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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Stangs Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/6473**

**DAT Report No. 2008-108
Project Record No. 63673**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area Description 333: Martletwy**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

The farm comprises six separate parcels of land lying within south Pembrokeshire, between the communities of Lampeter Velfrey, Eglwyscummin and Martletwy.

Stangs Farm is centred on NGR SN03941031 in Martletwy community, with four other holdings in close proximity. The surrounding landscape is designated as the Milford Haven Landscape of Historic Interest in recognition of its considerable landscape value. The area has been further assessed under the historic landscape characterisation project and two of these holdings fall within area 333: Martletwy.

Small, irregular fields, numerous stands of deciduous woodland and a dense scatter of cottages, houses and farms provide Martletwy with a very distinct historic landscape character. From the mud and marsh of the Milford Haven waterway this area rises gently in a series of rounded hills and sheltered valleys, to over 70m above sea level. It is suggested that much of the land in this area remained as woodland or pasture during the medieval period with the present pattern of farms and irregular fields likely to have been established at a later date.

The Cleddau waterway has always been important in defining the character of this area. The creeks and pills were used as informal shipping places throughout the historic, and earlier periods. A ferry was established between Landshipping Quay and Picton by 1729. The area lies in the Pembrokeshire coalfield and waterborne activity increased with the rise of the local mining industry. Mining began in the late medieval period, but was a low-key affair and probably only worked on a seasonal basis by farmers and farm labourers up to the end of the 18th century.

The other land holding lies some 13km to the east, straddling the border of Lampeter Velfrey and Eglwyscummin communities. The landscape here incorporates the undulating hills and steep sided valleys to the south of Lampeter Vale. Dispersed farms and fields predominate, although woodland is present along some of the steeper slopes. The field pattern of the area is varied, reflecting the different processes involved in its creation. Until the early nineteenth century, much of the land around Tavernspite was unenclosed mountain land. The regular straight-sided enclosures here are characteristic of comparatively recent enclosure, possibly during the late eighteenth/ early nineteenth century. Historic maps indicate that this process was still taking place after the tithe survey of around 1840 and the present field pattern of regular medium sized fields was not in place until the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1889. The smaller, less regular enclosures found elsewhere are much longer established, certainly enclosed by the 17th century if not long before.

The recorded archaeological content of the farm is varied, spanning a period of over four thousand years.

The earlier recorded archaeological remains on the farm are identified on the Tavernspite holding and comprise a record of four Bronze Age burnt mounds (PRNs 3811-3814) identified by Cantrill in 1911. A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt

(fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a stream, river or lake, with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. They are frequently interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although an alternative explanation is that they have been used as cooking sites. Currently available dates suggest that the tradition of building and using burnt mounds spans most of the early, middle and late Bronze Age, a period of perhaps 1000 years.

Prehistoric archaeological remains identified in the vicinity of the Martletwy holdings include burnt mounds and round barrows, although no features of this date have yet been identified within the area of the farm itself.

The precise origins of Stangs farmstead are not known although it is recorded in documentary sources as far back as 1793. The name itself may have medieval origins meaning a pole, stake or measure of land. Another farmstead, Oxhouse Farm is also recorded on sources from 1793 (Charles 1992, 814). This farmstead is today known as Garth-y-don. The comparatively late date of these farms adds to the suggestion that much of the surrounding land in the area remained unenclosed until comparatively recently.

The remaining archaeological content of the farm is industrial in nature relating to the coal mining incorporating the coals workings, tramways and shafts of the former Landshipping Colliery.

Key Objective

The management priority for this farm is to retain the landscape continuity through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries and the upkeep of traditional buildings.

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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following sites and monuments that 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
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CARFAN-UCHAF (3811)	Prehistoric burnt mound	SN183132	U		Generic
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One of four "prehistoric hearths" (PRNs 3811-3814) in a valley draining northwards from Tavernspite on the Carmarthen-Pembrokeshire county boundary. Identified by Cantrill in 1911. The precise location is now difficult to determine from the sources. No visible traces of the mounds were identified when the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1967.

The area was explored during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but no visible traces of the mound were positively identified. From the description provided by Cantrill it appears that the four mounds recorded here were located alongside the main stream, running north-south along the western field boundary, and the tributary stream, that forms the field boundary to the east (see Fig 2). The first two mounds (presumed to be PRNs 3811 and 3812) were recorded in 1911 as being "close together at two strong springs situated 150 yards east of the main stream, three furlongs north of Tavernspite". The area of the two springs was located during the Tir Gofal visit but the only area of compacted stone in the vicinity looked to form part of a bank alongside the stream and no burnt stone or charcoal was recovered during closer inspection. The tributary stream runs along the eastern boundary of an arable field. (see photograph below) and if a mound had been here it is likely to have been levelled. The area immediately adjacent to the stream is under impenetrable brambles, gorse and woodland, forming a six metre wide corridor, and it is possible that the mound site may survive under this thick vegetation



Looking northeast, across cultivated field towards the hedgeline that borders the tributary stream.

CARFAN-UCHAF (3812)	Prehistoric burnt mound	SN183132	U		Generic
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One of four "prehistoric hearths" (PRNs 3811-3814) in a valley draining northwards from Tavernspite on the Carmarthen-Pembrokeshire county boundary. Identified by Cantrill in 1911. The precise location is now difficult to determine from the sources. No visible traces of the mounds identified when the Ordnance Survey visited site in 1967.

The area was explored during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but no visible traces of the mound were positively identified. From the description provided by Cantrill it appears that the four mounds recorded here were located alongside the main stream, running north-south along the western field boundary, and the tributary stream, that forms the field boundary to the east (see Fig 2). The first two mounds (presumed to be PRNs 3811 and 3812) were recorded in 1911 as being "close together at two strong springs situated 150 yards east of the main stream, three furlongs north of Tavernspite". The field to the south of the tributary stream is arable(see photograph above) and if a mound had been here it is likely to have been levelled. No sign of mound material was found but the area was under thick grass cover. The area immediately adjacent to the stream is under impenetrable brambles, gorse and woodland, forming a six metre wide corridor, and it is possible that the mound site may survive under this thick vegetation.

CARFAN-UCHAF [\(3813\)](#) Prehistoric burnt mound SN183132 U

Generic

One of four "prehistoric hearths" (PRNs 3811-3814) in a valley draining northwards from Tavernspite on the Carmarthen-Pembrokeshire county boundary. Identified by Cantrill in 1911. The precise location is now difficult to determine from the sources. No visible traces of the mounds identified when the Ordnance Survey visited site in 1967.

The area was explored during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but no definite traces of the mound were identified. From the description provided by Cantrill it appears that mound (PRN3813) was located alongside the stream running along the western field boundary, to the north of the sewage works, a "few yards below the mouth of the tributary and 470 yards due east of Carfan-uchaf Farm". The tributary joins the main stream just within the northern boundary of the farm holding, in an area of woodland that borders the waterways and impenetrable gorse and bramble. A possible mound was found in the location suggested by the 1911 record, with an approximate diameter of 7 metres. This area was distinctly stony when prodded with a ranging-rod but further investigation of the site is required to determine its true nature. It lies under a thick cover of river silts and vegetation and it may merely represent deposits heaped onto the stream bank during dredging or a natural undulation in the topography.



Looking north towards area where the tributary meets the main stream. The red and white pole locates the site of a possible mound, although it is unknown whether this is archaeological.

CARFAN-UCHAF [\(3814\)](#) Prehistoric burnt mound SN183132 U

Generic

One of four "prehistoric hearths" (PRNs 3811-3814) in a valley draining northwards from Tavernspite on the Carmarthen-Pembrokeshire county boundary. Identified by Cantrill in 1911. The precise location is now difficult to determine from the sources. No visible traces of the mounds identified when the Ordnance Survey visited site in 1967.

The area was explored during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit but no visible traces of the mound were identified. From the description provided by Cantrill it appears that mound (PRN 3814) was located alongside the main stream running along the western field boundary, to the north of the sewage works, "130 yards further down the main stream" from mound PRN 3813. During the farm visit this area alongside the main stream was under thick, impenetrable vegetation and it is conceivable that the mound survives beneath it.



(Left) looking northwest, across marshland field towards western boundary of farm holding, trees marking the line of the main stream, on left of picture, and tributary, on right. (Right), the thick vegetation that now covers the suggested site of mound PRN3814.

**LANDSHIPPING
COLLIERY** ([38793](#))

Post Medieval coal workings SN00981122 B

Generic

Landshipping Colliery is marked on the 1st edition 6" OS map but not on subsequent editions. RSR August 1999. This seems to comprise individual pits on both the west, shoreward side of the road from Landshipping Quay to Landshipping Ferry and to the east where spoil heaps are marked on the 2nd edition 1908 25 inch 34.2, some individually recorded from the Milford Haven Audit field survey as PRNs 38795, 38797, 38798 and 38794. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

([38794](#))

Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop

SN00951108 D

Generic

A smithy marked on the 1st edition 6" OS map but not shown on subsequent editions. RSR August 1999. No trace visible. DS February 2000. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

([38795](#))

Post Medieval engine house

SN00911107 D

Generic

Engine House marked on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map but not shown on subsequent editions (RSR, 1999). No visible traces (DS, 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

([38796](#))

Post Medieval shaft

SN00791125 D

Generic

A mineshaft marked on the 1st edition 6" OS map. This is close to the shoreline and is visible today as an overgrown mound in the corner of the field, viewed from the road. Shown only as workings and not labelled on subsequent editions. Associated with Engine 38797 and tramways 40479 (RSR, 1999). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

([38797](#))

Post Medieval engine house

SN00801127 D

Generic

Engine house situated on the north side of coalmine shaft, PRN 38797, marked only on 1st edition 6" OS map and omitted from later editions (RSR, 1999). No visible traces (DS, 2000) The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

([38798](#))

Post Medieval shaft

SN00811138 C

Generic

A coalmine shaft marked on the 1st edition 6" OS map, but shown only as workings and not labelled on subsequent editions. Linked to Landshipping Quay by tramway 40430. (RSR, 1999). Overgrown mound in corner of field viewed from the road (2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

([40330](#))

Post Medieval tramway

SN00851122 D

Generic

Shown on the 1st edition 6-inch map (34NW) but not on any subsequent maps linking coal pit 38798 down

to Landshipping Quay, converging with tramway 40479 at engine house 38785. Thence continues as tramway 40331. No trace visible from rapid field inspection by DS in February 2000. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

[\(40333\)](#) **Post Medieval tramway** **SN01351120** **C** **Generic**

Group number for a number of linked tramways shown on 1st edition. 6 inch (34NW) leading on two lengths from coal mining area 15221 south of Coalpit Moor Lane, Landshipping and Westmeadow colliery 38792 westwards from the junction with Coalpit Moor Lane and then forking into three branches to join the Landshipping Quay system (40331). Not inspected in detail but most of the line remains as a public footpath (HJ, 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

OXHOUSE FARM **Post Medieval coal workings** **SN01151135** **D** **Generic**
[\(40370\)](#)

Two spoil heaps around central shafts marked on 1st edition 6 inch (34NW) south west of Oxhouse Farm (40335), possibly linked to tramway system 40333. All part of the Landshipping Colliery (38793). Not visible in rapid field survey (HJ, February 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

[\(40371\)](#) **Post Medieval coal workings** **SN01691138** **C** **Generic**

Group of spoil heaps around old coal shafts adjacent to Westmeadow Colliery north of Stanley Cottages linked by a part of tramway system 40333 to Landshipping Quay. Main group to north of the road appeared levelled flat on rapid field inspection, to the south mounds still visible in scrub at field edge (HJ & DS, 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

[\(40479\)](#) **Post Medieval tramway** **SN00841120** **D** **Generic**

Tramway shown on 1st edition 6 inch map (34NW) but not subsequently, from coal pit 38796 southwards towards Landshipping Quay converging with tramway 40330 at engine house 38795 and thence continuing as tramway 40331. No visible trace from rapid field inspection (DS, 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

[\(64504\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN04620960** **C** **Generic**

A minor quarry, situated beside a trackway recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1869). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

[\(64506\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN04551037** **C** **Generic**

A quarry is identified at this location on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1908). Present condition unknown. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

[\(64507\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN04531046** **C** **Generic**

A quarry is identified at this location on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1908). Present condition unknown. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 20/11/2008.

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)

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
1	STANGS (64505)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN03941031	B		Specific

A farmstead consisting of two opposing parallel ranges is recorded on the 1869 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. A circular feature marked behind one of these buildings may represent a horse engine used for powering barn machinery before the arrival of the oil or diesel engine.

The main, parallel buildings of the original 19th century farmstead still stand, located within the centre of a much-expanded complex that is now predominantly used for the housing of beef cattle and the storage of hay and grain. These gable-ended buildings are of whitewashed rubble stone construction with roughly squared quoins and pitched slate-roofs. A further, early 20th century, stone-built cowshed is located within the north of the farmstead and attached to this is a shelter shed of timber and corrugated iron. Other modern additions to the complex include a timber and corrugated iron lean-to attached to the rear of the two traditional buildings, a hay-barn and workshop.



Looking west, the cartshed, stable and threshing barn with granary loft above.

The southwestern building comprises a cartshed, probable stable and threshing-barn with a granary loft above. The single-storey building attached to the northwestern end is a cowshed. The cart-shed has a red-bricked archway entrance and is now used as a storage area. The adjacent stable, with a solid wood plank door, has a stone-floored passageway through the width of the building and is now partitioned off as a grain store. The northwestern end of the building was most probably a threshing barn, to the rear of which was the horse-engine depicted on the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. This has now gone and the characteristic wide entrance to the barn is now blocked up. The granary loft above is reached by external stone steps, on the southeast end of the building, the top of which are under a timber and slate porch.



Looking northeast, the rear of the cowshed- entrance is blocked on the inside.

The cowshed attached to the northwestern end is a single-storey gable-ended building, again built of stone although the frontage has been concrete-rendered and the front pitch of the roof is now of corrugated iron, with flush window lights, while the rear pitch retains its slates. The interior is open to the rafters with plaster torching evident between the roof battens. Cast iron cattle stalls face along the front and rear walls, with a central aisle between them along the length of the building. The internal walls are limewashed and the floor is stone. There are two doorways in the southeastern corner and northern end wall, and a double-door entrance in the rear wall, with wooden doors still in place externally but sealed with breezeblocks internally.



Interior of the cowshed, looking north west

The opposite, parallel building comprises cowsheds and a probable hay barn. Attached to the farmhouse at its southeastern end, the building comprises six separate compartments, now used as two cowsheds, two storage areas, possible garage and the farm office, with a cobbled passageway through the width of the building.



The second long farmbuilding, (left) looking north . (Right), looking east., showing northwest gable-end , the probable site of a hay barn.

Generally the interior roof along the length of the building is open to the rafters but there are two, timber enclosed loft areas. One lies over the central cowshed, adjacent to the passageway, and was once farmworkers' sleeping quarters.



Loft over cow shed, once used as farmworkers' sleeping quarters.

The other is over the northernmost compartment that is likely to have originally been a hay barn. The timber and corrugated iron lean-to attached to the rear of the building is used for the storage of farm equipment and machinery.



Rear of the second long farm building, with timber and corrugated iron lean-to.

The (circa.early 20th century) cowshed located in the north of the farmstead is constructed in the same style as the 19th century buildings, of stone with brick dressings and a slate roof. The shed is a single storey, gable-ended building with two doorways and a large double-width entrance in its front, southwest-facing, wall and a further doorway in the rear wall. The lintel over the main front entrance has been raised to allow machine access to muck out the interior. A large corrugated iron and timber shelter shed is attached to the front of the stone building.



(Left) looking north, the shelter shed attached to the stone cowshed and (right) the cowshed looking northwest

OXHOUSE FARM
[\(64503\)](#)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN00991135 B

Generic

An L-plan farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1869). Recent maps show the layout to be little changed today suggesting potential for the survival of traditional farm buildings. The farmstead was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (20/11/2008) and it was noted that the farm buildings have been restored and converted into residential accommodation.

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 that 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 that are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

STANGS ([64505](#))

SN03941031

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

Grant aid is available through Tir Gofal for the maintenance and repair of traditional buildings. Tir Gofal advice advocates the use of materials that match those used originally. Repairs should be undertaken on a like for like basis, modelled on the originals using similar materials and methods of construction. Future maintenance should consider how best to keep the character of the farmstead group as a whole, rather than focussing on one particular building at the expense of the others.

Option 1: Repair

As a general rule remedial work should be guided by the need to ensure long-term survival, whilst maintaining the character of the building. It should be noted that this report does not comment or advise on the structural state of the buildings.

The most pressing need for repair on the buildings are the roofs. The farmer has repaired dislodged slates and the front pitch of the cowshed has been replaced with corrugated-iron but there are still a few missing and dislodged slates on all three buildings. The plasterwork torching on the roof interior within the 19th century cowshed has also deteriorated and would benefit from restoration.

- Repair is always preferable to replacement, keeping as much of the original fabric of the building in place as possible. Replacement is only to be carried out where necessary.

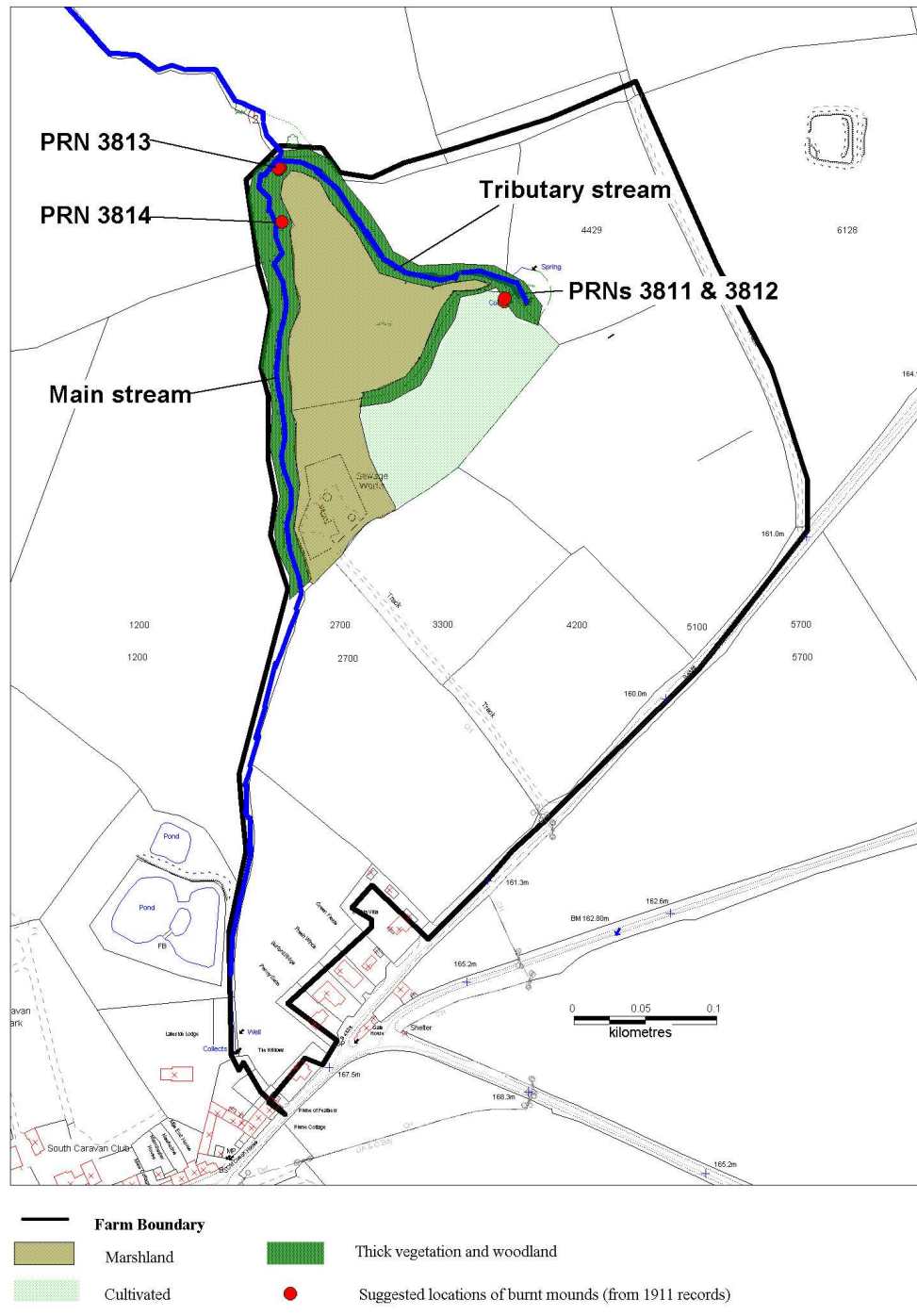
Option 2: Preventative maintenance

The exposed stonework of the granary steps and the rear of the western cowshed were noted to be in need of some remedial action and these same areas also had vegetation growing on the walls, as does the corner of the 20th century cowshed.

- Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.
- Consider cutting back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

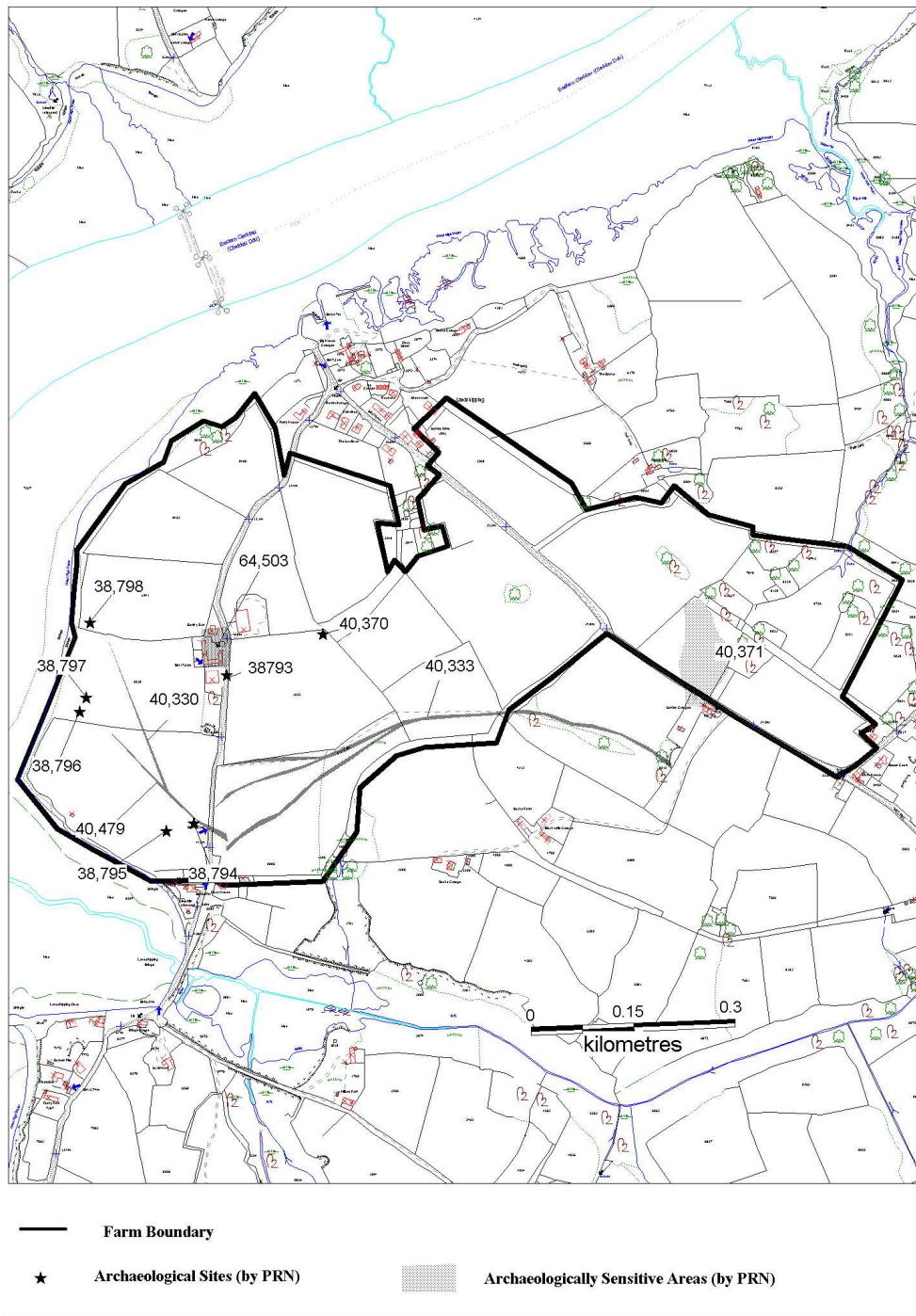
iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area



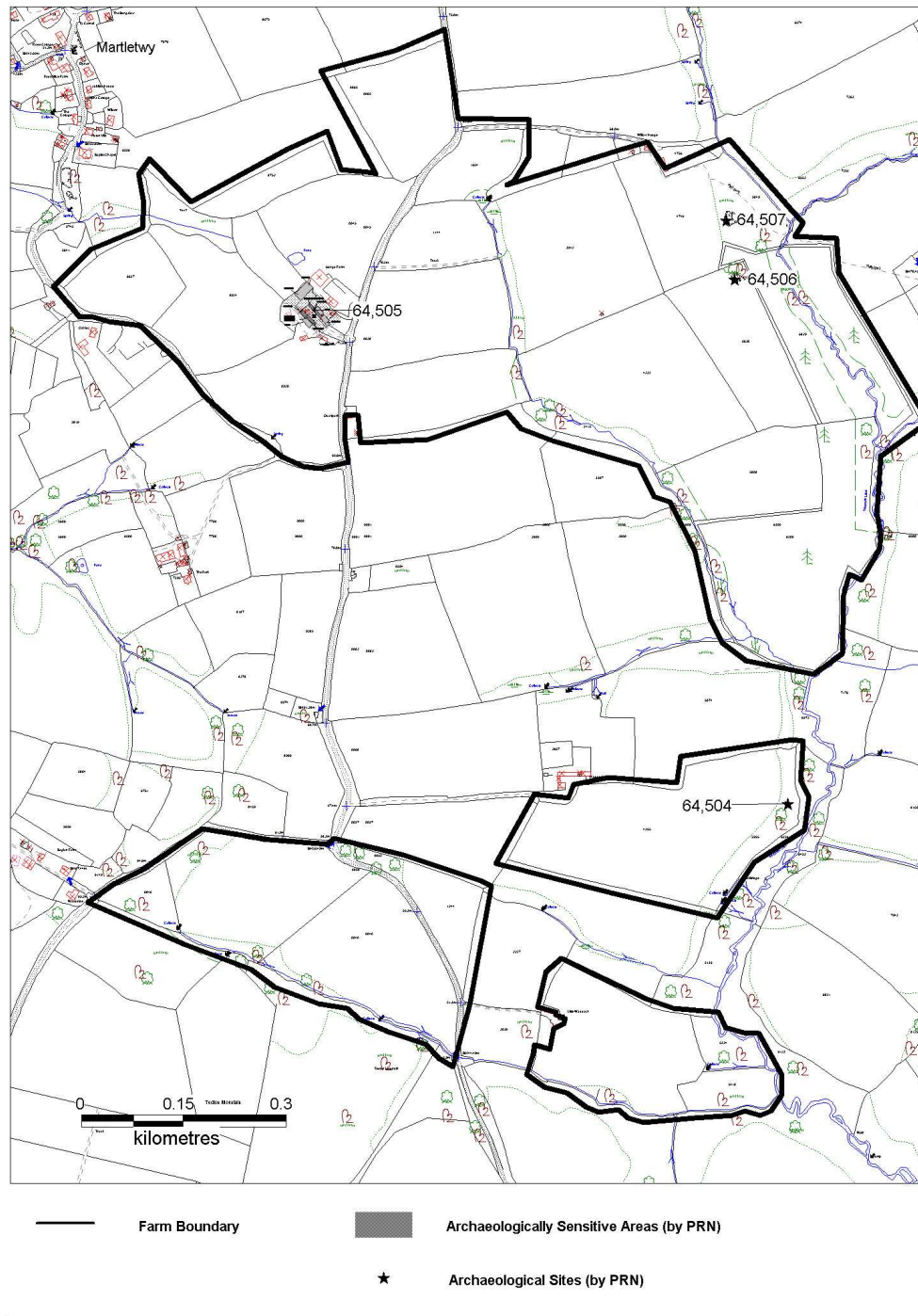
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Fig1: Map showing possible locations of burnt mounds, based on Cantrill's 1911 records, and different areas of vegetation in the vicinity.



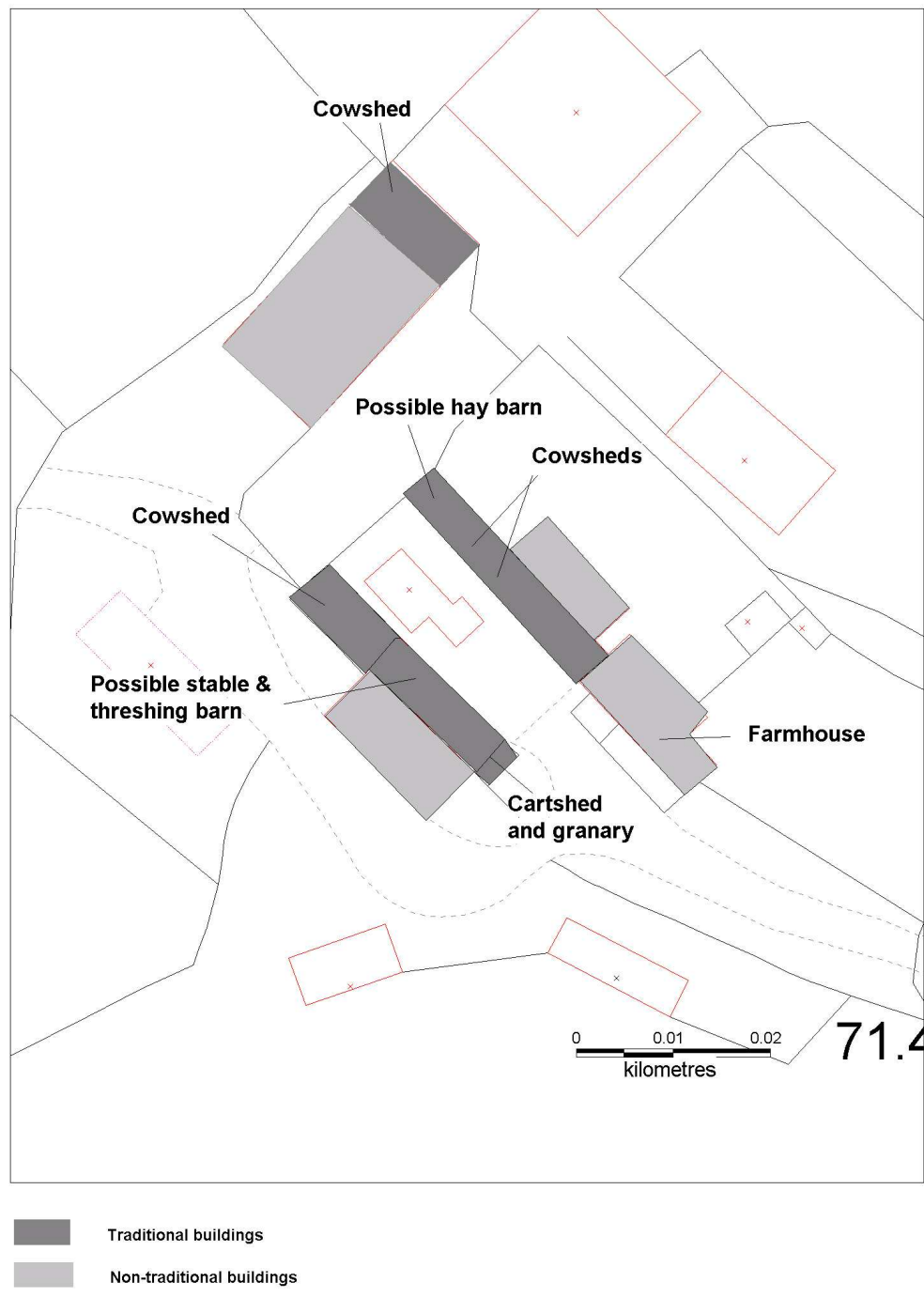
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Fig2: Map showing the Landshipping farm holding



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Fig 3: Map showing the farm holdings at Martletwy



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Fig 4: Map showing Stangs farmstead

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

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

Brunskill, R.W., Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation.

Charles, B.G. 1992 The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire. The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Cadw/ ICOMOS 2001 Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1865 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34.02, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1864 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34.03, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1864 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34.04, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1865 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34.07, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1865 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34.08, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1890 Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.14, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NW, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NW, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NE, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NE, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NW, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NW, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 34NE, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet 30SW, 6"

Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 30SW, 6"

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:

333 MARTLETWY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 025101

AREA IN HECTARES: 825

Historic Background

This character area situated on the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau lies within the parishes of Martletwy and Lawrenny, and the medieval Barony of Carew. The parish church of Martletwy may be a pre-conquest ecclesiastical foundation. It was granted, with a significant tract of land in the north of the parish, to the Knights Hospitaller at Slebech by the Lord of the Manor John FitzRaymond de Martletwy, during the 12th century. The remainder of the manor comprised one knight's fee in 1362 when it was held of the barony. Place-name evidence may indicate the presence of a motte castle. However, by the late 16th century Landshipping appears to have succeeded Martletwy as the caput, at which time it was occupied by the Wryriots. The Owens who established a Renaissance garden comparable in scale to better-known English examples followed them in the 17th century. The garden's formal courts and terraces can still be seen in aerial photographs. It was abandoned by 1789, and a new house was built at Landshipping Ferry. Much of the remaining land within this area is of fairly poor quality and probably lay under woodland or pasture during the medieval period, as no other medieval villis or townships can be identified. The present landscape is post-medieval in origin. The Cleddau waterway has always been important in defining the character of this area. The creeks and pills were used as informal shipping places throughout the historic, and earlier periods. A ferry was established

between Landshipping Quay and Picton by 1729. The area lies in the Pembrokeshire coalfield and waterborne activity increased with the rise of the local mining industry. Mining began in the late medieval period, but was a low-key affair and probably only worked on a seasonal basis by farmers and farm labourers up to the end of the 18th century. In 1800, Sir Hugh Owen installed the first steam engine in the Pembrokeshire coalfield at Landshipping. Many mines were badly waterlogged, and mining at Garden Pit, Landshipping, was abandoned when the tide flooded the pit. Quays at Landshipping Ferry and Landshipping Quay were constructed to serve the coal industry, while the need for workers in the coal industry undoubtedly created the distinctive pattern of small fields and numerous dispersed dwellings that is such an important characteristic of this area. This settlement pattern and field pattern had been established by the tithe survey of c.1840. Since then Martletwy village has grown considerably, blurring its medieval pattern. Mining continued in the area until 1947 when the industry was nationalised and all the Pembrokeshire pits were declared uneconomic and closed.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Small, irregular fields, numerous stands of deciduous woodland and a dense scatter of cottages, houses and farms provide Martletwy with a very distinct historic landscape character. From the mud and marsh of the Milford Haven waterway this area rises gently in a series of rounded hills and sheltered valleys, to over 70m above sea level. Land-use is mostly pasture, of which most is improved, though there are pockets of rushy, rougher ground and a little arable. Fields are small for this part of Pembrokeshire and are divided by earth banks topped with hedges. Many of the hedges are overgrown and support small trees. These trees together with the deciduous woodland and small coniferous plantations lend a very wooded aspect to much of this landscape. There are several loose clusters of houses, with Martletwy village having the most dwellings, plus the Grade II listed medieval parish church of St Marcellus and two 19th century chapels. But across the whole area there is a fairly dense scatter of houses, farms and other buildings such as the recently restored 19th century chapel at Burnett's Hill. Older houses of this area generally date only to the 19th century and are stone-built, cement rendered, with slate roofs. They come in a variety of styles, but are generally quite small. Most broadly belong in the Georgian vernacular style, i.e. two storey, three bays, with a symmetric facade and fairly large windows. There are, however, a significant number of single storey cottages in the vernacular tradition. Mid and late 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials lie interspersed with the older dwellings. Farmhouses are in the same general tradition as the other 19th century houses. Most farms have one or two ranges of stone outbuildings together with more recent agricultural buildings such as corrugated-iron round-headed barns, and steel and concrete structures. The size and range of outbuildings is as so great as in other agricultural areas of southern Pembrokeshire. Many of the older farm buildings are no longer used, either because they are too small to be of commercial value or because the farmland has been sold. Some have been converted to houses, but many are derelict or becoming so. However, the remains of Landshipping house, garden and garden walls, though largely below-ground, are among the few unaltered Renaissance landscapes in Wales. Apart from the settlement pattern and architecture (which is distinctive), the former coal industry of this area has not left a major mark on the historic landscape. The exception to this is along the shore where the remains of quays and industrial buildings at Landshipping Ferry and Landshipping Quay testify to the former importance of these locations for the export of coal. Other than sites associated with the coal industry, archaeological sites in this area are few and comprise bronze age burnt mounts, a bronze age standing stone, and a limekiln along the foreshore.

Although this is a distinct historic landscape area, its boundaries, apart from the clearly defined border with the Milford Haven waterway are not easy to define. Therefore a zone of change rather than a hard-edged boundary exists between this area and its neighbours.

Conservation priorities

The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in a good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration takes place. Management of the deciduous woodland may be required in the medium to long term. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings that may be coming to the end of their agricultural life.

Sources: Briggs 1998; Charles 1948; Davies and Nelson 1999; Edwards 1950; Edwards 1963; Hall *et al.* 2000; Lawrenny Parish tithe map 1843; Ludlow 1998; Martletwy Parish tithe map 1844; NLW VOL. 88; Owen 1897