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



*View along the trackway lying to the north of Marloes Mere*

**Prepared for:  
Trehill Farm**

**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/5306**

**Project Record No. 52266**

**Prepared by  
Alice Pyper**

**Other documents enclosed:**

**Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS, 1998. Register of  
Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales. Pembrokeshire Historic  
Landscape Characterisation. Historic Landscape Character Area 319: Hoaten-  
Hasguard.**

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER**

This farm consists of two holdings, one on either side of Marloes village. The main holding around Trehill Farmstead (W/13/5306/a) lies to the west, the 2nd holding (W/13/5306/b) to the east and within the Historic Landscape Character Area 319 Hoaten-Hasguard. These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape and the descriptions include general management priorities.

The historic landscape of the peninsular on which holding W/13/5306/a lies is largely agricultural in character. This area has been intensively farmed for many centuries. Prehistoric sites and finds indicate that this landscape was occupied and has been supporting communities for several thousand years.

The landscape as we see it today is heavily influenced by a Medieval strip field system of agriculture. Strip field systems consisted of an area of arable land with common rights after harvest, or while fallow. Each strip was cultivated by an individual, and the characteristic long, narrow shape came about because it meant that the plough team had to be turned fewer times. Originally the strips did not have physical boundaries (hedges, walls or fences), although the strips often became fossilised individually or in groups in later field boundaries and sometimes a distinctive profile of long low ridges and furrows can be observed in the ground surface. The extent of the strips is demonstrated on an early survey, dating to 1767, which shows how the strips were allocated. By the time of the Tithe survey, however, the strip field system was in a decline which continued into the 20th century, leaving behind an enclosure pattern of large sized fields orientated on a distinctive north-south axis.

In 2002-3 the fields along the coastal strip were targeted for a coastal heathland recreation project, funded by the Countryside Council for Wales. The project has had an impact on the historic landscape in various ways. The fields which run along the coast from Marloes Sands to Martin's Haven have undergone various treatments to reduce soil fertility and encourage the growth of heathland plant species. This has involved the removal of topsoil in some fields and spreading of sulphur granules. The spoil from the removal of topsoil has been used to create new hedgebanks built on an east - west axis within the coastal fields; these appear to be entirely new subdivisions which do not relate to the historic field pattern which is orientated largely north-south. In addition in the field to the west of the fort (PRN 2939) are a series of raised square mounds which are test plots for trialing different soil treatments. To the west of the footpath which leads north from the coast path up towards Runwayskiln (Youth Hostel) a series of soil strips have been created; at intervals of every 5 metres a 1 metre wide band of earth has been constructed on a north-south axis. It is understood that these have been created to replicate historic 'ridge and furrow', however this gives

a misleading impression as true ridge and furrow has a different profile with broader 'ridges' and usually has a distinctive reverse S-shape plan.

Holding W/13/5306/b lies in an agricultural landscape with the northern half at least again dominated by enclosed strip fields associated with the village of Marloes to the northwest. The enclosure landscape shown on the Tithe is little changed to this day with only one field boundary removed.

Both Trehill Farm (PRN 53273) in W/13/5306/a and Philbeach Farm (PRN 53277) in W/13/5306/b are both marked on early 19th century maps, Philbeach is recorded as early as the 13th century and archaeological records indicate further Medieval manor houses in this area, and even Prehistoric settlement areas. The late 19th and early 20th century has seen the abandonment of some buildings but others have also been established within the holdings, including WWII buildings within W/13/5306/a.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

Prehistoric activity is well recorded within and around holding W/13/5306/a. Along the southern edge of the holding there have been several finds of worked and waste flints which have been picked up in topsoil, indicating activity and possibly even settlement in this area during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Recent work creating a heathland habitat has seen the removal of topsoil along some of the coastal fields. Some of this flint was also found in the area of the Watery Bay Rath (PRN 2939). This defended enclosure, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe194), is probably Iron Age in date indicating settlement and activity during that period also. This area was farmed during the Medieval period, as indicated by the strip field remains (PRN 11768). Rees also marks a mill site (PRN 12491) within W/13/5306/a on his map of South Wales in the 14th century, which may relate to the ruined mill site (PRN 32632) shown on later 19th century maps.

Philbeach farm (PRN 53277) within W/13/5306/b is first mentioned in the 13th century. Philbeach is shown as a farmstead on 19th century maps, by which time Trehill Farm has also been established. Other 19th century buildings are also marked within W/13/5306/a. During WWII an airfield was established a short distance south of W/13/5306/b and buildings and features associated with this period of activity have been recorded with some surviving within the holding.

## KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm is to address the erosion on Watery Bay Rath (PRN 2939) where the coastal footpath crosses the line of defences. In addition the historic landscape character should be retained by protecting archaeological features including landscape features such as historic field boundaries.

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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 (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	<b>MARLOES SOUND RATH;GATEHOLM SOUND RATH;WATERY BAY RATH (2939)</b>	Iron Age hillfort	SM76870794	A	SAM;ACK	Specific

An Iron Age hillfort, consisting of a semi-circular triple bank and ditch system defending the promontory. Hillforts are generally recorded as having being constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD) but scientific dating of some archaeologically excavated sites has indicated that they may be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC). Hillforts are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property. They are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses. The last Cadw FMW visit was made on 24/4/2002 (L. Mees). The condition of the site was recorded as worsened due to the problems with footpath erosion over the defences and through the interior. There was also some active animal erosion on the eastern bank (lying within a pasture field of Trehill Farm). The problems of erosion, described by the Cadw Field Monument Warden in 2002 are still evident; these are caused by the coastal footpath cutting across the ramparts at either end. In addition, erosion by livestock (at the time of the visit, June 2005, cattle were present) on the eastern banks (to the east of the stream) is particularly severe, causing scars in the profile of the bank approximately 0.30 m deep.



View of the western defences and the line of the coastal footpath cutting through the banks





The eastern ramparts of the hillfort are also eroded by walkers on the coastal footpath



The easternmost banks of the hillfort are also under pressure from livestock grazing and congregating around the fenceline

2	(53194)	<b>Post Medieval trackway</b>	<b>SM7733008324 B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
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Trackway which historically formed the boundary between Marloes Mere to the south and farmed land to the north, of former strip fields which were latterly enclosed. This trackway is still a highly distinctive feature in the landscape, enclosed by two large stone and earth banks. The northern banks is fenced out from the enclosures beyond and is overgrown with scrub. The southern side is unfenced from the enclosures beyond which are grazed by cattle. In places this is causing some wear and erosion on the bank.



The trackway lying between the historic Marloes Mere and the farmed land to the north

**RUNWAYSKILN (2936)**    **Mesolithic lithic scatter**    **SM77750778 U**    **Generic**

Six flint limpet scoops consisting of elongated pebbles (Grimes 1951, 167, No.338), which make up the identifiably Mesolithic component of a flintworking site at Runwayskiln, Marloes (PRN 2937).

**RUNWAYSKILN (2937)**    **Mesolithic;Neolithic lithic working site**    **SM77750778 U**    **Generic**

Undated, but generally thought to be Mesolithic and Neolithic, flint cores, nodules, flakes and waste material which made-up a flintworking site at Runwayskiln, Marloes. Identifiable Mesolithic finds PRN 2936 were also recovered within the same scatter.

**WATERY BAY RATH (2938)**    **Mesolithic;Neolithic lithic scatter**    **SM76870794 U**    **Generic**

A lithic scatter containing scrapers, a borer, several cores, flakes, a worked microlith and a stone potboiler (Rees, 1973, 28 - No.25) recovered from within, and in fields next to Marloes (or Watery) Rath (PRN 2939). Although the material was clearly collected from across a fairly large area, much of it was derived from flintworking activities, although the potboiler and scrapers are also indicative of domestic-type activity.

**MARLOES & RUNWAYSKILL (11768)**    **Medieval open field system**    **SM780080 B**    **Generic**

A possible Medieval open field system is preserved in some current field boundaries, more visible on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th and early 20th century showing boundaries enclosing long narrow fields. Strip fields (long, narrow parallel fields) are characteristic of the medieval period (1066 - 1485), but the system of farming continued after this period. Strip field systems consisted of an area of arable land with common rights after harvest, or while fallow. Each strip was cultivated by an individual, and the characteristic long, narrow shape came about because it meant that the plough team had to be turned fewer times. Originally the strips did not have physical boundaries (hedges, walls or fences), although the strips often became formalised and were enclosed at a later date.

**MARLOES (12491)**    **Medieval water mill**    **SM7809807669 U**    **Generic**

A medieval mill in this area is suggested by Rees' map, which purports to show Wales in the fourteenth century. The location of the mill on Rees' map appears to correspond with the location of the mill shown on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, PRN 12491, and also on the Tithe Map (Carms sheet 32.09, 1875 & 1908 and Marloes parish Tithe survey, 1845?).

**RUNWAYSKILN (16930)**    **Post Med lime kiln?**    **SM779080 U**    **Generic**



The farmstead name suggest the former present of a kiln in the area.

**TREEHILL FARM**      **Modern bombing**      **SM77210868**      **B**      **Generic**  
**(28644)**      **decoy**

A former bombing decoy, built in 1941-43, now demolished. Part of a complex of WWII military buildings and features in this area.

**MARLOES SANDS**      **Post Med mill**      **SM78120765**      **B**      **Generic**  
**(32632)**

The Greatmire Mill is marked as in ruins on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. Some mortared masonry at the junction of the beach and very low cliff marks this site. Roughly 20m upstream from this site lies an earthwork, probably a dam, approximately 2m high, 2m wide and 10m long, now breached by the present stream (PRN 53195). There is also an earthwork platform within this area, probably associated with the mill, however entire area obscured by dense vegetation cover. Recorded in 1996. A medieval mill in this area is suggested by Rees' map, which purports to show Wales in the fourteenth century. This appears to correspond with the location of the mill shown on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and also on the Tithe Map (Carms sheet 32.09, 1875 & 1908 and Marloes parish Tithe survey, 1845?). Although it is unclear what evidence Rees based this information on it suggests that there may be an earlier origin for the mill, recorded on the Ordnance Survey.

**(53195)**      **Post Medieval**      **SM7812907706**      **C**      **Generic**  
**dam**

A dam wall constructed in stone and earth with a stone arched sluice. This would appear to have formed a holding pond for the mill below (PRN 32632). A watercourse now freely passes through a breach in the bank.

**(53196)**      **Modern platform**      **SM7778308025**      **B**      **Generic**

A concrete rectangular platform standing just under a metre high, about 3.5 metres long and perhaps 2.5 metres side (far edge buried in vegetation). Perhaps a concrete standing for a defensive feature from the WW2?

**TREHILL**      **Post Med**      **SM7743008690**      **B**      **Generic**  
**FARM;TREEHILL**      **farmstead**  
**FARM (53273)**

The farmstead of Trehill appears to date to the late 18th century or early 19th century as it does not appear on a survey of 1767 but is recorded on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings may also survive on this farmstead that may require additional management (see management prescriptions section ii).

**BOGGY LODGE**      **Post Med cottage**      **SM7722208286**      **B**      **Generic**  
**(53274)**

A cottage marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1818. Also shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 but abandoned by the time of the 2nd edition map in 1908. The site of the cottage is now within a small enclosure, no upstanding remains of the cottage were seen, although below ground deposits are likely to survive.

**(53276)**      **Post Med**      **SM7719907969**      **U**      **Generic**  
**structure**

A rectangular structure marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. Located next a stream, function unknown. It seems likely that this feature may have been misinterpreted and was actually a pond,

**PHILBEACH FARM**      **Post Med**      **SM8034407789**      **B**      **Generic**  
**(53277)**      **farmstead**

A farmstead complex associated with farmhouse PRN 6884. Philbeach is first mentioned in the 13th century, and the ruins of a 17th century chimney and room still exist within the farm. The farmstead appears to have been remodelled at some point between the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys (1876 & 1908) when a courtyard layout of farm buildings was built to the southwest of the farmhouse. The long range which includes the farmhouse and several associated buildings appear to survive this large-scale investment in the farm.

A sand pit marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 adjacent to Philbeach Farm. Its current condition is unknown.

## **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**

**MARLOES SOUND RATH;GATEHOLM  
SOUND RATH;WATERY BAY RATH (2939)**

**SM76870794**

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

The scheduled ancient monument of Watery Bay Rath is currently suffering erosion where the line of the coastal footpath cuts across the earthworks and also from livestock on the eastern defences. It is proposed that work is undertaken to address these problems. In consultation with Cadw and the National Trust the following management strategies are proposed with the aim of reducing erosion pressure on the monument and establishing a stable ground cover over the site;

- 1) A diversionary footpath should be established around the north side of the monument, to ease pressure on the pinch points where the current path crosses the defences.
- 2) Repairs to the erosion scars on the ramparts will be required. This should be discussed with the Tir Gofal Project Officer and Cadw. These works will require Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 3) Some clearance of the low growing gorse on the interior should be undertaken over the ramparts to improve visibility. This will also allow grazing by livestock in dry conditions and should help prevent further regrowth of scrub.
- 4) Access by livestock to the earthworks which lie on the east side of the stream should be restricted by moving the existing fence at least 5 metres beyond the outer edge of the earthworks. The existing fence posts should be removed by cutting through at ground level and leaving the bases in place. The erection of a new fence will require Scheduled Monument Consent if it lies within the scheduled area. Any fencing should be carried out by driving in fence posts rather than digging out postholes.

For further discussion about these management proposals please contact Cambria Archaeology; 01558 823121.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**(53194)**

**SM7733008324**

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

The southern bank of the trackway should ideally be fenced in order to prevent cattle wearing a path over the bank.

## 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	<b>PHILBEACH</b> ( <a href="#">6884</a> )	Medieval farmhouse;dwelling	SM80350782	A	LB2	Specific

Historic home. Philbeach is first mentioned in the 13th century. Noted as being abandoned in 1986, part at least of the ruins of the old house appear to survive alongside a modern farmstead complex known as Philbeach Farm. The single room section at the southern end with a large round chimney is grade II listed as one of the last of the massive round chimneys surviving in this region. Adjoining this chamber is an late 18th / early 19th century farmhouse apparently occupying the site of the earlier medieval house which Fenton in 1811 describes; 'in this old house till very lately remained the old baronial hall, with a long oak table placed across the floor at the upper end, raised as in college halls, on a dais or steep'. It is possible that the medieval remains survive encased within the later building. The house is currently unused and derelict. The previous owners removed the internal floors to make use of the building as an agricultural store. The roof to the main farmhouse is still intact and appears fairly watertight, however the chamber adjacent to the round chimney is roofless. There is a great deal of climbing vegetation which is growing over the roof.



The historic house of Philbeach with the rare round chimney

<b>ROYAL NAVAL AIR STATION DALE</b> ( <a href="#">28642</a> )	Modern receiver block	SM80600791	B	Generic
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A former W/T Receiver Block, recorded as in use as a potato store when surveyed in 1993. The building is single storey, pre-cast concrete, pre-fabricated BCF (British Concrete Federation) hut, bay length. No internal sub-divisions now exist, concrete engine bed at southern end of building. Built in 1943-47 as part of the WWII complex of military buildings in this area. This site was not seen during the farm visit.

<b>ROYAL NAVAL AIR STATION DALE</b> ( <a href="#">28643</a> )	Modern guardhouse	SM80630794	B	Generic
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A former Guard Room and Picket Post, recorded as in use as a seed potato store in 1993. Described as a single storey, pre-cast concrete, pre-fabricated BCF (British Concrete Federation) hut, bay length. No internal sub-divisions, doorway in east wall, standard steel windows. Built in 1943-47 as part of the WWII complex of military buildings in this area. This site was not seen during the farm visit.

<b>TREHILL FARM;TREEHILL FARM (53273)</b>	<b>Post Med farmstead</b>	<b>SM7743008690 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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The farmstead of Trehill appears to date to the late 18th century or early 19th century as it does not appear on a survey of 1767 but is recorded on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The farm is depicted on the Tithe survey of 1845 as a long range of buildings gable end to the road, a couple of smaller enclosures or yards are sited to the east. At this stage there are still unenclosed strip fields lying to either side of the farmstead, within larger enclosures. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys shows this arrangement of buildings with an increasing number of buildings to the southeast and parallel to the road. The current farmstead appears to retain this layout with the addition of a farmhouse parallel to the road. The buildings are stone built mostly with slate roofs but some have corrugated asbestos coverings. They all appear to be in use and in good condition.

<b>PHILBEACH FARM (53277)</b>	<b>Post Med farmstead</b>	<b>SM8034407789 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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A farmstead complex associated with farmhouse PRN 6884. Philbeach is first mentioned in the 13th century , and the ruins of a 17th century chimney and room still exist within the farm. The farmstead appears to have been remodelled at some point between the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys (1876 & 1908) when a courtyard layout of farm buildings was built to the southwest of the farmhouse. The long range which includes the farmhouse and several associated buildings appear to survive this large-scale investment in the farm. The farmstead has been extended in modern times with large agricultural sheds to the northeast and west and within the courtyard or fold yard itself. However, many of the historic buildings survive in a fair condition. The courtyard complex consists of an impressive two-storey stable and cartshed range at the northeast range of the courtyard. The courtyard complex is constructed with some attention to detail, with brick arches and stone jambs to the openings and the best surviving building, with least openings is the stable and cartshed range. The buildings are used occasionally and are currently in a fair condition, however a long-term use needs to be identified to secure their future.

## 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**

**PHILBEACH (6884)**

**SM80350782**

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

The vegetation which is growing over the roof of the farmhouse should be cut back at root level and the stumps treated to prevent regrowth. The vegetation should be left to die in place and its removal should only be undertaken if it can be done with no further damage to the underlying roof covering or masonry.

### **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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*AP - 24/06/2005 ( 17:14:22 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 52266.*

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*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 1818 Old Series 1" map, No.XXXVIII**

**Ordnance Survey 1875 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XXXI.12&16**

**Ordnance Survey 1908 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XXXI.12&16**

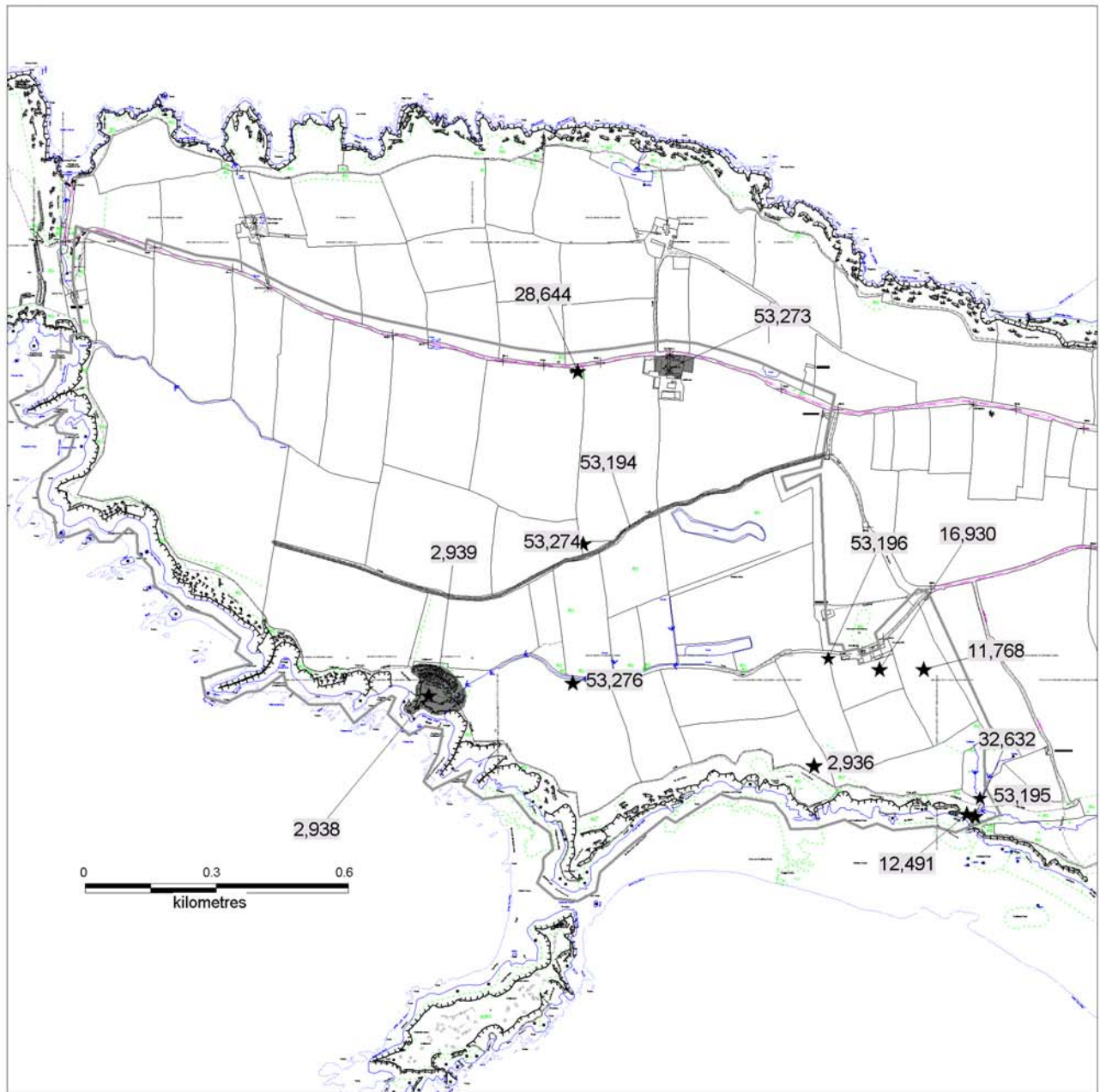
**Ordnance Survey 1875-6 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XXXII.9,10,13&14**

**Ordnance Survey 1908 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XXXII.9,10,13&14**

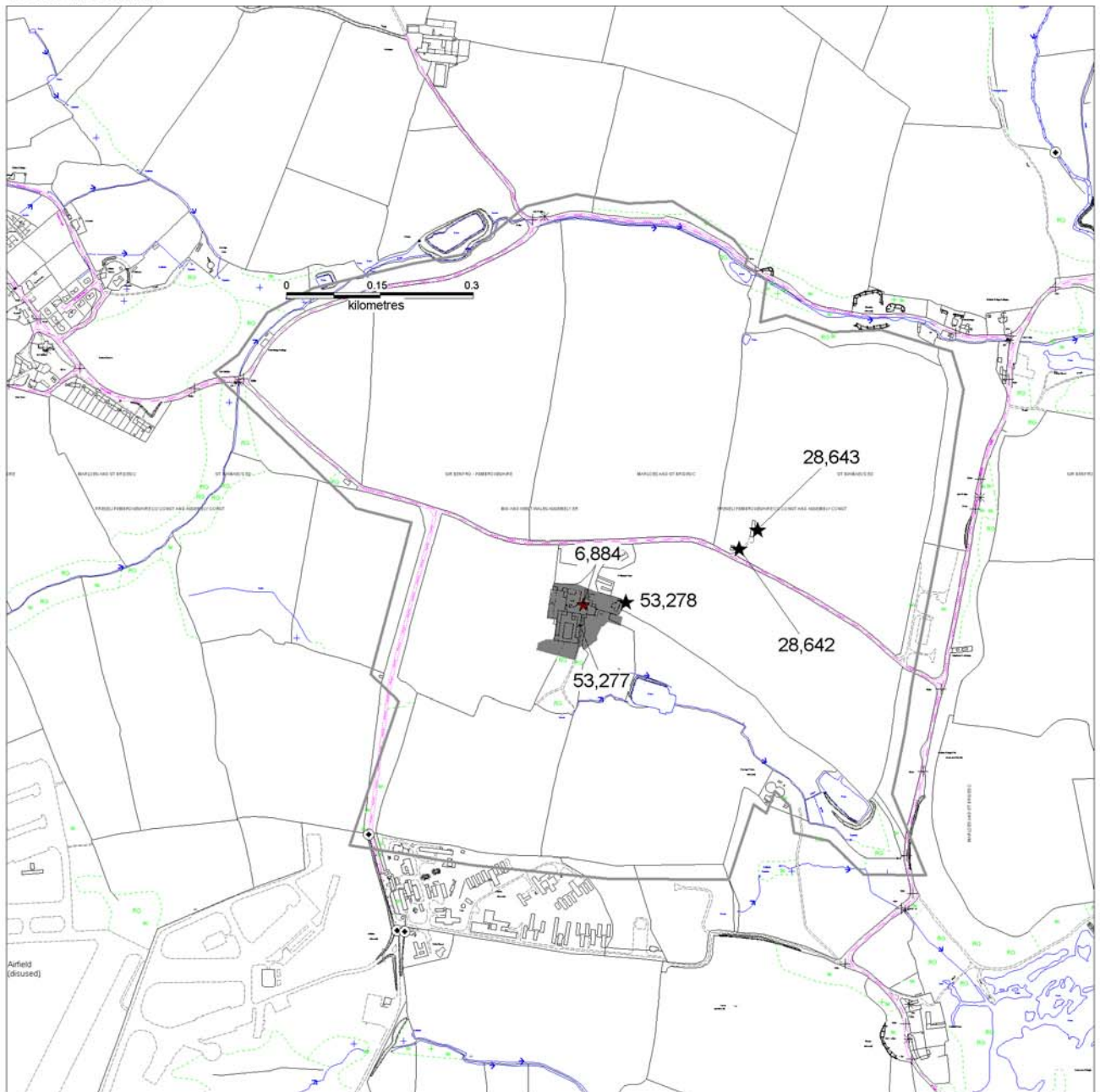
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