

SOUTHWOOD ESTATE, ROCH PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Prepared
by
Cambria Archaeology
for
The National Trust



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**SOUTHWOOD ESTATE, ROCH, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

By

Cambria Archaeology Field Services

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**SOUTHWOOD ESTATE, ROCH, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

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SOUTHWOOD ESTATE, ROCH, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY

The National Trust commissioned Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to carry out a landscape assessment of their recently acquired Southwood Estate, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM86122077). The assessment was required to provide information on the development and past land use of the historic landscape, which would allow effective long-term management of the estate and its cultural heritage legacy.

The assessment had a variety of aims, but one of the most important was to gain an understanding of the extent and nature of the physical remains of the various coal workings across the estate. Another aspect of the estate landscape that became prominent was the extent and number of abandoned settlements, mostly dating from the late-post medieval and early modern periods (c.18th – early 20th centuries).

Coal working has been taking place sporadically from the medieval period to the early 20th century. The working was generally on a very small scale, and even though the later 19th century saw the heyday of production, the coal industry in this part of Pembrokeshire was never large or particularly productive. There were three main coal seams that ran east-west across the estate and these ran under and were exploited by the major holdings at Southwood, Trefrane and Folkeston. The only colliery established within the National Trust estate boundary was at Southwood, where at least two engine houses were constructed in different phases of operations. The collieries at Trefrane and Folkeston were established further west on the coast.

Today the remains of the coal industry are scattered and largely unknown. They consist of earthworks representing shafts, pits and spoil tips. Only at Southwood Colliery is there any surviving evidence for buildings and this is confined to a scatter of steel pipes on the site of one of the former engine houses. There are extensive remains on the cliff top west of Trefrane, where numerous shafts, pits and spoil tips are visible as vegetation covered earthworks. Some of the shafts area still open and could pose a hazard to walkers and visitors.

Settlement within the estate is now centred on the working farms and a couple of cottages, however, this is much reduced from its former level. The numerous abandoned settlements and buildings across the estate show that later post-medieval and early modern population was once larger and more widespread than it is now. Some of these settlements survive as ruins, although, others have no above ground remains and the remains of one have been incorporated into a modern car park.

Sites of many periods are present within the estate including a Bronze Age ring barrow, the site of a former early medieval chapel, a possible standing stone, an inscribed stone

The report provides management recommendations for each individual archaeological site or feature as well as outlining some possibilities for further investigation and study and ways in which the local community could become involved with the estate's heritage.

INTRODUCTION

Project proposals and commission

The National Trust required a landscape assessment of their Southwood Estate, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM86122077), to provide information on the development and past land use of the historic landscape, which would allow effective long-term management of the estate and its cultural heritage legacy. The National Trust commissioned Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to undertake this assessment in November 2006.

Scope of the project

This assessment was intended to investigate the development of the historic landscape and the individual holdings, buildings and features that now make up the Southwood Estate.

These included *inter alia*, the development and land use history of the estate, the condition of known landscape features and areas and the potential for previously unidentified features. The project also required management recommendations.

Report outline

This report describes the physical environment of the study area (Section 2) before summarising the archaeological resource (Section 3) and the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource (Section 4). Suggestions for further archaeological work are given in Section 5. The report is intended to support the geographical and digital data presented on CD.

Abbreviations used in this report

All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to primary cartographic and documentary material and published sources are given in parenthesis throughout the text and listed in full towards the rear of the report.

THE SURVEY AREA

Location

The Southwood Estate covers c.384 hectares (c.947 acres) between Newgale and Roch. It occupies a coastal location and includes 5 separate holdings, which are still occupied and farmed. The survey area is agricultural and consists of a mix of pasture, arable and woodland.

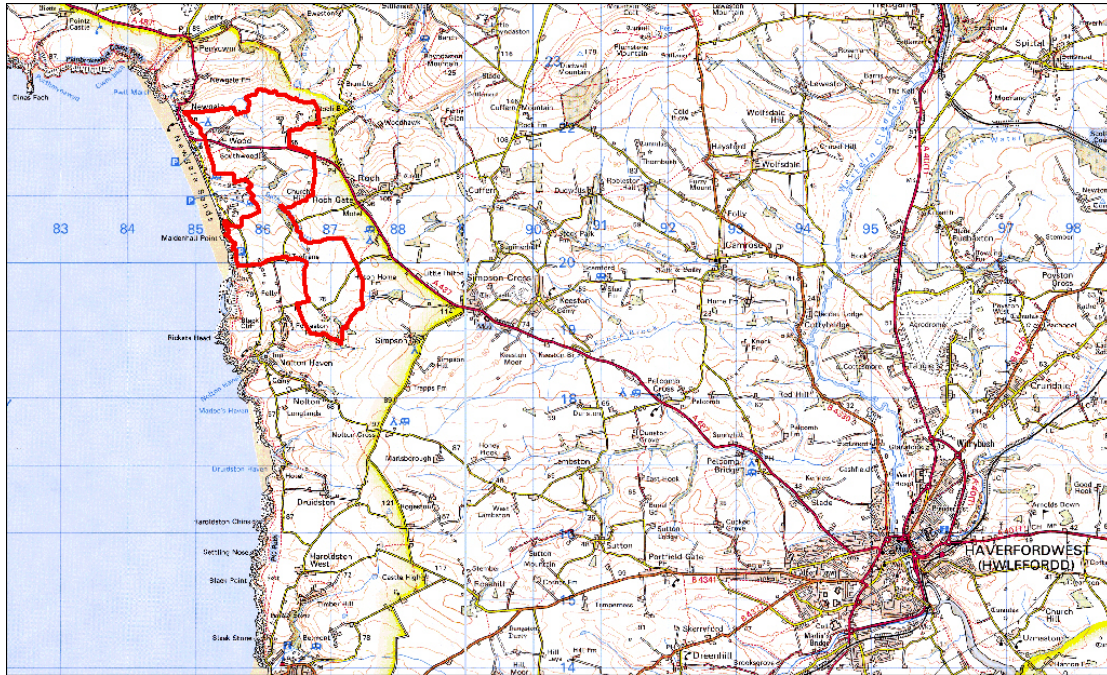


Figure 1: Location of Southwood Estate.

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Landscape development

The present landscape is the result of natural processes and human actions that have interacted and influenced each other since the end of the last ice age. It is a landscape that contains evidence of human activity from the prehistoric period onwards, but which has been largely formed by the intensification in agriculture that has occurred since the medieval period. The current layout of roads, farms and fields was in place by the time the Roch parish tithe map was surveyed and produced in the 1840s, although, much of it dates to the centuries before that.

Although the survey area is agricultural in nature it also contains abundant evidence of industrial activity, namely the many former coal workings to be found across the estate.



Plate 1: General view looking northwest towards Newgale.

Prehistoric period

Evidence of prehistoric activity consists of the recovery of stone artefacts (PRNs 2810, 3107 and 11144), a burial monument (PRN 48327) and a possible standing stone (PRN 5595).

The stone artefacts consisted of a Neolithic flaked stone axe (PRN 11144) recorded from Bathesland. And a leaf-shaped arrowhead (PRN 3107) recorded from Simpson's Farm. The axe was flaked and the blade end had been ground. The arrowhead was of pointed-oval type, a characteristic arrowhead of Neolithic date.

A group of other flint artefacts (PRN 2810) reported as being from the Roch area are recorded in the HER within the estate boundary. However, there is no more detail on either the nature of the flints or their exact findspots.

The two Neolithic flint artefacts (PRNs 3107 and 11144) were isolated finds, which are common throughout Pembrokeshire. A recent study of sites containing prehistoric lithic material from southwest Wales revealed that the vast majority are located in Pembrokeshire (Page 2004). Neolithic activity was widespread throughout the county, with a bias towards the coastline. Neolithic society in southwest Wales appears to have included both permanent settlements and mobile groups moving through the landscape, possibly on a seasonable basis.

The burial monument, a Bronze Age ring cairn (PRN 48327 – Plate 2), is by far the oldest, and probably the first, permanent structure built within what is now the Southwood estate. The cairn is 11m diameter and consists of a grass-covered circular bank, 0.3m high and 2m wide with an internal ditch and small central mound, possibly covering a burial deposit (Cook 2004).

The possible standing stone (PRN 5595 – Plate 3) lay c.150m to the southwest of the cairn. It was a recumbent irregularly shaped stone, approximately 3.3m long,

1.6m wide and 0.6m thick (Cook 2004). A recent survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in Pembrokeshire has concluded that this stone 'does not look as though it was formerly a standing stone, and is more likely to be an erratic around which other stones have been deposited as field clearance' (Cook 2004).



Plate 2: Bronze Age ring barrow PRN 48327.



Plate 3: The Druid's Stone (PRN 5595).

Medieval period

It was during the medieval period that the landscape began to take on its present form. Some the holdings that now make up the estate, such as Wood Farm (PRN 11838), Folkeston (PRN 62363), and Trefrane (PRN 62364), had their origins in

the medieval period. All were first mentioned in the later 14th century (Charles 1992, 623-624; Jones 1996, 67).

Other medieval features include the site of a former chapel (PRN 2806 – Plate 4), possibly of early medieval origin, and a possible early medieval inscribed stone (PRN 11091), now used as a gatepost at Trefran Cottage. A second possible chapel site (PRN 12473) is thought to be a reference to the former St. Caradoc's Chapel that stood on the coast a short distance to east (Ludlow 2003), and therefore stands outside the estate boundary.



Plate 4: The earthwork remains of medieval chapel PRN 2806.

Post-medieval period

The settlements at Southwood (PRN 6889), Goutts (PRN 62365) and Pontpren (PRN 62366) are first mentioned in the 18th and early 19th centuries (Charles 1992, 626-627).

There are also a number of abandoned holdings and properties on the estate. These included what, by the mid to late 19th century, appeared to be well established holdings at Hookses (PRN 62367), Folkeston Moor (PRN 62368) and Oxland (PRN 62371). A row of cottages at Cotts (PRN 62369) had been abandoned during the mid to late 20th century, as had Cliff a small holding (PRN 62370) on Cliff Road, the north wall of which now forms the boundary of a car park (Plate 5).

Three other buildings (PRNs 62372, 62374 and 62375) were shown on the Roch parish tithe map, but not on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps of the later 19th century. All had been abandoned by the time the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map was published in 1891 and only one, Little Flesh Hook (PRN 62372) has any above ground remains (Plate 6).

A small building (PRN 62373) first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891 has also long since been abandoned and is now in ruinous condition and very overgrown (Plate 7).



Plate 5: The remains of Cliff (PRN 62370) incorporated into a car park wall.



Plate 6: The overgrown remains of Little Flesh Hook (PRN 62372).



Plate 7: The remains of building PRN 62373.

Boundaries

The boundaries across the estate vary from large earth banks topped with mature hedges to lengths of post and wire fence. Some of the major boundaries consist of earth banks with a pitched stone core (Plate 8) and are up to 2m in height and topped by mature hedges. Some field entrances are made from rounded stone walls (Plate 9), a design fairly typical in parts of Pembrokeshire.



Plate 8: Typical field boundary.



Plate 9: Curved stone wall entrance.

Coal working

There are extensive coal mining and related features across the estate. There are three main seams that run east-west across the area at Southwood in the north (PRNs 17963, 17964 and 62377), at Trefrane (PRNs 7266, 23757, 62377 and 62378) and at Folkeston (PRN 62379) in the south.

Coal has been extracted from the Pembrokeshire coalfields since the medieval period. There are 15th century references to coal pits in Roch (Charles 1992, 625; Bishop 1993, section 3.0) and in the 17th century Anthony Stokes of Roch was granted a lease of Folkeston that included 'creeks, quays, coal and culm' (Jones 1996, 67). Much of the early mining was on a fairly small scale, with the mines owned by the major landowners who saw mining as a way of augmenting their traditional agricultural income.

By the beginning of the 19th century 'the heyday of the traditional coal industry was past' (Connop Price 1993, 111), although several mines were still worked in the area, including Southwood Colliery.

There are extensive physical remains of the industry across the estate, including earthworks representing capped shafts and spoil tips and traces of structures at Southwood Colliery.

Southwood Colliery

The Southwood Colliery (PRN 17963) was developed to exploit an east-west seam that extends below Southwood, Gouts and Wood to the coast. The origins of the colliery are a little obscure, it was not shown on the Roch parish tithe map published in 1839, but there are surviving colliery accounts dating from 1841¹. This suggests that it commenced in 1840/1, although it is likely that coal has

¹ Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: HDX/467. various.

been extracted on a small scale from the seam since at least the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

When the Southwood, Wood and Gout properties were advertised for sale in 1853 the sale catalogue described the '*valuable seams of coal and culm, which are ascertained to extend under nearly the whole estate*'². This indicates that by the mid 19th century the coal reserves were regarded as a significant part of the value of the estate. The catalogue also noted that the coal had been '*very little worked*', suggesting that the colliery had yet to be developed to any great extent. However, a lease of the coal seams at Southwood dating from the 1860s also included use of the engine³, so an engine house appears to have been constructed sometime between 1853 and the 1860s.

The first mapping of the colliery was the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map surveyed in 1887 and published in 1891⁴, when the colliery consisted of an engine house, three other buildings, some short lengths of tramway and a large number of spoil tips, extended east from the colliery buildings and west in groups (PRNs 17964 and 62377 – Plate 10) to the coast. The map also showed an 'Old Engine House' 150m to the east, which may have been the original engine house referred to the 1860s lease.

A closing date of 1887 has been suggested for Southwood Colliery (Connop Price 1993, 128), although the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1891) shows the colliery still operating. However, as this edition was surveyed in 1887 it could be that the colliery was still operating when the surveyors were working in the area and closed shortly afterwards.

The colliery is shown as disused on the 2nd edition maps of 1908⁵ (revised 1906) and none of the buildings were shown, suggesting that they had been demolished. There are very few traces of the colliery structures surviving above ground today. The position of the later engine house is marked by some pipes and an overgrown mound of rubble (Plate 11). The majority of the former colliery site is now in woodland, which also contains several old spoil tips.

² Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: HDX/467/27.

³ Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: HDX467/71.

⁴ (Sheet Pembs. XXI.NE)

⁵ (Sheet Pembs. XXI.NE)



Plate 10: area of spoil heaps (PRN 62377) west of Southwood Colliery.



Plate 11: remains of former engine house at Southwood Colliery (PRN 17963).

Trefrane

Trefrane, like Southwood to the north and Folkeston to the south sits on an east-west seam of coal that extends to the coast, c.750m to the east. There are extensive workings around the farm and on the coast where Trevrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266) was established in the late 19th century.

Earlier coal extraction was on a fairly small scale, although a lease of coal dating from 18 August 1840⁶, which included '*several veins of coal and culm*' below Trefrane and Folkeston shows that by the mid 19th century it was a significant part of the estate's value. The lease also included '*the engine and hoisting now on the premises*', although it is not certain where the engine or hoist equipment were located.

The first mapping of the coal interests at Trefrane was the Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps of the late 19th century⁷. These showed a number of spoil tips and 'old shafts' in the fields to the east (PRN 62378) and west (PRN 62377) of the farm, indicating that these areas had been abandoned prior to 1887, when the Ordnance Survey surveyed the area. These areas were replaced in the late 1890s when the Trevrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266) was established (Connop Price 1993, 122). The spoil tips to the east of the farm survive as grassed mounds and are in fairly good condition, although some erosion is occurring on the largest tip (Plate 12). A capped shaft survives to the west of the farm (Plate 13).



Plate 12: Spoil tip, part of PRN 62378.

⁶ Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/92.

⁷ (Sheet Pembs. XXI.SE)



Plate 13: Capped shaft at Trefrane (PRN 62377).

On the cliffs to the east of the farm, part of the widespread area of workings around Trevrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266) extend into the Southwood estate boundary. This included an extensive area of shafts and spoil tips present on the cliff top (PRN 23757), which survive today as earthworks and hollows. This project identified numerous spoil tips, trial pits and old shafts in varying states of preservation (Plate 14).



Plate 14: PRN 23757: Vegetation covered shaft.

Folkeston

An important aspect of Folkeston, as with the other major holdings in the area, was the exploitation of coal and culm, which extended in seams across the estate. Folkeston had its own colliery and shipping place at nearby Nolton Haven. The lease for the coal and culm from 18 August 1840 (see above) included the seams that ran under both Trefrane and Folkeston⁸. The lease was surrendered in 1846. The lease included a detailed equipment list including, 'steam engine – complete, forty fathoms of large chains, seventy fathoms of small chains, thirty fathoms of windlass chains, five tubs, eleven bully beams, four pit ropes, three iron wagons, for underground, all the tools on the premises, shipping rail road and three stages, ten farm wagons, three cranes... ten horses, cart and wheels, one plough, one harrow, [one] chaff cutter, three sets of harness, [one] rick of hay, two stacks of barley, two stacks of oats, 150 ft of oak timber, ten dozen of poles, 2100 [poles?] of culm or thereabouts, one large screen'⁹.

Folkeston, in common with the other collieries in this area, suffered from its fairly isolated position, which meant that even though access to the sea was literally on the doorstep, transporting the coal in bulk was difficult. Only small vessels could be loaded at Nolton Haven, which serviced both Folkeston and Trefrane, and without substantial investment the future of the collieries in this area was limited (Connop Price 1993, 130).

The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps¹⁰ show several areas of old coal pits and shafts around Folkeston Farm (PRN 62379) and to the west towards Nolton Haven. These were sunk to follow the roughly east-west direction of a seam of coal and culm, which extends across the estate to the coast. Many spoil tips and shafts survive around the farm, particularly just to the southeast, where a series of small trial pits follow a stream course. Where they survive the pits and spoil tips are in reasonable condition, although some of the pits are being infilled with modern rubbish



Plate 15: Typical small trial pit southeast of Folkeston. Part of PRN 62379.

⁸ Pembrokeshire Records Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/92

⁹ Pembrokeshire Records Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/253

¹⁰ (Sheet Pembs. XXI.SE)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

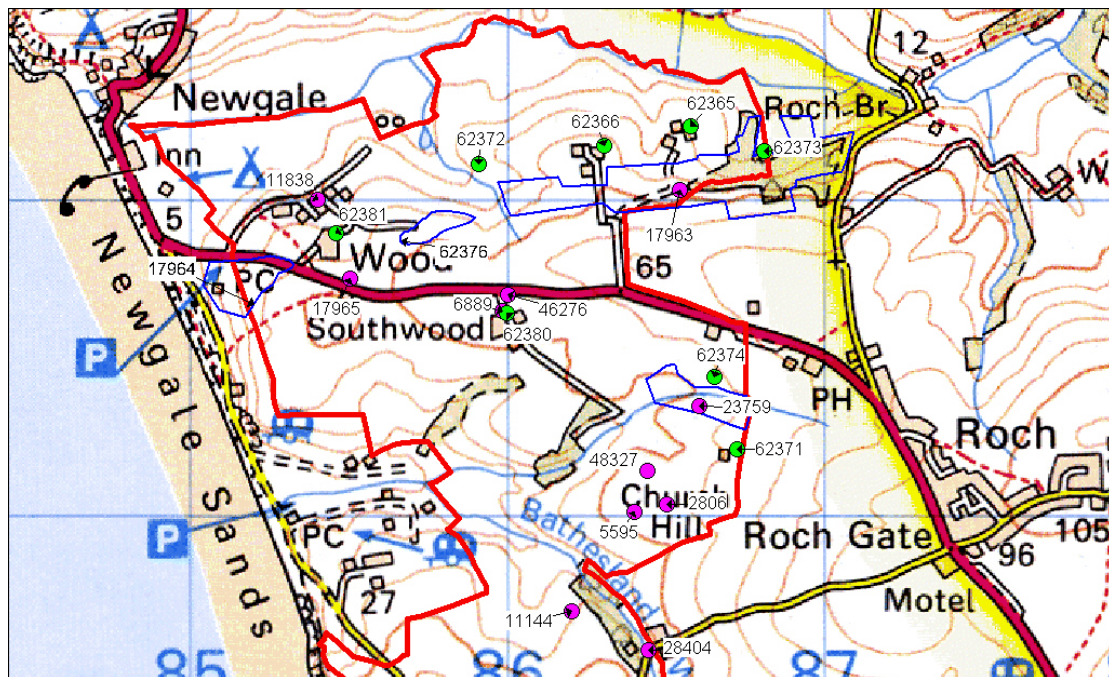


Figure 2: The northern half of the estate with archaeological sites.

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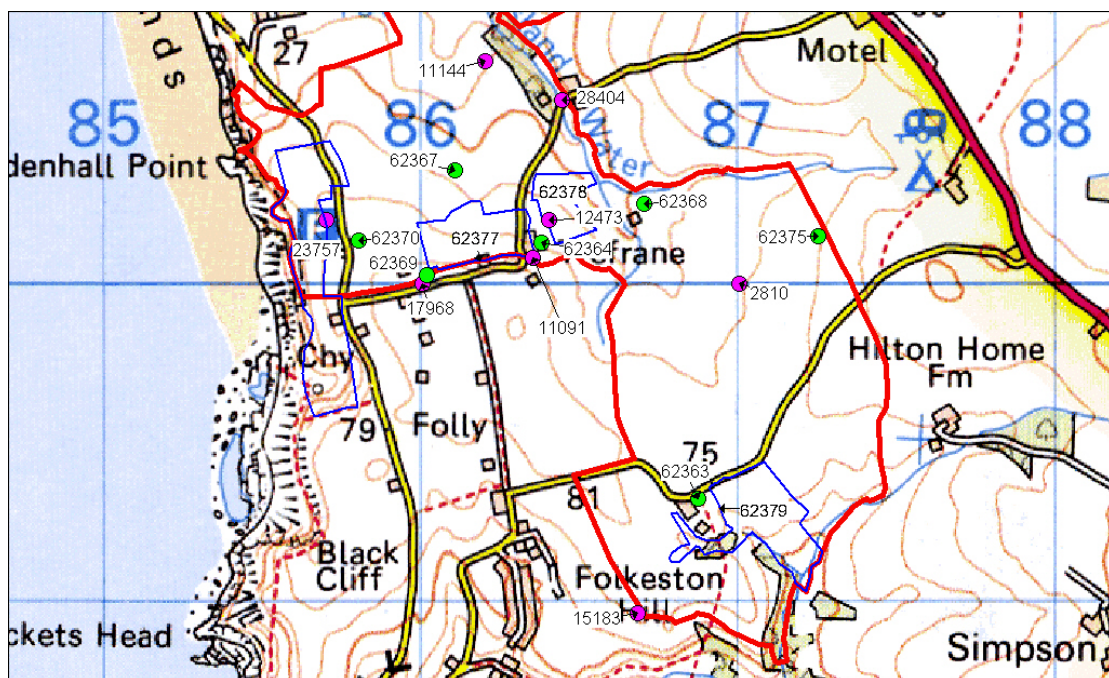


Figure 3: The southern half of the estate with archaeological sites.

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The archaeological resource: descriptions.

The following descriptions are in PRN order.

PRN 2806

The following description is taken from the Cadw funded survey of early medieval ecclesiastical sites in southwest Wales (Ludlow 2003).

'Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Place-name 'Church Hill', associated with an 'oblong depression which may be the foundations of a building', observed in 1925, that was marked as the site of a church on 19th century maps (RCAHM 1925, 312). An inturn in a field boundary at this point appears to define the W half of a subrectangular enclosure possibly measuring 40m N-S. The site lies 450m WNW of Bathesland 'holy' well PRN 2807.

The site was observed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHM during March 2002, when it appeared to be associated with multiple denuded earthworks. These comprised two rectangular depressions each side of a platform, presumably the feature noted in 1925, but with two subcircular enclosures to the W, each c.30m in diameter and just over 50m apart. The E enclosure appears to adjoin the E end of the rectangular depressions, and underlie the inturned field boundary. The bank of the W enclosure incorporates Druid's Stone PRN 5595, a presumed bronze age standing stone. The enclosures may not belong to any ecclesiastical context, but do suggest that any chapel re-used an earlier site(s). However, only two chapelries are documented within Roch parish, at Trevrane ('St Caradoc's Chapel', see PRNs 2808, 2799 & 12473) and at Hilton (PRN 3109). This suggests that any chapel at Church Hill may have gone out of use at an early date.'

PRN 2810

This record refers to a group of flints from the Cantrill collection, which were found in Roch and are now in the possession of the National Museum of Wales. There are no details of the flints referred to in this record.

PRN 3107

A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, described by Grimes as 'of pointed-oval type'.

PRN 5995

The following description is taken from a report on part of the Cadw funded project to examine the standing remains of all prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments throughout Wales (Cook 2004).

'This is an irregularly shaped stone, approximately 3.3m long, 1.6m wide and 0.6m thick, lying prostrate and aligned north-south. It has other stones lying next to it to the east and west, one of which lies against its west side and measures 1.2m x 0.5m x 0.25m. The south end of the large recumbent stone is touching the boundary fence. There are two holes in the upper face of the stone which look like the result of an attempt to blast/blow up the stone in a bid to remove it. The stone does not look as though it was formerly a standing stone, and is more likely to be an erratic around which other stones have been deposited as field clearance. The stone appears to lie in a natural hollow, which has possibly deepened somewhat by animal trampling. A new ring cairn was discovered during fieldwork just upslope from this stone in the same pasture field (PRN 48327) c.150m away to the NNE.'

PRN 6889

Southwood farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building. It is a large L-shaped stone-built building possibly of early 19th century construction. A roof beam is said to have a date of 1822 carved into it (information from Listed Building database held in HER).

The house forms part of Southwood Farm (PRN 62380).

PRN 11091

A stone in use as a gatepost at Trefran Cottage bears on one face a circle, a small cross, and a vertical line, and on another the initials IT and the date 1951. The former are more weathered than the latter (James 1974, 74).

PRN 11144

A flaked stone axe, with the blade end ground.

PRN 11838

A mansion is mentioned at Wood (Owen, 1914, 446), which is almost certainly a reference to the present house at Wood Farm.

PRN 12473

The following description is taken from a report on the Cadw funded project to investigate the extent and nature of Early Medieval ecclesiastical settlement in southwest Wales (Ludlow 2003).

'Not a separate ecclesiastical site?. Marked on Rees' 1932 map as the site of Trevrane Chapel, to Roch parish, which was almost certainly just an alternative name for St Caradoc's Chapel which stood at NGR SM 8537 2090 (see PRN 2808). Only one other chapelry to Roch parish, at Hilton, is documented in the sources, so this and PRN 2799 are probably both mistaken IDs for PRN 2808.'

PRN 15183

A small modern quarry just outside the southeast boundary of the estate.

PRN 17963 – Southwood Colliery

The Southwood Colliery was developed to exploit an east-west seam that extends below Southwood, Gouts and Wood farms to the coast. The origins of the colliery are a little obscure, it was not shown on the Roch parish tithe map published in 1839, but there are surviving colliery accounts dating from 1841¹¹. This suggests that it commenced in 1840/1, although it is likely that coal has been extracted on a small scale from the seam since at least the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

When the Southwood, Wood and Gout properties were advertised for sale in 1853 the sale catalogue described the '*valuable seams of coal and culm, which are ascertained to extend under nearly the whole estate*'¹². This indicates that by the mid 19th century the coal reserves were regarded as a significant part of the value of the estate. The catalogue also noted that the coal had been '*very little worked*', suggesting that the colliery had yet to be developed to any great extent. However, a lease of the coal seams at Southwood dating from the 1860s also included use of the engine¹³, so an engine house appears to have been constructed sometime between 1853 and the 1860s.

The first mapping of the colliery was the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map surveyed in 1887 and published in 1891¹⁴, when the colliery consisted of an engine house, three other buildings, some short lengths of tramway and a large number of spoil tips, extended east from the colliery buildings and west in groups (PRNs 17964 and 62377) to the coast. The map also showed an 'Old Engine House' 150m to the east, which may have been the original engine house referred to the 1860s lease.

A closing date of 1887 has been suggested for the Colliery (Connop Price 1993, 128), although the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1891) shows it still operating. However, as this edition was surveyed in 1887 it could be that the colliery was still operating when the surveyors were working in the area and closed shortly afterwards.

The colliery is shown as disused on the 2nd edition maps of 1908 (revised 1906) and none of the buildings were shown, suggesting that they had been demolished. There are very few traces of the colliery structures surviving above ground today. The position of the engine house is marked by some pipes and an overgrown mound of rubble. The majority of the former colliery site is now in woodland, which also contains several old spoil tips.

¹¹ Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: HDX/467. various.

¹² Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: HDX/467/27.

¹³ Pembrokeshire Record Office ref: HDX467/71.

¹⁴ (Sheet Pembs. XXI.NE)

PRN 17965 – Southwood Lodge

Southwood Lodge was first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map published in 1891 (sheet Pembs.XXI.SE). The lodge was not shown on the Roch parish tithe map of 1839, so it was clearly built sometime between then and 1887, when the Ordnance Survey surveyed the area for their 1st edition maps. It occupies a small triangular plot alongside the Roch to Newgale road.

The lodge is currently occupied.

PRN 17968 – Coal workings

A small area of 'old shafts' identified from Ordnance Survey mapping. This area was, along with PRNs 23757, 62377 and 62378, part of the coal workings at Trefrane that extended west to the Trefrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266)

PRN 23757 – Maidenhall Point, Trefrane Cliff Colliery

An area containing numerous old shafts on rough ground at the top of the coastal slope. This area formed the northern extent of the Trefrane Cliff Colliery when it was established in the later 19th century.

Some of the surviving workings are visible as vegetation covered but prominent earthworks alongside the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. They consist largely of spoil tips, old shafts and trial pits. Some of the pits and shafts are fairly deep and it is very likely that other features survive currently hidden by vegetation.

PRN 23759 – Old Southwood Colliery

An area of old coal workings shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map published in 1908 as 'old shafts'. These may have been part of the Southwood Colliery (PRN 17693).

PRN 23625

A small quarry pit on the edge of the cliff, approximately 12m wide, 8m deep and 7m high, overgrown

PRN 46276

Four post-medieval bee boles at Southwwod Lodge.

PRN 48327 – Church Hill ring barrow

The following description is taken from Cook (2004).

The site consists of a continuous grass-covered circular bank, 0.3m high and 2m wide with an overall diameter of 11m for the ring as a whole. There appears to be an internal ditch and small central mound, possibly covering a burial deposit. Probing indicated the presence of stone in the circular bank, with some loose stones visible inside the north side of the ring. The site appears to be undisturbed except for the possibility of some spreading by ploughing on the south side. There are some wheel ruts on the north side of the monument and between this and the boundary some 4m to the north, posing a degree of threat to the integrity of the site.

The site was in unchanged condition in 2007.

PRN 62363 – Folkeston

The name Folkeston was first recorded at the very end of the 14th century (Charles 1992, 623), when land at Folkeston was held by knight service of the manor at Roch (Jones 1996, 67). A lease of 1775 indicates that Folkeston was by that time a sizeable holding .

The Roch parish tithe map depicts Folkeston as a sizeable farm with a detached house, a large main range of buildings fronting the yard and several smaller buildings, with a group of three building a short distance to the south. By the mid 19th century, when the property was up for sale a second large range of buildings on the other side of the yard had been constructed .

This layout remained throughout the rest of the 19th century and into the 20th century as it was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps produced in 1889 and 1907. Recent changes have included the construction of a modern shed and the abandonment of the small group of three buildings. These are now derelict and overgrown.

An important aspect of Folkeston, and the other major holdings in the area, was the exploitation of coal and culm, which extended in seams across the estate. Folkeston had its own colliery and shipping place at nearby Nolton Haven. A lease for the coal and culm from 1840 included the seams that ran under both Trefrane and Folkeston . The lease also included the 'engine...now on the premises' although the exact location of the premises referred to is not certain.

The lease was surrendered in 1846. The lease included a detailed equipment list including, 'steam engine - complete, forty fathoms of large chains, seventy fathoms of small chains, thirty fathoms of windlass chains, five tubs, eleven bully beams, four pit ropes, three iron wagons, for underground, all the tools on the premises, shipping rail road and three stages, ten farm wagons, three cranes... ten horses, cart and wheels, one plough, one harrow, [one] chaff cutter, three sets of harness, [one] rick of hay, two stacks of barley, two stacks of oats, 150 ft of oak timber, ten dozen of poles, 2100 [poles?] of culm or thereabouts, one large screen' .

Folkeston, in common with the other collieries in this area, suffered from its fairly isolated position, which meant that even though access to the sea was literally on the doorstep transporting the coal in bulk was difficult. Only small vessels could be loaded at Nolton Haven, which serviced both Folkeston and Trefrane, and without substantial investment the future of the collieries in this area was limited (Connop Price 1993, 130).

The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps show several areas of old coal pits and shafts around Folkeston Farm and to the west towards Nolton Haven. These were sunk to follow the roughly east-west direction of a seam of coal and culm, which extends across the estate to the coast. There were no structures shown on the sale plan (1868) nor on either of the Ordnance Survey maps (1889 and 1907).

PRN 62364 – Trefrane

Trefran was mentioned in 1383 as Treffran. There are surviving records of Trefrane from the 15th century (Jones 1996, 208), 16th century, 17th century (Jones 1996, 208), 18th and 19th centuries.

There were two holdings at Trefrane, Upper Trevrane and Lower Trevrane.

Lower Trefrane

On the Roch parish tithe map Lower Trevrane is shown as two farm buildings, or ranges of buildings, facing each other across a narrow yard with a detached house to the south. A plan accompanying the sale particulars of Trevrane, Folkeston and Cliff in 1868 showed that some reorganisation of the farm had occurred in the 30 years between the tithe map and the sale. Sometime during that time the eastern building had been demolished and the western building was extended to make one large L-shaped range. This layout was also shown on the Ordnance survey 1st edition map of 1889.

The layout has remained fairly stable since the mid 19th century, although one or two buildings have been demolished and modern farm buildings have been constructed.

Upper Trefrane

Upper Trefrane was shown on the Roch parish tithe map as a group of four small buildings a short distance to the south of Lower Trevrane. This layout, also shown on the 1868 sale plan, survived until the later 19th century when the settlement shrunk as two of the buildings were abandoned. The settlement has further reduced in size and now consists only of Trefrane Cottage.

Coal at Trefrane

One of the important aspects of Trefrane was its position on a coal seam and the value of the coal seams were emphasised in the many leases for coal that survive. There is no evidence to suggest when coal was first extracted at Trefrane, although a late medieval or early post-medieval date is likely. The Trefrane Cliffs Colliery, on the cliffs a short distance to the west, opened in the 1890s, but was disused by 1907.

The surviving evidence for coal extraction at Trefrane consists both of the documentary sources, leases, deeds etc., and the physical remains of the pits and shafts.

PRN 62365 – Goutts

Gouts appears to have been first mentioned in the late 18th century (Charles 1992, 626).

It was shown on the Roch parish tithe map as a group of four buildings, to the north of the present cottage. There were two further buildings a short distance to the southeast in an adjacent field and a sale catalogue of 1853 describes Gouts in two lots, each with a house and garden. These two buildings were not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, published in 1889, suggesting that they had been abandoned and possibly demolished.

The 1st edition map also showed that two buildings from the group of four had been linked to form a single larger building, one building had been demolished and the fourth had been extended. A small building had been built on the site of the present Goutts Cottage by the time the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map was published in 1907.

The present cottage was built sometime in the first half of the 20th century, incorporating or replacing the small building shown on the 2nd edition map.

Coal at Gouts

Gouts occupied a position on top of an east-west seam of coal, which had probably been exploited and mined intermittently from the late medieval period to the early 20th century. It lay just north of the Southwood Colliery and appears to have been part of the same enterprise.

PRN 62366 - Pontpren

Pontpren was shown on the Roch parish tithe map as a single building in a field recorded as 'Field and Cottage' in the tithe apportionment. At this time it was part of the Wood holding.

On the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) it was shown as a rectangular building set within a small enclosure. There may also have been two or three small outbuildings or sheds in the enclosure. By the time the 2nd edition map was produced (1907) the building had been extended, but it still comprised only a single building.

A large expansion occurred during the first half of the 20th century and today the farm consists of the original house and several large agricultural sheds.

PRN 62367 – Hookses

The name Hookses appears in the early 17th century attached to a number of fields in the area, Middle Hooke (1622), Lower and Upper Hook (1628) (Charles 1992, 626). It is not certain when the settlement was established, but it was part of a marriage agreement in 1818¹⁵.

Hookses is shown as a two buildings opposing each other across a small central yard on the Roch parish tithe map. This layout was also shown on a map accompanying an 1868 sale catalogue¹⁶. The same arrangement survived until the later 19th century and it was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889), although the west range appears as two smaller buildings rather than a single structure. Only the east range appeared to be in use. The farm had been abandoned by the time the 2nd edition map was produced in 1907.

The site is overgrown by a small area of self-generating woodland and was not accessible in December 2006/January 2007.

¹⁵ Pembrokeshire Records Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/53-55.

¹⁶ Pembrokeshire Records Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/117.

PRN 62368 – Folkeston Moor

Folkeston Moor was a small holding shown on the Roch parish tithe map as two buildings, one presumably was a house and attached animal shed and the other was a store or shed. This layout was also shown on a map accompanying an 1868 sale catalogue¹⁷.

By the late 19th century a third larger building had been constructed, which by 1907 was the only building still in use. The later building appears to have been a new house constructed sometime between 1889 and 1907 (the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions respectively). This building was still standing, but abandoned, into the middle of the 20th century, but it and the two original buildings have since been demolished.

Modern land improvements in this area have removed virtually all above ground traces of the buildings and their associated enclosures, although remains of the later house survive as low walls, up to c.1m high.

¹⁷ Pembrokeshire Records Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/117.

PRN 62369 – The Cotts

Known as Trevrane Cottages in the early 19th century, but simply as Cotts, by 1832 (Charles 1992, 625). A row of three cottages on the OS 1st edition map, but the by the time the 2nd edition map was published in the early 20th century the easternmost cottage had been abandoned.

The walls survive to c.1m high in places and the building layouts are still traceable today. The site is becoming overgrown with gorse and blackthorn.

PRN 62370 – Cliff

A cottage is shown in this location on the Roch parish tithe map, a plan accompanying the sale particulars of Trevrane, Folkeston and Cliff in 1868¹⁸ and on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps (1889 and 1907 respectively). There are no details regarding this property, which had been abandoned by the mid 20th century.

Remains of the north and west walls of the building have been incorporated into the modern car park wall.

¹⁸ Pembrokeshire Records Office ref: D/RTP/HIG/117

PRN 62371 – Oxland

Oxland was a small holding first mentioned in 1793 (Charles 1992, 626) that was shown on the Roch parish tithe map as two buildings set within a small enclosure. A small building had been added by the time the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map was printed in 1991. Only the house was shown as still in use on the 2nd edition map of 1908.

Today the house survives, but in poor condition and the other buildings survive only as earthworks. The surviving structure is built from bonded stone with traces of pink lime wash on the exterior. The roof is slate with external batons, c.1m apart, and the whole roof has been rendered. At some point the house had been converted into a shed with large doors inserted into the **** gable wall.

PRN 62372 – Little Flesh Hook

A small building was shown in this location on the Roch parish tithe map in a field called Little Flesh Hook. The field was part of the Southwood holding. The building was shown as unroofed on both the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1891) and 2nd edition (1908) 1:10560 maps. It was not shown on later mapping and the building is now completely ruinous and lies in a small area of woodland.

PRN 62373

A rectangular building shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps (1891 and 1907 respectively), but not marked on the Roch parish tithe map. The building sits alongside a former trackway leading from Southwood Colliery and it may have been part of the colliery.

The building had been abandoned by the mid 20th century and it now survives as an overgrown ruin. The lower portion of the north gable wall, including a fireplace, survives above ground. The rest of the building is covered in fallen rubble and vegetation.

PRN 62374

A small rectangular building set within an irregular enclosure is shown in this location on the Roch parish tithe map. Neither the building nor the enclosure are shown on the later Ordnance Survey maps, so it had been abandoned and possibly demolished by the later 19th century. The field in which it was set was held by Southwood.

There are no above ground remains.

PRN 62375

A rectangular building was shown in this location on the Roch parish tithe map. The building was not shown on the later Ordnance Survey maps, so it had been abandoned and possibly demolished by the later 19th century. The field in which it was set was held by Folkeston.

There are no above ground remains.

PRN 62376

A small area containing several small spoil tips. This area, along with PRNs 17963 and 17964 form the core of the Southwood Colliery.

Some of the tips survive as prominent grass covered earthworks, although others appear to have been levelled. Animal erosion is removing the grass covering in some areas and rubbish is accumulating against the flanks of one or two of the tips.

PRN 62377

Area of former coal workings associated with Trefrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266). This area, along with PRN 23575 to the west and PRN 62378 to the east followed an east-west seam of coal that extended under the Trefrane estate.

The area was shown as Old Coal Pits on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 (surveyed in 1887) and 1908 (surveyed in 1887, revised 1906) respectively. A capped shaft and a few earthwork traces of spoil tips and other shafts are visible on the site.

PRN 62378

Area of former coal workings associated with Trefrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266). This area, along with PRNs 23575 and 62377 to the east followed an east-west seam of coal that extended under the Trefrane estate.

The area was shown as Old Coal Pits on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 (surveyed in 1887) and 1908 (surveyed in 1887, revised 1906) respectively. Grassed over spoil tips are visible on the site.

PRN 62379

Area of coal workings around Folkeston Farm. This area is part of extensive coal workings that extended westward following a seam of coal that ran below the farm to Nolton Haven, situated just over 1km away.

The area contains old shafts, numerous small workings and trial pits in and around a wooded stream valley. Old shafts and spoil tips shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps (1891 and 1908 respectively) to the west of the farm appear to have been levelled.

PRN 82380 – Southwood Farm

The following tables summarise the known archaeological resource (Table 1) within the Southwood Estate boundary and its condition (Table 2).

PRN	NGR	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
2806	SM86502104	Church Hill	Chapel	Medieval
2810	SM8720	Roch	Flint finds	Prehistoric
3107	SM87251908	Simpson's Farm	Flint arrowhead	Neolithic
5595	SM8639621015	Druid's Stone	Possible standing stone/Natural feature	Bronze Age?
6889	SM85982165	Southwood	House	Post-medieval
11091	SM86352008	Trefran	Inscribed stone	Early medieval?
11144	SM862207	Bathesland	Stone axe	Neolithic
11838	SM85402200	Wood	Mansion	Medieval Post-medieval
12473	SM864202	Trefran	Supposed chapel site	Medieval
15183	SM86681896		Disused quarry	Post-medieval
17963	SM8654022030	Southwood Colliery	Colliery	Post-medieval
17965	SM85502175	Southwood Lodge	Lodge	Post-medieval
17968	SM8620		Disused coal mine	Post-medieval
23757	SM857202	Maidenhall Point	Disused mine shaft	Post-medieval
23759	SM86602135	Old Southwood	Disused coal mine	Post-medieval
32625	SM85572028		Disused quarry	Post-medieval
46276	SM860217	Southwood Lodge?	Bee boles	Post-medieval
48327	SM8643921143	Church Hill	Ring barrow	Bronze Age
62365	SM86562224	Goutts	Farmstead	Post-medieval
62369	SM86022002	Cotts; Trevrane Cottages	Cottages	Post-medieval
63272	SM85912211	Little Flesh Hook	Building	Post-medieval
62366	SM86302217	Pontpren	Farmstead	Post-medieval
62371	SM86722121	Oxland	Farmstead	Post-medieval?
62367	SM86102035	Hookses	Farm	Post-medieval
62364	SM86372015	Trefran	Farm	Medieval Post-medieval
62368	SM86702025	Folkeston Moor	Farmstead	Post-medieval
62375	SM87252015		Building	Post-medieval?
62363	SM86871932	Folkeston	Farm	Medieval Post-medieval
62370	SM85802013	Cliff	Cottage	Post-medieval
62374	SM86652144		Building	Post-medieval?
62373	SM86802215		Building	Post-medieval Modern
62376	SN85772192	Wood	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern

62377		Trefrane	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern
62378		Trefrane	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern
62379		Folkeston	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern

Table 1: Summary of the archaeological resource.

Condition of the archaeological resource

The condition of the archaeological resource will be assessed using a classification system that assigns each site to one of six categories. The categories are:

- A** – Intact.
- B** – Substantially intact, but with some damage or loss.
- C** – Largely destroyed, but with some surviving elements.
- D** – Destroyed, no above ground remains.
- E** – Completely destroyed, no above or below ground remains.
- U** – Unknown potential, buried sites in particular.

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	CONDITION
2806	Church Hill	Chapel	Medieval	D
2810	Roch	Flint finds	Prehistoric	N/A
3107	Simpson's Farm	Flint arrowhead	Neolithic	N/A
5595	Druid's Stone	Possible standing stone/Natural feature	Bronze Age?	D
6889	Southwood	House	Post-medieval	A
11091	Trefran	Inscribed stone	Early medieval?	B
11144	Bathesland	Stone axe	Neolithic	N/A
11838	Wood	Mansion	Medieval Post-medieval	
12473	Trefran	Supposed chapel site	Medieval	U
15183		Disused quarry	Post-medieval	U
17963	Southwood Colliery	Colliery	Post-medieval	C
17965	Southwood Lodge	Lodge	Post-medieval	A
17968		Disused coal mine	Post-medieval	D
23757	Maidenhall Point	Disused mine shaft	Post-medieval	D
23759	Old Southwood	Disused coal mine	Post-medieval	D
32625		Disused quarry	Post-medieval	U
46276	Southwood Lodge?	Bee boles	Post-medieval	A
48327	Church Hill	Ring barrow	Bronze Age	C
62363	Folkeston	Farm	Medieval Post-medieval	A
62364	Trefran	Farm	Medieval	A

			Post-medieval	
62365	Goutts	Farmstead	Post-medieval	A
62366	Pontpren	Farmstead	Post-medieval	A
62367	Hookses	Farm	Post-medieval	D/U
62368	Folkeston Moor	Farmstead	Post-medieval	D
62369	Cotts; Trevrane Cottages	Cottages	Post-medieval	D
62370	Cliff	Cottage	Post-medieval	D
62371	Oxland	Farmstead	Post-medieval?	D
62372	Little Flesh Hook	Building	Post-medieval	D
62373		Building	Post-medieval Modern	D
62374		Building	Post-medieval?	U
62375		Building	Post-medieval?	U
62376	Wood	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern	C
62377	Trefrane	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern	C
62378	Trefrane	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern	C
62379	Folkeston	Coal workings	Post-medieval Modern	C

Table 2: Summary of the condition of the archaeological resource.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following management recommendations are suggested actions only at this stage and are divided into site-specific recommendations that could be adopted as part of a long term management strategy and more general recommendations that are designed to further investigate the estate landscape and the forces that have shaped it.

Site-specific recommendations

The following recommendations are in PRN order.

Church Hill Chapel (PRN 2806)

This site would benefit from geophysical survey to try to determine the presence of any below ground remains and to define their extent.

At the very least this area should be excluded from ploughing and other ground breaking operations.

The Druid's Stone (PRN 5595)

The stone should be left in its current position and it should not be moved or broken up. Other stones should not be piled around it during field clearance works.

Prehistoric flint findspots (PRNs 2810, 3107, 11144)

No specific recommendations.

The Druid's Stone (PRN 5595)

The stone should be left in its current position and it should not be moved or broken up. Other stones should not be piled around it during field clearance works.

Trefrane Cottage stone (PRN 11091)

The owners of the cottage should be informed of the stone's importance and told to inform someone if they intend to move, damage or modify the stone in any way. An examination of the stone should be carried out to provide information on its current condition.

Possible chapel site (PRN 12473)

No specific recommendations.

Disused quarry (PRN 15183)

This lies just outside the estate boundary. No specific recommendations.

Southwood Colliery (PRN 17693, includes PRNs 17964, 23759 and 62376)

At present the area around the colliery site is potentially dangerous as it is overgrown and there are unmarked shafts and other remains obscured by vegetation. This area may benefit from topographical survey to locate and identify the extent of the colliery remains. Depending on the results of the survey

and issues of access it may be desirable to clear some of the colliery remains and provide some form of interpretation on the coal industry of the region.

The coal working areas associated with the colliery (PRNs 17964, 23759 and 62376) should be maintained in their current condition. The areas could be checked to identify and locate any potentially hazardous remains, such as former shafts. Some rubbish has accumulated around the former spoil tips in PRN 62377 and this should be removed.

Southwood Lodge (PRN 17965)

The lodge is occupied and there are no specific recommendations.

Trefrane coal working (PRN 17968, includes PRNs 23757, 62377 and 62378)

The coal remains at Trefrane are a combination of earthworks in three main groups, with the largest group (PRN 23757) on the cliff top forming the northern extent of Trefrane Cliff Colliery (PRN 7266). The groups of coal workings at Trefrane (PRNs 17968, 62377 and 62378) should be maintained in their current condition.

A topographical survey should be carried out on the extensive remains on the cliff top (PRN 23757) to accurately locate and identify the shafts and spoil tips. The survey would serve a double purpose, the first would be to identify any hazardous remains, such as unmarked or overgrown shafts, and the second would be to provide interpretation material for walkers and visitors.

Disused quarry (PRN 32625)

A small overgrown quarry on the coast edge. This may have been part of the coal workings PRN 23757 and could be included in a topographic survey of the area.

Church Hill ring barrow (PRN 48327)

This site should be excluded from ploughing or other ground breaking operations. Vehicles should be kept off of the monument to avoid more rutting and erosion of the surviving bank, ditch and central mound.

Folkeston (PRN 62363)

Folkeston is a working farm and the buildings, boundaries, tracks and gateways should be maintained in good condition. See separate entry (PRN 62379) for recommendations on the coal working remains.

Trefran (PRN 62364)

Trefran is still a working farm and should be maintained in good condition. Buildings, boundaries and gates should be checked regularly and, where necessary, repaired using sympathetic materials and techniques. See separate entries (PRN 17968, above, for recommendations for the coal working sites).

Goutts (PRN 62365)

Maintain the buildings in their present condition.

The area that contained the two buildings shown on the tithe map should be identified on the ground and then, if possible, excluded from ploughing or other

ground breaking operations in order to protect any below ground remains that may survive.

Pontpren (PRN 62366)

Pontpren is still occupied and the buildings, boundaries and trackways should be maintained in good order.

Hookses (PRN 62367)

This site is currently inaccessible, therefore, the current condition of any surviving above ground remains is unknown. This means that it is not possible to make definitive management statements.

However, Hookses could, along with other abandoned settlements across the estate, form part of a wide ranging project to investigate the nature of late post-medieval and early modern settlement in the area (see below).

Folkeston Moor (PRN 62368)

The site should be maintained in its existing condition. No ploughing should occur within 30m of earthwork remains so as to avoid the low earthworks and buried remains of the other buildings that made up the farm.

This site, along with others, such as Hookses (PRN 62367), Oxland (PRN 62371) and the ruined building PRN 62373, could provide an interesting opportunity to develop a project to investigate post-medieval and early modern rural and small-scale industrial settlement in this part of Pembrokeshire (see below).

The Cotts (PRN 62369)

Maintain the remains of the buildings in their current condition. It may be desirable to remove some of the vegetation before it becomes too dense and begins to affect the integrity of the surviving structure.

This site could be part of a wider project to investigate the late post-medieval and early modern settlement of the region. If so this site may offer an opportunity to investigate the interiors of a small row of rural cottages through small-scale targeted trial trenching.

Cliff (PRN 62370)

The remaining walls of Cliff have been lowered to c.1m high and they now form the north boundary of the car park. The former interior of the building is now laid out to grass and tarmac. The site is currently stable.

Any ground disturbance works in and around the car park, particularly on the north side, should be accompanied by a watching brief to assess the survival, or otherwise of any below ground remains.

Oxland (PRN 62371)

The surviving building should be maintained in good condition. An area of c.30 around the building should be excluded from ploughing or other ground breaking operations to protect any below ground remains or deposits associated with the other former buildings that made up this holding.

Oxland could be included in a project to investigate the nature of late post-medieval and early modern settlement in the area. This could include a standing building or photographic survey of the surviving structure.

Little Flesh Hook (PRN 62372)

The overgrown remains of this building appear to be stable, although the roots of the trees may be affecting any buried remains or deposits.

This site could be included in a project to investigate the nature of late post-medieval and early modern rural settlement in this area (see below).

Building (PRN 62373)

There is little point in conservation of the above ground remains as there are too little to be viable, or particularly useful. However, if a much wider programme of investigation could be established across the estate it may be possible to carry out some trial trenching to assess how much of the structure survives below the rubble and vegetation.

Building (PRN 62374)

The area around the site of this former building should, if possible, be excluded from ploughing or other ground breaking operations to avoid damage to any surviving below ground remains or deposits.

Possible building shown on tithe (PRN 62375)

The area around the site of this former building should, if possible, be excluded from ploughing or other ground breaking operations to avoid damage to any surviving below ground remains or deposits.

Folkeston coal working (PRN 62379)

The coal working remains at Folkeston should be maintained in their present condition. The area to the south of the farm, where the coal workings appear to follow a small stream course could be subject to a topographical survey to accurately locate and identify the remains.

Some of the small pits and workings have been filled and part filled with modern rubbish, this should be removed and all dumping should cease.

General recommendations: opportunities

As well as the site specific recommendations, the Southwood estate offers a range of potential opportunities to investigate, understand and educate tenants, land managers and visitors about the long and varied history of the area. Two subject areas in particular are worthy of investigation; these are the coal workings and the numerous small abandoned rural settlements across the estate. These subjects are inextricably linked in the development history of the area and could be investigated through a varied and controlled programme of research that may include such techniques as topographical survey, geophysical survey, standing building recording, trial trenching, excavation, the study of parish and other documentary records, genealogy and oral history.

Projects could be initiated to investigate various aspects of the coal industry, including the surviving physical remains. There is some scope for study of the

ownership and operation of the various collieries in the area as there are fairly good documentary records held at the Pembrokeshire County Records Office, Haverfordwest. This could be carried independently as an entirely desk-based project, or coupled with the survey of the physical remains, particularly at Southwood Colliery (PRN 17963) and on the coast west of the Trefrane (PRN 23575), where substantial earthwork remains survive. Survey could also take place of the remains south of Folkeston (PRN 62379).

A topographic survey of these coal working areas will provide information that is important not only for identifying hazardous areas and features such as open pits and shafts, but also for the understanding, interpreting and presentation of this part of the Pembrokeshire coal industry.

Similarly with the abandoned settlements across the estate documentary research could be undertaken of any surviving sources to provide details of ownership and development of the various holdings. The Pembrokeshire County Records Office, Haverfordwest, holds some records relating to the properties, most of which were examined during this study, and there may be others surviving in private hands or in other repositories. This type of research could include family history, genealogy and parish registers to provide a view of the make up and movement of the post-medieval and early modern rural population of the area.

Archaeological techniques could be applied to the sites and standing remains of the various abandoned settlements and buildings in order to provide physical evidence of their construction, development and use. These techniques could include geophysical survey to identify below ground remains and trial trenching or excavation to retrieve as much information as possible about what the buildings looked like and how the inhabitants lived within them.

A varied, multi-layered approach to these investigations could provide the chance to involve interested local community groups within the projects. In some cases these groups would be ideally suited to lead certain aspects of the project, particularly the research based elements, where being local has an advantage not only of location, but possibly also of a better knowledge of the material sources.

SOURCES

Documentary sources

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FG vol 10, p359 – Extract from deed (1579)
D/LLW/146 – Settlement (1732)
D/HIG/308 – Lease (1733)
D/LLW/147 – Conveyance (1746)
D/HIG/34 – Lease (1806)
D/HIG/35 – Lease (1840)
D/RTP/HIG/91 – Agreement of lease for coal (1840)
D/RTP/HIG/92 – Agreement of lease for coal (1840)
DX/467/28 + D/HIG/48 – Sale particulars with plan (1868)

Wood Farm

HDX/467/23-30 – Various papers (19th century)
HDX/467/27 – Sale particulars (1853)

Cliff

D/RTP/HIG/117 + DFC/M/3/201 – Sale particulars with plan (1868)

Folkeston

D/RTP/HIG/148 – Lease (1775)
D/RTP/HIG/91 – Agreement of lease for coal (1840)
D/RTP/HIG/92 – Agreement of lease for coal (1840)
D/RTP/HIG/253 – Surrender of lease of Folkestone Colliery (1846)
D/RTP/HIG/117 + D/HIG/48 – Sale particulars with plan (1868)

Southwood

HDX/467/27 – Sale particulars (1853)

Goutts

HDX/467/27 – Sale particulars (1853)

Hookses

D/RTP/HIG/53-55 – Marriage settlement (1818)
D/RTP/HIG/117 – Sale particulars with plan (1868)

Oxland

HDX/1452/15 – Probate will (1860)

Folkeston Moor

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