

Archaeology Wales

Proposed Wind Turbine at Land near Narberth, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By

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Report No. 1982

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Summary

In May 2021, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Infinite Renewables Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land near Narberth, Pembrokeshire centred on NGR SN 07534 12369. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a wind turbine.

There are 29 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within a 1km study area, and this includes one Scheduled Monument and two Listed Buildings. None of these sites lie within the proposed development area.

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

There may be an indirect (visual) impact to the Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3) Registered Historic Landscape. The distance from the site and intervening vegetation means this impact will be Negligible.

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 two (PE274 and PE433) have 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 Negligible.

There are ten Listed Buildings within a 3km study area, and none will be directly impacted by the development. There is potential for indirect (visual) impact to LB6082, but this will be Negligible due to local vegetation.

No specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development boundary. However, given the evidence in the surrounding landscape for late prehistoric and Medieval occupation, as well as the find of a Roman coin hoard (PRN 3618) in the neighbouring field, it may be desirable to attach an archaeological watching brief to all ground works associated with the development.

The development is in the early design stages and current plans do not include the locations of associated infrastructure. It is recommended that the final design makes use of existing access routes to minimise potential direct impact on unidentified below ground archaeology. No excavations should take place across any existing field boundaries, which date to at least the 1847 Tithe Map.

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 07534 12369. Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad cyn cyflwyno cais cynllunio am dyrbin gwynt.

Mae 29 o safleoedd o ddiddordeb archeolegol wedi'u cofnodi eisoes o fewn ardal astudiaeth o 1km, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys un Heneb Gofrestredig a dau Adeilad Rhestredig. Nid yw'r un o'r safleoedd hyn wedi'u lleoli o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig.

Ni fydd unrhyw Ardal Gadwraeth neu Barc a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad arfaethedig.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd effaith anuniongyrchol (gweledol) ar Dirlun Hanesyddol Cofrestredig Dyfrffordd Aberdaugleddau (HLW (D) 3). Mae'r pellter o'r safle a'r tyfiant rhyngddynt yn golygu y bydd yr effaith hon yn Ddibwys.

Mae wyth o Henebion Cofrestredig o fewn ardal astudiaeth o 3km o'r datblygiad arfaethedig. O'r rhain, ni fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol gan y datblygiad ac mae posibilrwydd i ddau ohonynt (PE274 a PE433) gael eu heffeithio'n anuniongyrchol (yn weledol). Fodd bynnag, bydd yr effaith weledol wedi'i chyfyngu oherwydd y pellter a'r tyfiant rhyngddynt ac mae'n debygol o fod yn Ddibwys.

Mae deg Adeilad Rhestredig o fewn ardal astudiaeth o 3km, ac ni fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael eu heffeithio'n uniongyrchol gan y datblygiad. Mae posibilrwydd y bydd effaith anuniongyrchol (gweledol) ar LB6082, ond bydd hyn yn Ddibwys oherwydd y tyfiant lleol.

Ni nodwyd unrhyw safleoedd o ddiddordeb archeolegol o fewn y ffin ddatblygu arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, yn sgil y dystiolaeth yn y tirlun oddi amgylch o breswyliaid cyn-hanesyddol hwyr a Chanoloesol, yn ogystal â'r casgliad o geiniogau Rhufeinig (PRN 3618) a ganfuwyd mewn cae cyfagos, gallai fod yn ddymunol atodi briff gwylio archeolegol i'r holl waith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad.

Mae'r datblygiad yn y cyfnodau dylunio cynnar ac nid yw'r cynlluniau presennol yn cynnwys lleoliadau seilwaith cysylltiedig. Argymhellir bod y dyluniad terfynol yn gwneud defnydd o'r llwybrau mynediad presennol er mwyn lleihau'r effaith uniongyrchol bosibl ar archeoleg islaw'r ddaear nad yw wedi ei nodi. Ni ddylid gwneud unrhyw waith cloddio ar draws unrhyw ffiniau caeau presennol, sy'n dyddio yn ôl i fap Tithe 1847 o leiaf.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 In May 2021 Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Infinite Renewables Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment ahead of the proposed erection of a wind turbine with ancillary infrastructure on land to the north of Cross Hands, near Narberth, Pembrokeshire, centred on NGR SN 07565 12829.
- 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). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential 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. The site is located in the south-west corner of a large arable field surrounded by enclosed fields on all sides. A farm track from Newhouse Farm to the north runs along the western and southern edges of the field and then continues south.
- 2.1.2 The geology beneath the site comprises of interbedded argillaceous rocks, sandstone and conglomerates of the Milford Haven Group. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area (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 archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of 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 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 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 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 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 archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further 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 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 archaeological interest);
 - Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).
- 3.1.6 The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:
- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
 - Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
 - Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
 - Negligible (very minor changes to 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 archaeological features were observed (Enright and Meek 2014).

4.2 Identified sites of archaeological interest

4.2.1 There are 29 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the 1km study area (Figure 1, Table 1). This includes one Scheduled Monument and three Grade II Listed Buildings. The remaining sites are non-designated assets. None of these sites lie within the proposed development area.

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

SM; PRN; NPRN; LB	Name	NGR	Period	Type	Condition	Status
PE053; LB6087	Castell Coch	SN0721213671	Medieval	House	Damaged	Scheduled Monument; Grade II LB
PRN54738		SN0794612145	Post Medieval	Cottage	Not Known	-
PRN54739		SN0817512162	Post Medieval	Lime Kiln	Not Known	-
PRN54740		SN0820112315	Post Medieval	Quarry	Not Known	-
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	-
PRN119525	Lower Sheepwalk	SN0782612138	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Near Destroyed	-
PRN55216		SN0826212989	Medieval	Trackway	Not Known	-
PRN114750	Bluestone	SN06751319	Modern	Holiday Centre	Intact	-
PRN7992	Cross	SN069132	Medieval?; Medieval	Cross	Not Known	-
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	-
PRN118237	Newton Farm	SN0686313017	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Converted	-
PRN55215		SN0809712675	Medieval	Trackway	Not Known	-
PRN54737		SN0799112124	Post Medieval	Cottage	Not Known	-
PRN17070		SN0747512512	Post Medieval	Lime Kiln	Not Known	-
PRN46047		SN07151320	Roman	Findspot	Not Known	-
PRN108228		SN0720912049	Post Medieval	Milestone	Not Known	-
PRN109051		SN07271222	Post Medieval	Toll Road	Not Known	-
PRN3625	Mouton Parish Church; Mountain Chapel; St Michael's?	SN08081326	Medieval; Post Medieval	Church	Damaged	-
PRN46840	Mouton Parish Church; Mountain Chapel; St Michael's?	SN08081326	Early Medieval	Churchyard	Damaged	-
PRN59613; LB18980	Mouton Quarry Limekiln	SN0817612164	Post Medieval	Limekiln	Not Known	Grade II LB
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	-

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, 2km 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. 2.1km 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 Monuments 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 Castell Coch (PE053) is the closest Scheduled Monument to the site, 800m to the

north. The Scheduled Monument 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.

- 4.4.3 The ruined remains of Newton North Church (PE270), thought to date to the medieval period, just over 1km 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.
- 4.4.4 Molleston Camp (PE274; NPRN 304430) lies 1.1km to the 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.
- 4.4.5 Under 2km 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 1.7km 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 1.8km 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 Bush Inn Camp (PE182) promontory fort, thought to date to the Iron Age (c. 800 BC –

AD 74), is located 2.6km to the north of the site. 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 ten Listed Buildings within the 3km study area, these include two Grade II* and eight Grade II Listed Buildings (Figure 2).
- 4.5.3 The closest Listed Building to the site is Mounton Chapel, a Grade II Listed Building (LB 6082) 700m to the north-east. 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.
- 4.5.4 Mounton Quarry Limekiln (LB 18980), a Grade II Listed Building, lies 900m south-east of the site. 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.
- 4.5.5 Castell Coch (LB 6087), 1km north-north-east 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.
- 4.5.6 The ruins of Grade II listed Newton North Church (LB 6088) are located within Bluestone resort, just over 1km 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.
- 4.5.7 The Grove (LB 18978) is a Grade II listed mansion house, 1.8km to the 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 2.1km 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 2.2km east-south-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 2.2km 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.
- 4.5.11 Just under 3km to the north-west of the development area is High Toch Farmhouse (LB19418). It is an early 19th century vernacular farmhouse that was part of the Picton estate. The building is constructed of uncoursed limestone rubble with slate hanging on the front elevation.

4.6 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 4.6.1 There are 29 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).
- 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 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 is one possible Prehistoric site recorded on the HER within a 1km study area.
- 4.6.5 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.
- 4.6.6 There are no other prehistoric sites recorded within the 1km study area.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.6.7 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.
- 4.6.8 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 200m north-west of the site. The find itself dates to the mid-19th century. A second hoard (PRN 46047) was found nearby, c. 500m 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.

- 4.6.9 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)

- 4.6.10 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 six individual sites recorded on the HER within the 1km search area.
- 4.6.11 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.
- 4.6.12 A possible Medieval or Post-Medieval building (PRN 3621) was identified in 1975 from stone wall foundations next to Newhouse Farm, 700m north of the site. 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.
- 4.6.13 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 though the Mounton farmsteads (PRNs 54741 and 54742). At the closest it is within 600m 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 north of the 1km search area, a hollow way (PRN 13311) runs east – west between Newhouse Farm and Newton Church.
- 4.6.14 Finally, PRN 7992, 700m 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.
- 4.6.15 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)

- 4.6.16 There is an abundance of Post-Medieval activity recorded within the 1km study area and the wider landscape.
- 4.6.17 The majority of the entries in the HER are related to agriculture. Five 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.

- 4.6.18 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) 300m to the south. Moun-ton Farm, c. 800m to the south-east, has several quarry sites (PRNs 17071 and 54740) and a limekiln (PRN 59613; LB 18980). There were also two cottages to the south-west of Moun-ton Quarry (PRNs 54737 and 54738) which were probably for the quarry workers.
- 4.6.19 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.

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 Roads are shown on the alignment of both the current A4075 to the east and the A4115 to the south. The buildings of Moun-ton Farm (PRNs 54741 and 54742) (at this time known as Mountain Farm) are shown to the south-east of the site, as is Moun-ton (Mountain) Chapel (LB 6082) to the north-east. A north – south track (PRN 55215) links the current A4115, Moun-ton Farm and the Chapel. Newhouse and Newton Farms are also depicted.
- 5.1.3 There is no sign of either the quarry or limekiln (LB 18980; PRN 17070) south of the development area. A small square area to the south of Moun-ton 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 area that is very similar to today (Figure 3).
- 5.2.2 The field that the turbine location is in is shown as having the same boundaries as today. The apportionment, Field Number 529, Clover Park, is 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 Llewhellin. The use of the field is listed as pasture.
- 5.2.3 In the field to the south 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.

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 minor changes to the development area field, with a small narrow band along the north of the eastern boundary having been enclosed as a separate field (Figure 4). Three are shown along the stream which marks the field's eastern boundary. Along the field's northern boundary, a path is marked as *Church Path*, running north-east – south-west from Newton Farm to join a second track leading to Mounton Chapel.
- 5.3.2 Outside of the development area the map shows little change to the surrounding agricultural landscape. In the field to the south of the development area the cottage is now labelled as *Highpark Cottage*. A footpath leads north-west across the field to the current A4075.

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

- 5.4.1 There are no significant changes in the development area to the preceding map.
- 5.4.2 There are also very few changes shown in the surrounding landscape. The footpath from *Highpark Cottage* to the current A4075 is no longer shown.

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, 1070, 1:2,500

- 5.6.1 The only observable change to the field with the proposed turbine location is that the footpath along the northern boundary is no longer depicted.
- 5.6.2 Outside the development area there are no significant changes, although *Highpark Cottage* is now shown as derelict.

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. To the south, *Highpark Cottage* is no longer depicted.

6. Aerial Photographs and Lidar

6.1 Aerial Photographs

- 6.1.1 Aerial photographs from 1942 to the present day have been examined, the full list of examined photographs is included in the bibliography.
- 6.1.2 The photographs demonstrate that the field with the proposed turbine location in has been subject to ploughing regularly since 1942.
- 6.1.3 The farm track that runs along the west and part of the south sides of the field, before turning south and continuing along the neighbouring field boundary, was established 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 cutting access points through the southern field boundary.

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 1-7). Conditions were overcast but fine and visibility was good. The site was accessed by a farm track from the south.
- 7.1.2 The proposed turbine location is in the south-west corner of a large hay field (Plate 1), which had been recently cut at the time of the site visit. The site lies at the summit of an area of higher ground, with the land falling away gently on all sides.
- 7.1.3 A track from Newhouse Farm to the north runs along the western boundary of the field, then part way along the south, before turning south and continuing towards the location of the former limekiln (PRN 17070). At the time of the site visit this track was lined with stacked forestry timber (Plate 2).
- 7.1.4 The western field boundary, beyond the track, is a hawthorn hedge. The southern field boundary is an established mixed hedgerow (Plate 3). Along the eastern boundary of the field the land drops slightly to a small stream, lined with large trees (Plate 4). To the north the land drops away, so that the northern field boundary is not visible from the turbine location (Plate 4).
- 7.1.5 No evidence of previously unidentified archaeological assets at or around the turbine location was observed during the site visit.
- 7.1.6 As the proposed turbine location is at the highest point in the local landscape there are likely to be clear views of the top of the turbine in all directions. From ground level there were clear views to the north, partially obstructed views to the east, and obstructed views to the south and west.
- 7.1.7 Of the eight Scheduled Monuments within the 3km search area, three (PE270, PE433 and PE488) were inaccessible due to being on private land. Monuments PE484 and PE182 were also not visited as their locations in the Eastern Cleddau valley means the site cannot be visible from them. Newton North Church, PE270, is located on lower lying land within Bluestone holiday resort. It is unlikely that the site will be visible from this Scheduled Monument. Likewise, intervening topography and vegetation prevents views to PE488 to the south. However, PE433, Minwear Ringwork, is located on an east-facing slope in Minwear Woods, and it is possible that there will be some visibility with the site.
- 7.1.8 The three remaining Scheduled Monuments were visited during the site visit. The closest is Castell Coch (PE053), 900m to the north-north-west. The site is situated in a valley of a tributary stream of the Eastern Cleddau. Furthermore, it is surrounded by woodland, meaning views are severely restricted (Plate 6).
- 7.1.9 Molleston Camp (PE274) is 1.1km to the east of the proposed turbine location. It is located just to the north of a hill crest, with relatively open views to the west towards the turbine location. However, there is a thin tree line following the route of an old trackway (PRN55216) to the south-west which partially screens views in that direction (Plate 7).
- 7.1.10 There are no views between the site and the final Scheduled Monument, the Iron Age Hillslope Enclosure in Canaston Wood (PE413), due to its topographical location on a

north-east facing slope of Canaston Wood.

- 7.1.11 There was no intervisibility between the site and any of the other designated assets due to distance and the intervening topography.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 No archaeological sites have previously been recorded at the proposed turbine location (Section 4), and none were identified during the site visit (Section 7).

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 archaeological resource.
- 8.2.2 The site has been enclosed pasture since at least the mid-19th century and probably earlier. Aerial photographic evidence demonstrates that the site has been subject to ploughing regularly since 1942. Ploughing will have impacted on any buried remains within plough depth.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.3.1 The proposed development is still in the development process and only the proposed turbine location has been provided. The footprint of a wind turbine has a relatively small area of direct impact. However, the associated infrastructure, such as the establishment of access tracks, foundation excavations for switch houses and substations, and cable trenching, all have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.
- 8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on 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), 2km to the north-west. Due to the distance and local topography, there is unlikely to be any visibility of the site, therefore the overall impact on Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3) will be **Negligible**.
- 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). Only one of these (PE053) is within 1km of the proposed development. The thick vegetation surrounding this SM and its topographical location means there is no visibility with the development area and therefore the indirect impact will be **No Change**.
- 8.5.3 Two other SMs could potentially be visible from the turbine location. These are PE433 and PE274. However, the presence of some screening vegetation in the area around these SMs and their distance from it mean the indirect impact on these SMs will be **Negligible**.
- 8.5.4 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 ten Listed Buildings within a 3km study area surrounding the site, two of which are within 1km of the proposed turbine location. The topography between Mounton Chapel (LB6082) and the development area allows a potential line of site, although this is likely to be restricted by vegetation. The indirect (visual) impact will be **Negligible**. Castell Coch (LB6087) is situated in a small valley surrounded by high vegetation and therefore the indirect impact will be **No Change**.
- 8.6.3 Due to distance and the local topography none of the remaining Listed Buildings are visible from the site, therefore there will be **No Change**.

8.7 Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.7.1 No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

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 the development.
- 9.1.2 No Scheduled Monuments will be directly affected by the proposed development. There may be limited visual impact on Molleston Camp (PE274) and Minwear Ringwork (PE433), but due to distance and vegetation screening the potential indirect impact will be **Negligible**.

9.2 Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 9.2.1 No non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Table 2. Sites of archaeological interest with impacts

Reference	Site Name	Status	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
PE274	Molleston Camp	Scheduled Monument	Ringwork	High	Minor
PE433	Minwear Ringwork	Scheduled Monument	Ringwork	High	Minor
LB6082	Mounton Chapel	Grade II Listed	Church	Moderate	Negligible

10. Mitigation

- 10.1 This assessment has identified no designated or non-designated archaeological assets within the development area and the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains is considered low. However, given the evidence in the surrounding landscape for late prehistoric and Medieval occupation, as well as the find of a Roman coin hoard (PRN 3618) in the neighbouring field, it may be desirable to attach an archaeological watching brief to all ground works associated with the development.
- 10.2 The development is in the early design stages and the location of associated turbine infrastructure, such as the works access track, cable trenches and substation, are not featured on the current proposal. Although the turbine itself has the greatest potential, particularly for indirect impact on local assets, the final design scheme should take into consideration the contents of this assessment. The associated works are unlikely to have any indirect visual impacts beyond that for the turbine as they will be much lower and more likely to be blocked from view by topography and vegetation. However, there is potential for direct impact from ground works. As far as possible the design should utilise existing access routes. No excavations should take place across any existing field boundaries, which date to at least the 1847 Tithe Map.

11.Sources

General

Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK., 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*.

Enright, C. and Meek, J. 2014. *Martin Hill East, Cross Hands, Martlew, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Watching Brief*. DAT Archaeological Services Report 2012/23.

ClfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.

Highways England, 2007. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*.

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)

RCAHMW, <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/search> (accessed 15/06/2021)

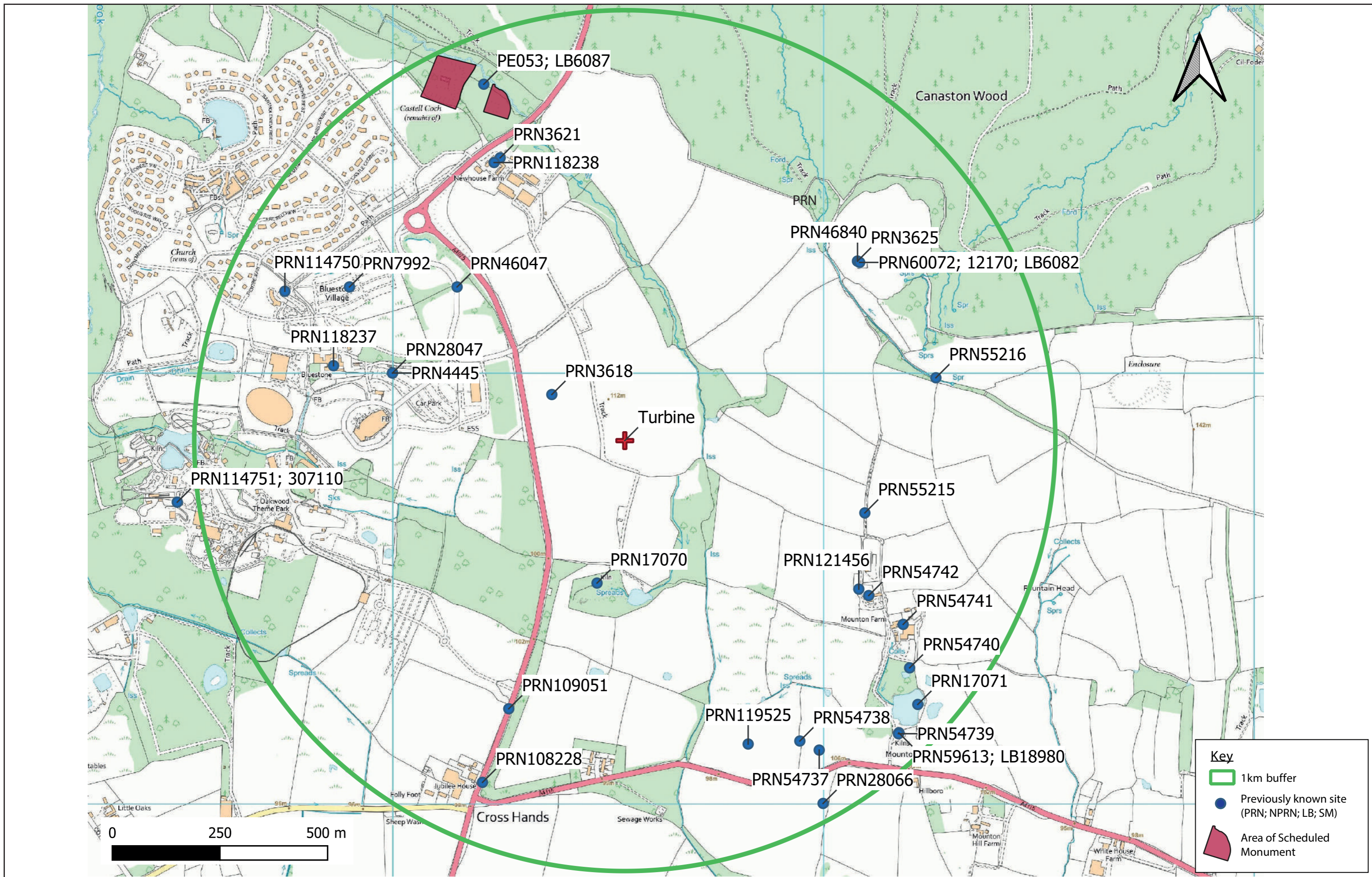


Figure 1. Plan showing all previously identified sites of archaeological interest within the 1km study area

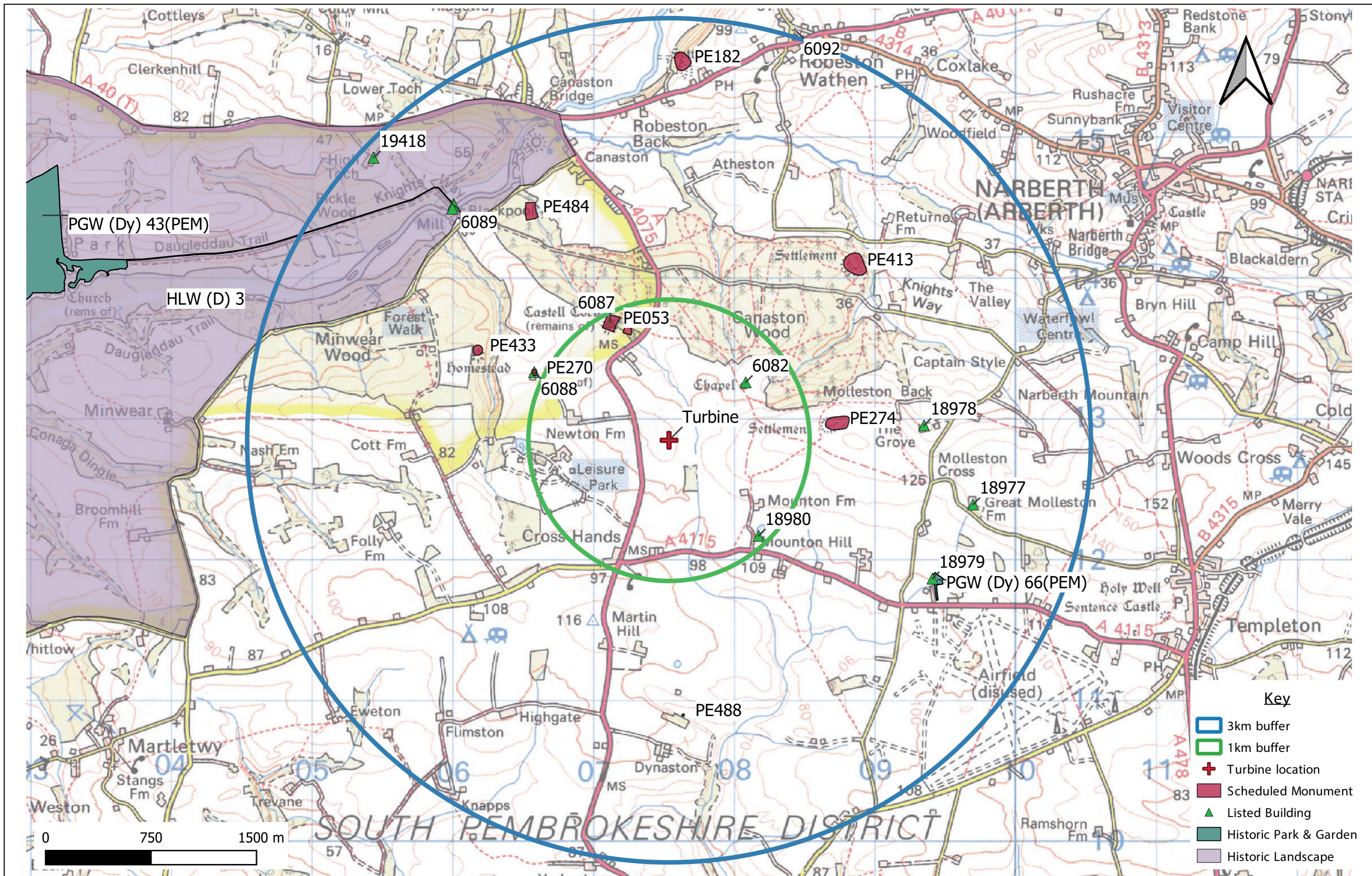


Figure 2. Plan showing the proposed turbine location and 1km and 3km study areas with Scheduled Monuments, listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes and Historic Parks and Gardens

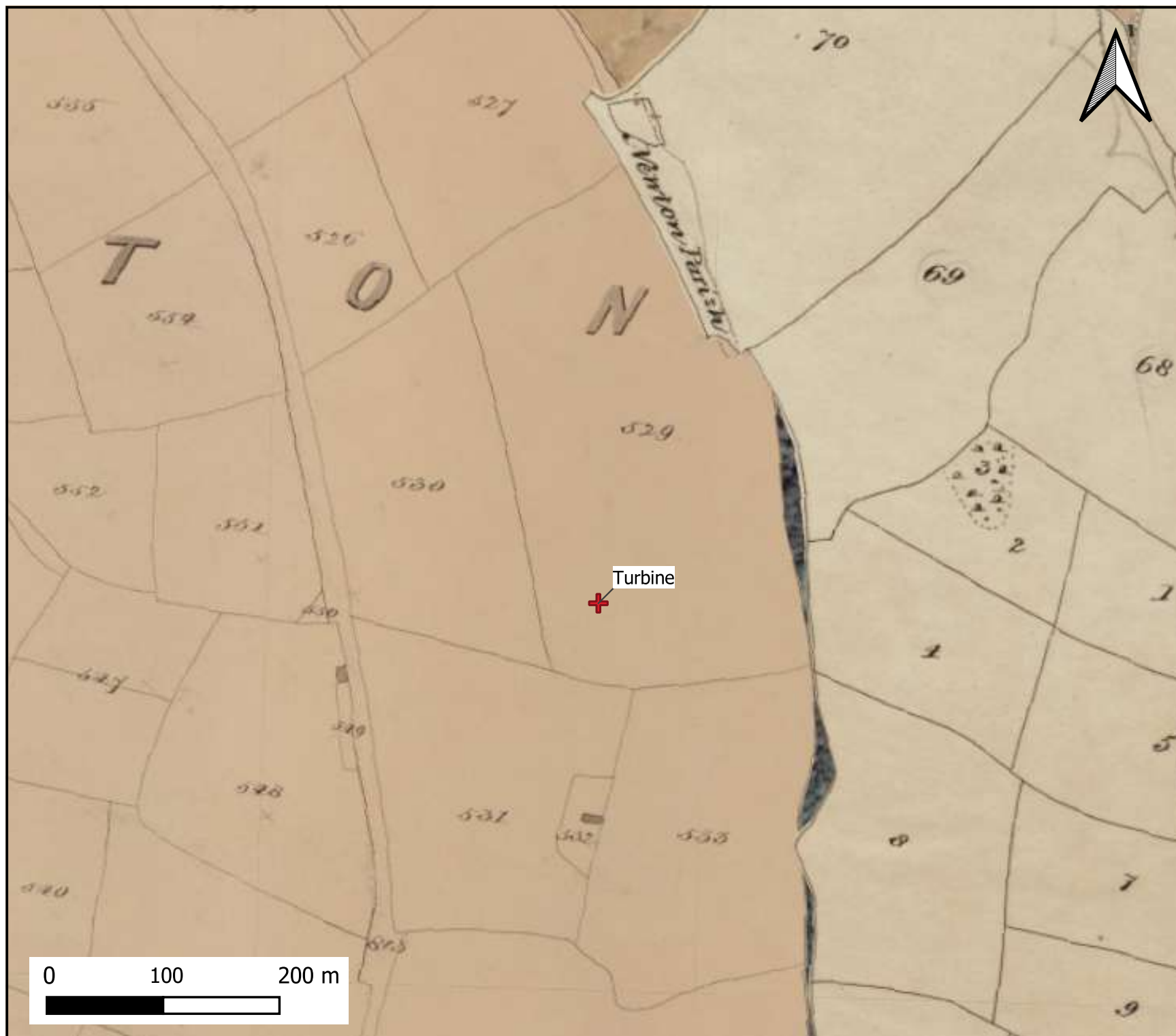


Figure 3. Plan showing the turbine location in relation to the 1847 Tithe Map

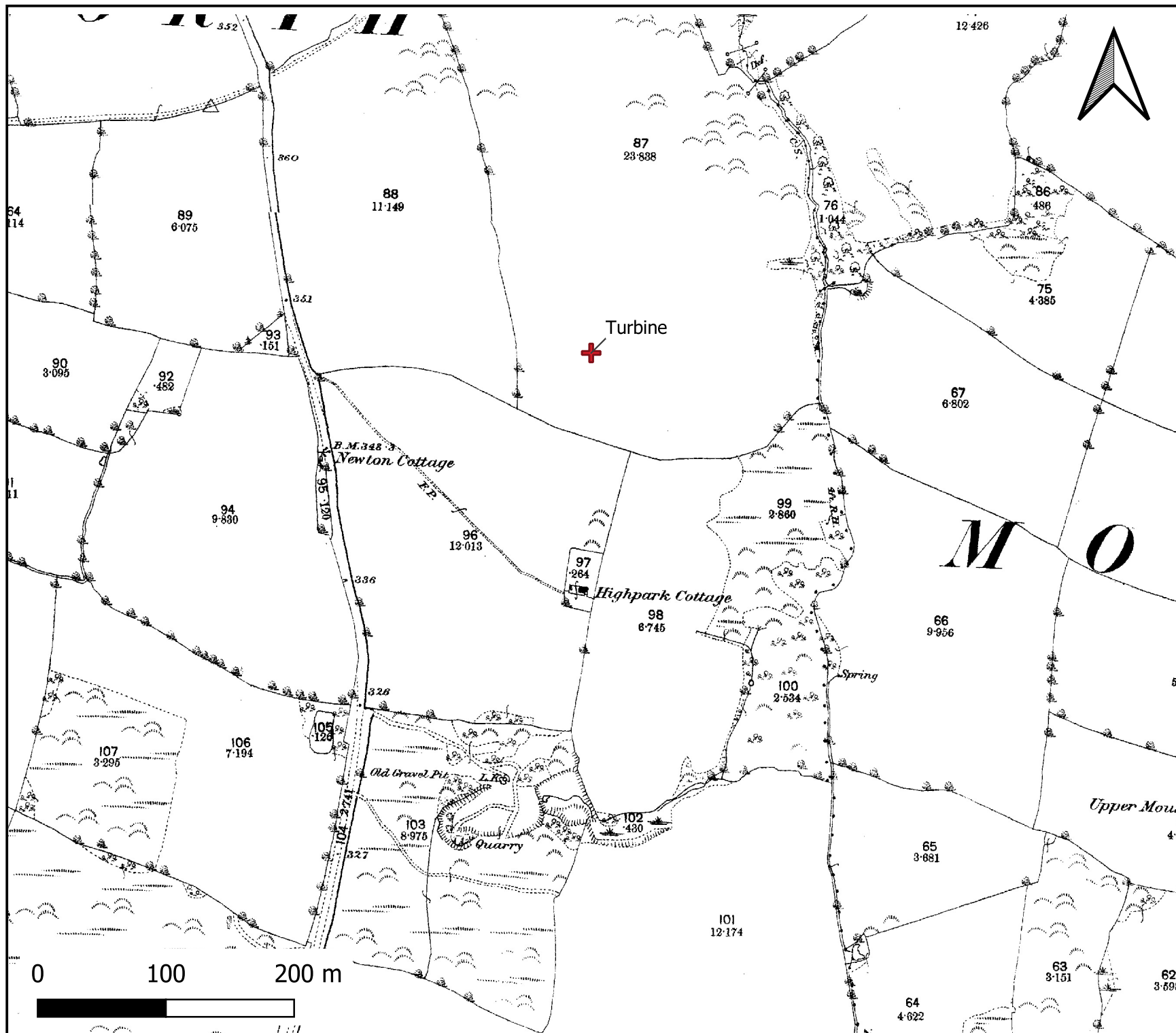


Figure 4. Plan showing the proposed turbine location in relation to the 1889 First Edition OS County Series, Pembrokeshire

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Plate 1: Location of proposed wind turbine, looking south-west



Plate 2: Timbers along track on western edge of turbine field, looking north-west



Plate 3: Southern boundary hedge from approximate location of turbine, looking south



Plate 4: Trees along the eastern boundary of the field from the approximate turbine location, looking east



Plate 5: View north from the proposed turbine location



Plate 6: View south from Castell Coch in the direction of the turbine location, showing the density of surrounding woodland



Plate 7: View from the west of Molleston Camp (PE274) towards the proposed turbine location, 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

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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 Moun-ton 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 Mounon 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*

II **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*

II **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).

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