

**Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report**  
**Fferm Tresinwen**  
**W/13/1831**

**Report Number 2001/69**

**Report prepared for  
CCW**



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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FFERM TRESINWEN  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT

By

Paul Sambrook

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited  
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Fax: 01558 823133  
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

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<b>Tir Gofal Application Number</b>	W/13/1831
<b>Address</b>	Fferm Tresinwen Goodwick
<b>National Grid Reference</b>	SM90374082
<b>CCW Tir Gofal Project Officer</b>	Ann Humble, Haverfordwest
<b>CA Tir Gofal Archaeologist</b>	Paul Sambrook
<b>Visit Date</b>	28/11/01

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on the farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

### **Method Statement**

The farm visit consisted of two phases.

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken for this visit include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a GIS-based map for use in the field and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a site visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase, although because of constraints, recording is rapid, usually photographs and site notes, and some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to assign the farm and its individual sites to a management category, which have determined the management recommendations for each site.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Tresinwen Farm is a coastal dairy farm situated on the northern tip of the Pencaer peninsula in North Pembrokeshire. Its present boundaries include the tip of the peninsula, although most of the farm occupies the land south-east of this point, and is focused on the small cove of Porthsychan.

The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings of 1814 show the farm as Rhosynwen. The development of the placename has been traced by BG Charles (Pembrokeshire Placenames) as far back as 1326, when the form Ros Rouwen (Rhonwen?) is documented in the Black Book of St Davids. By 1481 the name was documented as Roseronwen and all subsequent forms are similar to the Rhosynwen name of the 1814 map, although Tresynwen also appears as early as 1604. Why both forms should exist is unknown, but by the mid-19th century it is clear that Tresinwen had become the accepted name.

The earlier name does of course suggest that the land here was a "rhos" or moorland during mediaeval times. It is not known when the land was improved and farmed, although it can be speculated that the appearance of the Tresynwen name in 1604 may indicate a period of land improvement and expansion of farming in the area during Elizabethan times - a phenomenon that can certainly be seen across much of rural Pembrokeshire. Nevertheless, it would be inadvisable to speculate as to the antiquity of the settlement represented by the modern farmstead complex of Tresinwen.

The parish tithe map is the earliest detailed map of the holding consulted. In 1843, Tresinwen was divided into two separate holdings, both under the name of Tresinwen. The farmhouse and outbuildings around the eastern part of the present farm were owned by one John Colby, Timothy George being his tenant, farming some 91 acres. It should be noted that the George family continue to live at Tresinwen and that they are direct relations of former Prime Minister Lloyd George, whose grandfather was born at Tresinwen.

A number of buildings at the western end of the present farmyard were the focus of lands (73 acres) owned by George Augustus Harries and farmed by John Phillips, but no homestead or dwelling appears to have been associated with this part of Tresinwen. Between them, these two Tresinwen holdings held land rather more extensive than that of the present holding, but their lands were not in two separate blocks, rather their fields were intermingled.

The history of the buildings which now stand on the farmyard at Tresinwen can be traced through historic maps. The 1814 OS Original Surveyors drawing is too indistinct to draw any conclusion about the farm layout at that time, and this is true of the 1831 1":1 mile OS map also. The 1843 tithe survey does however provide a reasonable idea of the farmyard layout, although, as stated above, the buildings were divided between two holdings. It is apparent that only the byre (glowty), stable, the outbuilding which has been modernised as a dwelling ("Ty Ucha") and the farmhouse ("Ty Isha") in fact date to this period, and even then each has undergone some degree of extension and alteration. Map evidence again shows that these buildings formed the core of the farmstead until the addition of a milking parlour and hayshed in 1960, a workshop in 1981 and the cubicle shed in 1984.

Most of the farm would seem to have been maintained as clean pasture and (formerly) arable since the time of the 1843 parish tithe map, other than some small parcel of wet, boggy ground and the rough pasture and scrub along the narrow coastal strip.

The tithe map shows and subsequent OS map surveys show that the field pattern of the holding seem to have changed little since 1843 and the proportion of clean pasture seems little changed from that of 160 years ago. Field boundaries on the holding are predominantly earth and stone banks, showing considerable variation in height and width across the farm, with no discernible pattern to the variation.

The careful management of the holding may be represented by the presence of 11 standing stones on the farm. It is unclear if all or any of these are prehistoric funerary monuments or later boundary stones associated perhaps with the early mediaeval chapel and cemetery sites at Capel Degan and neighbouring Llanwnwr farm. All or any of the stones may equally well be relatively recent cattle rubbing stones. The observation of surface evidence alone does not permit a reliable answer to this question. Whether ancient or recent, this group of stones are an unusual

survival and worthy of careful management.

Amongst the most significant archaeological sites in the area is that of Capel Degan (PRN 2612) which is located on Tresinwen lands. Degan was one of the lesser known early mediaeval saints and, like many of the lesser saints, he was celebrated only in a small geographical area. The Pembrokeshire historian, Richard Fenton, recorded a number of interesting stories relating to the cult of St Degan and local traditions associated with the saint. Amongst these was the tradition that the saint's "sacred vest" was still kept in the neighbourhood until the 18th century, brought out only on Gwyl Degan (St Degan's Day) when it was carried around the district. Fenton also recorded that some horseshoe shaped marks in the coastal cliffs near the ancient chapel site were held to be the hoof-prints of St Degan's horse, which had miraculously run up the cliff.

It is worth noting that there may be other saintly associations with the area, as Carreg Gybi (PRN 10101) is the name of a headland to the west of Porthsychan.

Obviously, the proximity of the cove of Porthsychan means that access to the sea has never been difficult for Tresinwen and the surrounding area. The cove may indeed have proved an attraction for many centuries and explain in part why Capel Degan is located on the adjacent headland. Far from being isolated, Capel Degan was well placed to the main trade and travel routes in early mediaeval times. The most recent example of the exploitation of Porthsychan is the derelict and overgrown limekiln alongside the trackway above the beach. Coal and lime would have been landed on the beach here during the 18th and 19th centuries for burning. The resultant lime would have been sold to local farms as fertiliser.

## MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The most important management issues raised by the archaeological survey carried out at Tresinwen Farm include;

i) The group of standing stones on the farm. these are considered to be of particular interest, even though current knowledge does not make it possible to know if these are prehistoric monuments or more recent cattle rubbing stones. In either case, the survival of so many upright stones in a relatively small area is noteworthy and it is important that they are retained as historic features.

ii) Capel Degan. As a mediaeval chapel site and other features (such as Cnwc Degan) associated with St Degan, it is important that the vicinity of the chapel is not disturbed by future development and managed very sensitively. The proximity of the coastal path means that efforts may be needed to ensure that walkers are not responsible for erosion of archaeological features in future, although the site is presently ill-defined and little is known about its true extent.

ii) Tresinwen Farm Buildings. The historic buildings at the core of the farmstead retain something of their original character and many are in good repair. Their continued maintenance, and indeed future repair or renovation, should be undertaken sympathetically, with the use of appropriate building materials to avoid losing their character.

See gazetteer for detailed management recommendations.

## KEY TO MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Category	Importance	Colour on map	Detail
Category A	Sites and Monuments of National Importance	Blue	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings
		Red	Other Sites and Monuments of National Importance Other Buildings Of National Importance
		Red Toning	Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
		Red Banding	Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
Category B	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance	Amber	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance Grade 2 Listed Buildings and Other Buildings of Regional Importance
Category C	Sites and Monuments of Local Importance	Green	Sites and Features of Local Importance Buildings of Local Importance
Category D	Sites and Monuments of Unknown Importance	Brown	Sites and Features needing further investigation includings damaged sites or sites with no physical definition

## **SITE AND AREA DESIGNATIONS**

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status designations.

### **SAM** Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAMs are notified under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The schedule of SAMs is maintained and administered by Cadw.

### **LB1, LB2\* and LB2** Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are notified under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The list is maintained and administered by Cadw. Local Authorities are statutory consultees for listed buildings.

### **HLW** Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales

Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

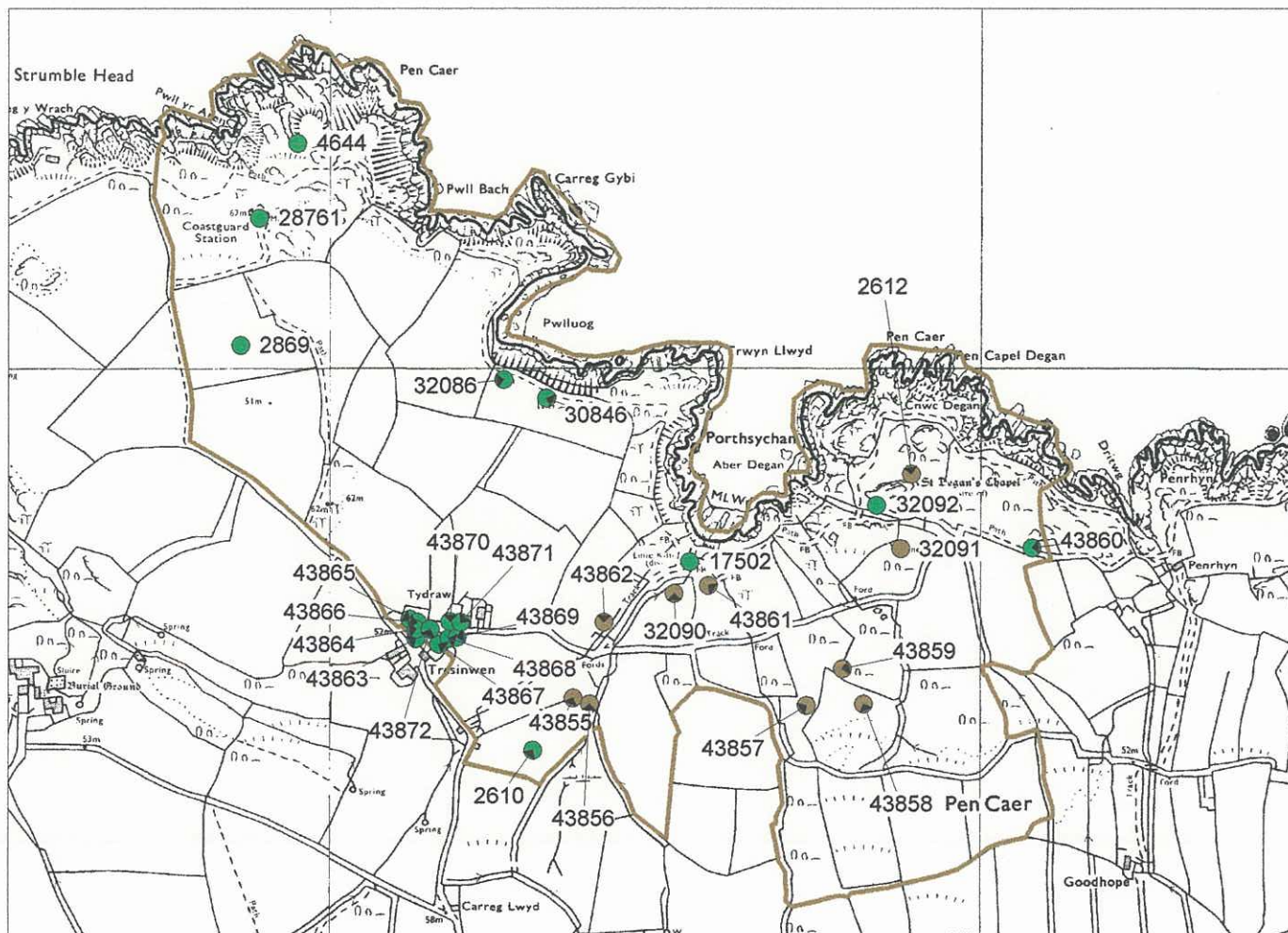
### **HGP** Register of Historic Gardens and Parks

Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1 Parks and Gardens. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)



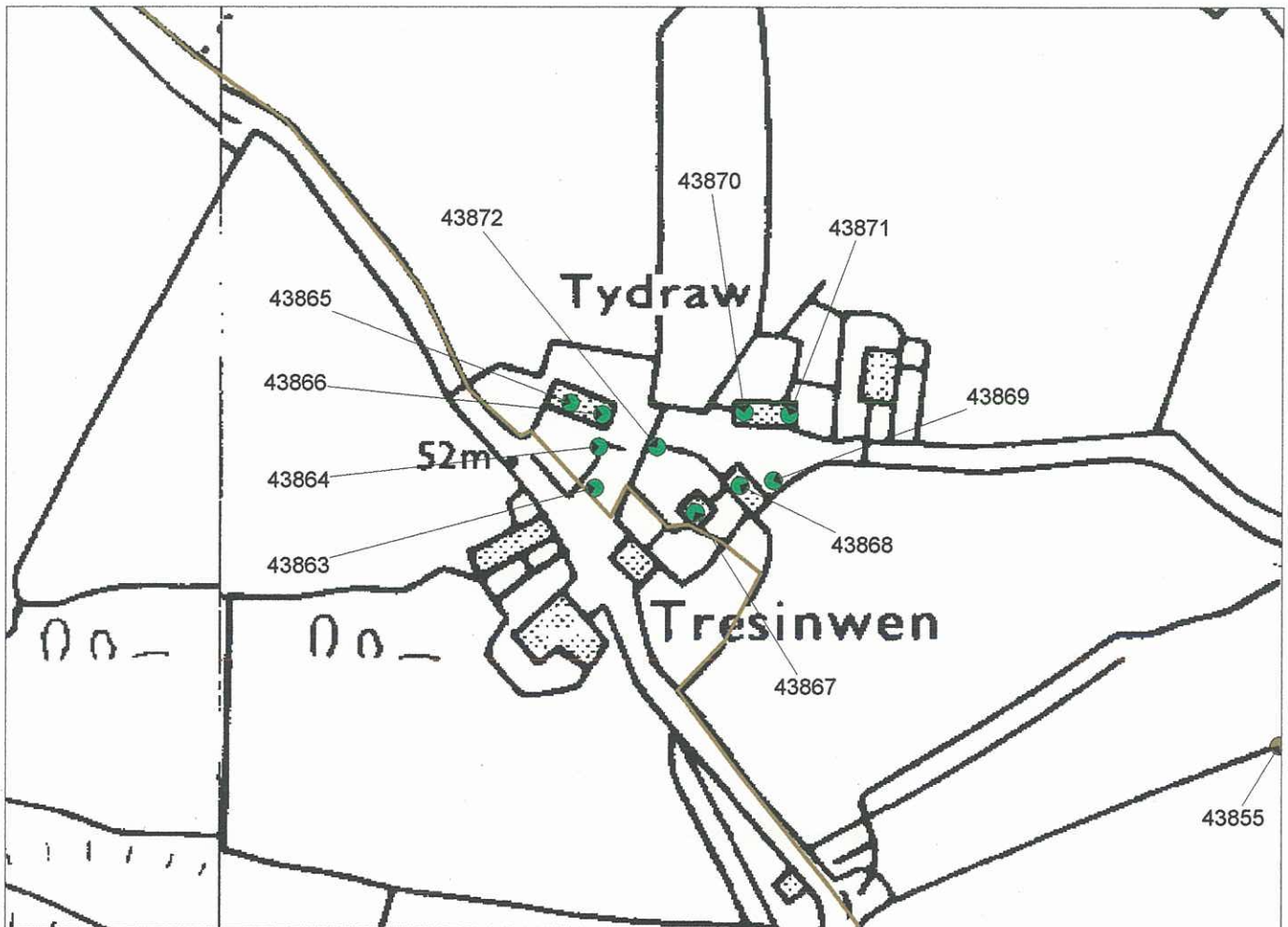
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report  
Tresinwen Farm  
Map 1  
ACA Report No. 2001/69  
SM9089  
Scale 1:11000

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Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report  
Tresinwen Farmyard  
Map 2  
ACA Report No. 2001/69  
SM9089  
Scale 1:2500

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## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

**PRN** 2610      **Site name** TRESINWEN STONE      **NGR** SM90314041  
**Site type** STANDING STONE?      **Period** Bronze Age      **Site Status**

### *Description*

No evidence for the site of the stone was seen in the field. The stone was one of a larger group of standing stones on Tresinwen Farm and may have been a post-mediaeval rubbing stone rather than a genuine Bronze Age monument.

### *Recommendations*

The stone has been removed and its former site is not precisely known. There may be archaeological features in the vicinity and any future ground breaking operations should take this into account.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 2612      **Site name** LLANDOGEN;ST DEGAN'S      **NGR** SM90894084  
**Site type** CHAPEL      **Period** Dark Age?;Medieval      **Site Status**

### *Description*

A medieval chapel, possibly Dark Age in date, the ruins of which were visible in the 17th century. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales identified that the foundations were occasionally visible, presumably as crop/parch marks.

The landowner was certain as to the position of the chapel but described it as being a very faint, upstanding rectilinear platform at the top of a grassy slope. Field inspection, including viewing the area from the top of Cnwc Degan, failed to locate the feature described by the landowner. However, two shallow rectilinear depressions, both approximately 14m x 7m and on an east-west axis, were noted at SM90924086 and SM90944087. These may be associated with the chapel site.

### *Recommendations*

This is undoubtedly a site of great historic importance, which may include human burials, but the failure to identify specific surface features makes management recommendations difficult to draw up. Agricultural activity over a prolonged period of time may well have already damaged archaeological features however there is still potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the chapel to survive. Further archaeological evaluation using geophysical survey could help to identify the location of any surviving buried remains. Ground breaking operations should not be undertaken in the vicinity of this site. RPS November 2001

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 2869      **Site name** TRESINWEN      **NGR** SM89864104  
**Site type** STANDING STONE?      **Period** Bronze Age?      **Site Status**

### *Description*

This stone was moved to be included in the Gorsedd Circle for the 1972 National Eisteddfod a Haverfordwest. No indication of the stone's original position was noted during fieldwork.

### *Recommendations*

This stone has been removed. There may be buried archaeological features in the vicinity and any ground breaking work should take this into account.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 4644      **Site name** CARN FAWR      **NGR** SM899413  
**Site type** ROUND BARROW?      **Period** Bronze Age      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Garn Fawr is a place name given to the area on Strumble Head which rises southwards from the cliff edge to a rocky hill where a coastguard station formerly stood (PRN 28761). There was no evidence seen of a man-made cairn or barrow on the slope of the hilltop. The name may have been attributed to the natural feature of the hill. The coastguard station which was on Garn Fawr hill has been demolished and some rubble and other domestic waste is strewn across the north facing hillslope.

### **Recommendations**

There is no physical evidence for a cairn or barrow. The name may refer to a natural feature. No specific recommendations.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 17502      **Site name** PORTHSYCHAN      **NGR** SM90554070  
**Site type** LIME KILN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The area is the west side of a low, narrow valley leading down to a beach. A kiln is shown on the 25" OS map. The side of the valley is heavily wooded and heavily overgrown and not approachable although the coast path leads down the centre. In the position shown it would be set into the side of the valley. A visit by DAT in 1996 noted that the remains of the kiln were visible through a covering of ivy, which contrasted with other vegetation. It was seen to be fairly shapeless and apparently ruinous. It was also thought that there were two kilns joined by a retaining wall but this is not in accordance with the map evidence. The landowner is aware of the kiln's position and its overgrown state, but no structure was seen when visited in November 2001, in admittedly poor light.

### **Recommendations**

The removal of some vegetation to make the kiln more visible may be considered, but future management can only be assessed if a clearer picture is available of the condition of the monument. Any removal of vegetation from buildings and structures should ensure that the vegetation is cut and where appropriate allowed to die before removal. Consolidation of masonry may be required in conjunction with any vegetation removal.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 28761      **Site name** CARN FAWR;PEN CAER STRUMBLE      **NGR** SM89894123  
**Site type** LOOKOUT      **Period** Modern?      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Described by R.Thomas in his survey of 19th & 20th Century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire as having been a "two storey, rectangular plan, stone walled ground floor, weather boarded first floor, large observation window in north west wall wraps around into the southwest and northeast walls." All traces of the structure have been completely removed.

### **Recommendations**

No specific recommendations. Demolished.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 30846      **Site name** PWLLUOG      **NGR** SM90334095  
**Site type** QUARRY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

Small quarry alongside coastal path. Working in 1888, disused by 1905.

**Recommendations**

Maintain as visible historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 32086      **Site name** PWLLUOG      **NGR** SM90264098  
**Site type** QUARRY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

The feature is cut into the edge of the coastal slope which is here enclosed pasture. It is a hollow, partly infilled with corrugated iron sheets etc, measuring 12 x 5m across, depth unknown. There is a lot of surface irregularity to the east: it is uncertain whether this is natural or represents further infilled quarries. GW. 1996.

**Recommendations**

Consideration should be given to removing the scrap metal which has been put into the quarry pit. Maintain as visible historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 32090      **Site name** PORTHSYCHAN      **NGR** SM90534065  
**Site type** STANDING STONE      **Period** Bronze Age      **Site Status**

**Description**

The feature lies on the coastal slope, here enclosed for rough pasture. There is a stream 20m to the east and a rock outcrop 10m to the north. This upright stone is of approximately triangular cross section, narrowing toward the top, measuring 0.6 x 0.3m across x 0.7m high. It is weathered. It is too low for a cattle rubbing stone (although it has been used as such and the upper part is polished). GW. 1996.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone and current land management regime does not seem to require changing. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 32091      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90884072

**Site type** STANDING STONE

**Period** Bronze Age?

**Site Status**

**Description**

Standing stone on level ground in a pasture field. An upright stone of triangular cross section, slightly tapering, measuring 0.6 x 0.7m across and the base, 1.5m high. This stone is a fine grained, blue-grey doleritic stone, oxidising to a rusty brown on some faces. It is covered in a grey lichen which has been worn off by cattle rubbing against the stone. Not known if this is a relatively recent rubbing stone or a bronze age standing stone.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone and current land management regime of clean pasture does not seem to require changing. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 32092      **Site name** CAPEL DEGAN

**NGR** SM90844079

**Site type** NATURAL FEATURE?

**Period** Modern

**Site Status**

**Description**

The feature lies in rough pasture and was not found during the Tir Gofal visit. It was described in 1996 as a possible World War II foxhole, but thought not to be convincing as such.

**Recommendations**

No specific recommendation.

**Management Category** C

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43855      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90374049

**Site type** STANDING STONE?

**Period** Bronze Age?

**Site Status**

**Description**

Monolith. C.1m high x 0.75 long x 0.5m thick. Appears to be well set into ground. A low earth boundary bank, fence topped, appears to have been built up to the stone, but does not properly incorporate it, suggesting that the stone may predate the bank and is not simple part of it.

The stone itself is a rough conglomerate with large chert pieces set in a fine grey, oxidising material. A larger stone of similar type (PRN 43856) stands 25m to ESE. A number of other, loose stones lay on the surface between the two stones and may signify that a more complex stone alignment once existed here.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone and current land management regime of clean pasture does not seem to require changing. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01



**PRN** 43856      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90404048

**Site type** STANDING STONE

**Period** Bronze Age?

**Site Status**

### **Description**

A substantial monolith, over 1.5m high x 1.25 long x 1m thick. The stone is partly obscured by a bramble bush which grows around its base. Its antiquity is unknown, but it is noteworthy that the field boundary to the south appears to go around it and respect it (although it is equally possible that the stone was put up in the corner of the field after the boundary had been established. Nevertheless, this may be a prehistoric monument. The stone itself is a rough conglomerate with large chert pieces set in a fine grey, oxidised matrix. A smaller stone (PRN 43856) stands 25m to NNW (PRN 43855). A number of other, loose stones lay on the surface between the two stones and may signify that a more complex stone alignment once existed here.

### **Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone. Current land management regime does not seem to require changing, unless public access is intended in which case the brambles which are growing around and over the stone need to be either cleared or reduced. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43857      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90734048

**Site type** STANDING STONE

**Period** Bronze Age?

**Site Status**

### **Description**

Monolith stands in field. May be a recent rubbing stone or a prehistoric monument. Stands c. 1m high x 1.25m long x 0.5m thick. Appears to be a blue-grey dolerite with grey flecks, pock-marked due to the erosion of this grey mineral. Stone face is oxidising, giving a rusty appearance. Covered in grey lichen, apart from where cattle have rubbed it away. There is some erosion of the ground surface around the base and the stone is leaning to the SE slightly, supported by two smaller stones at its base in that direction.

### **Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present some disturbance is occurring, probably due to cattle rubbing, which has led to movement of the stone. Consideration should be given to resetting the stone, or devising a method of preventing further leaning. Repairs are also needed to infill the erosion around the stone's base, which is probably due to cattle trampling. Further archaeological advice should be sought before any works are undertaken. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43858      **Site name** TRESINWEN      **NGR** SM90824048  
**Site type** STANDING STONE      **Period** Bronze Age?      **Site Status**

**Description**

Standing stone, similar in characteristics to stone PRN 43857 in adjacent field to W. Measures c.1.2m high x 2m long x 0.7m wide. Significant erosion around base due to cattle trampling.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present cattle trampling is eroding the ground at the base of the stone and this should be repaired before the stone becomes destabilised. Further archaeological advice should be sought before any works are undertaken. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 43859      **Site name** TRESINWEN      **NGR** SM90794054  
**Site type** STANDING STONE?      **Period** Bronze Age?      **Site Status**

**Description**

Large stone set into, or incorporated into, a field boundary bank. May be earlier than the bank. Measures 0.9m high x 1.25m long x 0.75m wide. Antiquity unknown.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or merely a large stone built into the field boundary. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of possible historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone and the current land management regime does not require changing. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 43860      **Site name** CAPEL      **NGR** SM91084072  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

Site of a cottage shown on the parish tithe map and named as Capel on the 1891 6" OS series map due to its proximity to Capel Degan. This cottage site is now largely covered in thick gorse. Only partial, low wall bases were seen, less than 0.5m high and grass-covered. According to the landowner, the stones of the cottage were taken away to build the surviving cottage of Nant (SM90204044). It is probable that the archaeology of the dwelling survives relatively undisturbed, apart from some root damage by the gorse.

**Recommendations**

The site is largely gorse covered and it is recommended that efforts are made to avoid gorse taking root within the house itself to avoid root-damage to the archaeology of the site. Any gorse already rooted in or on the cottage site should be removed. Any removal of vegetation from buildings and structures should ensure that the vegetation is cut and where appropriate allowed to die before removal. This clearance of vegetation may also be extended to the adjacent garden plot to allow the cottage site to be seen in context.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

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<b>PRN</b> 43861	<b>Site name</b> TRESINWEN	<b>NGR</b> SM90584067
<b>Site type</b> STANDING STONE?	<b>Period</b> Bronze Age	<b>Site Status</b>

**Description**

Small standing stone or rubbing stone, the antiquity of which is unknown. Measures c. 0.5m high x 0.6m long x 0.4m thick. Fine grained grey-blue dolerite with grey flecks.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone and current land management regime of clean pasture does not seem to require changing. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

<b>Management Category</b> D	<b>Visited by</b> RPS	<b>Visited On</b> 28/11/01
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<b>PRN</b> 43862	<b>Site name</b> TRESINWEN	<b>NGR</b> SM90424061
<b>Site type</b> STANDING STONE?	<b>Period</b> Bronze Age	<b>Site Status</b>

**Description**

Pointed standing stone, set at edge of field near stream. The antiquity of the stone is unknown and it may be a relatively recent rubbing stone. Measures c.1.5m high and is triangular in cross-section, of 50cm side.

**Recommendations**

It is uncertain as to whether this is a prehistoric monolith or a more recent rubbing stone. However, in conjunction with the other monoliths on the farm it is of historic interest and should be preserved. At present there does not appear to be any direct threat to this stone and current land management regime does not seem to require changing. Future ploughing should avoid breaking the ground close to the stone and any future ground breaking activity should take into account the possibility that buried archaeology associated with the stone may survive.

<b>Management Category</b> D	<b>Visited by</b> RPS	<b>Visited On</b> 28/11/01
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<b>PRN</b> 43863	<b>Site name</b> TRESINWEN	<b>NGR</b> SM90134058
<b>Site type</b> CHURN STAND	<b>Period</b> Modern	<b>Site Status</b>

**Description**

Mid-20th century churn stand at the entrance to Tresinwen farm. Approx. 3m square.

**Recommendations**

Should be retained as a historic farmstead feature.

<b>Management Category</b> C	<b>Visited by</b> RPS	<b>Visited On</b> 28/11/01
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**PRN** 43864      **Site name** TRESINWEN CARTHOUSE      **NGR** SM90134060  
**Site type** OUTBUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

Old carthouse at Tresinwen Farm. Stone built, slate roofed two-storey building in good condition. On a WNW- ESE axis. The arched doorway is in the north-facing wall. A set of stone steps built against the outside of the WNW gable wall leads to a doorway into the loft. A small stone lean-to is built against the ESE gable wall. Stands at the top (eastern) end of the modern Tresinwen farmyard. Does not appear on the 1843 parish tithe map, but shown on the 1891 6" OS map series.

**Recommendations**

An attractive historic farmstead building which should be maintained using sympathetic materials and its historic character preserved.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43865      **Site name** TRESINWEN      **NGR** SM90124061  
**Site type** OUTBUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

Outbuilding at Tresinwen farm. Original purpose unknown, but used as an implements shed and garage in recent years. Stone built, now with a corrugated asbestos roof. Some repair and modification undertaken in concrete blockwork. Not shown on 1843 parish tithe map, but present on 1891 6" OS map series.

**Recommendations**

19th century farmstead building which has already undergone some modification and repair. No specific recommendation other than it should be maintained using sympathetic materials and retained as part of the historic farmstead complex.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43866      **Site name** TRESINWEN      **NGR** SM90144061  
**Site type** OUTBUILDING;DWELLING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

This building has been heavily modernised, but is shown on the parish tithe map of 1843, apparently as an outbuilding. However, the present owner says that the rear part of the building was a dwelling in the 18 or 19th century. In 1843, it was not part of the George's Tresinwen, rather it is listed in the tithe schedule as part of the separate holding occupied by John Phillips. During the mid-20th century it was certainly an outbuilding and part of Tresinwen, but in 1973-4 it was modernised and turned into a dwelling, still occupied in 2001.

**Recommendations**

No specific recommendation. Already heavily modernised

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** RPS      **Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43867      **Site name** TRESINWEN;TYDRAW

**NGR** SM90174057

**Site type** FARMHOUSE

**Period** Post Med

**Site Status**

**Description**

This is one of two dwellings currently used within the modern Tresinwen farmstead, but this is named as the homestead on the 1843 tithe map. Has been known as Tydraw in recent decades to distinguish it from the house at the upper end of the farmyard, but at present it is known by the family as "Ty isha."

**Recommendations**

No specific recommendation.

**Management Category** C

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 43868      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90184058

**Site type** OUTBUILDING

**Period** Post Med

**Site Status**

**Description**

Stone built outbuilding at Tresinwen which is in two sections: i) a single storey former stable (now used for calf pens); ii) a two-storey building which now houses a grain store in the upper storey and grain mill on ground floor. A building is shown here on the 1843 tithe map. However, comparison of the tithe map and the 1891 6" OS map suggest that it is possible that the two-storey part of the building was added to the lower part after 1843, but this is not certain. The whole structure is now roofed with corrugated asbestos sheeting.

**Recommendations**

An attractive historic farmstead building which should be maintained using sympathetic materials and its historic character preserved.

**Management Category** C

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 43869      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90194057

**Site type** PIGSTY

**Period** Post Med

**Site Status**

**Description**

19th century pigsty. Stone built, with some more modern repairs and modifications, such as a course of breeze blocks added to raise the wallplate and a corrugated asbestos roof. The pigsty does not appear on the 1843 parish tithe map, but is seen on the 1891 6" OS map series, appended at a right-angle to the souther end of the stable/grain store (PRN 43869). Still in good condition and apparently in use, though no longer for keeping pigs.

**Recommendations**

One of the historic farmstead buildings at Tresinwen which should be maintained using sympathetic materials and its historic character preserved.

**Management Category** C

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

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**PRN** 43870      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90194060

**Site type** OUTBUILDING

**Period** Post Med

**Site Status**

**Description**

Stone building in reasonably good condition, now with an asbestos roof. This is the "glowty" or cattle byre at Tresinwen. A building is shown on this spot and on the same E-W alignment on the parish to tithe map of 1843. The present building seems to be bigger than that shown in 1843 and on the 1891 and 1908 OS maps, and it is possibly that the western half marks an early 20th century extension. A lean-to (PRN 43871) has also been added at right angles to the eastern gable end of the byre since 1908.

**Recommendations**

An historic farmstead building which should be maintained using sympathetic materials and its historic character preserved.

**Management Category** C

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

**PRN** 43871      **Site name** TRESINWEN

**NGR** SM90204060

**Site type** OUTBUILDING

**Period** Post Med

**Site Status**

**Description**

This lean-to has been built against the eastern gable wall of the byre at Tresinwen (PRN 43870). This extension does not appear on the 1908 6" OS map and is presumably a mid-20th century addition. Therefore the byre gable forms its lateral, western wall, but the eastern side is open, the corrugated asbestos roof being supported here by red-brick pillars. This is an open-sided cattle shelter, in front of which is a small, walled yard in which young cattle are kept.

**Recommendations**

A functional farmstead building which should be maintained using sympathetic materials and its character preserved.

**Management Category** C

**Visited by** RPS

**Visited On** 28/11/01

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Plate 1: Tresinwen Farmyard from the east November 2001



Plate 2: The old Carhouse (PRN43864) at Tresinwen.





Plate 3 & 4: *Glowty* (PRN43870) at Tresinwen, with the cattle shelter (PRN43871) built against its eastern gable wall.



Plate 5: The old stable and grain store (PRN43868) at Tresinwen, with the pigsty (PRN43869) at right angles to the bottom of the main building



Plate 6: Standing stone above Porthsychan (PRN43861)



Plate 7: The large standing stone PRN43856 with the Tresinwen farmyard complex in the background.



**FFERM TRESINWEN  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

**REPORT NUMBER 2001/69**

**March 2002**

This report has been prepared by Paul Sambrook

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature.....

Date.....

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature.....*Louise Austin*.....

Date.....*11/03/02*.....

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have  
on the content or presentation of this report.