

Archaeoleg Cambria  
Neuadd y Sir  
Stryd Caerfyrddin  
Llandeilo  
Sir Gaerfyrddin  
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131  
Ffacs 01558 823133  
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com



Cambria Archaeology  
The Shire Hall  
Carmarthen Street  
Llandeilo  
Carmarthenshire  
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131  
Fax 01558 823133  
Email: cambria@acadat.com

## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**

**Prepared for:  
Prouts Park Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No:  
W/13/4471**

**Holding No 4471, 4471a, 4471b, 4471c**

**Report Number: 2004/79  
Project Record Number: 49845**

**Prepared by  
Alice Pyper**

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### **Historic Landscape Character**

Prouts Park consists of four holdings centred on SN09990446, SN05540513, SN08550579 and SN08861146 in the communities of East Williamston, Carew, Jeffreyston and Templeton in Pembrokeshire. The farm was visited by Cambria Archaeology on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2004.

The main holding occupies the gentle north facing slopes above one of the many tributaries of the Carew river, which forms the northern boundary of the farm holding. The field pattern in the east of the holding retains evidence of earlier, possibly medieval, agricultural practices in the form of long narrow strip fields. Fortunately these survive today and can be seen in the surviving modern field boundaries. The main farm holding with the farmstead located at the centre of the holding, is little changed in layout from that recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

A series of four, almost square, regular fields which line the west side of the road from Carew, characterise holding a. Apart from the southernmost field, three cottages were located within each of the fields in the late 19th century, of which, only two survive.

Holding b lies just south of Jeffreyston in an area of irregular, medium sized fields shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map with mature trees sporadically lining the hedgerows. The extraction of coal has had a significant impact on the area around Jeffreyston and this holding is marked by this process.

Holding c is notable for lying on the periphery of Templeton Airfield and therefore the topography is fairly level. To the east of the boundary is the airfield which remains largely unenclosed. Within the holding however, the field boundaries have remained intact from their pre-war layout. The southern half of the holding retains the suggestion of a strip field system which may derive from medieval or post medieval agricultural practices.

#### **Archaeological and Historic Content**

The main areas of archaeological interest are holdings b and c. Holding b retains the industrial earthworks derived from coal extraction. Although the origins of coal mining in the area around Jeffreyston are obscure, it is likely that by the 18th century coal was being extracted from shallow pits or 'cropworking' (Price 1982, 76-77). These pits and spoil tips appear to be very well preserved within woodland in holding b. Rural depopulation in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century are demonstrated by two sites where cottages once stood, one on holding a and another on holding b, the latter may have been associated with the coal workings.

Holding c, which lies to the west of Templeton airfield, incorporates a number of features associated with the airfield. Templeton was one of a number of airfields which were constructed from mid 1940 onwards when the war situation was so bad that previously laid-out standards, which regulated the inclusion of gradients and obstructions, were disregarded in order to have an operational airfield as quickly as possible (Smith 1989, 60-61). The airfield at Templeton was an unsuitable site as it had a hill in the centre of the triangle formed by the three runways. The airfield features are currently obscured by dense scrub which may obscure others features not yet identified. However, three intact air raid shelters survive in a good state of preservation.

### **Key Objective**

The key objective for the historic environment of this farm is the preservation of the airfield features which survive in holding c. The cultural value of 2nd World War military sites should not be underestimated, and is testified by the growing public support for recent history events and the increasing visitor numbers at military museums. Airfield sites leave a distinctive imprint on the landscape and where groups of structures survive, as they do at Templeton, efforts should be made to maintain and preserve them and the airfield character. For this reason it is recommended in this report that some scrub clearance is undertaken on the airfield. This should help to secure the long term future of these structures. It is suggested that scrub clearance is undertaken on the air raid shelters and associated structures as part of a phased programme. If problems arise with this treatment of vegetation or this process causes unforeseen detrimental effects then a reassessment can be made in consultation with Cambria Archaeology. If the clearance of scrub reveals further airfield features then Cambria Archaeology would be glad to hear of them.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

## General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology. This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice.**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**  
**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Perion/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	<b>TEMPLETON AIRFIELD</b> ( <a href="#">50764</a> )	Modern air raid shelter	SN08811142	B	Specific
A "Stanton" air-raid shelter. Prefabricated design, consisting of sections which could be bolted together to form different lengths. A main entrance at one end flanked by a brick blast wall mounded up by earth. At the other end is a chimney-type structure, the emergency exit. Covered over by earth. The air raid shelter is currently covered with thorn trees on the main body of the building.					



*PRN 50764 – the interior of the Stanton Air Raid Shelter*

2	<b>TEMPLETON AIRFIELD</b> ( <a href="#">50765</a> )	Modern air raid shelter	SN08871135	B	Specific
A "Stanton" air-raid shelter. Prefabricated design, consisting of sections which could be bolted together to form different lengths. A main entrance at one end flanked by a brick blast wall mounded up by earth. At the other end is a chimney-type structure, the emergency exit. Covered over by earth. The air raid shelter is					

currently covered with thorn trees on the main body of the building.

- 3**      **TEMPLETON**      **Modern air raid**      **SN09001140**      **B**      **Specific**  
**AIRFIELD** (50766)      **shelter**

A "Stanton" air-raid shelter. Prefabricated design, consisting of sections which could be bolted together to form different lengths. A main entrance at one end flanked by a brick blast wall mounded up by earth. At the other end is a chimney-type structure, the emergency exit. Covered over by earth. The air raid shelter is currently covered with thorn trees on the main body of the building.

- 4**      **TEMPLETON**      **Modern building?**      **SN08821134**      **B**      **Specific**  
**AIRFIELD** (50768)      **platform?**

A low concrete, brick and iron construction about 0.5m high and partially banked up with earth. Unknown whether structure is a sunken building or hard standing for temporary building of which the top section has been removed. Covered with scrub and thorn trees of a considerable size.

- JEFFREYSTON** (3476)      **Medieval cross**      **SN08540611**      **B**      **Generic**

The Ordnance Survey records a cross on the roadside southwest of Jeffreyston. It is thought to be part of the original churchyard cross from Jeffreyston church. A piece of masonry walling can be seen in the roadside bank and it is thought to be built into this.

- (49361)      **Post Medieval coal**      **SN08810556**      **B**      **Generic**  
**workings**

Coal workings including pits, spoil tips and trackways identified from 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. The area now lies within woodland which is quite heavily poached by cattle. A coal pit, at NGR SN08800551, identified as 'old' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map is still visible as a depression. Other features such as trackways, pits, ponds and spoil tips are still much in evidence but are heavily wooded, overgrown and inaccessible in places.

- PROUTS PARK FARM**      **Post Medieval**      **SN10120455**      **B**      **Generic**  
(49366)      **farmstead**

Farmstead identified from historic mapping. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map indicates the farmstead layout with the buildings in a similar layout to those that survive today. The farmhouse to the west lies within an enclosure, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and an orchard was located to the southeast of the farmstead, in an area which has recently been quarried.

- (50758)      **Medieval; Post**      **SN10410449**      **C**      **Generic**  
**Medieval field**  
**system**

Overall shape of this field system can be seen on current maps. On tithe map the larger field is divided into individually numbered strips. South-west strip is labelled 'garden'. This system of strip fields survives in the layout of the field boundaries in the present day.

- (50761)      **Post Medieval**      **SN05560502**      **B**      **Generic**  
**cottage**

Holding a; Marked on historic maps including Carew parish tithe map. There is no visible trace of this cottage in the field when it was visited, but there may be archaeological traces of this cottage remaining below ground level.

- FERNY CORNER**      **Post Medieval**      **SN08690549**      **B**      **Generic**  
(50762)      **cottage**

Holding b; Cottage & garden marked here on Jeffreyston parish tithe map, which also seems to be on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. May be associated with coal workings. There is no visible trace of the cottage today, although there may be archaeological remains surviving below ground level.

- (50763)      **Post Medieval**      **SN08841171**      **C**      **Generic**  
**pond**

Holding c; Pond marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map This pond was not visited on the field visit.

- TEMPLETON** (50767)      **Modern building?**      **SN08911133**      **B**      **Generic**

**platform?**

A low concrete and iron construction about 0.5m high. Unknown whether structure is a sunken building or hard standing for temporary building of which the top section has been removed. Largely grassed over.



*PRN 50767 – remains of Templeton airfield, perhaps a sunken building or a platform for a temporary structure?*

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

### **Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

**Site 1 on MAP 1**

**TEMPLETON (50764)**

**SN08811142**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The aim of the management of this site should be to maintain a stable ground cover over the structure.

Although the building appears to be in a reasonably stable condition the size of some of the thorn trees growing over it are cause for some concern. In the event of any of these trees falling, there may be considerable damage caused. The thorn trees should therefore be cut off at ground level and their roots may be spot treated to prevent regrowth. The roots should be left in place, they should not be dug or pulled out. Where ivy has become established it should be cut through at root level and again the roots should be left in place and treated to prevent regrowth.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**TEMPLETON (50765)**

**SN08871135**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The aim of the management of this site should be to maintain a stable ground cover over the structure. Although the building appears to be in a reasonably stable condition the size of some of the thorn trees growing over it are cause for some concern. In the event of any of these trees falling, there may be considerable damage caused. The thorn trees should therefore be cut off at ground level and their roots may be spot treated to prevent regrowth. The roots should be left in place, they should not be dug or pulled out. Where ivy has become established it should be cut through at root level and again the roots should be left in place and treated to prevent regrowth.

**Site 3 on MAP 1**

**TEMPLETON (50766)**

**SN09001140**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The aim of the management of this site should be to maintain a stable ground cover over the structure. Although the building appears to be in a reasonably stable condition the size of some of the thorn trees growing over it are cause for some concern. In the event of any of these trees falling, there may be considerable damage caused. The thorn trees should therefore be cut off at ground level and their roots may be spot treated to prevent regrowth. The roots should be left in place, they should not be dug or pulled out. Where ivy has become established it should be cut through at root level and again the roots should be left in place and treated to prevent regrowth.

**Site 4 on MAP 1**

**TEMPLETON (50768)**

**SN08821134**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

This structure would benefit from scrub clearance to improve its visibility and also to prevent damage from large tree roots or the possibility of tree fall. Vegetation should be cut back at ground level and the roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth. Following this light grazing should be introduced to help maintain a stable vegetation cover.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Perion/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
<b>PROUTS PARK FARM</b> <u>(49366)</u>	<b>Post Medieval</b> <b>farmstead</b>	<b>SN10120455</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Farmstead identified from historic mapping A long one-storey cow shed survives to the southeast of the farmstead. Constructed in stone with a corrugated iron roof. This is in a poor condition at present with many of the roofing panels missing. It is believed that a planning application has or will shortly be submitted to convert the cow shed into domestic accommodation.				
<b>FREESTONE CROSS</b> <u>(50759)</u>	<b>Post Medieval</b> <b>cottage</b>	<b>SN05700527</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Holding a; A cottage is marked on historic maps including Carew parish tithe map. The cottage is still occupied.				
<b>THE CROFT</b> <u>(50760)</u>	<b>Post Medieval</b> <b>cottage &amp; garden</b>	<b>SN05610510</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
Holding a; Marked on historic maps including Carew parish tithe map. The cottage is still occupied.				

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2**

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area**

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*Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.*

*tel (01558) 823121, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@acadat.com, website www.acadat.com*

*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.*

#### *Sources consulted:*

**English Heritage. 2003. Historic Military Aviation Sites, Conservation management guidance.**

**Lake, J. 2003. Airfields and Aviation Buildings in Conservation Bulletin, Issue 44, p.28 - 31**

**Ordnance Survey. 1891. 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLI.NW.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1891. 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXIV.SE.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1891. 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XL.NE.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1891. 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXV.SW.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1891. 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XXIX.SW.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1891. 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXV.NW.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1908. 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLI.NW.**

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**Ordnance Survey. 1908. 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXV.SW.**

**Ordnance Survey. 1908. 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XXIX.SW.**

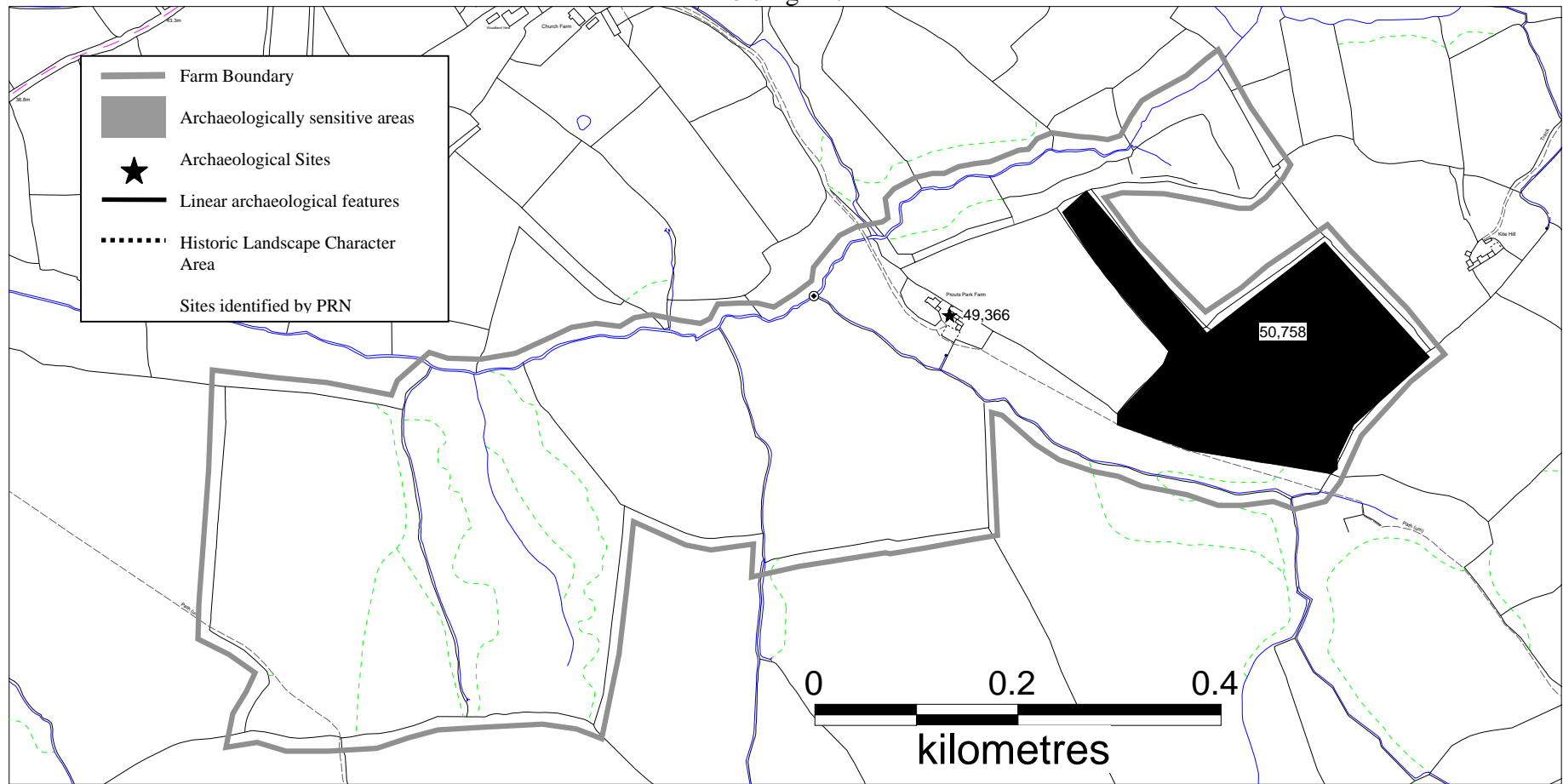
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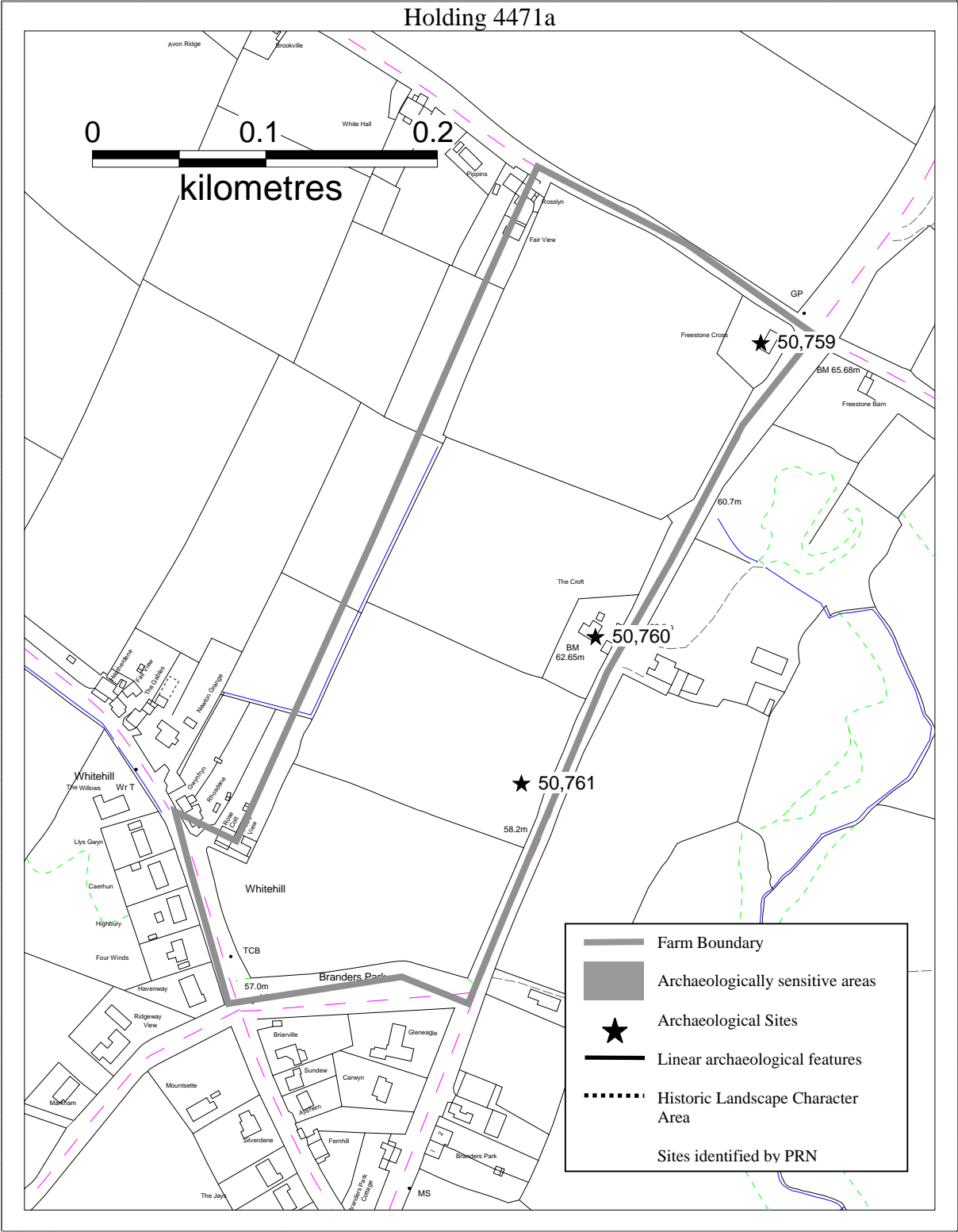
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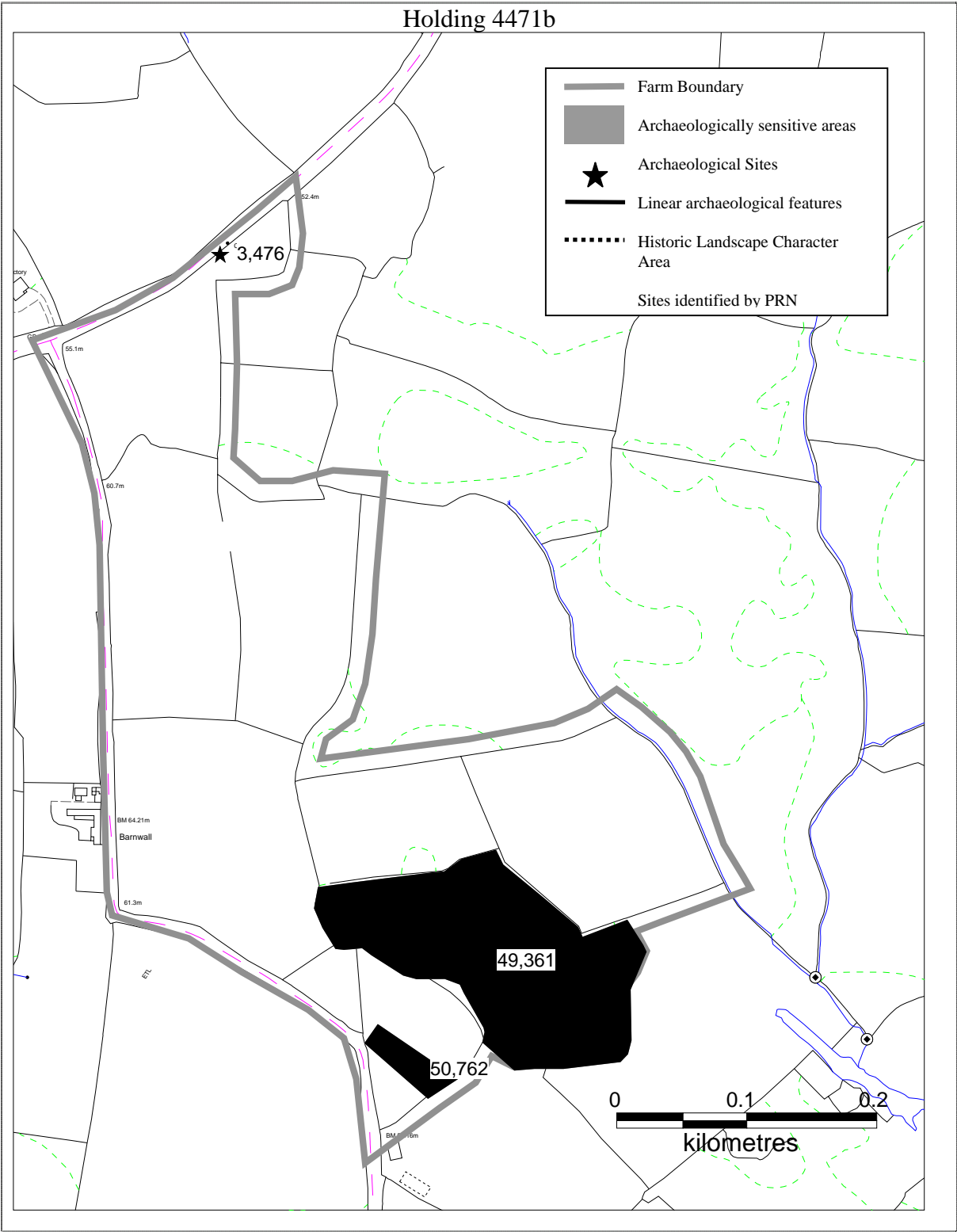
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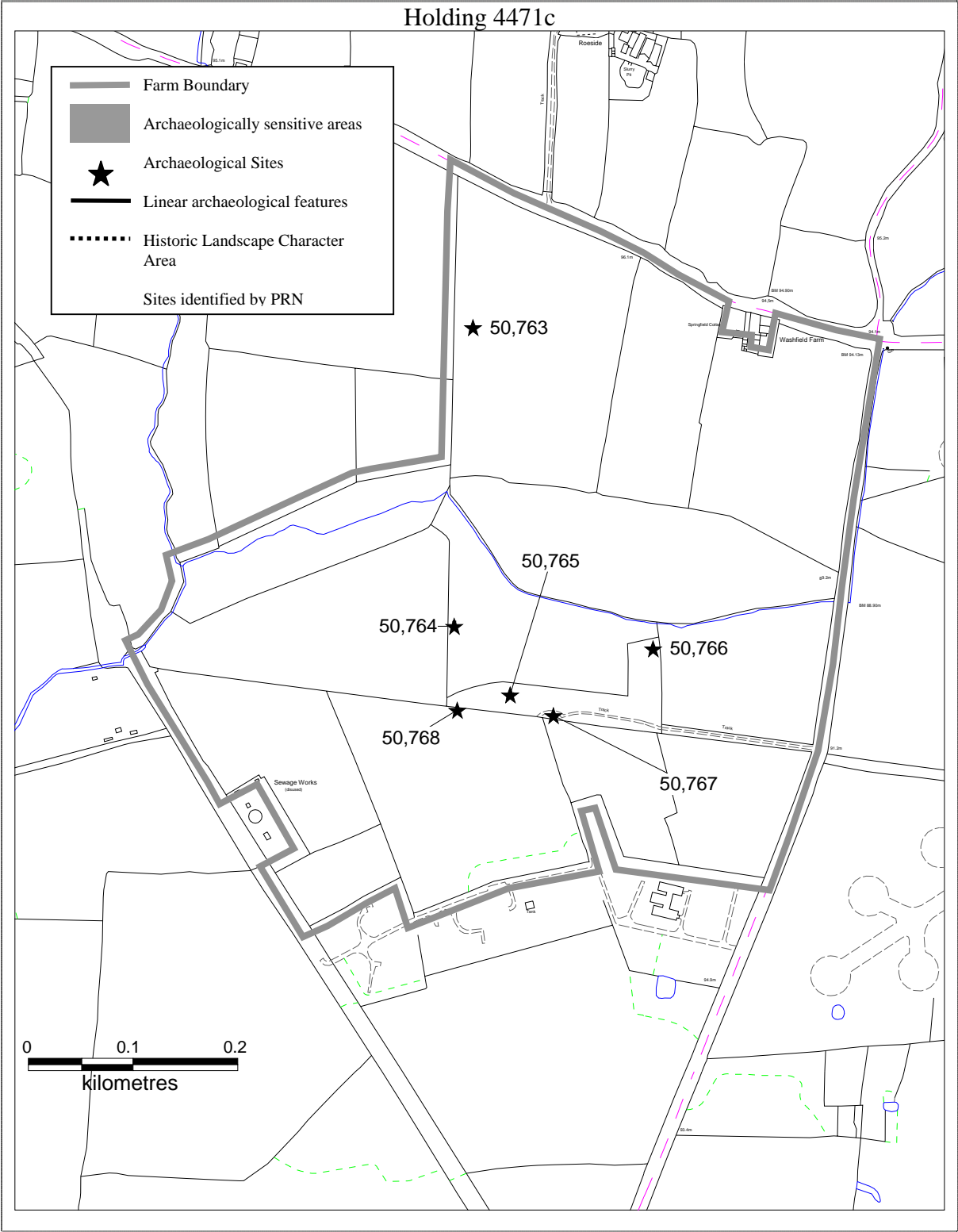
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