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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Drim Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/5576**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

**ACA Report No. 2005/78
Project Record No. 53660**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Drim Farm consists of three separate parcels of land in the community of Llawhaden, Pembrokeshire.

The home farm (W/13/5576a) and another land parcel (W/13/5576c) are situated along a north facing scarp which drops away to the Deepfold Brook, a tributary of the Eastern Cleddau, below. Running east-west across this landscape and bordering both of these land holdings is the Carmarthen to Fishguard railway. There is another land parcel (W/13/5576b) some 2km to the south above the west bank of the Eastern Cleddau, close to Llawhaden village.

The surrounding landscape is predominantly agricultural and characterised by dispersed farms and fields, with the occasional settlement nucleus in between. Large parts of the steeper slopes are today occupied by coniferous plantations with a few stands of native woodland present. The field pattern is irregular and varied, with enclosures often resembling strip fields, reminiscent of medieval open field agriculture. A more regular arrangement in some areas may represent more systematic enclosure, possibly in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Defended enclosures are a common characteristic of the surrounding landscape.



Archaeological and Historic Content

The farm lies within what is probably the highest concentration of Iron Age defended enclosures in south-west Wales. Several of these sites, concentrated within approximately 4 sq km north of Llawhaden, were subject to detailed investigation in the early 1980s in response to concerns about degradation through ploughing. Drim Camp (PRN 3562), a small earthwork enclosure, on the home farm holding was excavated in 1981 with evidence of occupation from the Iron Age, Roman and late medieval or later periods identified. Several notable features were recorded beyond the defined area of the enclosure including a palisade trench, cut features and an Iron Age cremation, suggesting potential for more widespread activity (Williams & Mytum 1998, 53).

Another important site, situated just behind the farmstead is Drim Castle (PRN 5685), a more substantial earthwork enclosure with outer rampart banks up to 3.5m in places. This has been interpreted as a ringwork castle and, if so would have had a strong timber component in its construction. A reconstruction map of Wales and Border in the 14th century (Rees 1932) records the site as abandoned by that time. Questions over this definition have been raised because of the proximity to Llawhaden Castle and Iron Age origins cannot be completely ruled out for this site also. Drim Castle is considered to be nationally important and is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (S.A.M.).

The Drim place-name is mentioned in the Black Book of St. Davids in 1326 but little is known about the present farmstead until 1773 when it appears on an estate map as part of the Picton Castle estate. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments (RCAHM) in 1925 briefly describe the complex with "remains of old buildings, intermixed with modern cottages and barns" but none of the surviving buildings are likely to date to much before the nineteenth century.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The management priority for this farm is the continued sensitive management of Drim Castle. Further advice is provided below (Section B2i.).

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	DRIM CAMP (3562)	Iron Age defended enclosure	SN06681933	B	Deschedu	Specific
	<p>A circular defended enclosure, c.10m in diameter, defended by a single bank and ditch. The site has been severely ploughed other than a section to the south.</p> <p>Trial excavations in 1980 followed by total excavation in 1981 revealed a sequence of Iron Age and Roman activity with re-occupation during the late medieval or later period after a long period of abandonment. An Iron Age cremation, a palisade trench and other cut features were revealed beyond the enclosure area suggesting potential for more widespread activity (Williams & Mytum 1998, 53).</p> <p>The site was de-scheduled in 1986.</p>					
2	DRIM CASTLE (5685)	Medieval ringwork	SN06421960	A	SAM	Specific
	<p>A circular enclosure, measuring c30m in diameter internally, probably representing the remains of a Medieval ringwork castle. Surrounded by a single bank c2.3m high, although recent scrub clearance revealed some areas to be up to 3.5m high. An external ditch is c1.3m deep. This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe107).</p> <p>Drim Castle has been in a Cadw management agreement since July 2002, the aim being to remove the regeneration scrub that was threatening to engulf the site and to encourage a permanent grass cover. The scrub was removed in the first year of the agreement with a follow up programme of weed control to be undertaken annually. The site is in a field which is grazed by cattle and there is now a good overall grass cover established with little regeneration scrub present and few erosion points. The field entrance on the west side is an ongoing point of concern; the enclosure rampart in this area has been worn down somewhat over the years and there is some poaching present. A large scrape, approximately 3m by 2m by 0.25m deep, was noted in the outer northeast rampart, and would appear to be a recent development.</p> <p>In short the condition of the monument is vastly improved from that recorded before 2002 with the topography of the defences clearly visible for the first time in many years.</p>					



The substantial outer rampart as seen from a raised entrance causeway (PRN 5685).



The enclosure interior, looking east (PRN 5685).

DRIM ([12218](#))

Iron Age enclosure SN06331963 U

Generic

Rectangular enclosure just west of Drim Castle (PRN 5625) identified from aerial photographs. Appears as dark marks in pasture indicating ditches. There are no obvious surface earthworks at this location. The site is in an improved pasture field.

([53878](#))

Post Medieval well SN0647319587 B

Generic

A well is identified to the east of Drim Castle (PRN 5625) on the OS 1st edition map (1889). The given location is at the point of a spring outlet. No visible traces of a well survive.

DRIM ([54287](#))

**Post Medieval
farmhouse SN06361958 B**

Generic

The low earthwork remains and scattered stone of a former building at the north end of Drim Farmstead, said to be the former farmhouse replaced when the present dwelling was built c.1870. The building appears on an estate map of 1773 with an enclosure to the north and is marked as semi-roofless on the OS 2nd edition map of 1907.

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

DRIM CAMP Defended Enclosure [\(3562\)](#)

SN06681933

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

Evidence recovered during the excavation of Drim Camp (Mytum 1998) has identified potential for extensive archaeological remains surviving within this field beyond the enclosed area. Management options which are less likely to damage archaeological deposits should be considered. These include:

- Not increasing plough depth.
- Reversion options. Converting arable land to pasture.

Site 2 on MAP 1

DRIM CASTLE Ringwork [\(5685\)](#)

SN06421960

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

The long-term management of the monument will be addressed through Tir Gofal. The intention is to find a sustainable land-use that will retain a controlled grass cover over the site without disturbance the ground surface. Beneficial management will see an even grazing pressure with no points of congregation.

The current proposed option is to fence the monument into a more easily manageable unit. The existing north-south fence lines which flank the monument will be renewed and made permanent and a new fence line will be added to the north. A new gate will be added off the trackway at the north end of the left fence line. Sheep from a neighbouring farm will then be used to control the grass cover periodically.

It is also intended to provide new visitor access to Drim Castle as part of the Tir Gofal scheme. Existing gateways will be used.

The following management recommendations should be observed. These are in addition to obligations outlined within the Cadw management agreement.

- To add new fence at least 15m to the north of the outer ditch. This will avoid a low earthwork causeway that projects from the entrance, and any buried archaeological deposits in the area. The fencing will avoid the scheduled area and will not require scheduled monument consent.
- To add any new water troughs, either permanent or temporary, outside the scheduled area.
- To control stock at levels outlined in the Cadw management agreement. Use cattle if sheep become unavailable.

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
DRIM FARM (53877)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN06391947	B		Generic

Drim farm is recorded on an estate map of 1773 and briefly described by the RCAHM in 1925 as containing the "remains of old buildings, intermixed with modern cottages and barns." Drim is still a working farm with existing buildings probably dating from the late eighteenth to early twentieth century and others now destroyed or ruinous.

It is said locally that the present house replaced an earlier dwelling around 1870, the site described being at the opposite end of the yard and now reduced to ephemeral earthworks (PRN 54287). The only other cottage is a small single storey building (PRN 54286) on the approach to the farm and now altered by conversion.

Amongst the surviving outbuildings is a long threshing barn (PRN 54285), cart house/ granary range, a pigsty, stables and possible cow shed, all in varying forms of repair from restored to derelict. The farm derives its name from a Welsh word meaning "ridge."



A view of Drim Farmstead from the north-east (PRN 53877).

DRIM (54285)

**Post Medieval
threshing barn**

SN06351950 B

Specific

A derelict and much altered threshing barn at Drim Farm. The barn is of masonry construction under a slate roof and originally formed part of a longer range with cartshed/ granary and another building now destroyed. It was probably built in the late eighteenth or nineteenth century and is recorded with a horse gin attached on the OS 1st edition map (1889).

The barn was extensively modernised in the post war years when converted to a cow shed with feed loft above. It is derelict and dangerous with the roof now semi-collapsed and walls beginning to lose stability. The interior was not seen. Climbing vegetation and some young trees are established on and around the building.



The now derelict threshing barn (PRN 54285).

DRIM (54286)

**Post Medieval
cottage**

SN06451945 B

Generic

A single storey farm workers cottage of the nineteenth century or earlier, now with much diminished character. A building is marked in this general location on an estate map of 1773 and identified as "cottage and garden" on the tithe map of c.1843.

The cottage is a small building of rubble stone (ochred then whitewashed), and now much altered with the roof and west wall having been re-built in modern materials. There are no surviving chimneys but a recess for a fire in the east pine end is still present. The doorway was in south wall as indicated by the threshold (opening is now widened for machinery access). Windows are small sash casement type, one to the right of the door and another offset in the upper east pine end.

The cottage is now is use as a storage shed and obscured in part by climbing vegetation. There is a ruinous ty back to the rear (north) and an overgrown garden to the west.

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 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 3 on MAP 1

DRIM Threshing Barn (54285)

SN06351950

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

The building has been outlined as a possible candidate for restoration under capital works offered within Tir Gofal. Although altered it is still an important element of the historic farmstead group. Its ongoing deterioration would be to the detriment of the farmstead as a whole. In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following is emphasised.

- Repairs should be based on an ethos of repair over replacement as far as is practicably possible in order to preserve the historic character of the building.
- Care should be taken to re-use the maximum number of old slates possible. New slates should, ideally match the type, colour, texture, size and thickness of the existing ones. New slates can be mixed with old ones across the roof or reserved for less prominent slopes.

If restoration is not undertaken the management aim should be to slow down the deterioration of the building.

The following should be considered:

- Cut back any vegetation or young trees growing on or near the walls leaving the roots *in situ*. This will prevent displacement of masonry by uprooting or collapse.

Work should only proceed as far as is safely considered to do so.

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

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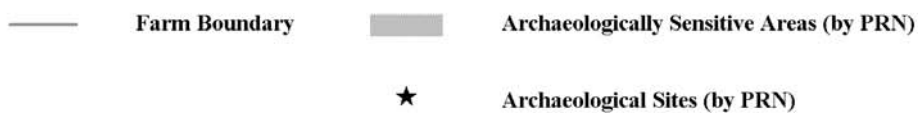
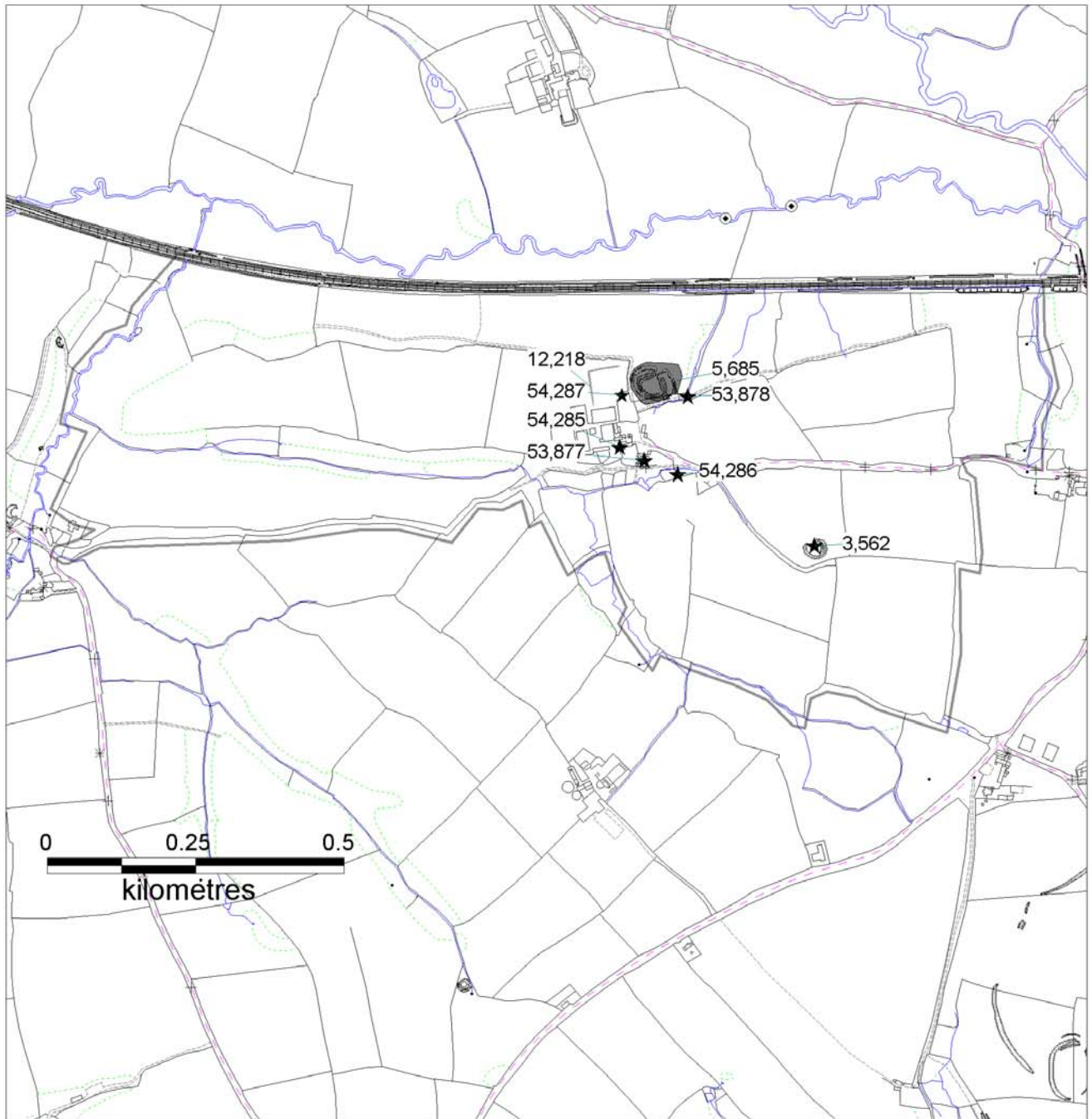
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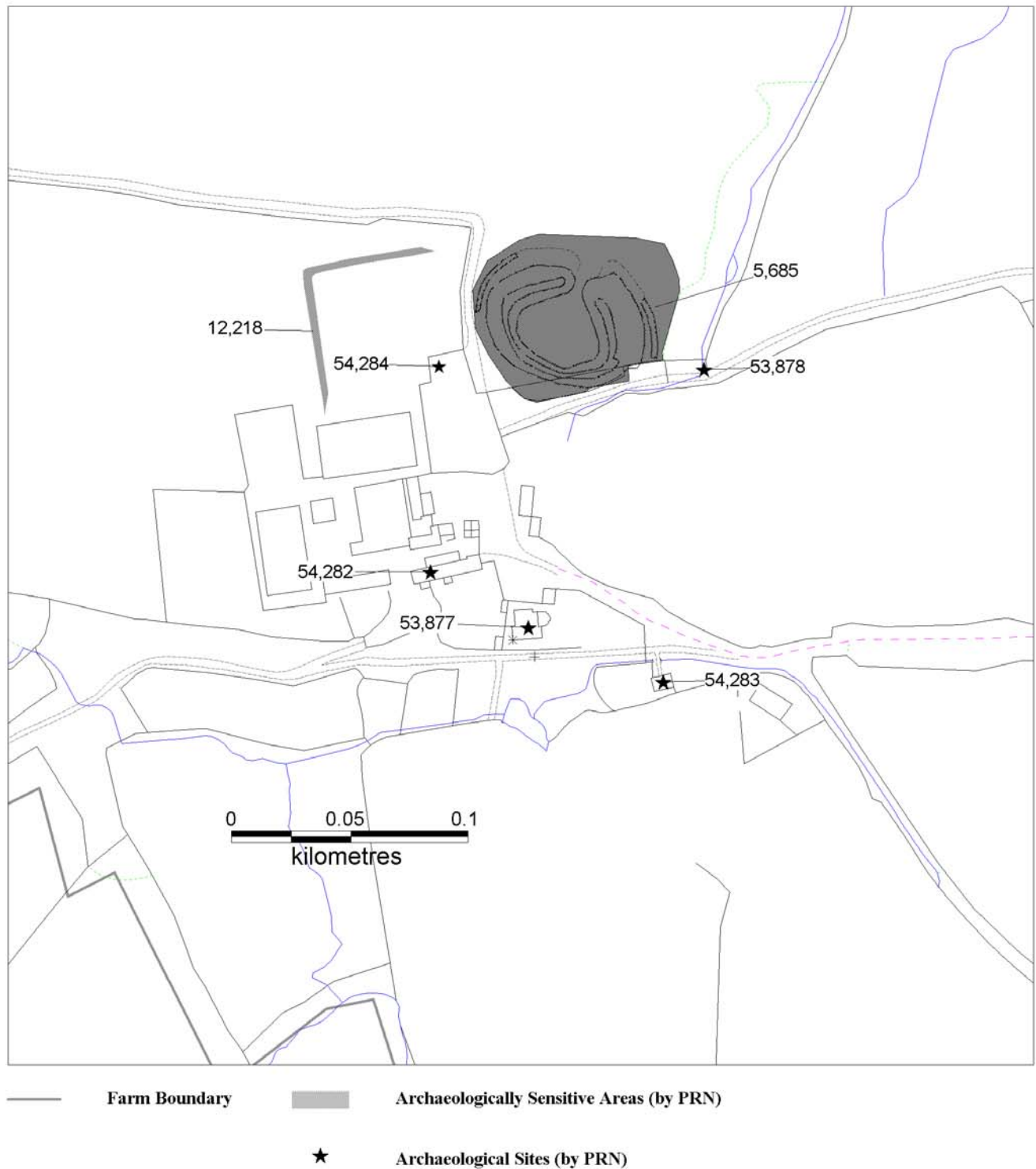
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Drim W/13/5576a



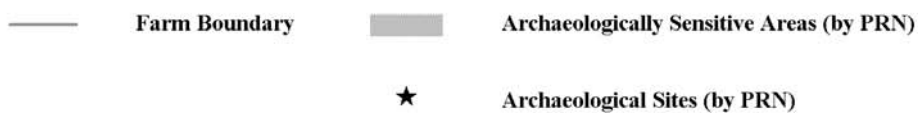
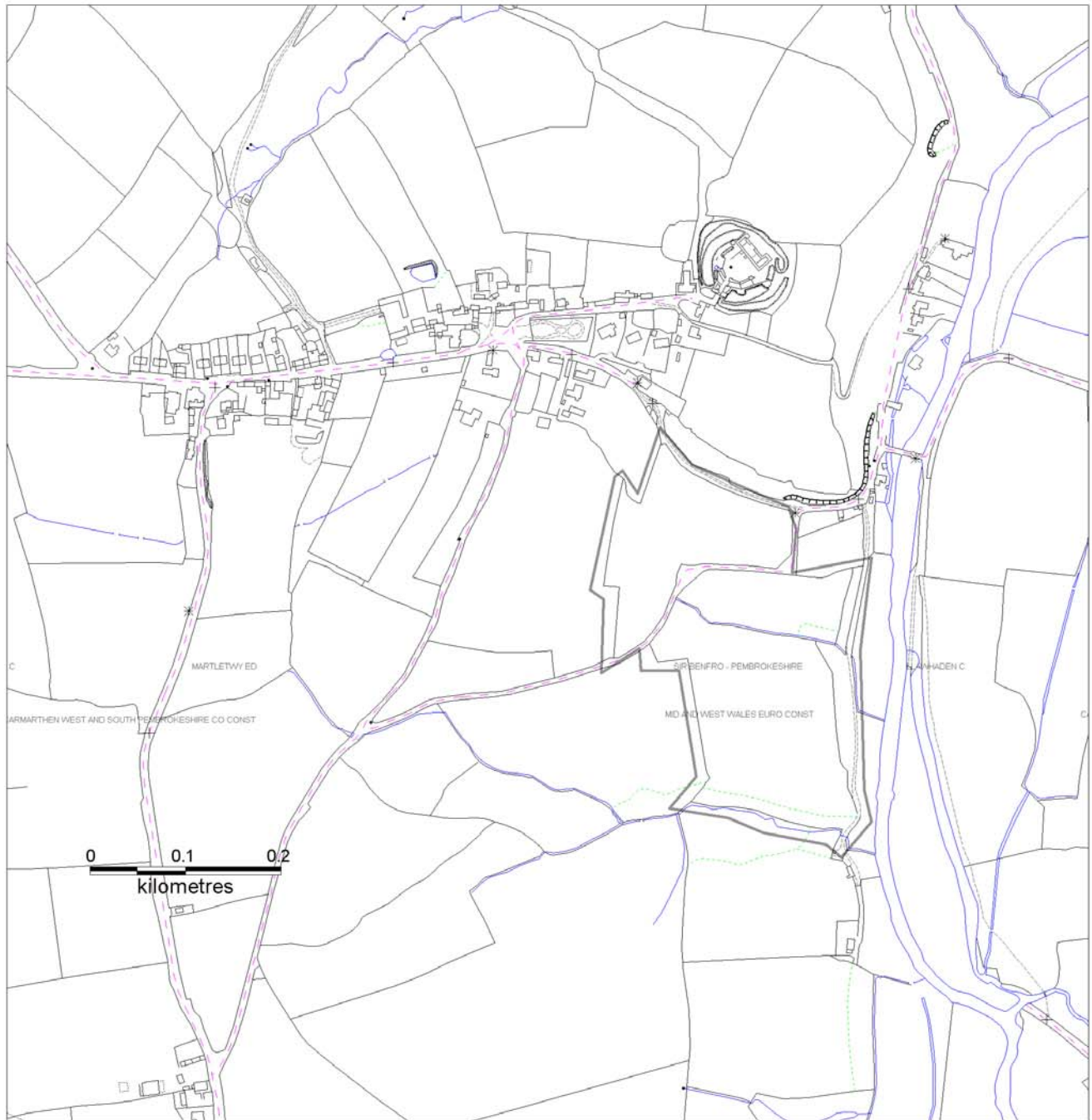
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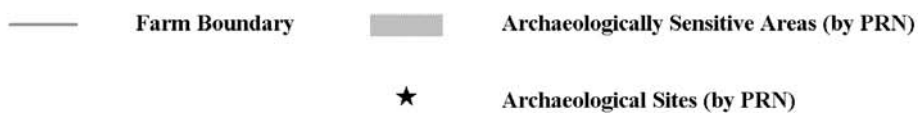
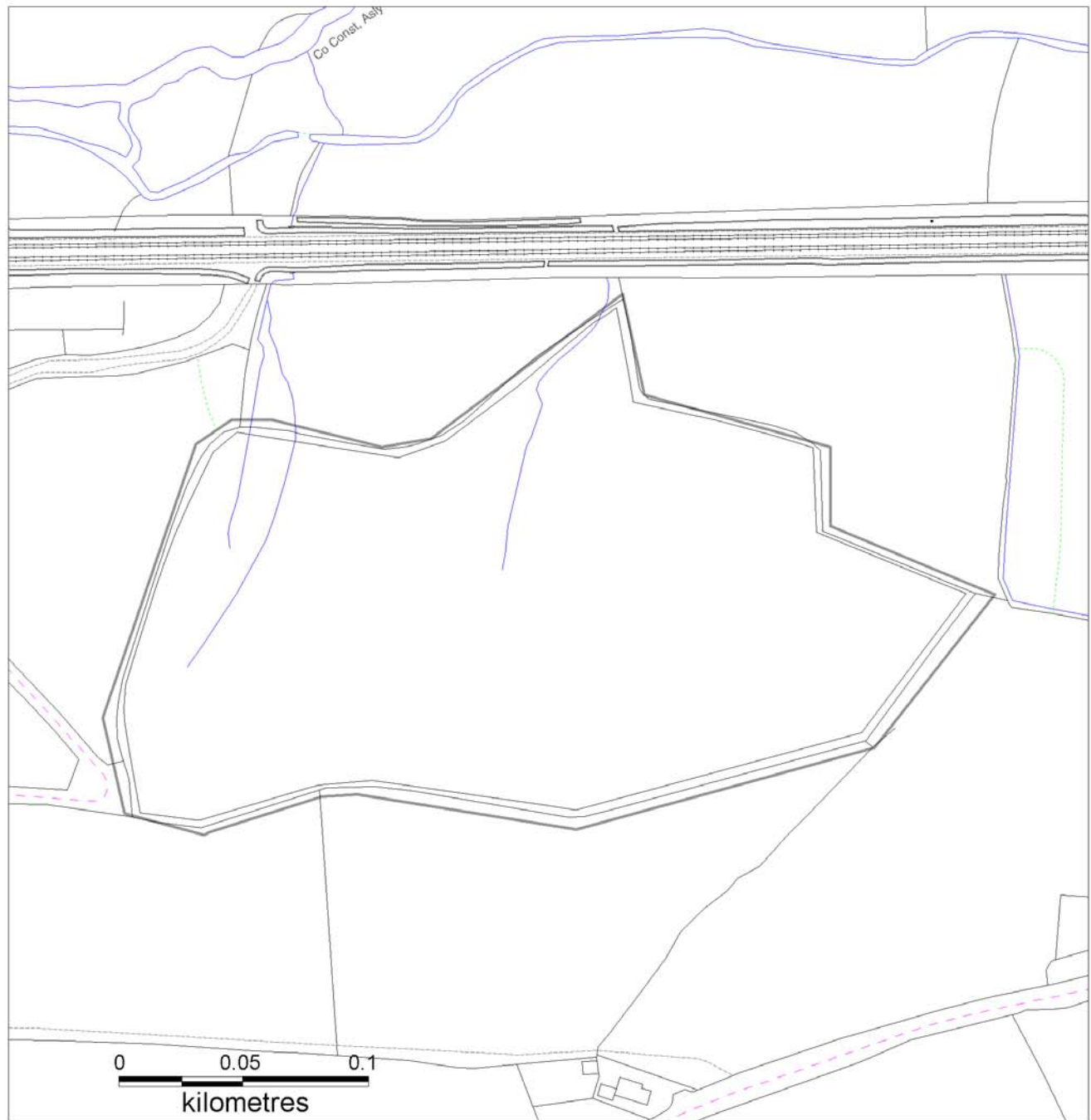
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Drim W/13/5576b



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Drim W/13/5576a



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