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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Garness Mill Farm**



The ruinous farmstead of Perlin Hill lies within woodland at Garness Mill Farm

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/4787**

**Prepared by
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A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Garness Mill Farm is centred on NGR SN18530985 in the community of Amroth. It occupies part of the east flank of Llanteg Mountain. The field pattern here varies with small to medium sized irregular fields on low lying ground flanking the stream. These were in place by the time of the tithe map of c.1841, but are likely to have much earlier origins. Regular straight sided fields characterise the higher ground to the west and probably represent the systematic enclosure of Llanteg Mountain towards the end of the nineteenth century. Settlement in the area is dispersed and at least three settlement sites are shown within the holding area on nineteenth century maps which have now been abandoned.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Archaeological and historic content at Garness Mill includes post-medieval settlement, and a mill complex. Of the settlement sites shown, only Garness Mill remains occupied today. The mill (PRN 18780) first appears on the Old Series map of 1819 and was still working in the early years of the twentieth century. The mill complex and farmstead (PRN 51152) are of considerable historic interest as well as being an historic focal point within the community. Much of the complex survives intact and there are, undoubtedly, buried archaeological remains within it. In addition much of the mill race and tail race (PRN 48926) still survive as an earthwork feature which can be traced throughout much of the holding. ***Cambria Archaeology should be contacted in advance if any works are considered in the vicinity of the mill and farmstead complex.***

Other settlement sites within the holding include the farmstead of the Perlin Hill (PRN 51151), and two cottage sites (PRN 51150 and 51153).

Key Objectives

Of primary importance is the consolidation of the mill building and the adjacent corn drying building, whose stability maybe threatened by the recent digging of a large trench between the two buildings. It maybe necessary to seek professional structural advice on this issue.

In addition the cow shed (PRN 51858) may also require specialist structural advice on the replacement of the roof structure and slates; one of the supporting walls may require strengthening in order to be able to carry the weight of the roof.

The settlement sites (PRNs 51151, 51150 & 51153) all lie within dense and scrubby woodland. All of these sites would benefit from woodland management, in particular Perlin Hill farmstead (51151 and 51153) where masonry remains still survive and are potentially threatened by tree fall and root damage.

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 (01558 823131). 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)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	Perlin Hill (51151)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN18430929	B	Specific
	Buildings marked on the parish tithe map (c.1847) and identified as "Perlin Hill Homestead" ? on the apportionment (1842). The farmstead is marked as abandoned on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1890). The abandoned farmstead survives as a ruinous building and associated stone banks associated with enclosures. The remains of the farmhouse consist of the gable walls which survive to a height of almost 2 metres, the lateral walls have largely crumbled. The farmstead now lies within dense scrubby woodland and self seeded trees and saplings have become established within and around the masonry remains of the house itself and also the enclosure walls. A second building shown on the tithe map could not be traced on the ground, and since it is not represented on either the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, must have been cleared sometime ago.				
	<i>Perlin Hill farmstead lies within dense woodland and scrub. Falling branches and trees are accelerating the decay of the masonry remains.</i>				
2	(51153)	Post Medieval cottage	SN1847509539	B	Specific
	A cottage and enclosure are marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The enclosure is still intact although overgrown with trees and brambles. One wall of the cottage is still standing to a height of approximately 1.3 m.				
	Garness Mill (48926)	Post Medieval mill race	SN18530985;	B	Generic
	The mill leat is clearly shown on both 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1907. The course of the mill leat follows the contour at the bottom of the valley side. It is traceable along its entire length within the farm holding, except at the point where it enters the mill building itself, where earthmoving has interrupted its course, it is not clear if the water was supplied by a channel into the building or by a wooden launder. Some of the leat is very overgrown and difficult to gain access to.				



The course of the mill leat is clearly visible running through the farm holding.

[\(51150\)](#)

**Post Medieval
cottage**

SN18430947 B

Generic

An un-named cottage marked on the parish tithe map (c.1847) but absent from later map sources. The site of this cottage and enclosure is now woodland and the ground surface is quite waterlogged due to a natural spring rising within it. The site of the cottage itself was not identifiable on the farm visit.

Garness Mill [\(51152\)](#)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN18540953 B

Generic

In addition to the built structures within the farmstead, identified in Section II, is the potential for buried archaeological remains, in particular the remains of the mill leat or tail race, the course of which could be traced across the farmstead on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The leat can be seen as a shallow depression issuing in a southeasterly direction from the mill building.

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

Perlin Hill [\(51151\)](#)

SN18430929

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

The site of Perlin Hill farmstead would benefit from some sensitive woodland management. Those trees and saplings which have become established within, or in close proximity to, the masonry remains of the farmhouse or enclosure walls should be cut back above the roots. The roots may be spot treated to prevent regrowth. Any timber extraction should be carried out with great care not to cause any further damage to the masonry remains.

Site 2 on MAP 1

[\(51153\)](#)

SN1847509539

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

This relic enclosure and cottage site would benefit from some sensitive woodland management and scrub clearance. Any woody growth which has become established within the masonry remains should be cut back at root level. The roots should be left in place and, if necessary, the roots should be spot treated to prevent regrowth. Care should be taken not to damage these remains when extracting any timber and waste materials .

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)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
3	Garness Mill (18780)	Post Medieval mill	SN18500954	B		Specific
<p>A mill marked on historic maps including the Old Series map (1819). It is identified as a corn mill on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1907) and was presumably still in operation at this time. The mill building is two storey, built in rubble stone, with a pitched roof covered in an asphalt tile. The mill leat (PRN 48926) entered and issued from the northeast end of the building. Both openings survive although it is not clear if they are in their original form. A leanto, (which appears on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map) has been cleared from the rear of the mill building. A small leanto on the front (southeast) side of the building, associated with a phase when the building was a dairy unit, has also recently been cleared away. None of the milling machinery survives and it is not easily apparent how the building operated. The building lies within a natural slope with a bank against the rear. Recently this bank has been excavated leaving a large trench against the length of the rear wall of the mill building.</p>						



The mill building survives intact although modified and the milling machinery has been removed.



A large trench at the rear of the mill building has recently been excavated, and it is of some concern that this may threaten the stability of the building.

- 4** **Garness Mill** ([51858](#)) **Post Medieval cow shed** **SN1853909518** **C** **Specific**

To the south of the farmhouse is a low one storey building, now without a roof. At the north end is a tall leanto against the gable wall. The building has been quite substantially modified although two of the original doorways survive on the eastern wall and an earlier cartshed entrance, now infilled, can be traced at the southern end. The building is currently being repaired and a roof is being replaced as part of the Tir Gofal Scheme. There is some concern regarding the front (east) wall, of the cow shed, which is bowing outwards.



The former cow shed is currently subject to some rebuilding and it is hoped that the roof will be replaced through the Tir Gofal scheme.

- 5** **Garness Mill** ([51859](#)) **Post Medieval building/corn drying kiln?** **SN1855109563** **B** **Specific**

Northwest of the mill building is small rectangular building which lies further up the natural bank. It is constructed in a rubble stone, with a pitched roof currently covered with corrugated iron. It is a two storey building, the ground floor is accessed from the south gable wall and the upper floor is accessed by external stone steps at the north gable wall. It seems likely that this small building was a corn drying kiln, however there is little evidence inside the building to support this assumption. The building appears to be in a reasonably stable condition at present, however there is ivy encroaching on the north gable end which may damage the building in the future.



The building to the north of the mill building is thought to be a former corn drying kiln, however little internal evidence was observed to confirm this and it is currently used for storage.

Garness Mill ([51152](#))

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN18540953 B

Generic

Identified as "House, Mill etc." on the parish tithe (c.1847) but shown with new outbuildings on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1890). The complex appears comparatively unaltered from the layout seen at the end of the nineteenth century. The farmstead consists of a 19th century farmhouse, an adjacent cow shed (PRN 51858), the mill building (PRN 18780), and a possible corn drying building (PRN 51859). An earlier farmhouse lies under the present access road to the farmstead. The location of the former farmhouse can be seen on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps although by 1907 it appears to have been abandoned. To the east of the farmhouse, is the ruin of a former pigsty, now a roofless shell.



A ruined pigsty within the farmstead and the 19th century farmhouse beyond.

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.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

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

Site 3 on MAP 1 Garness Mill ([18780](#)) SN18500954

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

It is a priority that the trench against the northwest wall of the mill building is filled back in. This is a matter of some concern, not only effecting the stability of the mill building, but also the corn drying building behind it to the northwest. It appears that the buildings are built, not on bedrock, but on clay which is liable to shrink if it is allowed to dry out and this may destabilise the adjacent buildings.

Site 4 on MAP 1 Garness Mill ([51858](#)) SN1853909518

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

It is recommended that specialist advice is sought to establish whether the front (east) wall is stable and will support the roof structure.

Site 5 on MAP 1 Garness Mill ([51859](#)) SN1855109563

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

The ivy encroaching over the building should be cut at ground level and the roots may be treated to prevent regrowth.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

Sources Consulted

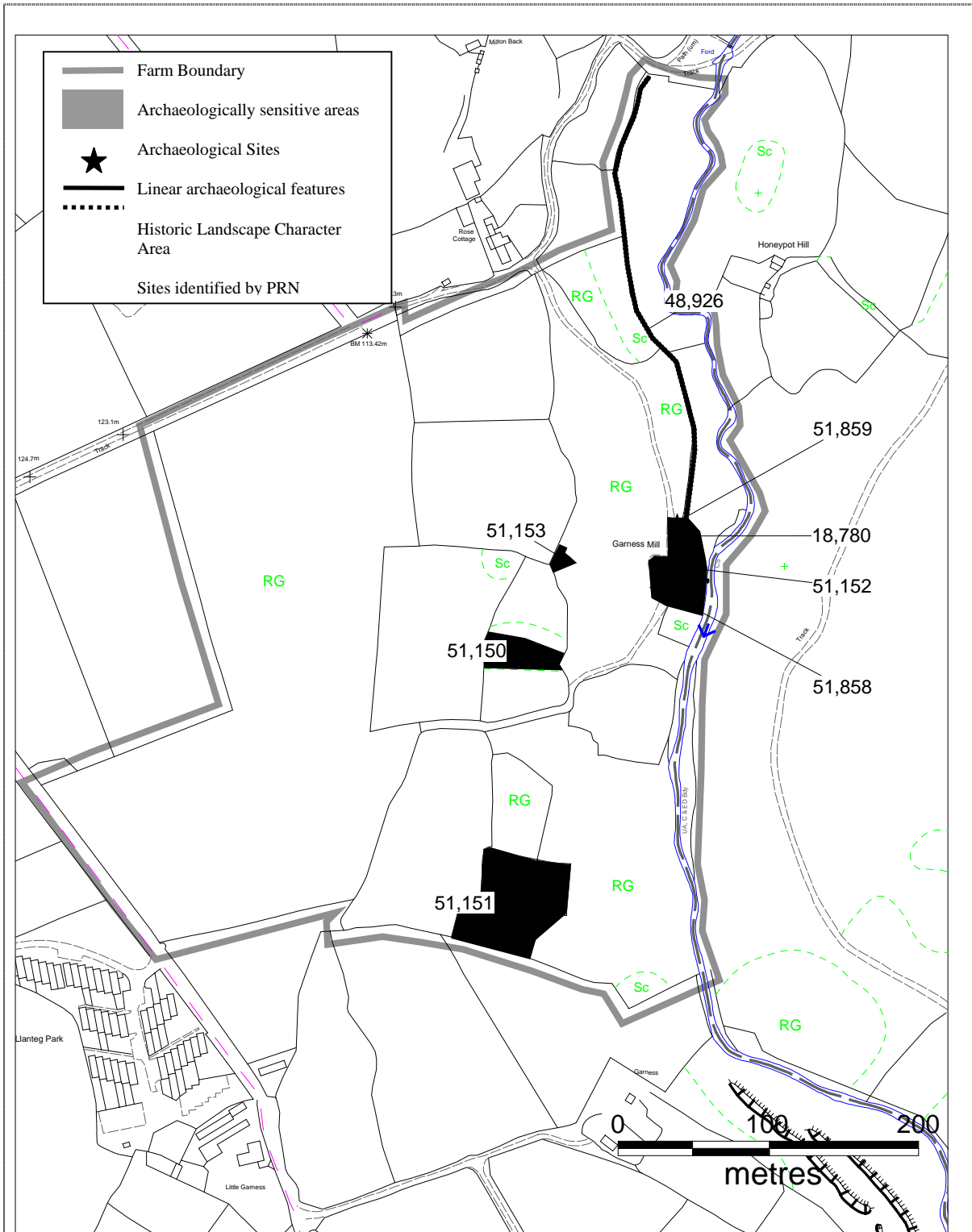
Ordnance Survey Old Series 1819 Sheet 40, 1"
Tithe Map & Apt. 1847? Crunwear Parish
Ordnance Survey 1890 Pembrkeshire Sheet 36.01, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrkeshire Sheet 36.01, 25"

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



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