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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Prepared for:
Brynbanc Farm
W/13/4476



Prepared by
Will Steele

Report No. 2004/79
Project No. 49846

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Historic Landscape Character

Brynbank is centred on SN14391472 in the community of Lampeter Velfrey in Pembrokeshire. The farm was visited on the 21st June 2004.

The landscape here was in place by the time of the tithe survey (1842) and has changed little since. Land is divided into regular small to medium sized enclosures, sometimes resembling strips, which may have origins in the enclosure of open fields during the later medieval/ early medieval period. Settlement in this landscape is dispersed, with the exception of the nearby settlement nucleus of Lampeter Velfrey. Brynbank farmstead is still occupied today and falls just outside of the application area. Another possible farmstead site in the centre of the holding has since been abandoned. The limestone industry (for building and agriculture) also left its mark in the form of the numerous quarries and spoil tips which are scattered about this landscape.

Archaeological and Historical Content

George Owen, writing in 1603 recorded that limestone had been "anciently digged" in the parish. Two large quarries (PRNs 19363, 51190) fall within the present farm boundary, and preserve a number of associated features including a large draw kiln (PRN 51193). Map evidence suggests that the industry was flourishing at the end of the nineteenth century and one of the kilns was apparently fired as recently as 1938 (SPARC 1992). The kilns at Brynbank and elsewhere along the limestone belt give an indication of the enormous historical demand for agricultural lime. The alkali properties of lime were used to neutralise naturally acidic soils, thereby improving condition for growing most cereal and root crops. This became the dominant means of improving soil fertility from the eighteenth century onwards. Further uses include as fuel (when mixed with culm and clay), lime plaster, mortar and whitewash, as a seed dressing and as a snail repellent (Moore-Colyer 1988, 66).

Of further interest at Brynbank are three features marked as "stone" (PRNs 51196, 51197, 51198) on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889). They have since been moved and we may never know their true significance. They are each marked in the centre of a field and may have served as cattle rubbing stones. Bronze Age barrows and other prehistoric evidence is common in this landscape. Possible origins as prehistoric standing stones should not be ruled out either.

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.

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.
- 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 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 the Trust.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/ Site type	NGR	Status SAM / listing	Management required
1	(51193)	Post Medieval/ Lime kiln	SN14031440	A	Specific

A well preserved lime kiln in the west of the large quarry complex (PRN 19363) to the south of Brynbanc farmstead. It first appears on the 1889, 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, together with a neighbouring kiln (PRN 51192) to the north (now destroyed). It is of the 3/4 circle draw kiln type, and set into a steep natural earth bank with charging platform to the rear. A c.10m diameter earth and stone kiln wall encloses the 6m diameter kiln pot. Opposing drawing arches (with poking holes and kiln eyes still visible) are situated in the north and south. The kiln is intact and relatively stable, although the roof of the northern arch has slumped slightly. No specific management threats were identified. Mature hawthorn trees are growing around the surface of the structure. These appear stable but pose a risk in the long term by windthrow. The kiln pot is infilled with domestic rubbish. This is also spread around the surface, detracting from the kilns original appearance and masking the natural profile of the pot.



Looking east towards the lime kiln at Brynbanc quarries.

**BRYN BANK
QUARRIES** ([19363](#))

**Post Medieval/
Quarry**

SN14221445 B

Generic

A substantial limestone quarry, covering at least 1.5 acres, to the south of Brynbanc farmstead. It first appears on the 1889, 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map (c.90m west of quarry PRN 51190) and is named "Bryn-banc quarries". It marked as disused by the time of the 1907 edition. It includes spoil tips and a quarry trackway with two limekilns (PRNs 51192, 51193), the latter now destroyed situated, to the west. As such it forms part of a rare complete industrial lime processing complex. The site lies within a pasture field. Trees are established on some of the steeper slopes.



Brynbanc quarries, viewed from the west.

**BRYN BANK
QUARRIES** ([51190](#))

**Post Medieval/
Quarry**

SN14271445 B

Generic

A quarry first marked on the 1889, 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map some 90m to the east of quarry (PRN 19363). Both are identified as Brynbanc quarries at this time. It is now abandoned, work having ceased in the early years of the twentieth century. Pasture now covers much of the site with trees on some of the steeper slopes.



Inside the quarry, looking south east.

[\(51191\)](#)

**Post Medieval/
Quarry**

SN14201475 C

Generic

A small quarry first identified on the 1889, 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map approximately 150m west of Brynbanc farmstead. It has since been infilled and the site now lies within a pasture field.

[\(51192\)](#)

**Post Medieval/
Lime kiln**

SN14041441 D

Generic

The northernmost of two lime kilns (with PRN 51193) marked on the 1889, 25 inches to 1 mile, Ordnance Survey map in the west of a large quarry complex (PRN 19363) at Brynbanc. Although marked as disused on recent maps (implying the survival of a standing structure) the kiln has since collapsed. Little survives of the structure today other than some rubble stone and clinker at the foot of a steep natural bank.

[\(51194\)](#)

**Post Medieval/
Well**

SN14411449 D

Generic

A well marked on the 1889, 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map at the site of a natural spring. It is absent from later map sources. A pond has been built at this location. No traces of a well survive today.

[\(51195\)](#)

**Post Medieval/
Cottage?**

SN14301455 B

Generic

On the tithe map, in this position, there is an enclosure containing two buildings. Although these appear on the map, the enclosure is named "pasture" on the apportionment implying that the buildings had been abandoned by this point. No obvious surface traces of any buildings survive today, a pond has recently been created to the south. The site was under pasture at the time of the farm visit.



Looking west towards the former cottage site

[\(51196\)](#)

**Unknown/
Stone**

SN14401480 U

Generic

Identified as "stone" on the 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. The stone has since been removed. Its origin and date are not known. A possible function is as a cattle rubbing stone but status as a prehistoric standing stone cannot be ruled out.

[\(51197\)](#)

**Unknown/
Stone**

SN14431464 U

Generic

Also identified as "stone" on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. Now moved. The current location of the stone is not known.

[\(51198\)](#)

**Unknown/
Stone**

SN14351464 U

Generic

Also identified as "stone" on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. It has since been moved and its whereabouts are not known.

[\(51199\)](#)

**Post Medieval/
Limehouse?**

SN14001443 B

Generic

An un-named building marked on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map opposite limekilns (Prns 51192, 51193). It is absent from the 1907 edition when the quarries and lime kilns become marked as disused for the first time. The function of the building is uncertain but a plausible explanation is as a shelter for individuals involved with lime extraction and burning. No surface traces of a building survive at this location today.

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

(51193)

SN14031440

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

The aim is to enhance the visibility of the kiln without compromising stability. All debris to be cleared from the surface of the structure. Some of the debris inside the pot to be removed to restore the original profile. Care should be taken not to damage the kiln structure during these works. Following removal, remaining debris should be covered by a thin layer of inert material (soil or sand).

The trees around the surface of the structure are mostly stable but risk damage by windthrow in future. Options include:

- Monitoring of existing trees. Trees growing out of the kiln walls to be removed. Unstable specimens to be cut off at the roots before being allowed to fall naturally (in order to prevent damage by falling trees and uprooting).
- Removal of all trees growing on/ around the structure. Trees to be cut off at root level. Care taken not to damage the kiln structure during felling. Future tree/ scrub growth to be cut back and spot treated to prevent re-growth. Establish a follow up programme of regular grazing by sheep to establish stable grass sward, re-seeding if necessary.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

There are no Traditional Buildings in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

WS - 06/07/2004 (13:46:10) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE1 report, ACA Project record number 49846.

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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Moore-Colyer, R. 1988 “Of Lime and Men: Aspects of the Coastal Trade in Southwest Wales in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries”, The Welsh History Review, 1

Ordnance Survey Old Series Map Sheet 40 1819, 1” to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX.07, 25" to 1 mile.

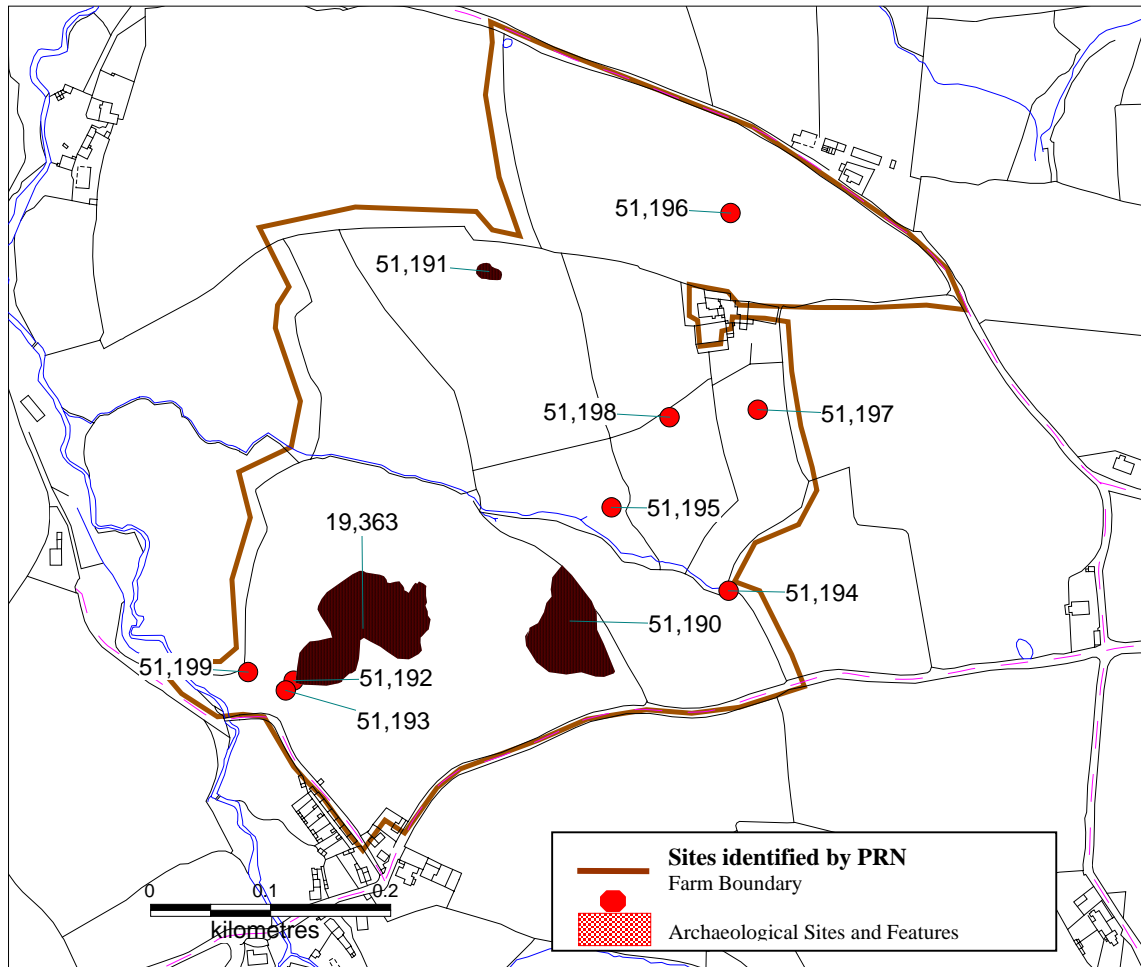
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX.08, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX.07, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX.08, 25" to 1 mile.

SPARC (n.d.) The Landsker Borderlands - Lampeter Velfrey

Tithe Map and Apportionment 1842 Lampeter Velfrey Parish



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Brynbanec farm
W/13/4476

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Signature Date

This report has been checked and approved by Gwilym Hughes on
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any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this
report