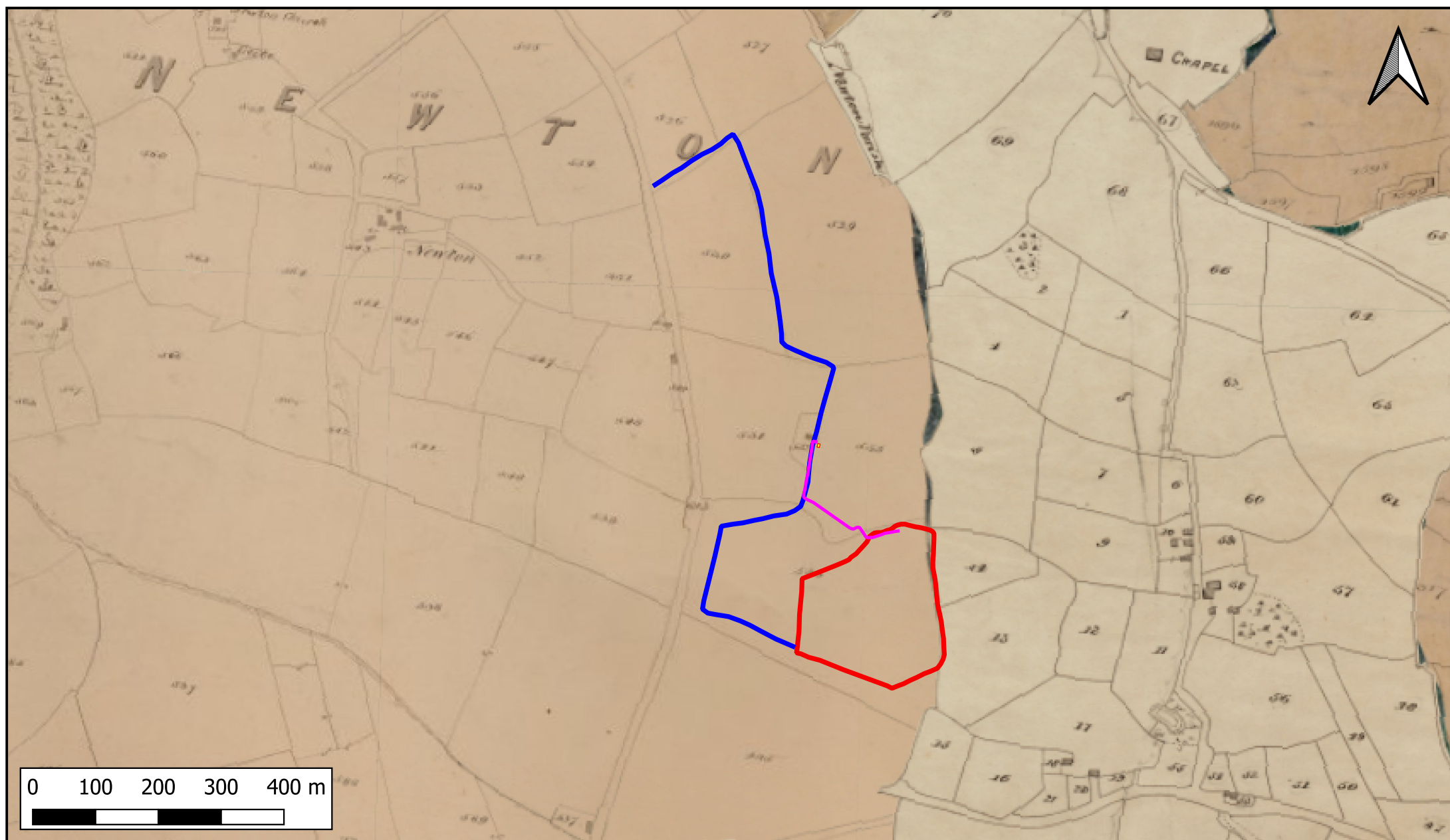


Figure 3. Plan showing the proposed development area on the 1847 Tithe Map

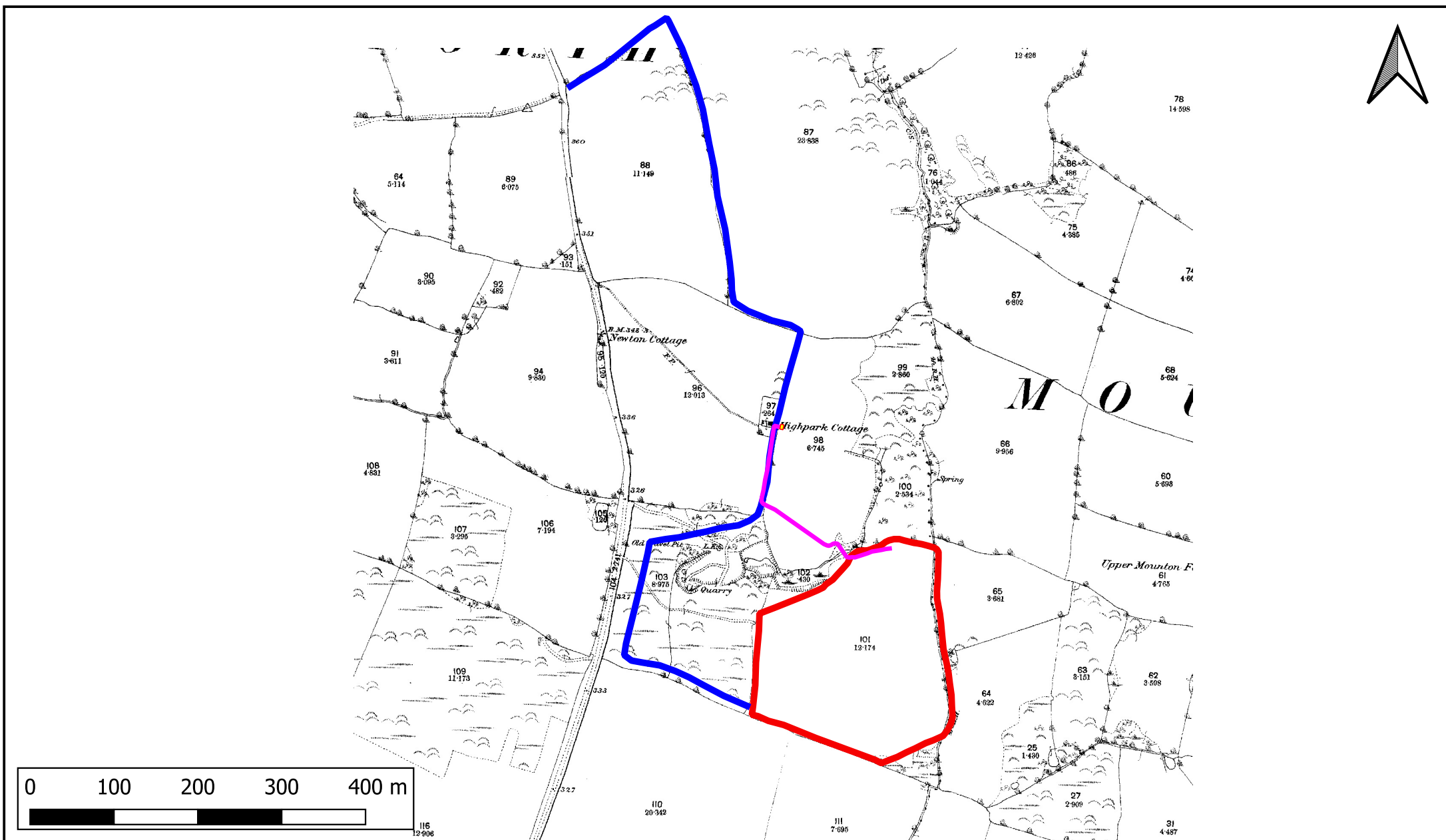


Figure 4. Plan showing the proposed development area (red), access route (blue) and cable route (pink) in relation to the 1889 First Edition OS Country Series, Pembrokeshire

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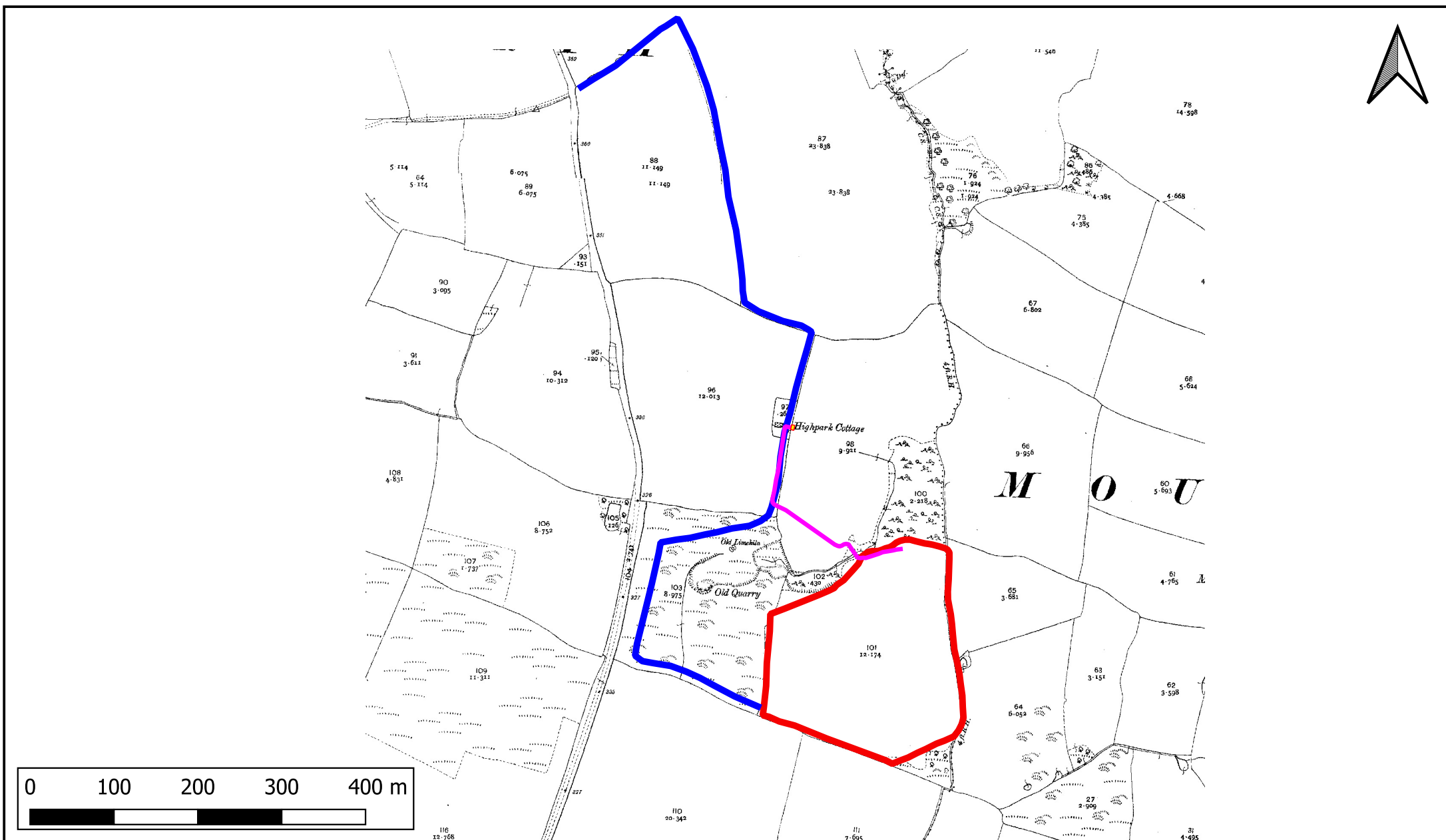


Figure 5. Plan showing the proposed development area (red, access route (blue) and cable route (pink) in relation to the 1907 Second Edition OS Country Series, Pembrokeshire

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Figure 6. Design plan showing the proposed development area layout in relation to the newly identified assets (yellow). Design plan provided by client.



Plate 1: Proposed Solar Farm development area, looking north-east



Plate 2: Proposed Solar Farm development area, looking south-west



Plate 3: Proposed Solar Farm development area, looking south-east



Plate 4: Western boundary hedge from gateway, looking north



Plate 5: Southern boundary of field, looking south-east



Plate 6: Eastern boundary of field, looking east



Plate 7: Northern boundary of field, looking north



Plate 8: Northern boundary of field with low earth bank, looking north-west



Plate 9: Area of bog grass and NAR02 in south-east of field, looking west



Plate 10: Larger, north-eastern hollow of NAR02, looking north



Plate 11: Hollow extending south-east from the northern boundary, looking south-west



Plate 12: Oval hollow, part of NAR03, looking south



Plate 13: Southern two hollows of NAR03, looking south



Plate 14: Western hollow of NAR04, looking south



Plate 15: Proposed trackway route along northern boundary of quarry NAR01 along strip of land to the north of field to the west, looking east



Plate 16: Proposed trackway route along southern boundary of field to the west, looking west.



Plate 17: Proposed trackway route along western boundary of field to the west, looking north



Plate 18: Farm track which the proposed cable route will run alongside, looking south



Plate 19: Limekiln (PRN 17070) immediately north-west of site, looking north



Plate 20: Limekiln (PRN 17070), looking south



Plate 21: Quarry NAR01, to the west of limekiln PRN 17070, looking north-west



Plate 22: View from Castell Coch (PE053) towards the proposed development area, looking south



Plate 23: Megafobia rollercoaster at Oakwood (NPRN 307110) from the site, looking west

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I **Gazetteer of sites recorded** **on the Regional HER**



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Charley James-Martin from the Regional Historic
Environment Record:

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Pdf file produced - 04.06.21 - from DAT HER, DAT enquiry
number 1341.

Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions
of access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website

www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

Could I please have all HER records for a 1.3km search radius from
NGR 207559 212370

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Reference Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or

if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)

Mh = Unpublished, historic

Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)

Desc Text = Descriptive text.

GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 3618 NAME NEWHOUSE FARM
TYPE Coin Hoard PERIOD Roman
NGR SN07371295 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Finds

SUMMARY

In the days of the first Baron de Rutzen of Slebech, a very large number of Roman coins were discovered at this spot. These coins had apparently been enclosed in a skin, and the impression of the leather on the verdigris was plainly to be seen. The coins were cemented into a solid mass by oxide, and weighed a cwt or thereabouts. So considerable was the bulk, that the Baron de Rutzen gave his tenant a heifer in exchange for the hoard of coins. Such as have been identified and recorded were 3rd Brass of Postumus, Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus (Senior), Tetricus (Junior), Quintillus, Florianus, Probus and Carausius. Roman Emperors who bore rule (more or less) during the troublous years from 267 to 293 AD. With these coins was also a bronze ring and spoon.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Note with exhibit
Ph Mention 1864 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.10,p.363
Ph Desc Text Barnwell,EL 1857 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.3,p.313
Mm Record Map Harrison,W 1953 Corrected 6"
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 67-9
Ph Mention Laws,E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales p.46
Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1928 BBCS Vol.4,Pt.III,p.268-9
Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE8

Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr F250,Pr F276,Pr F274
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.831,p.280
Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file
Pm List Wheeler,REM 1923 BBCS Vol.1,Pt.IV,p.352,No.68
Pm List Wheeler,REM 1923 Arch.Camb 7th Series,Vol.3,p.222
OTHER SOURCES
Report 3618.pdf

PRN 3620 NAME LONGSTONE
TYPE Standing Stone PERIOD Bronze Age
NGR SN081116 COMMUNITY Jeffreyston
CONDITION Destroyed STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY

RCAHM recorded in 1925 that all that remained of a once-erect standing stone were a few broken stones, and that the stone once stood in Long Stone field but had been destroyed within living memory. There was no trace of a stone or its fragments at the given location when visited in 2003. N Cook PFRS 2004 A standing stone that reportedly stood here had been broken up by 1925. It is not known if the area still has archaeological potential.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport,Loveston Ph Schedule No.43
Mm Mention Cook,N 2003 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project
- South Pembrokeshire 2003 Interim Report
Mm Desc Text Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites
Project - Pembrokeshire 2003-2004
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24314-5
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1965 SN01 SE10
Mm Place-name Ordnance Survey 1965 SN01 SE(M3) Fieldname
'Long Stone'
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory No.619,p.202
OTHER SOURCES
Report Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2010 SAUNDERSFOOT HUB
HERITAGE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AUDIT: PART D
JEFFREYSTON COMMUNITY AUDIT
Report Kemp, R 2015 The Black Lion, Lampeter, Ceredigion:
Archaeological Evaluation
Cook, N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project
Pembrokeshire 2003-2004

PRN 3621 NAME NEWHOUSE
TYPE Dwelling ? PERIOD Medieval ?, POST MEDIEVAL ?

NGR SN07251350 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Near Destroyed STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

In 1975 the Ordnance Survey reported stone footings of walls adjacent to Newhouse Farm, possible successor to Castell Coch (3636) or a predecessor or contemporary since it is marked as a grange on William Rees's Map of S Wales in the 14th century. HJ April 2000; Possible stone footings/wall remains show in the east wall (NE corner) of the main building, to the NE of the currently occupied farmhouse. No other footings are now apparent. A Dutch Barn has been built over the NE side of the building. The metalling for the ground surface may obscure any formerly apparent (to Ordnance Survey in 1975) footings. NGR amended from SN07251350. PR 2003 based on RR 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm List Hogg & King, AHA & DJC 1967 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.116, p.83, 115, map p.80
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 67-3
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24502-3
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1965 SN01 SE11
Pm Mention Phillips, JW 1922 Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th Series, Vol.2, p.477-8
Pm Map Rees, W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW sheet
Mm Desc Text Sambrook, RP 2004 Deserted Rural Settlements in Southwest Wales 2003-4 Project ACA reports 2004-17

OTHER SOURCES

Report 3621.pdf

PRN 3625 NAME MOUNTON PARISH CHURCH; MOUNTAIN CHAPEL; ST MICHAEL'S?

TYPE Church PERIOD Medieval , POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN08081326 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Damaged STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Medieval parish church, partly restored in the 19th century, now redundant. Derelict and becoming ruinous. See PRN 46840 for

description of site and management recommendations. NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

The building stands within a circular pasture field on the edge of Canaston Wood. There is no attendant graveyard. It is a 2-cell building aligned east-west, comprising entrance porch, with bellcote, to the west and the chancel lower in height to the nave. A later extension has been added to the northwest corner of the nave but, without seeing it from inside, its purpose is unknown. A substantial stone plinth stands beyond the western entrance, presumably the base of a cross. The roof timbers on the southern side of the church have rotted through and collapsed, although the ridge and ridge tiles survive. The roof on the northern pitch is still intact, although bowing inward at the centre, with some slate displacement. The porch roof has collapsed and the masonry on the southwest corner has been damaged. Elsewhere, the masonry stands to full height and is generally free of vegetation. However, the exposed wall tops on the southern side have plants, including young trees, growing from them. More mature trees and a thorn bush grow close to the church, particularly to the northwest, where their branches are causing damage to the fabric of the building (MI, 2011).

SOURCES Mm Desc Text James,H 1992 Canaston Woods Trail DRF, includes map

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 67-10

Pm Desc Text Llewellyn Davies,L 1992 The Sad Story of Mounton Church Observer, Friday 16th October, DRF

Pm Desc Text Llewellyn Davies,Rev Dr LJD The Rich History of Mounton's Forgotten Sanctuary DRF

Mm Mention Ludlow,N 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project,Part 1

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24500-1

Mm Desc Text NMR 1988 8c,Pe, 718, DRF

Mm Letter Nuttgens,G 1993 Rick Turner re Mounton Chapel DRF

Mm List OS 1964 SN01 SE14

Mm GP OS 1965 AO.169.2

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.718,p.239-240

Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands - Templeton Parish file

Mh Map Saxton,C 1578 Penbrok

Mm Note Stenger,C 1984 Request for detailed plans following application to demolish Chapel DRF

Mm Letter Thomas,WG 1964

OTHER SOURCES

Documents Many 2001 St Michael's Chapel, Canaston

Bridge,Narberth (consolidation of chapel into safe ruin)
Report 3625.pdf

PRN 4445 NAME SKERRY BACK
TYPE Defended Enclosure ? PERIOD Iron Age
NGR SN070130 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Crossley identified a small, earthwork enclosure at this location from aerial photographs. No other information is provided, just a six figure grid reference and a photograph reference. On 1955 aerial photographs an earthwork is shown at SN07261306, which is too distant to be an 8 figure reference for Crossley's site. Nothing is visible in the 1955 photographs at the location indicated by Crossley. This site was not visited during the 2006-07 defended enclosure project. K Murphy 5 February 2007

DESCRIPTION

Crossley identified a small, earthwork enclosure at this location from aerial photographs. No other information is provided, just a six figure grid reference and a photograph reference. On 1955 aerial photographs an earthwork is shown at SN07261306, which is too distant to be an 8 figure reference for Crossley's site. Nothing is visible in the 1955 photographs at the location indicated by Crossley. This site was not visited during the 2006-07 defended enclosure project. K Murphy 5 February 2007

SOURCES Pm List Crossley,DW 1963 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.20,Pt.II,p.203,No.59

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24502-3

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Pm Map OS 1962 S.Britain in the Iron Age

Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1625 3231-2

Mm List RCAHM 1976 3b,PE

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A
SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-
07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN01
56594

PRN 6415 NAME MOUNTON HILL FARM
TYPE Field System PERIOD Medieval , POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN088124 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Topography

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1970 6" SN01 SE,N.E.of Mounon Hill farm
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7992 NAME CROSS
TYPE Cross ? PERIOD Medieval? , Medieval ?
NGR SN069132 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Placename Evidence

SUMMARY
Place-name only. May not refer to an antiquity. NDL 2003 A Tithe
Schedule field name; no trace of an antiquity noted by OS in 1965.
HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Mention Ludlow,N 2002 Cadw Early Medieval
Ecclesiastical Sites Project,Part 1
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24502-3
Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE(M11)
Mm Map RCAHM 6" Pemb 28 SE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 13311 NAME NEWTON
TYPE Hollow Way PERIOD Medieval ?
NGR SN07201351 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Damaged STATUS *Pembrokeshire Coast National*
Park EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY
A good hollow way running roughly westward from Newhouse
towards Newton Church. Very plough damaged in next two fields.
Possibly the old road to the church.(TAJ 12/4/88)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit
Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1988 SN01SE AP88-13.9
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17059 NAME NEWHOUSE
TYPE Bridge PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN07311359 COMMUNITY Llawhaden
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *Pembrokeshire Coast National
Park* EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY

A post medieval road bridge which forms part of the A4075 between Cresselly and Robeston Wathen. It is shown on both the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. PR February 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit
Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1907 2nd edition Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXV.SW
Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17065 NAME
TYPE Lime Kiln PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0643812850 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None
recorded* EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY

Not shown on 1st edition 6 inch 28SE of 1887, north of 'old quarries' - now subsumed within Oakwood Leisure Park. HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17070 NAME
TYPE Lime Kiln PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0747512512 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE
OTHER SOURCES
Report Kemp, R 2015 The Black Lion, Lampeter, Ceredigion:
Archaeological Evaluation

PRN 17071 NAME MOUNTON
TYPE Quarry PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN08221223 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE
OTHER SOURCES
Report Kemp, R 2015 The Black Lion, Lampeter, Ceredigion:
Archaeological Evaluation

PRN 28047 NAME NEWHOUSE
TYPE Settlement PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0700013000 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Intact STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 28066 NAME MOUNTON

TYPE Settlement PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0800012000 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Intact STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Kissock,J 1993 Mounton - Individual Settlement Summary DRF

OTHER SOURCES

Report Kemp, R 2015 The Black Lion, Lampeter, Ceredigion: Archaeological Evaluation

PRN 36451 NAME CANASTON WOOD QUARRY 1

TYPE Quarry PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0830113312 COMMUNITY Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE None

SUMMARY

Small modern FE quarry, partially overgrown. May possibly be the site of an earlier quarry re-worked by FE to provide material for forest roads. Partially overgrown, but still open and usable.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli SMR Library

Mm Database DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli MapInfo 5.0

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46047 NAME

TYPE Findspot PERIOD Roman

NGR SN07151320 COMMUNITY Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Finds

SUMMARY

Findspot for twenty-nine Roman coins from the later third century A.D. PR 2002 based on Besly,E.M,1999.

DESCRIPTION

It has been suggested that these coins may represent scattered strays from a hoard discovered in the locality in 1857 (see Archaeologia Cambrensis 1857, p.313). PR 2002 based on Besly,EM,1999.

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Besly,EM 1999 Receipt for object(s) of potential treasure reported to the coroner National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46840 NAME MOUNTON PARISH CHURCH;MOUNTAIN CHAPEL;ST MICHAEL'S?

TYPE Churchyard PERIOD Early Medieval

NGR SN08081326 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Damaged STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Mounton parish church (PRN 3625). Late post-medieval churchyard lies within very large, irregularly circular enclosure, containing springs, named 'Chapel Field'in 1842 when it was still ecclesiastical land. Part of the parish boundary follows its boundary. Area of sanctuary? - church recorded as 'Monkton' in the 15th century - persistent tradition of sanctity? NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map 1842 Tithe Map & Apport,Mounton

Mm Desc Text NMR 1988 8c,Pe, 718, DRF

Mm List OS 1964 SN01 SE14

Mm GP OS 1965 AO.169.2

Ph Mention Owen,H 1897 Owen's Pembrokeshire Vol. 2

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.718,p.239-240

Mh Map Saxton,C 1578 Penbrok

Mm Letter Thomas,WG 1964

Mm Desc Text James,H 1992 Canaston Woods Trail DRF, includes

map

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Arch.Survey 67-10
Pm Desc Text Llewellyn Davies,L 1992 The Sad Story of Mounton
Church Observer, Friday 16th October, DRF

Pm Desc Text Llewellyn Davies,Rev Dr LJD The Rich History of
Mounton's Forgotten Sanctuary DRF

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24500-1

Mm Letter Nuttgens,G 1993 Rick Turner re Mounton Chapel DRF

Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands - Templeton Parish
file

Mm Note Stenger,C 1984 Request for detailed plans following
application to demolish Chapel DRF

OTHER SOURCES

Report Ludlow,N 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project,
Stage 2: Pembrokeshire Part 2a Gazetteer of sites

PRN 52708 NAME

TYPE BUILDING PERIOD Post medieval

NGR SN0715511248 COMMUNITY Jeffreyston

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

A building marked but not named on the first edition Ordnance
Survey map, marked as several walls on the second edition, not
marked on current maps. This may have been a field barn. The
current condition of this site is unknown.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 52710 NAME MIDDLE HILL FARM

TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD Post medieval

NGR SN0761211091 COMMUNITY Jeffreyston

CONDITION Not known, DAMAGED STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence, COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Middle Hill Farm is marked on various historic maps including the
Old Series Ordnance Survey map of 1819, when it appears to be a
larger farmstead than Dinaston. Buildings are marked in similar
locations on historic and modern maps, suggesting potential
survival.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 52711 NAME

TYPE POND PERIOD Post medieval

NGR SN0759711290 COMMUNITY Jeffreyston

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

Pond to the north of Middle Hill Farm marked on various historic maps

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54728 NAME

TYPE QUARRY PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0797711819 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

A small quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Opened in an area of basal grit quartzite and millstone grit and probably used to extract local building material.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54736 NAME

TYPE COTTAGE PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0820212090 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

A small roadside cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Still marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907. The cottage may have housed workers for the nearby quarry (PRN 17071). Abandoned by the mid 20th century, no visible trace now remains of this site.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54737 NAME

TYPE COTTAGE PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0799112124 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

A small cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Possibly associated with nearby Mounton Quarry. The building still appears to be marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54738 NAME

TYPE COTTAGE PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0794612145 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

What appears to be a small cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Possibly associated with nearby Mounton Quarry. The building still appears to be marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54739 NAME
TYPE LIME KILN PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0817512162 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not known STATUS *Listed Building*
2 EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY
A disused grade II listed limekiln at Mounton Quarry. Probably early 19th century in date, it is listed as a well preserved and unusually large freestanding limekiln, with remnant of a hut.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54740 NAME
TYPE QUARRY PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0820112315 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not known STATUS *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY
A small quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'old quarry', indicating it was out of use by that time.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54741 NAME MOUNTON FARM
TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0818612416 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not known, DAMAGED STATUS *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Documentary evidence, COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

A farmstead complex marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 54742 NAME UPPER MOUNTON FARM

TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0810612483 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not known, NEAR INTACT STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence, COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

A small farmstead complex adjacent to Mouton Farm, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 55215 NAME

TYPE TRACKWAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0809712675 COMMUNITY Templeton

CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

A trackway leading from the A415 past Mouton Quarry (PRN 17071), Mouton farmsteads (PRNs 54741 & 54742) and up to Mouton Chapel (PRN 3625). The trackway is single carriage, cobbled in places and often with high banks on either side.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 55216 NAME
TYPE TRACKWAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0826212989 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not known STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

SUMMARY

A trackway that runs from Templeton to the east to Moun-ton Chapel to the west, both of which have Medieval origins. It also connects with a network of trackways running to Narberth, Robeston Wathen and Canaston Bridge.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 59613 NAME MOUNTON QUARRY LIMEKILN
TYPE Limekiln PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0817612164 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *Listed Building 18980*
// EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed limekiln

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Kemp, R 2015 The Black Lion, Lampeter, Ceredigion:
Archaeological Evaluation

PRN 60072 NAME MOUNTON CHAPEL
TYPE Church PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0808513257 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *Listed Building 6082*
// EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed church

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 108228 NAME

TYPE Milestone PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0720912049 COMMUNITY Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A milestone on the turnpike road south from Canaston Bridge south. Appears on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Haverfordwest 9 miles" and "Pembroke 9 miles 922 Yds". Also appears on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled the same.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 108229 NAME

TYPE Milestone PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0721113519 COMMUNITY Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A milestone on the turnpike road south from Canaston Bridge south. Appears on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Haverfordwest 8 miles" and "Pembroke 10 miles 922 Yds". Also appears on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled the same.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 109051 NAME
TYPE Toll Road PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN07271222 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Toll road from Loveston to Canaston Bridge, first shown on the 1st edition O.S. mapping. Managed by the Tavernspite Trust.

DESCRIPTION

The Tavernspite Trust, founded in 1809, was previously named the Pembrokeshire Trust (founded in 1771).

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Book Williams D 1955 The Rebecca Riots
Map Margary, H 1992 The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of
England & Wales

PRN 114750 NAME Bluestone
TYPE HOLIDAY CENTRE PERIOD MODERN
NGR SN06751319 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION INTACT STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE STRUCTURE

SUMMARY

Bluestone is a holiday village built in late 2006 and 2007 to the north of Oakwood leisure park (It encompasses the medieval Newton North Church (PRN 60075). Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance. JS from T. Driver 2010.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Bell, M. 2017 Bluestone Sky Dome, Bluestone Resort,
Pembrokeshire : Archaeological Desk Based Review

PRN 114751 NAME Oakwood
TYPE RECREATION CENTRE PERIOD MODERN
NGR SN065127 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION INTACT STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Oakwood is one of the biggest tourist attractions in Wales, attracting 400,000 visitors a year, and represents a new type of industry for the Daugleddau region, historically dominated by limestone quarries and coal workings. JS from T. Driver 2006.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Bell, M. 2017 Bluestone Sky Dome, Bluestone Resort, Pembrokeshire : Archaeological Desk Based Review

PRN 118235 NAME WHITE HOUSE FARM
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0869111899 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION NEAR INTACT STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118236 NAME
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0837011941 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION **DAMAGED** STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118237 NAME NEWTON FARM
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN0686313017 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION CONVERTED STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118238 NAME NEWHOUSE FARM
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0723613489 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION CONVERTED STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 119525 NAME LOWER SHEEPWALK
TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0782612138 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION NEAR DESTROYED STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 119579 NAME MARTIN HILL WEST
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0710011415 COMMUNITY Martletwy
CONDITION CONVERTED STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 119580 NAME MARTIN HILL WEST
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0735311382 COMMUNITY Jeffreyston
CONDITION NEAR INTACT STATUS *None*
recorded EVIDENCE COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 121406 NAME REUSE
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0761411090 COMMUNITY Jeffreyston
CONDITION STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 121456 NAME REUSE
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SN0808312498 COMMUNITY Templeton
CONDITION STATUS *None recorded* EVIDENCE

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II **Gazetteer of newly** **recorded sites**

Appendix II: Gazetteer of new sites

ID	NAR01
Name	Quarry
Summary	Surface quarry
Welsh Summary	Chwarel Arwyneb
Description	Area of shallow, circular, concave earthworks representing post-medieval limestone surface quarrying
NGR	SN 07467 12413
Eastings	207467
Northing	212413
Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Industrial
Evidence	Aerial photographs and site visit
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	24/06/21
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	NAR02
Name	Quarry
Summary	Surface quarry
Welsh Summary	Chwarel Arwyneb
Description	Two large, shallow, circular, concave earthworks representing post-medieval limestone surface quarrying
NGR	SN 07657 12229
Eastings	207657
Northing	212229
Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Industrial
Evidence	Aerial photographs and site visit
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	24/06/21
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	NAR03
Name	Quarry
Summary	Surface quarry
Welsh Summary	Chwarel Arwyneb
Description	An area of shallow, circular and sub-circular concave earthworks representing post-medieval limestone surface quarrying
NGR	SN 07661 12413
Eastings	207661
Northing	212413
Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Industrial
Evidence	Aerial photographs and site visit
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	24/06/21
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	NAR04
Name	Quarry
Summary	Surface quarry
Welsh Summary	Chwarel Arwyneb
Description	Area of shallow, circular, concave earthworks representing post-medieval limestone surface quarrying
NGR	SN 07532 12390
Eastings	207532
Northing	212390
Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Industrial
Evidence	Aerial photographs and site visit
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	24/06/21
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	NAR05
Name	Quarry
Summary	Surface quarry
Welsh Summary	Chwarel Arwyneb
Description	The overgrown and partially infilled remains of a surface limestone quarry
NGR	SN 07657 12229
Eastings	207657
Northing	212229
Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Survival condition	Damaged
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Industrial
Evidence	Historic mapping, aerial photographs, and site visit
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	24/06/21
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

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