

OCT 2001



**Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report**  
**Cleggars Farm**  
**W/13/1680**

**Report Number 2001/55**

**Report prepared for  
CCW**



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October 2001

CLEGGARS FARM  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT

By

Nigel Page

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**Tir Gofal Application Number** W/13/1680  
**Address** Cleggars Farm  
Lamphey  
  
**National Grid Reference** SS02189990;SN01291175;SN13172822  
**CCW Tir Gofal Project Officer** Fiona Lanc, Haverfordwest  
**CA Tir Gofal Archaeologist** Nigel Page  
**Visit Date** 10/09/01

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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**

Cleggars is first mentioned in 1692 (Charles 1992, 696). The first reliable evidence for the farm comes in the later 18th century when it is shown in a map book of the Lamphey Estate. At the time it had an irregular farmyard layout. The farmyard was developed to close to its present size during the mid 19th century, and it was during that expansion that the focus of the yard moved to the north of the house. By the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map was published in 1891 the yard comprised a U-shaped arrangement with a detached east range. The east range (PRN 43616) is separated from the yard by the main farm access track; a stone wall runs along the east side of the yard between buildings PRNs 43780 and 43615, flanking the track and effectively forming a square courtyard. One or two small buildings to the west of the house, which were shown on the Lamphey parish tithe map (1842), had been removed during the rebuilding. One of the present buildings, PRN 43578, incorporates external steps from a sub-medieval building. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map (1906) more buildings had been constructed, including a range of buildings to the north of the yard, which has been converted to a dwelling and which is no longer a part of Cleggars farm. A triple pig sty shown on the Ordnance Survey maps to the west of the house has been demolished. It seems likely that the farm is situated in the area of a former chase associated with the nearby medieval Lamphey Palace. Therefore, the enclosure of the fields and the present field pattern is probably post-medieval, and may be roughly contemporary with the first recorded mention of Cleggars in 1692. This would also fit with the evidence of the earlier steps incorporated into PRN 43578. The boundaries across the farm are earth banks topped with mature hedges and they are generally in good condition, although not all of the hedges are continuous. The proposals for the future of the farm are broadly sympathetic to its historic fabric. The intention to raise beef cattle will require no alterations to the field pattern and it may be possible that some of the traditional buildings could be reused.

## **MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The farm boundaries should be maintained in their present condition and where necessary hedges should be replanted.

The traditional buildings should be made watertight by repairing the roofs and where necessary the walls using slates and materials to match existing.

Vegetation could be removed from the limekiln (PRN 15976) and the damage caused by tree roots, particularly on the north side should be repaired to stabilise the structure.

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 including 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)

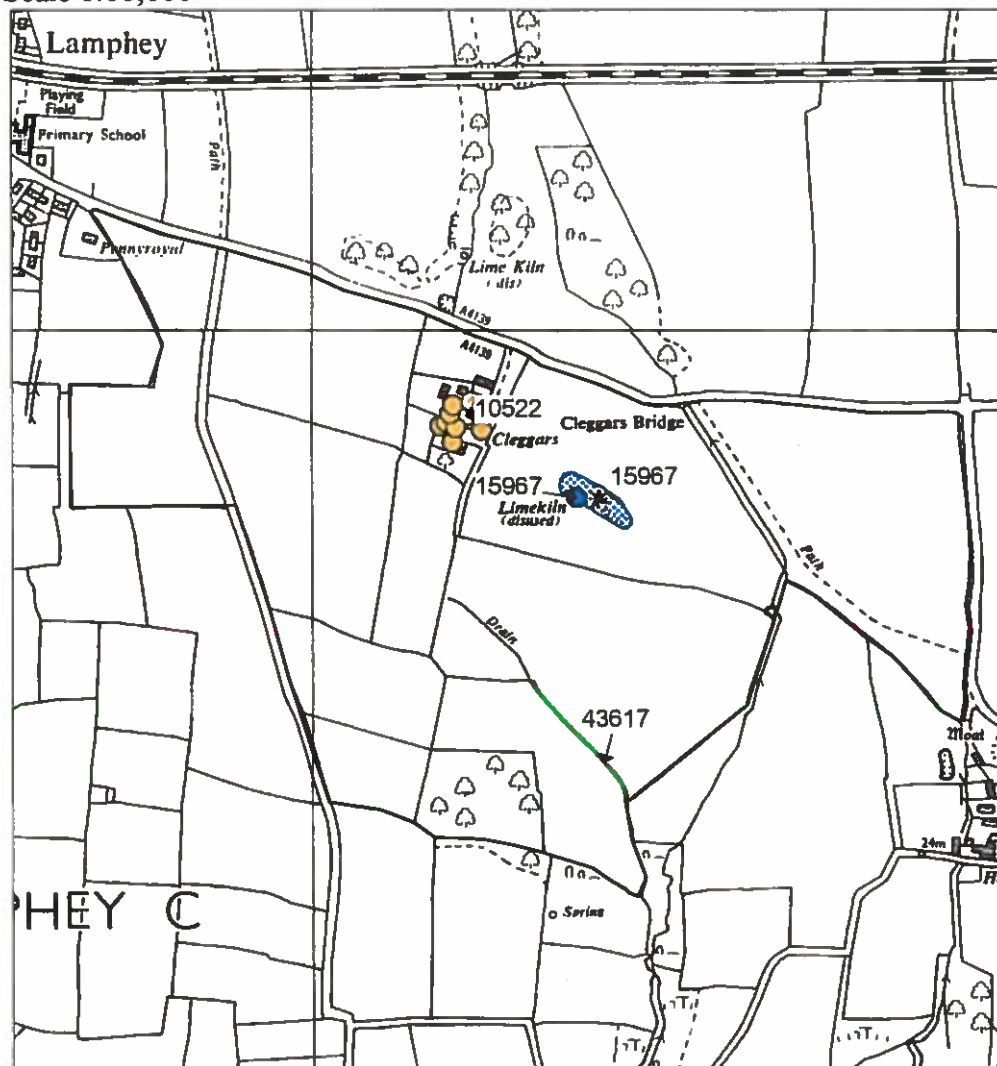
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Cleggars  
Cambria Archaeology report No.2001/55

Map 1

OS sheets SS09nw, SN00sw

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Scale 1:10,000





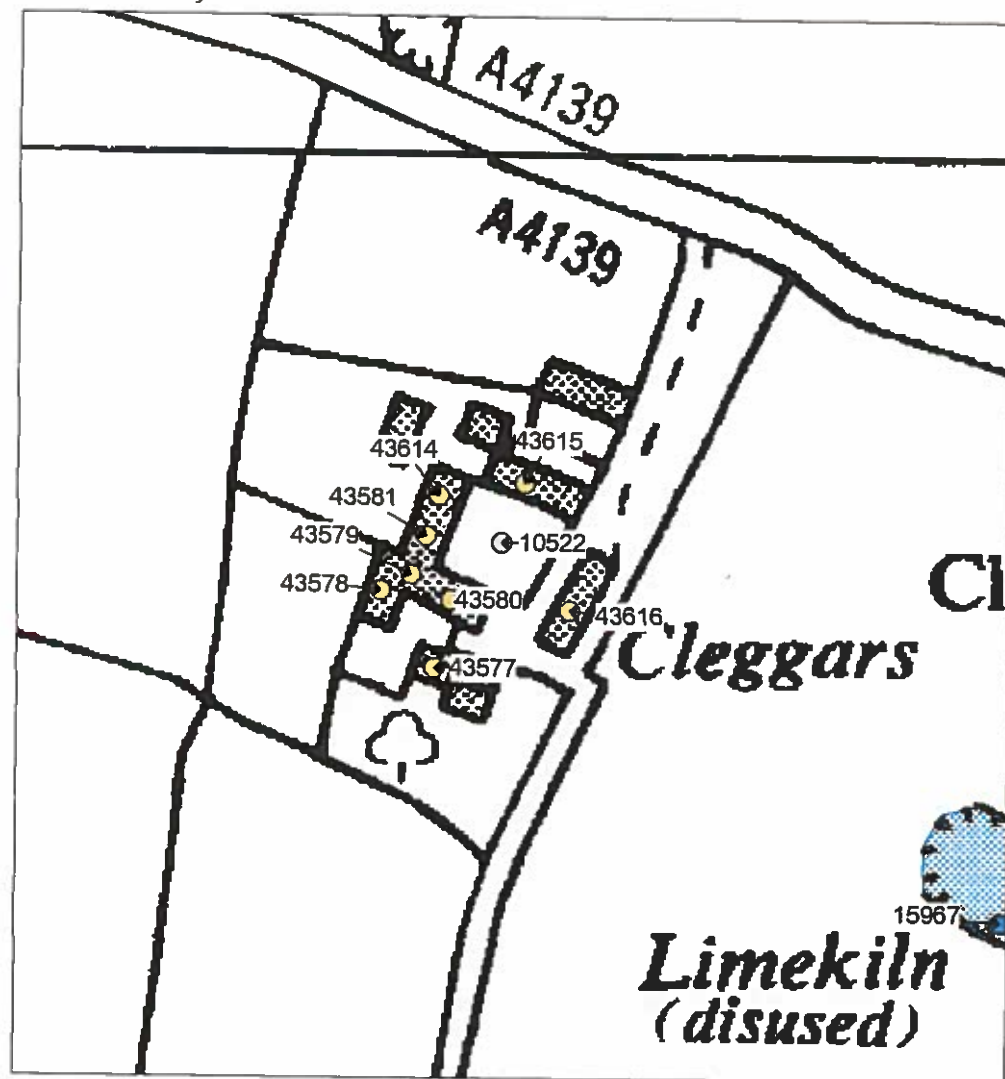
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Map 2

OS sheets SS09nw, SN00sw

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Not to scale )



## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

**PRN** 10522      **Site name** CLEGGAR'S FARM      **NGR** SS022998  
**Site type** FINDS      **Period** Medieval      **Site Status**

### *Description*

Neither the present, nor the former owners had any knowledge of this feature. There are sets of external stone steps into three buildings, PRNs 43578, 43614 and 43616, any one of which may contain the medieval grave slab.

### *Recommendations*

The three sets of steps should be carefully cleared and checked to see if the stone slab is still present and its condition assessed.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

**PRN** 15967      **Site name**      **NGR** SN023509978  
**Site type** LIME KILN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status** LB2

### *Description*

The kiln is a three quarter circle kiln, constructed against the north-facing wall of a quarry to the east of Cleggars farm. It has opposing drawing arches in the east and west walls and is constructed from stone and rubble slabs bonded with lime-based mortar. The structure survives to full height and is in reasonable condition, although there is severe structural movement of the exterior of the north wall, the roots of trees growing on the structure have caused cracking and bulging. The partial collapse of the crucible has damaged the east drawing arch. The quarry, which contains the kiln, is large, c.100m x 30m, and split into two by a wide baulk of unquarried stone. This may have been deliberately left to provide access between the two sides of the quarry. The kiln is located in the smaller, west side. The quarry is overgrown and there are substantial trees rowing in its interior. A late 18th century map book for the Lamphey Estate records the field in which the kiln is situated as Kiln Field, a name that survived throughout the 19th century, clearly indicating that a kiln has stood in this area since at least the mid - late 18th century.

### *Recommendations*

The kiln requires remedial works to remove some of the most damaging vegetation, including the trees that are growing on the structure and the ivy on the external walls. Vegetation should be cut back and the roots left in place and treated to prevent new growth. Listed Building Consent would be required for any works on the structure. Once the worst of the vegetation has been removed the walls, particularly the north wall should be consolidated to stabilise the masonry. The quarry should be kept clear of modern rubbish and maintained in its present condition.

**Management Category** A      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

**PRN** 43577      **Site name** CLEGGARS      **NGR** SS02199984  
**Site type** FARM BUILDING      **Period** Medieval?;Post Med      **Site Status**

### *Description*

Split level building, constructed from random rubble with a slate gabled roof. An entrance in the west end of the north wall gives access to a false floor. The lower floor is entered via a doorway in the east wall. The east wall has been partially rebuilt and the doorway may have been added at that time. Some openings have timber lintels and are probably 20th century. This building is not shown on the tithe map and appears to date from the mid to late 19th century. The interior has been changed on several occasions, including the insertion of the false floor at the west end, and its original function is unclear. The building is in fair condition, although there are gaps in the slate roof, which is allowing water ingress, which has obvious implications for the wooden roof structure. There is also some cracking in the stonework around the tops of the walls.

### *Recommendations*

The gaps in the slate roof should be repaired using slates that match the existing and the stonework should be repaired.

**Management Category** B      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

PRN 43578      *Site name* CLEGGARS

NGR      SS02179987

*Site type* BARN

*Period*      Post Med

*Site Status*

**Description**

An 18th or early 19th century two-storey field barn and cow shed, of random rubble construction with a slate gabled roof, which incorporates some elements of an earlier building. The lower floor is entered via two square headed openings from the field to the east of the yard. The openings are of different sizes, the larger probably being for carts. The loft, now removed, was entered via external steps on the east wall. There are two sets of opposing pitching eyes at eaves height. The southern end of the building has been substantially rebuilt in breeze block. The steps to the loft are of dressed stone and appear to belong to an earlier, sub-medieval, building. There is an asymmetrical, four-centred arch below the steps, which may have led to a door to the ground floor of the original buildings. The Lamphey parish tithe map of 1841 shows a building in roughly the same position, albeit on a different alignment. Using this map evidence, with the usual caution of not relying on the accuracy of buildings shown on the tithe map, it seems that the external steps may have been on the east gable wall of the earlier, sub-medieval, building, and that the present building was constructed on its current alignment during the mid 19th century rebuilding programme. There are some gaps in the slates, and the external steps are becoming overgrown with moss, ivy and other vegetation. The walls are generally in good condition, but there is some cracking around the wall tops.

**Recommendations**

The gaps in the roof should be repaired using slates to match existing, the steps should be cleared of vegetation and the stonework should be repaired where necessary using local materials and, as far as is possible matching the mortar.

*Management Category*      B

*Visited by*      NAP

*Visited On*      10/09/01

PRN 43579      *Site name* CLEGGARS

NGR      SS02189987

*Site type* COW SHED

*Period*      Post Med

*Site Status*

**Description**

A 19th century cow shed, which forms the southern end of the range of buildings on the west side of the yard. The building is a single storey random rubble construction with a hipped slate roof. The roof timbers are held-fast with wooden pegs. A wooden feeding rack and wooden tethering posts survive along the west wall. A cobbled floor surface is visible in places. An opening, which was probably originally an external door, in the south end of the east wall leads to a loosebox in the west end of the southern range of buildings (PRN 43580). The interior walls are whitewashed. The cow shed appears to have been constructed at the same time as the cart shed PRN 43581, as there is no obvious break in the stonework on either structure. There are some gaps in the slate roof that are allowing water ingress in places and some cracking has occurred around the wall tops. The cobbled floor appears to survive in good condition, at least in the patches where it is visible, and the feeding rack and tethering posts also survive in good condition, although it is not clear if they are the original fittings.

**Recommendations**

The gaps in the slate roof should be repaired using slates to match existing and the cracking around the wall tops should be made good. The cobbled floor should be cleaned so that its condition can be fully assessed and surviving areas protected along with the feeding rack and tethering posts.

*Management Category*      B

*Visited by*      NAP

*Visited On*      10/09/01

PRN 43580      Site name CLEGGARS      NGR SS02209986  
 Site type COW SHED;STABLE      Period Post Med      Site Status

### *Description*

The south range of buildings consisted of a central cow shed flanked on either end by looseboxes. The buildings were of random rubble construction with a slate gabled roof. Some of the roof timbers are held fast by wooden pegs. The east loosebox is entered via a single door from the yard. It has a whitewashed interior and a wooden feed rack at mid-height in the southwest corner. There is also a wooden feeding trough along the south wall. The cobbled floor surface is visible in places and appears to be in reasonable condition. This range appears to date from the mid 19th century when the yard area was extensively remodelled. There are gaps in the slate roof, which are allowing water ingress and there are some cracks in the stonework. The cobbled floor appears to be in good condition. The feed rack and feeding trough in the east loosebox are in good condition.

### *Recommendations*

The gaps in the slate roof should be repaired using slates to match existing and the cracking around the wall tops should be made good. The cobbled floor should be cleaned so that its condition can be fully assessed and surviving areas protected along with the feeding rack and trough.

Management Category B      Visited by NAP      Visited On 10/09/01

PRN 43581      Site name CLEGGARS      NGR SS02209986  
 Site type CART SHED      Period Post Med      Site Status

### *Description*

The cart has flattened two-centre stone arches supported on dressed stone pillars. There is a row of pigeon or dove roost boxes under the eaves, which extends across some of the front of cow shed PRN 43579. The roof is gabled and constructed using pegged slates resting on batons. There are traces of a lime mortar over the undersides of the slates. It seems that the cart shed and the cow shed (PRN 43579) were added to the south side of threshing barn PRN 43614 to form the west range of the yard during the 19th century. There is a large hole in the roof where slates have fallen which is allowing severe water ingress, which is having an effect on the roof timbers around the damaged area. Plant roots have invaded the roof space through gaps between the tiles. There are clear signs of damp on the interior walls, which may be the result of water ingress from the roof, or damp penetrating the walls.

### *Recommendations*

The damage to the roof should be repaired using pegged slates to match existing. The vegetation creeping through the slates into the roof space should be removed and the extent of the damp in the roof timbers and walls should be properly assessed.

Management Category B      Visited by NAP      Visited On 10/09/01

**PRN** 43614      **Site name** CLEGGARS      **NGR** SS02109989  
**Site type** BARN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

A large two-storey threshing barn of probable 18th century date. The barn is of random rubble construction with a slate gabled roof. There are large central opposing doors to the threshing floor and pitching eyes below the eaves. The loft is reached via a flight of external steps on the north wall. The beams for the loft are massive in comparison to the structural timbers used in the other buildings and they may be a later addition. Roof scars on the exterior of the west wall suggest that an extension had been added at some time, probably to house a horse engine to drive a threshing machine. There are two square openings in the west wall, which were for the driving gear from an overhead engine. There are gaps between the slates on the roof, but in general the building is in good condition. A plastic oil tank has been installed on the external steps, which are also becoming overgrown with moss and ivy.

**Recommendations**

The gaps between the slates should be repaired using slates to match the existing. The external steps should be carefully cleared of the vegetation and the oil tank should be removed.

**Management Category** B      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

**PRN** 43615      **Site name** CLEGGARS      **NGR** SS02109989  
**Site type** CALF SHED      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

Mid 19th century calf loose shed, constructed from random rubble with a gabled corrugated zinc roof, which forms the north range of the yard. Some of the roof timbers are held fast by wooden pegs. There are six flattened two-centred stone arched openings in the north wall which open onto a split yard. Internally the walls are whitewashed and there is a cobbled floor. There are feed racks along the south wall and the easternmost feed rack appears to be original. Part of the south wall has been rebuilt in breeze block and the west gable wall has been removed and rebuilt to make a double-width entry, presumably for vehicle or machinery storage. The roof structure is in good condition, although there is some water ingress. There does not seem to be any major problems with the walls, which all appear sound.

**Recommendations**

The roof should be made watertight and the stonework checked in order to maintain the building in its present condition. The original feed rack in the eastern half of the building should be retained. Also, the breeze block infilling in the south wall could be faced externally to match the existing stonework, although this is not a priority.

**Management Category** B      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

**PRN** 43616      **Site name** CLEGGARS      **NGR** SS02239986  
**Site type** FARM BUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

A very large two or three storey building in random rubble with a gabled slate roof, possibly a former malting house, which forms the east range of the yard. The ground floor of the building is entered via large cart doors in the north gable and the loft is reached via external steps on the west elevation. Internally the building has a three-quarter loft and evidence for some sort of internal structure, since removed, at the south end. There are square openings at mid height and below the eaves, and large rectangular openings at ground level in both the east and west walls. The rammed earth floor slopes from north to south. There are some gaps between the slates which are allowing water ingress, which at present has not caused major problems, but if left unchecked will lead to structural damage. Ivy growing on the external walls will eventually cause problems with mortar and the stonework.

**Recommendations**

The gaps in the slates should be repaired to make the roof watertight using slates to match the existing and the ivy should be removed from the exterior of the building before it becomes a significant problem. Internally, the loft should be maintained in its present condition.

**Management Category** B      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

**PRN** 43617      **Site name** CLEGGARS      **NGR** SS02429937  
**Site type** LEAT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

A sluice marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map was part of a sophisticated water management system that supplied the yard with water from a water course at the southeast corner of the farm. The water was carried in an open channel and in underground ceramic pipes. The open channel had been dug along the side of an existing field boundary, which had been stone faced in places, particularly at its northwest end where the water formed a pond. From this pond the water was taken to the yard in underground pipes. It is not clear where the water was stored, but the centre of the yard was apparently sunken and used as a reservoir (information supplied by present owners). The southwestern end of the system is very overgrown and the present condition of any sluice gear is unknown. The channel is a wide grassy hollow, which becomes waterlogged in winter. Some of the stone facing of the boundary that forms the north side of the channel has collapsed, particularly at the northwest end, where the sluice was marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps.

**Recommendations**

The areas of stone facing could be repaired and the area at the southwest end could be cleared of vegetation to assess the character and extent of any sluicing gear, which may survive.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 10/09/01

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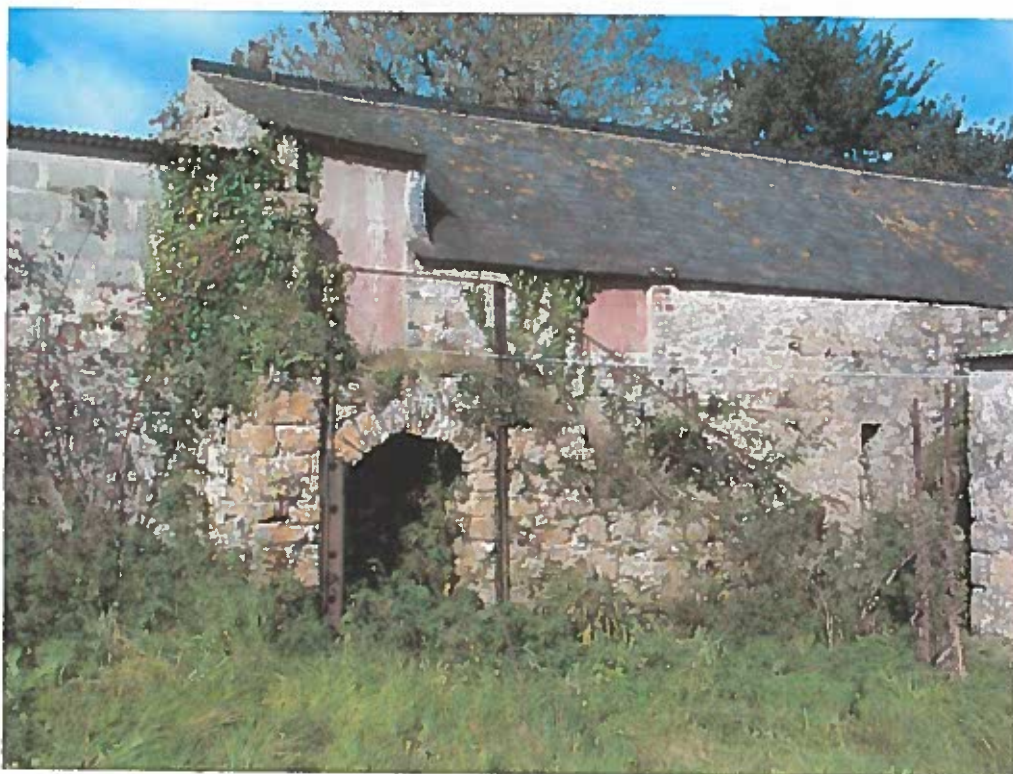


Plate 1: PRN 43578 – Steps from an earlier sub-medieval building reused on the exterior of the 19<sup>th</sup> century field barn.



Plate 2: PRN 43581 – 19<sup>th</sup> century cart shed, showing the damage to roof structure.





Plate 3: PRN 43614 – 18<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn, showing roof scars and rectangular hole for gear from a former horse engine.



Plate 4: PRN 15967 – Cracking and movement in the north wall of the limekiln. The kiln is a Listed Building Grade II, so Listed Building Consent would be required for any remedial works.

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TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

**REPORT NUMBER 2001/55**

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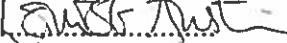
Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature.....

Date.....31/10/2001

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.....

Date.....31<sup>st</sup> October 2001

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.