

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

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Eboost: 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:
Tregwynt Farm
Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/5251**

**ACA Report No. 2005-69
Project Record No. 52260**

**Prepared by
Helen Milne**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic landscape character

Tregwynt farm holding lies on the Pembrokeshire coast to the south west of St Nicholas (Tremarchog). The holding occupies a low promontory isolated by streams to the north and south, with small areas of woodland lining the courses of the streams.

The settlement pattern in the area consists of dispersed farmsteads and small clusters of nucleated settlement. Documentary sources suggest that there was a settlement at Tregwynt during the 14th century (Rees' map of South Wales and the border in the 14th century & Francis Jones). The enclosure pattern is mainly characterised by medium sized semi-regular fields, an arrangement that was in place by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, and has seen little change since. Much of this pattern is characteristic of later post-medieval enclosure, however, some boundaries are clearly associated with the Tregwynt estate, and so may be much earlier. An area enclosed by a sub-circular boundary lies to the southwest of the farmstead. This enclosure appears to be associated with estate management of rabbits as a resource.

Although Tregwynt mansion and some of its' outbuildings are not included in the holding, an important aspect of the landscape of this farm is its inclusion within the wider Tregwynt estate. Landscape components such as gateways and field boundaries, have a repeated style, which distinguishes them as part of the estate.

Archaeological and historical content

A stone (PRN 53764) recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of (1889), now removed, may have been the site of a Prehistoric monument. William Rees records a mansion house (PRN 12326) in this area on his map of South Wales in the 14th century, apparently in the area of the current Tregwynt Mansion (PRN 6893). The style of Tregwynt house is Georgian, dating the exterior to the 18th / early 19th century, although there may be earlier elements to the building. Maps of the 19th century show the associated farmstead (PRN 53757), and also other possibly associated enclosures (PRN 53760), and buildings (PRNs 53761, 53762) within the farm holding.

An area marked as 'The Warren' (PRN 12015) on historic maps relates to a set of physical boundaries, and possibly several buildings. Rabbits were farmed from the medieval period, and large-scale management was usually on estates associated with prominent local landowners.

Nineteenth century maps show a mill (Great Mill) just to the north of the holding boundary. The course of the race (PRN 53765) that fed this mill is still visible along the northern edge of the Tregwynt holding. William Rees's map also marks a mill in

this area, which may be identifiable with the mill shown on 19th century maps. Small-scale Post Medieval industrial activity is indicated by the presence of three quarries on historic maps (PRNs 53758, 543759 & 53763). These quarries appear to have ceased operating by the early 20th century.

Key objective

The management priority for this farm is to retain landscape continuity, with particular reference to maintaining distinctive features associated with activities on the Tregwynt estate, including traditional buildings, boundaries and gate-pillars.

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	WARREN THE (12015)	Medieval?;Post Med? rabbit warren?	SM885344	B	Specific

An area named as "The Warren" on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. This was almost certainly an area where rabbits were managed on a large scale, as a resource. Rabbits were farmed from the medieval period onwards as a food source and for their pelts. Areas of land were set aside for breeding and managing rabbits or hares. Farming of rabbits only ceased in some areas during the late nineteenth, and early twentieth century. The area marked on the first edition is roughly circular, with internal subdivisions (which may represent later development). Many warrens were enclosed within a warren boundary intended to protect the rabbits from predators. The sub-circular shape of the warren at Tregwynt can be seen in surviving earth and stone boundary banks. Set within the boundary were usually a series of purpose-built breeding places known as pillow mounds and buries. There is no surviving surface evidence for these within the warren boundary at Tregwynt, however, the area has been under arable cultivation. Recent intensive farming practices may have removed evidence for the mounds, but not the boundaries. Estate warrens sometimes incorporated living quarters for the warrener who kept charge of the warren. It is possible that either one of the buildings associated with the warren area (PRNs 53,761 & 53,762) may represent living quarters for a warrener. *Visited 06/04/2005 (HGM)*

2 LLEWELLYN'S WELL Post Med well SM88513438 B Specific
[\(16507\)](#)

A well marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, called Llewellyn's Well. Still marked and named on current maps. Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity, and may retain the vestiges of stone built standing structures around them. Wells were very important prior to the advent of mains pumped water. Many wells were imbued with religious and ritual significance in the past, and retained this significance until recent times. This well should be maintained as a feature of the historic landscape, and there are a number of management issues which need to be addressed. At the time of the archaeological farm visit the location of the source of the well was not obvious. Some water emanates from an enclosure up-slope of the main stream, and this enclosure appears to be associated with the well. Even though the scrub was not in leaf, the enclosure was sufficiently overgrown to be inaccessible.



Two views of Llewelyn's Well, showing location of possible source (left), and possible structural elements with bathtub used as watering trough (right).

There may be significant associated features which are currently covered by scrub. In the stream below the enclosure, some sort of stone structure was visible, which was very overgrown with thorn bushes, and had an old bath tub below it (being used to collect drinking water for livestock). Livestock watering around the well are causing very severe poaching, so much so that it is very difficult to approach the site of the well without sinking into deep mud. There is a public access footpath running close to the site, and the feature should be more visible and accessible. *Visited 06/04/2005 (HGM)*

3 [\(53761\)](#) Post Med building SM8872134486 B Specific

Marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map as a rectangular building with a small enclosure to the northeast, and a larger enclosure to the southwest. Its location at the centre of the area marked as 'the warren' (PRN 12,015) may be significant. The back of the building is formed by a wall that divides 'the warren'. One stone built gable end survives, but is very overgrown with scrub. The area has been used to dump farm rubbish, and store machinery. *Visited 06/04/2005 (HGM)*



Building at the centre of 'the warren', looking northwest.

A building marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It is aligned north - south, built of rubble-stone, and is now roofless. Enclosures to the west and south have substantial stone wall boundaries. Three prominent gable-ends stand to what appears to be original height, at the northern ends of three small cells, with single, offset entrances in the western elevation. The eastern elevation is formed by the boundary bank of 'the warren', which is faced with elongated stones, set vertically. The internal walls of these cells have remnants of mortar on them.



Northern portion of building, showing prominent gable-ends.

The southern portion of the building has a different layout. The inside was not accessible due to scrub growth, but externally the western elevation has no openings, there is one doorway to the south, but the eastern elevation (formed by 'the warren' boundary - see PRN 12,015) has two wide entranceways, which face into the warren.



Southern portion of building

The building is almost certainly an estate feature, as the associated small enclosures to the west and southwest incorporate the signature 'drum' shaped gate pillars, which appear on other gateways around the Tregwynt estate. The function of the building is unclear. It has been suggested that the northern part was stables, however it would seem strange for stables to be separated by such a distance from the remainder of the farmstead. The buildings position with relation to the boundary around 'the warren' is interesting. The boundary diverts from its otherwise uninterrupted curvilinear course, to accommodate the building, giving the impression that the two were built contemporarily. This suggests that the building was associated with management of the warren. In this light, the individual cells with stone gable ends, described above, may represent kennels. Dogs were sometimes kept as a means of capturing animals within the boundary of warrens. The two wide entranceways facing into the warren are difficult to interpret, but also suggest that this building's function was intrinsically linked with management of the warren. Scrub growth threatens the

structural integrity and visibility of this building, whilst livestock are free to roam within and around the buildings, causing poaching in this area. *Visited* 06/04/2005 (HGM)



Enclosures associated with the building feature distinctive estate features including drum-shaped gate pillars and boundaries faced with vertically set stones.

PONT FAWR ([16232](#)) **Post Med bridge** **SM89293483** **C** **Generic**

A post medieval road bridge. It is shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the First (1891) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The bridge has been much modified, and has concrete structural elements. It carries a minor public road. *Visited* 06/04/2005 (HGM)

TRE-GWYNT ([53757](#)) **Post Med farmstead** **SM8897734608** **B** **LB2*** **Generic**

A farmstead complex associated with Tregwynt Mansion (PRN 6893). The mansion is described as Georgian but with earlier origins. The farmstead complex is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, includes a grade II* listed farm range. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings survive on this farmstead (see section ii). *Visited* 06/04/2005 (HGM)

([53758](#)) **Post Med quarry** **SM8879834091** **C** **Generic**

A quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. No longer labelled as a quarry on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Not seen during archaeological farm visit.

([53759](#)) **Post Med quarry** **SM8857934274** **C** **Generic**

Marked on the 1st edition map of 1889 as 'old quarry', suggesting it was out of use by that time. Not seen during archaeological farm visit.

([53760](#)) **Post Med enclosure** **SM8878534294** **D** **Generic**

A rectangular enclosure marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Function unknown. No enclosure was visible at this location during the archaeological farm visit. *Visited* 06/04/2005 (HGM)

([53763](#)) **Post Med quarry** **SM8844134625** **C** **Generic**

A small quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

([53764](#)) **Unknown stone** **SM8920134596** **U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. This may represent a prominent natural feature or possibly a deliberately placed monument such as a standing stone or boundary marker. During the archaeological farm visit this site was investigated and in the location marked 'stone' on the first edition was a deep scar which looks very like a socket for quite a substantial sized standing stone. The field appears to have been ploughed in the recent past, and the lack of infill, and the fact that there is no growth within the hole suggests that whatever was there has been removed relatively recently. There is a pile of large stones in the corner of the field which may contain the original stone. *Visited* 06/04/2005 (HGM)



Possible socket for former standing stone, looking north

[\(53765\)](#)

Post Med mill race SM8899834900 B

Generic

A mill race associated with Great Mill (PRN 4636), marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The course of this race is still visible running along the northern boundary of the farm and alongside the road. *Visited 06/04/2005 (HGM)*



Mill race (feature to the left of roadside drainage ditch), looking west.

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 **WARREN THE [\(12015\)](#)** **SM885344**

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

The preservation and maintenance of traditional boundaries in the area marked on the attached map is particularly important.

Site 2 on MAP 1 **LLEWELLYN'S WELL [\(16507\)](#)** **SM88513438**

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

Scrub clearance should be carried out inside the enclosure to the east, from which the water emanates. Scrub should be cut back, not uprooted.

Also scrub in the vicinity of the stone structure should be cut back to a manageable level (not removed as thorns were often integral to historic well sites).

Livestock should be excluded from the area around the well to prevent further poaching. However, scrub should continue to be controlled, and this may be best achieved by occasional light grazing when the ground surface has had chance to recover.

The site's proximity to a public footpath suggests potential for provision of some form of information and interpretation.

Site 3 on MAP 1

[\(53761\)](#)

SM8872134486

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

Farm rubbish and machinery should be removed from the area surrounding the remains of this site. Scrub clearance should also be undertaken to enhance visibility and prevent further deterioration of the remains.

Site 4 on MAP 1

[\(53762\)](#)

SM8850234554

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

Scrub clearance will aid visibility of this site, whilst livestock should be excluded to prevent further poaching in the area around the building.

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
TREGWYNT (6893)	Post Med mansion	SM88883460	A	LB2*	Not in scheme
A grade II* listed country house, surrounded by a farmstead (PRN 53757). The house is described as Georgian but with much earlier origins (see PRN 12326). A story relates how a ball was being held here the night the French landed on Strumble Head in 1797. The house itself does not fall within the bounds of the holding, but the associated outbuildings do. <i>Visited</i> 06/04/2005 (HGM)					
ABER MAWR (32592)	Post Med;Modern submarine listening station	SM88443484	B		Not in scheme
Small building with attached corrugated shed presumed to be the submarine listening station due to its location. RG Thomas has this building listed as a Guard Hut, whereas the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 labels the building as Submarine telegraph office. The building appears in good condition, and is now in use as a holiday cottage. Not within the Tir Gofal agreement. <i>Visited</i> 06/04/2005 (HGM)					
TRE-GWYNT (53757)	Post Med farmstead	SM8897734608	B	LB2*	Generic
A farmstead complex associated with Tregwynt Mansion (PRN 6893). The mansion is described as Georgian but with earlier origins. The farmstead complex in its' present layout, is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It includes a grade II* listed farm range (although the part of the range which falls within the boundary is not described in the Cadw listing).					
The farmstead elements that fall within the holding are detached from the main house.					
They include an L-shaped range, on the southwest and northwest sides of a cemented yard, which is enclosed on the other sides by a stone wall. The northwest part of the L-shaped range originally appears to					

have been stock shelter sheds, with arched entrances and distinctive ventilation slits. This portion of the range is slated, rendered and whitewashed. It is in a good state of repair and has been converted for residential purposes. It is used as accommodation by the farmer.



The northwest arm of the L-shaped range, now used for residential purposes

There are however, a number of traditional outbuildings, which are still being used for agricultural purposes. The southwest arm of the L-shaped range is bare stone, slated, with a hipped gable end. It appears externally to be in a reasonable state of repair, and is currently being used as workshop and storage. The function of the L-shaped range appears to have been to house stock.



Southwest arm of L-shaped range.

There is also a third, separate row of single-storey stone buildings to the southeast of the main L-shaped range. These are still in use as storage sheds and workshops, but have been modified and repaired. The historic fabric of the buildings is generally deteriorating. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows that these buildings were at the southwest end of what appears to be a walled garden with pathways (not included within the holding boundary). The function of these buildings may have originally been associated with production in the garden for the estate. *Visited 06/04/2005 (HGM)*

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

*HM - 30/06/2005 (16:06:12) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 52260.
Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.
tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk*

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

Sources consulted:

**Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record
Ordnance Survey 1819 Old Series 1" map, No.XL
Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.VIII.8&12
Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.VIII.8&12
Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XI.5&9
Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XI.5&9**

Granston Parish tithe map (1841) and apportionment (1839)
Francis Jones. 1996. Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families
Cadw. n.d. Listed Buildings Database.
English Heritage Monument Class Descriptions (E.H. website)