

MAY 2003



Carnachenwen W/13/2221

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



The north wing of farmhouse (Prn 16761) and cow shed (Prn 47747)

Report No. 2002/108

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Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2002/108
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Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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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 this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This report 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 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 Geographical Information System based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to time constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM (Prn 47746)

Carnachenwen farm is centred on NGR SM87623299, lying less than a kilometre to the northwest of the village of Mathry, just within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

The principal historic and archaeological interest lies in the antiquity of the farmstead itself (Prn 41368) and the extensive historic features associated with it. 'Knachan' is mentioned in documents as early as 1347 (Charles 1992, p271), and was home to the Brown family up until 1657 when William Tucker of Sealyham bought the farm. It remained in the hands of the Tucker-Edwards of the Sealyham estate until the end of the 19th century, an estate map of 1767 survives from this period indicating that the estate was owned by Miss Ann Tucker. Whilst owned by the estate it was leased to various gentleman farmers and, at the beginning of the 19th century, Blanche Maria was leaseholder, a staunch Methodist (Jones 1996, 23). During her time at the farm it became a renowned centre of Methodism and Sunday schools were reputedly held in the farmhouse. The current owner has restored the farmhouse and takes a great interest in the history of the farm and its former inhabitants.

The present farmstead of Carnachenwen appears to be largely 18th century; date stones ranging from 1743 to 1784 are evidence of extensive building or rebuilding in the later 18th century. It is remarkable due to the extensive range of buildings, each apparently built to fulfil a specific function. The complex consists of a linear range; which includes the farmhouse and cowsheds to the east (Prn 16761 and 47747), a 'storws' or granary to the northwest of the farmhouse (Prn 47748), a set of pigsties to the west of the farmhouse (Prn 47749), a pair of outbuildings which include a possible former kiln (Prn 47752) and a 'Stond Agolch' or swill tub, presumably for preparing pigswill (Prn 47750). A long barn (Prn 47753), containing various items of crop-processing machinery, is located to the south east of the farmstead and a cart shed (Prn 47754) near the entrance to Carnachenwen.

This extensive complex of historic farm buildings appear to be a very little altered group of traditional buildings and consequently are all listed Grade II. In addition to those listed, there are the remains of further buildings; ty bachs (Prn 47751) and (Prn 47756), cart shed (Prn 47755), and gazebo (Prn 47757) most of which are now roofless and survive as shells.

The landscape at Carnachenwen is defined by hedged field banks creating a pattern of medium sized regularly shaped fields apparently unchanged since the estate map of 1767. Some of the trackway banks are constructed of pitched stone in a herringbone pattern which is a most distinctive feature of the farm and indicates a substantial investment in labour.

The farm was clearly of some social standing, indicated not only by the episodes of good quality building in the latter part of the 18th century, but also by such additional features as a walled garden with gazebo (Prn 47757 & 47758) which suggest a certain amount of investment in pleasure and recreation.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Carnachenwen is a farmstead of significant historic interest, of which the current owner is well aware. Many of the buildings are now largely underused, and subsequently investment in their upkeep is a considerable problem and alternative uses are being sought for some of the buildings. However, the entry of this farm into the Tir Gofal scheme presents a great opportunity for the positive restoration of some of these remarkable features. It is hoped that through the scheme some of the farm buildings will benefit from new roof coverings.

One of the major problems, which is common to many of the structures on the farm, is the intrusive vegetation and large scale tree growth which is destabilising masonry and dislodging roofing materials. The most destructive types of vegetation are ivy and young tree saplings which are rooting in the stone walls.

The following are general guidelines which should be adopted for all historic 'built' structures.

In the first instance the vegetation should be cut at the roots and the root stumps treated to prevent further regrowth. The roots should not be removed unless the masonry can undergo consolidation immediately.

Where ivy is growing over a structure, which will not in the foreseeable future be further consolidated or repaired, the plant should be left to die in place. Removal of ivy in this instance would probably weaken the structure further by pulling out more of the bonding mortar.

Where consolidation is taking place, the ivy should be removed immediately prior to the consolidation process. It is important that the mortar mix should match the original as far as possible, in addition the style of pointing should also be replicated in any new work.

Roofed structures must be maintained in a watertight condition. It is important that no water ingress is allowed into the structures to damage masonry or to cause rot to the supporting timber structures. Many of the roofed structures have been reroofed in the past with asbestos corrugated sheeting, and in some areas the sheeting has broken off, leaving exposed panels. As an interim measure these should be patched to prevent water ingress until a more long term solution is presented.

Many of the buildings retain fixtures and fittings which relate to the agricultural practices which took place within the farmstead, for example the long barn (Prn 47753) contains a drive shaft, chaff cutter and a hay mast etc. These are all important historic items which add context and meaning to the farmstead. Care should therefore be taken to preserve these items.

Before any conservation works are undertaken on any of the listed buildings the local planning authority (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) should be informed; it may be necessary to apply for listed building consent in order to carry out the works.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments have been contacted and should be proceeding with a full photographic record of the buildings prior to any works being undertaken. It is also recommended that further photographic records are made during any restoration works.

Before any works are undertaken on sites or buildings, please contact Cambria Archaeology in advance to ensure that appropriate recording is put in place.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	16761	Site	CARNACHEN-	Grid	SM87633299
		Name	WEN	Reference	
Site Type	FARMHOUSE	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	LB Grade II
					Recno: 12947

Description

Eighteenth century farmhouse potentially incorporating elements of an earlier dwelling. The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description,

“Exterior: C18 farmhouse dated 1743 and 1776, possibly including earlier work. Rubble stone, formerly rendered, with renewed slate roof, stone west end stack and red brick east stack. Two-storey, long front range divided by far projecting gabled porch, two-window range each side. Left side formerly had single long lean-to but roof has been lowered, except at left end to allow two 12-pane sash-windows to upper floor. Left end has corner date 1743 and single door into corbelled smoke-chamber, remodelled lean-to to right has two 12-pane sashes. Main entrance was formerly in position of right sash; porch had window at south end and was used as 'ystafell fwrdd', with table for farm-workers. To right of porch, two original 12-pane sashes above and two below, the left ones not aligned. C20 lintels replacing brick. Loft lights to end gables; light with wooden shutter in west end, first floor.

Rear of main house has 12-pane sash each floor to right, 1743 corner datestone and, to left, a lean-to, raised in renovation to above eaves level.

Rear northeast wing has corner date 'W & M Rogers 1776', west side door and 12-pane sash below, with brick heads, 12-pane renewed sash above. Renewed north end stack. Rear east wall has mid C19 margin-glazed stair-light to left, and narrow 8-pane sash to right. Renewed 12-pane sash on ground floor.”

Interior: Much renewed but west end has massive inglenook with elm lintel. Bread oven and copper within and very unusual attached smoke chamber to south, conical roof of corbelled construction. Present two-room ground floor simplifies original plan. Unmoulded oak beams to west room. Long east room (in main wing) has chimney at east end. Small wall cupboard and two wall recesses on north wall. Long wall cupboard on west wall. C20 joists. Roof has 9 collar trusses, four older in oak, and two pine trusses have reused oak collars. Rear wing has stair with thick rail with arch-headed fielded panels and cupboards.

History: House was owned by the Rogers family, originally English, lessees of Goodwick foreshore from 1702; but an estate map of 1767 in National Library of Wales calls farm 'part of estate of Miss Anne Tucker'. A noted Methodist centre in the early C19 under Blanch Maria Davies, a Rogers daughter, who is given as occupant on 1843 Tithe Map, when Ann Jones was owner.” Cadw 1993.

The farmhouse has been restored by the current owner.

Recommendations

The farmhouse falls outside the Tir Gofal scheme and is therefore not subject to management recommendations.

Site Category B

PRN	47747	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87643299
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	LB Grade II
					Recno: 12948

Description

Eighteenth century cowshed forming part of an important group of farm buildings. The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description,

“Row of outbuildings: Attached to east end [of farmhouse] with corrugated iron roofs, the first with three doors, one framed in C19 brick and one with double doors; fourth door on north side (rear), and 1754 datestone, the second has higher roof and access from rear.” Cadw 1993.

The lower section of the one storey cow shed, adjacent to the farmhouse, is roofed in corrugated asbestos. Although the sheeting on the south side of the roof appears to be in reasonable condition, the roof to the north has some broken sections which are allowing water ingress. The eastern section, which has a higher roof line, is covered in corrugated iron, which appears to be in reasonable condition.

Recommendations

It is a priority to restore these buildings to a weatherproof condition. Whilst rain can penetrate the roof the structural timbers will quickly deteriorate and the bonding mortar of the wall tops will also erode. Corrugated zinc is likely to be the most economical material to repair the roof. Please inform the Local Planning Authority in advance of any restorations works.

Site Category B



Prn 47747 - the cowshed to the east of the farmhouse, the southern elevation (left) and the northern elevation (right)

PRN	47748	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87613300
Site Type	GRANARY; STORWS	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	LB Grade II Recno: 12949

Description

Eighteenth century granary building forming part of an important group of farm buildings. The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description, "Dated 1784, outbuilding called 'storws', in rubble stone with corrugated iron roof, window to left. Two-storey with outside steps to loft door on south side. Remains of slate hanging on south wall. Datestone on northeast corner. North side has door to ground floor right and 12-pane sash at mid height, to right of centre. Under eaves are centre loading door with small square window each side. Blocked recesses in inside east wall." Cadw 1993.

Granaries are rare prior to the 19th century, indeed a contemporary observer noted that granaries were so rare in Pembrokeshire that farmers had to sell their grain in winter and buy it in the summer when the prices were at the most favourable, (Hassall 1794, p11).

The granary is situated to the northwest of the farmhouse, and is currently disused. A large tree overhangs it to the northeast, and a large sycamore sapling is growing within the outside steps. The corrugated iron roof has corroded in places and has been leaking sufficiently to begin to rot the floorboards (the roof timbers were not seen). Water is evidently percolating through the wall tops and causing further instability. In addition a further problem is caused by overhanging branches which are brushing against the roof and wall tops.

Recommendations

It is a matter of some urgency that this building is repaired and made weatherproof, before significant structural damage is caused. The priority for this building is to repair the roof to prevent further water ingress. Where the bonding mortar matrix has been eroded the walls should be repointed and consolidated. Vegetation which has become established within or in close proximity to the masonry, should be cut back and the roots left in place, these should be spot treated to prevent regrowth. Ideally any overhanging branches should also be cut back to prevent further damage being caused to the roof covering and the wall tops.

Site Category B



Prn 47748 – the granary or storws, a rare 18th century example

PRN	47749	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid	SM87613299
Site Type	PIGSTY	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	LB Grade II
				Site status	Recno: 12950

Description

Eighteenth century pigsty forming part of an important group of farm buildings. The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description,

“C18 pigsties, whitewashed rubble stone with corrugated iron roof, single long range with curved angles to southeast and also northeast corner of enclosing wall to north front open yards. Two enclosed yards and low doors to sties. West end wall has two square windows, and is raised up on retaining wall. Slate lined feeding chute to enclosed yard in east wall.” Cadw 1993.

The pigsties are located immediately to the west of the farmhouse. Now disused the pigsties are becoming rather overgrown, particularly along the tops of the yard wall, with a large sapling established in the north wall. The west gable end has become overgrown with ivy.

Recommendations

In order to maintain the pigsties in a stable condition it is recommended to remove the vegetation, which is currently growing in the wall tops. If possible the walls should also be consolidated, however if this is not possible then the saplings should be cut back and the roots left in place and treated to prevent regrowth.

Site Category B



Prn 47749 – the pigsty, with a slate lined feed chute in the yard wall.

PRN	47750	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87613299
Site Type	OUT-BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	LB Grade II
					Recno: 12952

Description

A farm out-building called Stond Agolch or swill tub, which the owner believes was used for preparing pigswill, situated immediately opposite the southwest corner of the house forming part of an important group of farm buildings. The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description which interprets the function of the building differently; "Closely adjoining to west is an open-fronted low building, called Stond Agolch, for storing and mixing culm; single pitch corrugated iron roof, two compartments including square stone 'bin' and whitewashed rubble walls.

Included as a good example of a smaller traditional outbuilding in the area." Cadw 1993.

This building is currently very overgrown with ivy which is effectively obscuring much of the building fabric.

Recommendations

In order to prevent serious damage to the masonry, the vegetation, which is engulfing the building, should be carefully removed. The ivy stems should be cut and the roots treated to prevent regrowth. Ideally the walls should also be consolidated.

Site Category B



Prn 47750 – the stond agolch or outbuilding for making pigswill

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PRN	47751	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid	SM87613299
Site Type	TY BACH	Period	Post Medieval	Reference	

Description

Immediately to the west of the outbuilding (Prn 47750) is a small stone built Ty-bach or privy. A doorway is situated to the north of the building. This ty-bach is flushed by water which is diverted from the pond (Prn 47760) via a leat (Prn 47759).

This building is very overgrown with ivy engulfing much of the roof.

Recommendations

The ivy which is growing over much of the roof and the rear of the building, should ideally cut back above the roots. The roots should then be treated to prevent regrowth. The roof should then be repaired and maintained in a watertight condition.

Site Category **B**

PRN	47752	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87623298
Site Type	OUT-BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	LB Grade II
					Recno: 12951

Description

A farm out-building known as Ty'r Odyn, situated immediately opposite the southwest corner of the house forming part of an important group of farm buildings.

The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description, "Later C18 outbuilding known as Ty'r Odyn is whitewashed rubble stone with corrugated iron roof. Single-storey, curved angles and east end double doors. Dove-holes and small window over door. Two blocked doors on north side, facing house, one with small window inserted. No evidence of kiln function." Cadw 1993.

Included as a good example of a smaller traditional outbuilding in the area.

Although overgrown this building appears to be in a reasonably stable condition.

Recommendations

The vegetation which is beginning to engulf the building should be cut back and the roots treated to prevent regrowth. Once the vegetation has been removed the roof should be checked for leaks and repaired and any loose masonry or eroded pointing should be consolidated.

Site Category B



Prn 47752 – an outbuilding known as Ty'r Odyn

PRN	47753	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87633297
Site Type	BARN	Period	Post Medieval	Site status	LB Grade II
					Recno: 12953

Description

A nineteenth century barn forming part of an important group of farm buildings. The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description, "Situating enclosing east side of entrance yard, at right angles to house.

Exterior: Late C19 lofted barn, incorporating at north end a small part of an earlier building. Rubble stone with slate roof, long two-storey range with red brick frames to openings, except to ground floor left which is earlier. Red brick angle quoins to late C19 work. Six widely-spaced, square loft windows under eaves, with slate sills and 6-pane tilting windows (some renewed). Ground floor left, the older part has stone cornerstones, vent loop and door. Recess for date stone (missing) to above right of door. Beyond is a late C19 blocked door, window, window, door and window (to loose box). Lean-to on north end wall. South end has outside steps to loft door.

Rear is against bank, with one door at right of centre to ground floor (on east side), a row of doveholes at floor level to left of centre and centre gabled loft door, breaking eaves. Two loft windows each side.

Interior: single long 12-bay loft. Remnant in ground floor of shafting for mill machinery. Included for group value with farmhouse, and as part of an extensive and little altered farm group." Cadw 1993.

Internally there are various fixtures and fittings of interest, apart from the drive shaft machinery. At the north end the floor is stone flagged and at the south end are five wooden stall partitions and harness hooks. To the rear, or east, of the barn is the haggard and the pitching pole still survives within the loft.

The barn appears to be in a reasonably stable condition.

Recommendations

This barn should be maintained in a weatherproof condition.

Site Category B



Prn 47753 – the west elevation of the long and some of the interior stalls which survive within it

PRN	47754	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid	SM87613295
Site Type	CART SHED	Period	Post Medieval	Reference Site status	LB Grade II Recno: 12954

Description

Eighteenth century cart shed forming part of an important group of farm buildings The following description is taken from the Cadw listed building description,

“Situating by entrance drive some 50m south of house.

C18 cartshed in whitewashed rubble stone with slate roof, built into slope to give two storeys. north side has cambered-headed cart-entry to right with rough stone voussoirs and window to left with single slate slab lintel. Above cart-entry is vent loop to upper floor. Upper floor is entered from east end by raised earth ramp. Square window in west end wall. Camber-headed cart-entry with stone voussoirs. C19 roof timbers.

Group value with other farm buildings in extensive farm layout at Carnachenwen.

Building is said to be dated 1758 - on interior lintel of north side cart-entry, (datestone not seen).” Cadw 1993.

The cart shed is suffering from extensive vegetation growth which is engulfing the roof. Also saplings and other vegetation are becoming established within the masonry of the building.

Recommendations

The major problem with this building is encroaching vegetation which, if left unchecked, will undoubtedly cause serious structural problems, particularly since ivy is well established on the roof. Therefore it is essential that the vegetation is cut back and kept in check by spot treating the roots to prevent regrowth. Ideally the roof should be repaired and the walls also consolidated where necessary.

Site Category B



Prn 47754 - the cart house exterior and the stone arched cart entrance

PRN	47755	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87653301
Site Type	CART SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The remains of a cart shed survives to the north of the farmhouse. This building is ruinous with the roof collapsed and the walls surviving to a maximum height of approximately 2.5 metres at the west gable end. The north east gable end is completely gone, however there are traces of door jambs in the east and north walls, further openings are visible in both the other elevations.

The ruined walls are covered with ivy and the wall tops are loose. In addition branches from an adjacent trees also overhang the wall tops and, by coming into contact with the stonework are loosening the masonry along the exposed wall tops.

Recommendations

The vegetation should be cut off just above the roots and allowed to die in place. Ideally a programme of consolidation could be carried out to stabilise the wall tops, then the ivy should also be removed. Overhanging branches brushing against and dislodging stonework should be removed.

Site Category B



Prn 47755 – the remains of a second cart shed, to the north of the farmhouse

PRN	47756	Site	CARNACHENWEN	Grid	SM87613302
Site Type	TY BACH	Name		Reference	
		Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The remains of a ruined Ty-bach or privy survive to the northwest of the farmstead. Built in rubble stone work in common with the other farm buildings, it has become a ruin. The owner recollects that it accommodated two people at a time. No roof survives and the building is largely inaccessible due to the encroaching vegetation.

Recommendations

The vegetation encroaching over the remains of this structure should be cut off just above the roots and allowed to die in place. Ideally if a programme of consolidation could be carried out to stabilise the wall tops, then the ivy should also be removed.

Site Category B

PRN	47757	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87523300
Site Type	GAZEBO	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Built into the western edge of the walled garden (PRN 47758) are the remains of a gazebo. The gazebo no longer has a roof but its walls stand to a height of 1.5 metres high. The dimensions are approximately 2.2 metres north-south and 1.9 metres east-west with a curved back wall set into the bank. It has a doorway surviving in the east elevation. Internally the remains of a render finish is visible.

The stonework on the walls tops is clearly loose and unstable, probably partially caused by overhanging branches coming into contact with the masonry.

Recommendations

Ideally the wall tops should be consolidated and the overhanging branches cut back.

Site Category B



Prn 47757 – the ruined remains of a gazebo, built into the garden wall

PRN	47758	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87543299
Site Type	WALLED GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

To the west of the farmstead is a walled garden, situated on a natural slope, rising to the north west. The garden is currently very overgrown and a large part of it was inaccessible during the farm visit. Access was gained from the west side where the gazebo (Prn 47757) is built into the west wall. The garden is rectangular, approximately 40 metres long by 26 metres wide. It is orientated with the long axis running down the gentle slope to the southeast. The northwest end of the garden is apsidal, with the gazebo positioned centrally at the top of the garden. The west wall retains the bank to the rear and several mature trees are growing in the wall tops and bank.

The garden does not appear on the 1767 estate map, it is first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (25" to a mile). This map shows a path running along a northeast-southwest axis dividing the garden into two. The west half is further subdivided with a path leading directly up to the gazebo at the west end. At this time three large trees are marked along the west perimeter.

The garden wall is constructed in stone rubble standing to a height of approximately 1.7 metres. In addition to the large trees growing in the wall and bank to the west, ivy is also growing along the wall tops and in some areas the wall is collapsing.

Recommendations

It is hoped that the garden wall will be repaired through the scheme. This would be a very worthwhile undertaking. Any repairs to the wall should take care to follow the techniques employed in the original construction, so that the new work blends in to that existing. Where ivy is growing through the wall, this should be cut just above the roots and left in place to die. Once the ivy is dead this should be removed and any further repairs can be carried out. Where the large mature trees are growing in the wall tops, these may present a threat in the long term from tree fall or destabilising the wall by rocking. However, they appear to be an element in the original design of the garden and are significant historic features in their own right which should be retained. Active management of the trees will be necessary to ensure the preservation of the historic garden wall.

Site Category B

PRN	47759	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87563285
Site Type	LEAT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A leat, which diverts a natural watercourse from a spring situated to the southwest of the farmstead, has been channelled to take water to the farmstead and appears to service the Ty-bach (Prn 47751). A watercourse is shown taking approximately this route on the 1767 estate map, however it does not appear as regular or channelled as it appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

The leat is still clearly visible as a linear earthwork in the fields to the south of the farmyard, and is approximately 0.75 metre deep. This field is under a grass sward.

Recommendations

The leat should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. No ground disturbing activities should be carried out which may damage the profile of this feature.

Site Category C

PRN	47760	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM7853328
Site Type	POND	Period	Post Medieval		6

Description

A pond is situated to the south west of the farm and appears to be fed by a series of springs which issue from the valley head. This pond does not appear on the estate map of 1767, or on the Mathry parish tithe map of 1847, it is first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The pond has been created by the construction of a large revetment bank approximately 40 metres across which effectively dammed the upper section of the natural valley.

A leat is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map running from the eastern end of the revetment in a northwest direction to the wheel pit (Prn 47762). The course of the leat appears to be a least partially disturbed during the construction of the second pond (Prn 47761).

This pond is shown on the modern Ordnance Survey map sheet, however since it was not seen during the farm visit, its current condition is unknown.

Recommendations

If any ground disturbing works are to be undertaken to this pond, please consult with Cambria Archaeology in advance.

Site Category C

PRN	47761	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87533286
Site Type	POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A large pond is situated to the just to the southwest of the farmstead, it is approximately 50 metres wide and just over 40 metres long. The pond has been created in the natural valley by the construction of a large revetment bank, approximately 50 metres across and 3 metres wide. A track now runs across the revetment. The pond does not appear to have been constructed until the 20th century, as it is not recorded on either the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.

The pond and its' revetment bank survive in good condition.

Recommendations

If any works to modify the pond are being considered, please consult with Cambria Archaeology in advance.

Site Category C



Prn 47761 – the lower of the two ponds, appears to have been created some time in the 20th century

PRN	47762	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87603298
Site Type	WHEEL PIT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

To the southwest of the farmstead is the remains of a wheel pit, which is stone lined and approximately 4.5 metres by 1.2, the remains survive to a depth of around 1.5 metres. The remains are situated in a wooded area to the west of the farmstead. This wheel pit is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 which clearly shows the pond (Prn 47760) and leat (Prn 47763). This power source appeared to drive machinery based in the barn (Prn 47753) where the drive shaft still survives and an outlet in the west wall for the shaft at doorhead height. It appears that power was transmitted from the water wheel across the yard to supply the machines within the barn.

Within this ungrazed wooded area the wheel pit and its associated features are rather overgrown.

Recommendations

It would be advisable for the long term survival of this historic feature, that some form of vegetation control where in place for this area. This should entail the cutting back of any saplings which are growing within or close to the wheel pit, and the roots should be treated to prevent regrowth. Mature trees in this area should be left as long as they pose no threat of tree fall, if they become unstable then ideally they should be removed above ground and their roots left in place. Subsequent to the initial clearance of this area of woodland, it may be appropriate to graze the wood to ensure that the vegetation is kept in check.

Site Category C

PRN	47763	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87603297
Site Type	LEAT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A leat, which supplied water to the water wheel (Prn 47762) from the pond (Prn 47760), is clearly shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. A large part of the leat must have been destroyed by the construction of the second pond (Prn 47761) in the 20th century.

Much of the course of this leat can still be traced as an earthwork feature approximately 1 metre deep and running parallel to the course of the leat (Prn 47759). The leat is currently under pasture although some mature trees have become established within close proximity to it.

Recommendations

This leat should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature, no ground disturbing activities should take place near or in the leat. Where mature trees have grown within or near the leat they should be monitored and removed if they threaten to cause damage by treefall.

Site Category C

PRN	47764	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87643293
Site Type	OUT-BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

To the south east of the farmstead, to the south of the driveway to the farm, is a one-storey rectangular building. The building, which is aligned northwest to southeast is constructed with rubble stone and has a corrugated iron roof. It appears to have been constructed in the mid to late 19th century, since it first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

The roof and walls appear to be in a reasonably stable condition although the corrugated iron sheeting, without preventative treatment, is nearing the end of its effective lifespan and will need to be repaired or replaced in the near future. A sapling is also maturing on the south of the building and the branches are also brushing against the roof, which will undoubtedly cause further problems.

Recommendations

The sapling growing immediately to the south of the building should be removed before it causes serious damage to the structure and further vegetation around the building should be kept under control. If the roof is beginning to leak then repairs should be carried out to prevent further damage to the structure of the building.

Site Category C



Prn 47764 – an outbuilding situated to the south of the trackway to the farm

PRN	47765	Site Name	CARNACHENWEN	Grid Reference	SM87503282
Site Type	WELL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A well, situated to the southwest of the farmstead, is marked on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 and 1908. This site was not seen during the farm visit.

Recommendations

If anything remains of this structure it should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category D

PRN	47766	Site Name		Grid Reference	SM87393350
Site Type	GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

In the northwest corner of the field which marks the northern boundary to the farm, an enclosure is marked on the estate map of 1767. The map depicts a right angle boundary which encloses the corner of the field and within it appear to be ordered plantings of trees. The associated schedule marks the field 'Wergledd Fawr and Garden'. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 indicates that by this time the enclosure was no longer in use and only the suggestion of part of the eastern boundary survived.

This feature was not seen during the farm visit.

Recommendations

Any surviving evidence of this enclosure, particularly relic hedgelines, should be retained.

Site Category D

PRN 47767 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SM87453281

Site Type STONE? **Period** Unknown

Description

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 marks a stone in this area of the field, there is no record of this feature on any other maps sources consulted.

This feature was not seen during the farm visit.

Recommendations

If any further information is known about this site please inform Cambria Archaeology. Also, if any ground breaking works are to be carried out in this area please inform Cambria Archaeology.

Site Category D

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

LB1, LB2* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2* & 2

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

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Cadw, 1993. *Listed Building Database*

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Tithe map and apportionment for the parish of Mathry, 1843.
Ordnance Survey, 1889. Pembrokeshire sheet VIII.16. 25 inch to a mile
Ordnance Survey, 1891. Pembrokeshire sheet VIII.SE. 6 inch to a mile
Ordnance Survey, 1908. Pembrokeshire sheet VIII.SE. 6 inch to a mile


Carnachenwen


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2221
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 41368
 National Grid Reference SM87623299
 Map 1

 Farm Boundary


Site Category A - National Importance

 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings

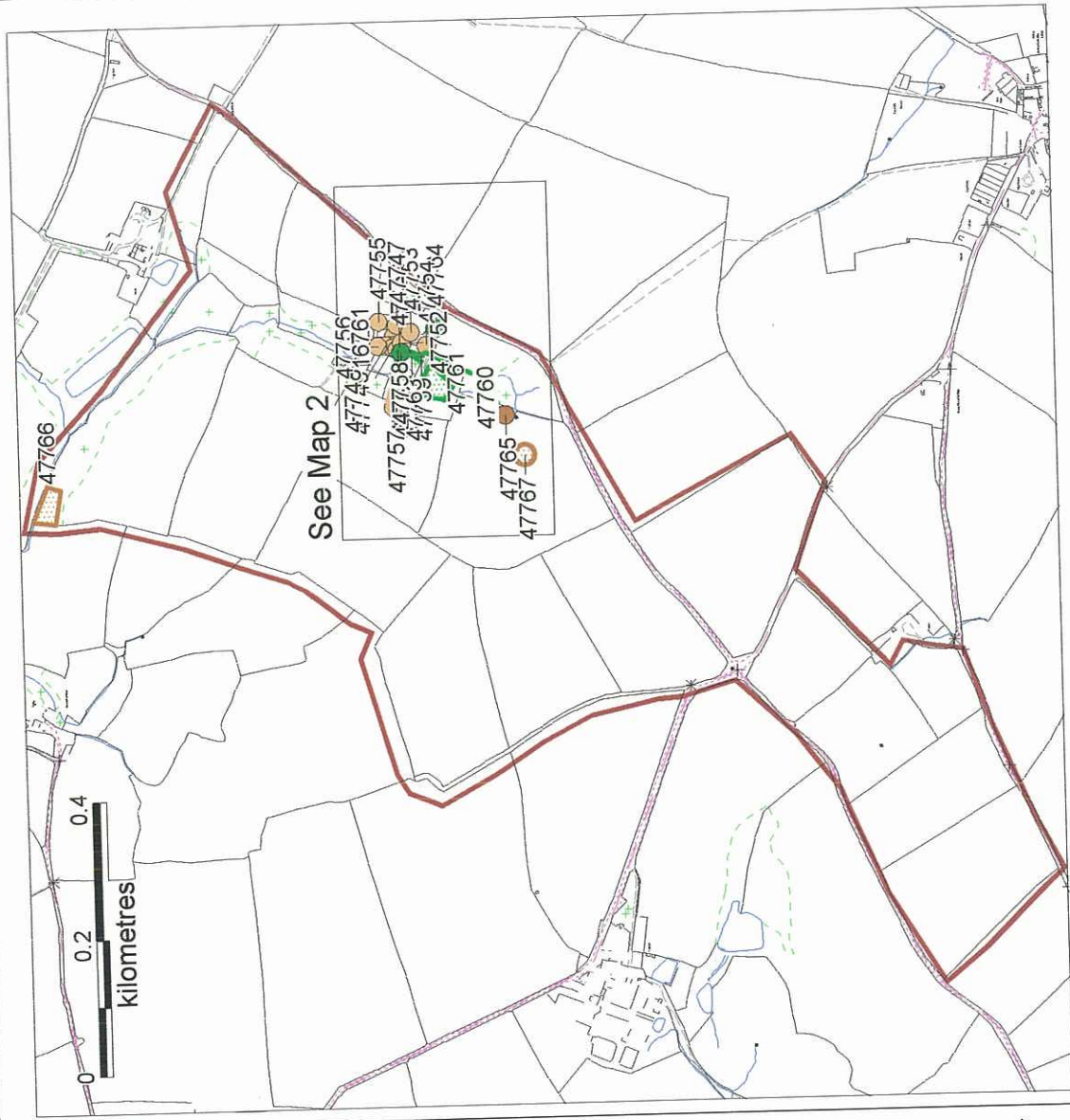
 Sites and Buildings of National Importance
 without a statutory designation

Site Category B - Regional Importance
 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
 including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance
 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance
 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
 no physical definition

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Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2221
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 41368
National Grid Reference SM87623299
Map 2

Site Category A - National Importance
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings

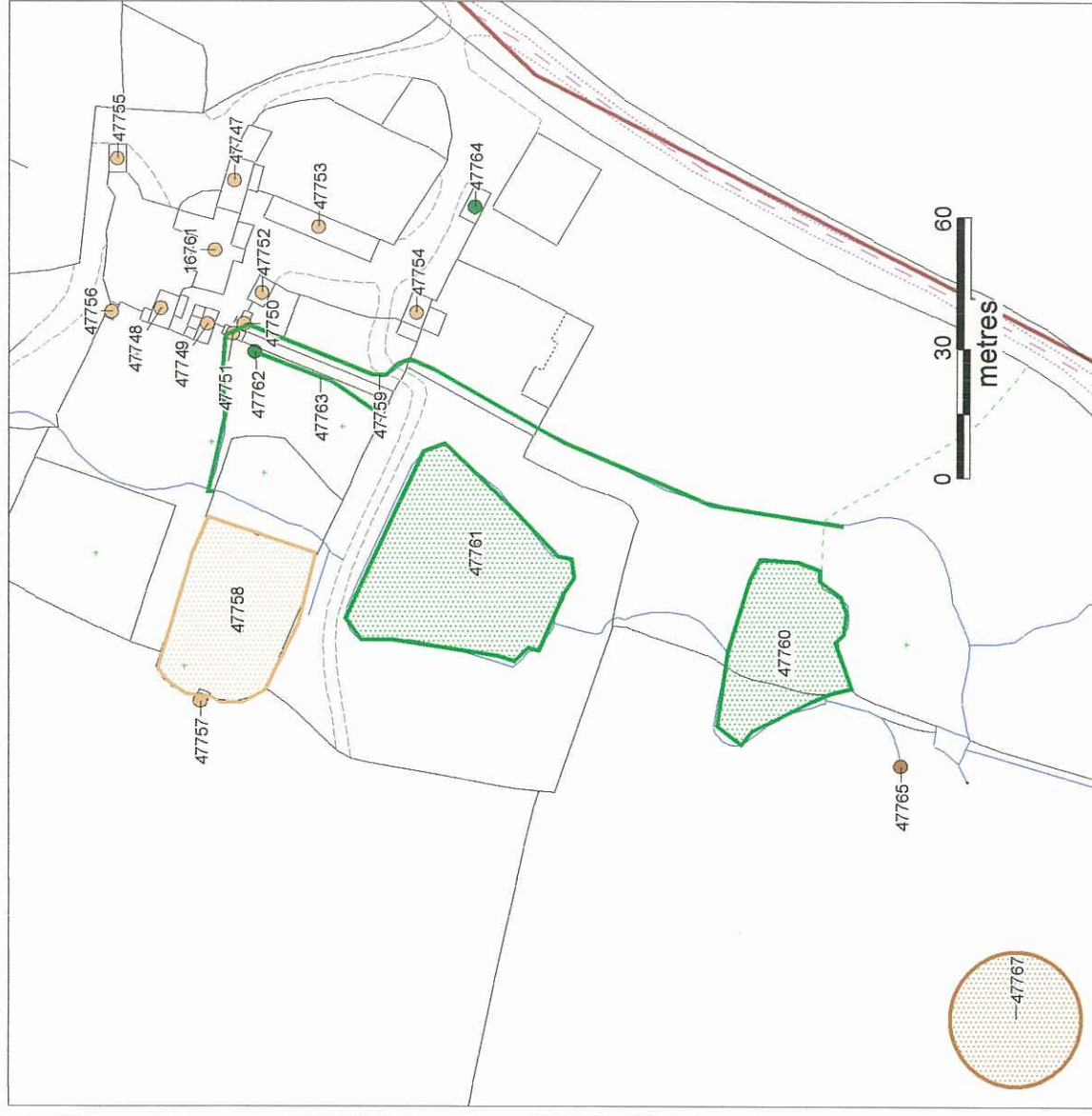
Sites and Buildings of National Importance
without a statutory designation

Site Category B - Regional Importance
Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
 including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance
Sites and buildings of Local Importance

 **Site Category D – Unknown Importance**
Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Carnachenwen W/13/2221

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May 2003

This report has been prepared by Alice Pyper

Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist

Signature *Alice Pyper* Date *9th July 2003*

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature *Louise Austin* Date *9/07/03*

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