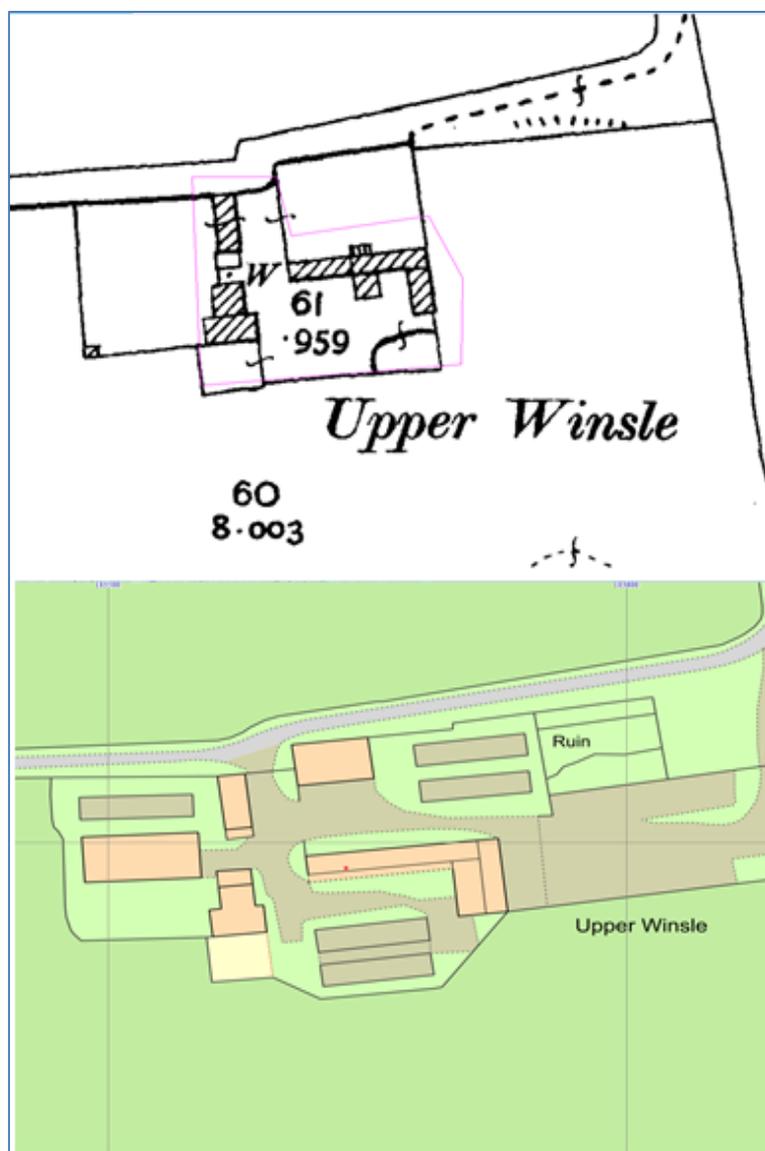


HISTORIC FARMSTEAD RECORDING: PEMBROKESHIRE



*PRN DAT119688 Farmstead at Walwyn's Castle,
Pembrokeshire*

Prepared by
Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Cadw



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020/21
EVENT RECORD NO. 121276

Cadw record no. DAT 145

March 2020

HISTORIC FARMSTEAD RECORDING: PEMBROKESHIRE

By

Emma Jones, Ken Murphy

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Recording Historic Farmsteads: Pembrokeshire

Client

Cadw

Event Record No

121276

Report No

2020/21

Project Code

DAT 145

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Report Approved By

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**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
PEMBROKESHIRE**

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: PEMBROKESHIRE

CRYNODEB

Dyma brosiect a ariennir gan Cadw. Mae'n ffurfio rhan o brosiect Dyfed gyfan i gofnodi ffermydd a fydd yn cael ei orffen erbyn mis Mawrth 2021.

Mae'r prosiect hwn yn ddilyniant o'r prosiect peilot a gynhaliwyd yn 2017-18. Yn ystod 2018-19, adnabuwyd, disgrifiwyd ac aseswyd cyflwr y ffermydd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin na chofnodwyd yn ystod y prosiect peilot.

Roedd methodoleg y prosiect yn seiliedig ar yr un a ddefnyddiwyd gan Gofnodion Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Lloegr a'i addasu wedi hynny gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys, gyda rhagor o addasiadau yn cael eu gwneud ar gyfer y cam hwn o'r prosiect. Roedd y prosiect hwn yn ymarfer cofnodi cyflym, desg a ddefnyddiai mapio GIS Arolwg Ordnans hanesyddol a modern ar y cyd â lluniau o'r awyr. Dros gyfnod y prosiect cyfan 2017-19, adnabuwyd, disgrifiwyd ac aseswyd cyflwr oddeutu 3500 o ffermydd. Rhagwelir y bydd ffermydd ar hyd a lled Dyfed (oddeutu 12000) wedi cael eu hadnabod gan ddefnyddio'r dull hwn erbyn mis Mawrth 2021. Pan fydd nodweddu wedi'i gwblhau ar gyfer Dyfed, bydd y cofnodion CAH yn cynnwys offeryn gweithio defnyddiol at pwrpasau cynllunio, bydd hefyd yn gweithredu fel llinell sylfaen ar gyfer ymchwil strategol a mentrau cymunedol yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys disgrifiad o'r dull a ddefnyddiwyd, crynodeb byr o'r canlyniadau ac argymhellion ar gyfer gwaith pellach.

SUMMARY

This is a Cadw-funded project. It forms a part of a Dyfed-wide project to record farmsteads which will be completed by March 2021.

This project follows-on from the pilot project undertaken in 2017-18 (DAT ERN 112156). In 2018-19, Carmarthenshire farmsteads not recorded during the pilot phase were identified, characterised and condition was appraised.

The project methodology was based upon the one used by HERs in England and subsequently adapted by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, with further refinements implemented for this phase.

This project was a desk-based, rapid recording exercise using historic and modern Ordnance Survey GIS mapping in conjunction with aerial photography. Over the course of the complete project 2019-20, c. 3500 farmsteads were identified, characterised and an appraisal of their survival was made. It is anticipated that by March 2021 farmsteads across the whole of Dyfed (c.12000 farmsteads) will have been identified following this methodological approach. When characterisation has been completed for Dyfed the HER records will comprise a useful working tool for planning purposes, it will also act as a baseline for future strategic research and community-based initiatives.

This report comprises a description of the approach taken, a brief summary of the results and recommendations for further work.

1 INTRODUCTION

This was a project to identify and characterise historic farmsteads across Pembrokeshire; it was funded by Cadw and undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

The project was undertaken to compile a rapid appraisal plan-form of survival of historic farmsteads. The project was GIS (MapInfo) and HER based. A polygon was created for each farmstead and the DAT Historic Environment Record (DAT HER) was updated to include plan-type and condition information to new or existing records.

The project was undertaken over 95 days between May 2019 – March 2020, of which 90 days were spent identifying and recording farmsteads. Over this period 3500 records were either created. The polygon data is held within MapInfo; the classification and condition information is held with the HER. The data from MapInfo and the HER are cross-referenced by DAT PRN.

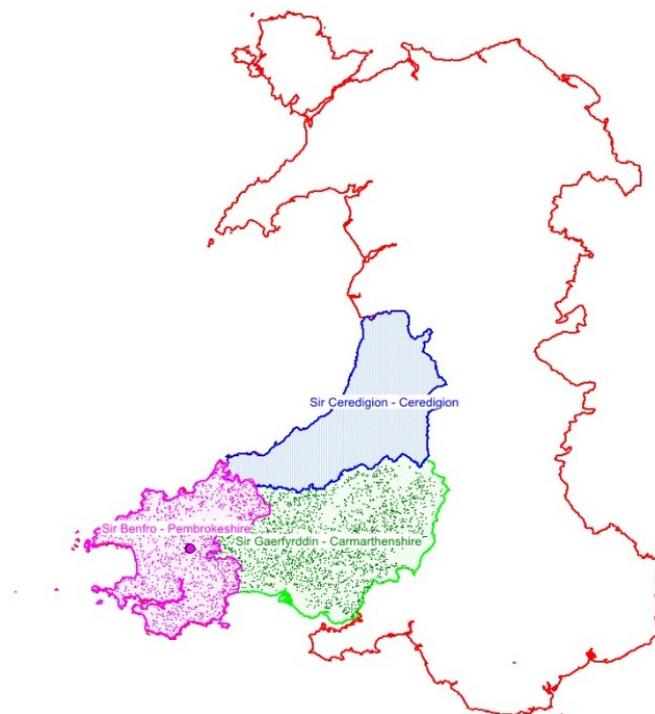


Figure 1: Distribution of farms characterized in Pembrokeshire (pink), including farms in Carmarthenshire (green), shown in relation to Dyfed and Wales.

2. METHODOLOGY

The detailed methodology, upon which this project is based, was developed by Historic England (HE) in 2009 to ensure consistency of recording historic farmsteads across the West Midlands (Lake and Edwards, 2015). This methodology was refined during the Pilot Project phase, the results of which were described in the report for 2017-2018 (DAT Project 2018/06: ERN ref 111361) (Jones and Murphy 2018).

The area examined in 2019-20 was Pembrokeshire (Figure 1), By March 2021 all sites across the Dyfed region will have been characterised which will also include sites in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire that have not been examined for any other reason, such as lack of digitized 1:2500 2nd OS coverage.

The 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map was used as a base map. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map was chosen as it provides a coherent coverage of Wales close to the start of the First World War. In addition to the modern digital mapping, the 2004 "Next Perspectives" vertical aerial photography GIS layer was used to assess survival of the historic farmstead. Google Streetview™ was used to appraise the condition of surviving elements of farmsteads where possible.

The DAT PRN is the sole data held in the MapInfo table. Associated classification and condition data are held in the DAT HER.

The polygons have been drawn to indicate the shape and rough size of the historic farmstead they encompass the farm buildings; the polygons do not accurately respect the curtilages or paddock boundaries.

The data compilation process comprised two stages. **(1): Historic farmstead identification/polygonisation** and **(2): site analysis and data compilation.**

(1) Historic farmsteads were identified, known sites were identified through the HER, using HEROS; polygons were drawn in this stage to establish the number sites within the project.

Farmsteads were included if they were identified by a site name on the historic map and had an identifiable agricultural/subsistence element. There are many very small sites, below .02 ha in size, where the farmstead would have been little more than a cottage (with small attached barn, and unattached structure such as a pigsty); although these were included in the Pilot Project it was decided appropriate to exclude these in subsequent projects.

Farmsteads within the core of historic nucleated settlements were excluded due to the difficulty of identification of sites within the time constraints. This approach may be revised for future work.

(2) The historic mapping was used to define the plan-type of each farmstead, see Appedix 1 for plan-form types as defined by Historic England. The historic mapping was then viewed against the current mapping and aerial photography to assess how much of the historic farmstead survives. Google Streetview™ was

used where possible to rate the condition of surviving farmstead elements, see Figure 2.

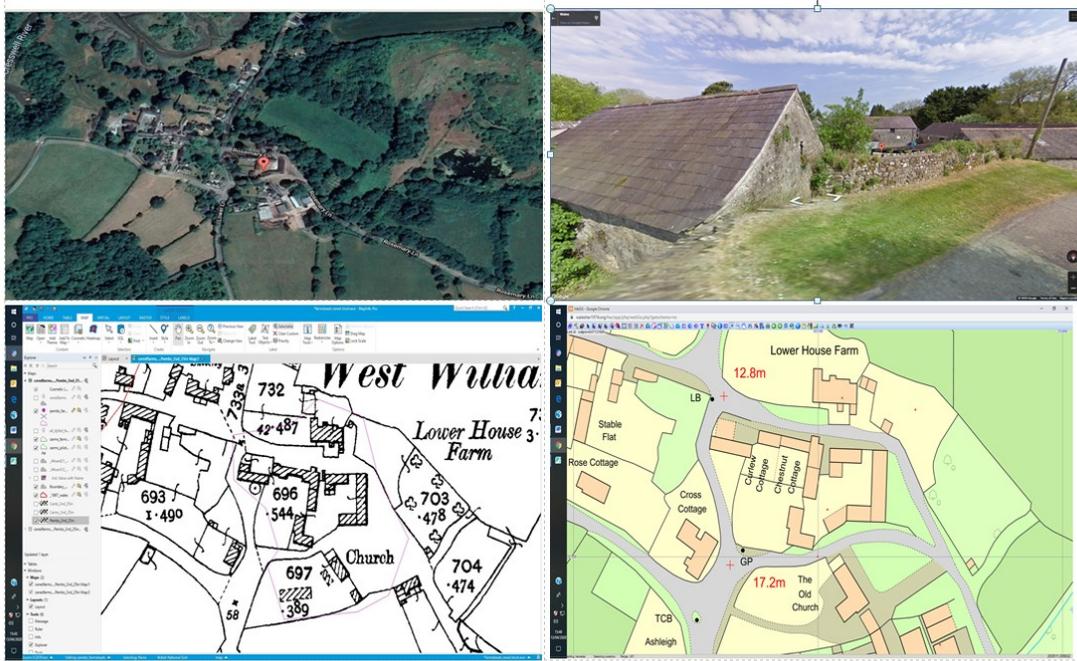


Figure 2

DAT PRN 1121500 Farmstead of Lower House Farm, West Willamson. Historic OS 2nd Ed map showing a regular multi-yard arrangement with a detached house. Part of the complex has been converted to residential accommodation but the remaining yard shows good survival of original features

Information was compiled broadly-based on the Historic England methodology, amended to comply with the Welsh HER's recording system. Table 1 shows **Core Fields** compiled for each farmstead, Tables 2 and 3 show **Condition** and **Rating** data recorded for each farmstead.

HER table	Descriptions
	<p>Unique identifier and Site Name</p>

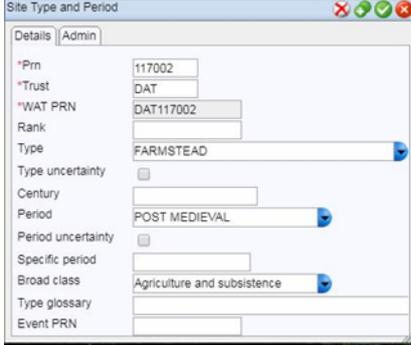
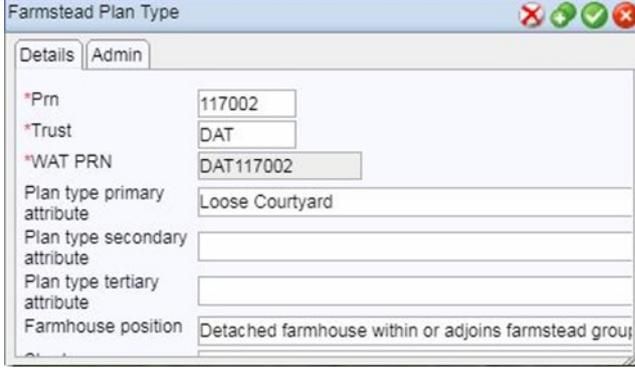
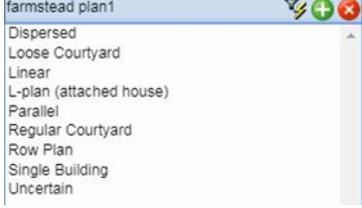
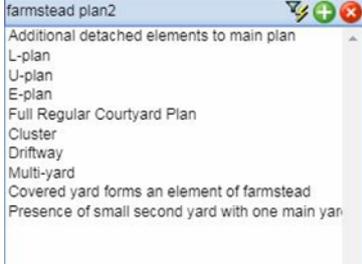
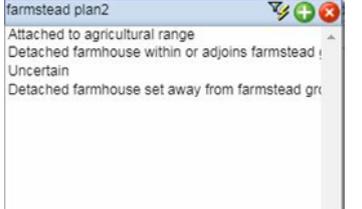
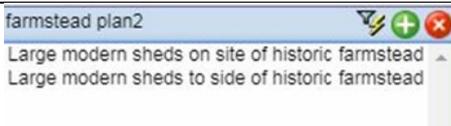
	<p>Site type and period: the same for all sites withing this study</p>
	<p>Top level farmstead character, includes plan-form, location of farmhouse and states if modern structures are present on, or adjacent to the historic farmstead.</p>
	<p>Top level plan-form attribute pick-list</p>
	<p>2nd and 3rd level plan-form attribute pick-list</p>
	<p>Farmhouse location attribute pick-list</p>
	<p>Presence of barn attribute pick-list</p>

Table 1

Refinements were made to the pilot study methodology to allow for data entry directly into the HER, changes were made with regard to terminology used to describe **Condition** and **Survival** attributes. This has not changed the effectiveness of the study and will allow for comparisons to be made with other post medieval complexes such as quarries/mines, mills and military sites.

Attribute	Pilot Project and Historic England	DAT HER recoding format used 2018-19
Survival (Pilot Project) Condition (Welsh HER, 2018-19 Project)	EXT ALT ALTS DEM HOUS LOST	CONVERTED DAMAGED DESTROYED EXCAVATED INTACT MOVED NEAR DESTROYED NEAR INTACT NOT APPLICABLE NOT KNOWN RESTORED WRECKAGE

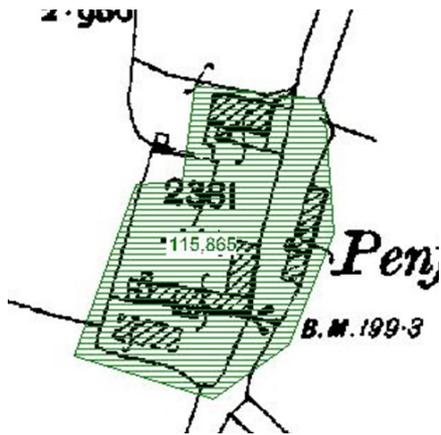
Table 2

To further describe farmstead survival the **Year** and **Rating** attributes were used the HER Condition and Evidence table, (Table 3):

Attribute	
Year	The watermarked date on Google Streetview TM where used
Rating	DESTROYED FAIR GOOD NOT RECORDED POOR UNCERTAIN VERY BAD VERY GOOD

Table 3

Using a combination of Condition and Rating it is possible to create more sophisticated description of survival. Thus enabling a farmstead to have a "Damaged" plan in relation to % of buildings surviving but "Good" survival in those elements that remain, see Figure 3.



Farmstead Plan Type	
Details	Admin
*Prn	115865
*Trust	DAT
*WAT PRN	DAT115865
Plan type primary attribute	Regular Courtyard
Plan type secondary attribute	L-plan
Plan type tertiary attribute	Additional detached elements to main plan
Farmhouse position	Detached farmhouse set away from farmstead group
Sheds	
Hectares	0

Condition and Evidence		
Details	Description	Admin
*Prn	115865	
*Trust	DAT	
*WAT PRN	DAT115865	
Restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Evidence	COMPLEX	
Condition	DAMAGED	
Record By		
Organisation		
Year	2019	
Rating	GOOD	
Event PRN		
GAT Bib ref		

Figure 3:

DAT PRN 115865 (example from Carmarthenshire), showing a regular L-plan farmstead with detached elements. It's condition is described as damaged because the additional detached elements are either missing or subsumed within

newer structures. However, the L-Plan range of buildings retain original features and as surviving elements warrant "Good" rating.

3 RESULTS

A total of c.3500 farmstead polygons were created. It was not within the scope of this project to analyse the results of the project but Figure 4 and Tables 2-3 give an indication of the spread of plan types, assessment of condition and the overall distribution of sites. The density of sites is equal to 2.2 farmsteads per sq km, this is the same farmstead density as Carmarthenshire.

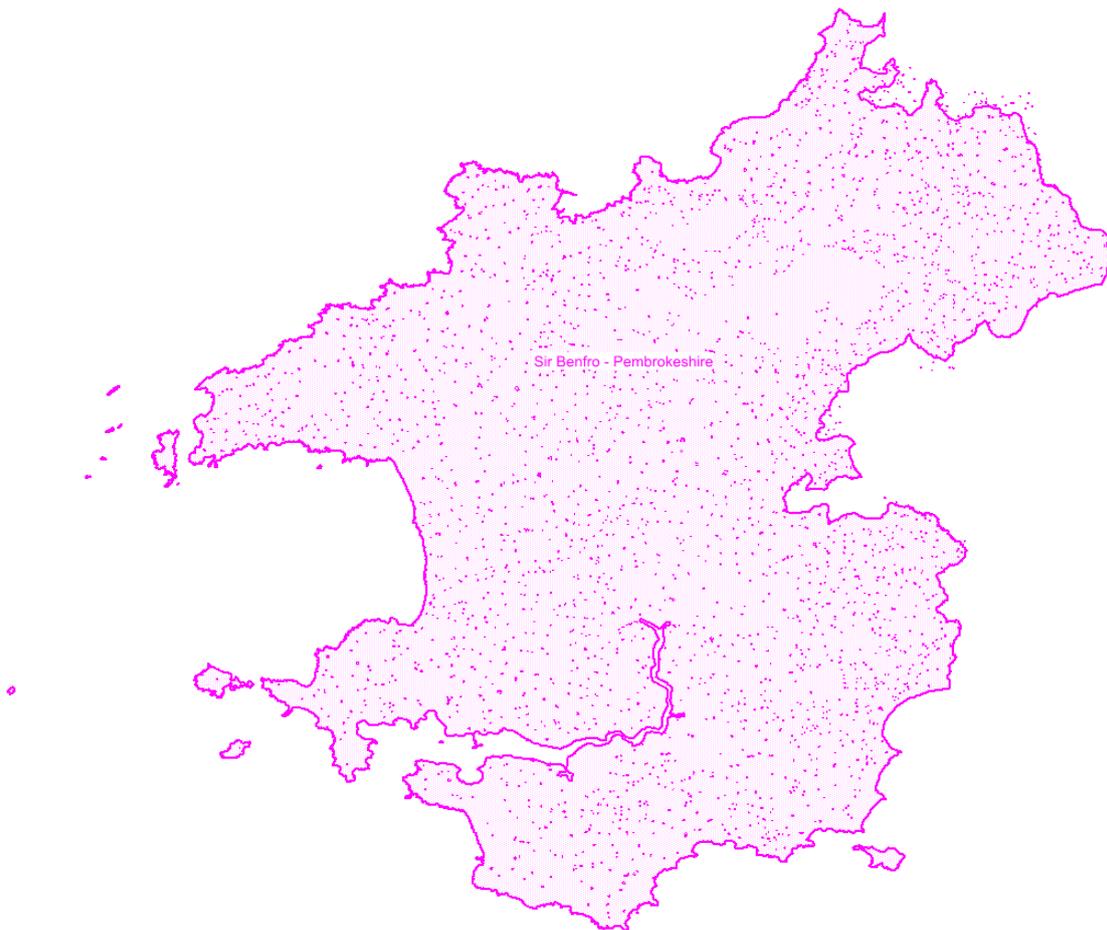


Figure 4: Distribution of sites in Pembrokeshire

Plan Type – Primary Attribute	Number of Farmsteads / % Recorded
DISP (dispersed)	371 / 10.6%
LC (loose courtyard)	1239 / 35.4%
LIN (linear)	463 / 15.6 %
PAR (parallel)	44 / 1.5%
L-Plan (house)	84 / 2.8
RC (regular courtyard)	478 / 16.2%
ROW (row)	75 / 2.5%
ALL OTHERS, INC UNCERTAIN	457 / 15.4 %

Table 4: Number and % of each Primary Site Type identified

Condition	Number of Farmsteads / % Recorded
CONVERTED	424 / 12.1%
DAMAGED	1351 / 38.6%
DESTROYED/NEAR DESTROYED	368 / 10.5%
INTACT	308 / 8.8%
NEAR INTACT	623 / 17.8%
UNCERTAIN/OTHER	426 / 12.2%

Table 5: Number and % Survival of recorded farmsteads

Rating	Number of Farmsteads / % Recorded
VERY GOOD	70 / 2%
GOOD	245 / 7%
FAIR	315 / 9%
POOR	910 / 26%
VERY BAD	350 / 10%
UNCERTAIN/OTHER	1610/46%

Table 6: Number and % Rating of the recorded farmsteads (ie: how intact are the surviving elements of the farmstead)

4 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The rapid approach to identification and recording of farmsteads has its limitations, for example, it was difficult to justify spending too much time on problematic sites. This will always be an issue when conducting rapid surveys but can be mitigated providing end-users are made aware of the issues at the point of use.

The discrepancies in the projections of the modern Ordnance Survey data over the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping, and registration issues with the aerial photographic data led to issues, these added to the time taken to appraise sites. The modern MasterMap building polygons were offset from the buildings shown on the historic mapping, a disparity which was inconsistent as the degree of error varied, these problems were described by Menna Bell in her DAT work recording historic buildings in The Brecon Beacons National Park for the ABC Project (Bell, 2017). It was generally relatively easy to correlate the buildings but in such instances the process took more time than was ideal and it was not always possible. In these instances, the aerial photography proved to be of use.

Within the timescale for the project it was not possible to conduct site visits. It is not possible to undertake a series of visits with a view to "ground-truth" the data whereby the number of visits would be statistically relevant.

The use of Google Streetview™ is an efficient method of looking at survival assuming a site is available through Streetview™. It would be useful, in due course to visit a series of representative sites where interesting features or where condition is especially good, but this falls outside the scope of this project.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In principle, the methodology straightforward and effective as way to capture a large amount of data as an exercise in rapid recording. Discrepancies between the historic and modern mapping are inevitable but this is generally overcome by the use of mapping in conjunction with aerial photography. Incorporating classification and condition data in the HER during the project, rather than through secondary validation is an appropriate way to continue in recording farmsteads in Ceredigion.

The information will be used by DAT planning archaeologists to inform decisions on a daily basis, a simple guide to use of the data will be supplied to DAT Planning Archaeologists to explain how to understand the recording methodology.

This work could also be used to undertake further work to inform strategic planning within local planning authorities, government departments and environmental agencies. For example, it is possible to extract from the data themes such as rarity of farmstead type, or geographic areas. I believe that a priority list of sites for field visits would be made on sites in the following order:

- INTACT/VERY GOOD or GOOD
- NEAR INTACT/VERY GOOD OR GOOD
- In addition it would be useful to include sites that are Damaged but where the element that survive are assessed as being VERY GOOD OR GOOD.

Future work could easily be a collaboration between DAT and local communities, in the past, a simplified record system, based on previous studies would be devised to identify architectural features, it would be suitable for use by non-experts, and would be created in a digital platform web-based format.

Alongside community recording, a phase of analysis and research-based report writing should be undertaken. This would provide a platform to discuss potential and/or current farmstead themes/threats with local planning authorities, especially conservation officers.

Ultimately, the purpose in undertaking a large-scale, rapid study such as this lies in potential for undertaking more targeted work from a consistent baseline.

6 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The digitisation, analysis and reporting was undertaken by Emma Jones.

7 SOURCES

Bell M (DAT): 2017 Historic building recording: Polygonisation of historic buildings in the western area of the Brecon Beacons National Park, DAT Report No 2016/70

Jones E and Murphy K (DAT): 2018 HISTORIC FARMSTEAD RECORDING: Recording Project Pilot Study (Carmarthenshire), DAT Report No 2018/06

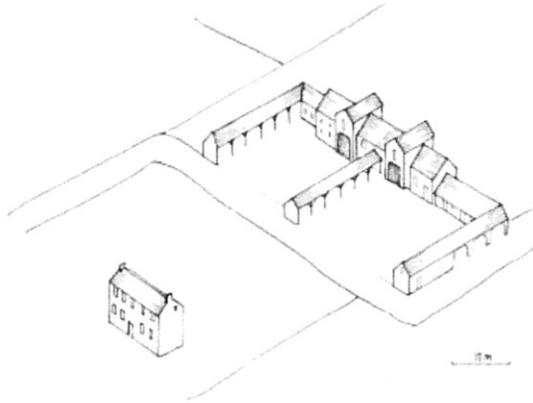
Next Perspectives: 2004 High Resolution Aerial Photography

Ordnance Survey: 1906 : 2nd edition, 1 : 2500, Carmarthenshire

Ordnance Survey: 2013 Mastermap, 1:2500

Lake and Edwards (Historic England): 2015 Historic Farmsteads: A Manual for Recording

Appendix 1: Reference Plan Types from Jeremy Lake

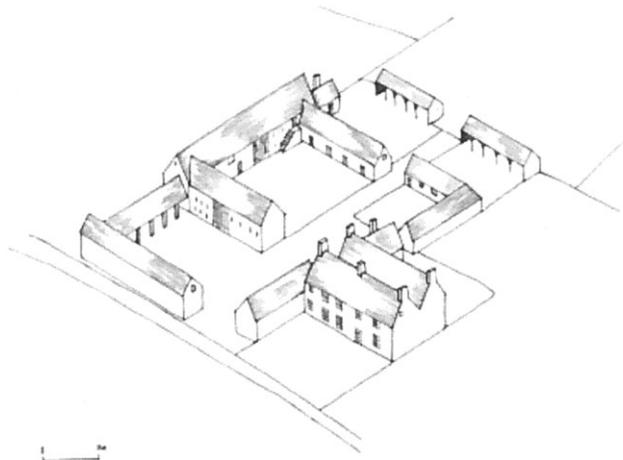


Regular E plan



Loose courtyard - working buildings to two sides of yard

LC2

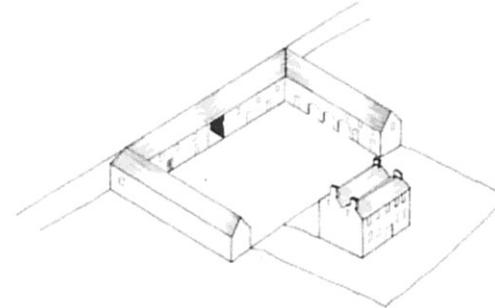


Regular Multi-yard

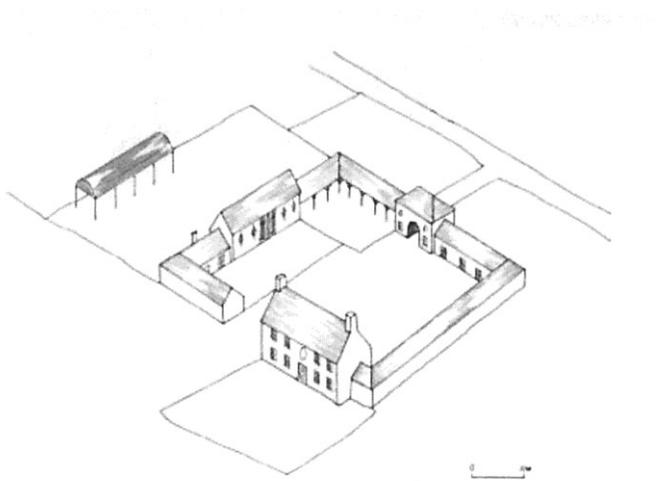


Regular courtyard - L plan

RCL



Regular courtyard - U plan



Full Regular Courtyard

