

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Gupton Farm, Freshwater West Pembrokeshire**

Building Recording  
& Watching Brief



By  
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1595

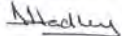
# Archaeology Wales

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Building Recording  
& Watching Brief

Prepared For: The National Trust Wales

Edited by: Adrian Hadley

Signed: 

Position: Heritage Consultant

Date: 3/10/17

Authorised by: Mark Houlston

Signed: 

Position: Managing Director

Date: 30/11/17

By  
Philip Poucher

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November 2017

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief and building recording to level 2 Historic England guidelines was carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd at Gupton Farm, Freshwater West, Pembrokeshire (SR 8940 9898). This work was undertaken at the request of National Trust Wales as a condition of planning approval prior to the planned renovation and redevelopment of the site (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, planning application number NP/15/0403/FUL).*

*Gupton Farm is a farmstead complex comprising a central farmhouse, with two traditional opposing farm ranges to the south, a part-traditional and part-modern milking parlour range to the north, with large modern sheds on the fringes and ruinous farm buildings to the west of the farmhouse. Settlement is recorded on the site potentially since the medieval period, and the site is annotated on maps dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The central farmhouse may have early origins as a traditional longhouse, although much development detail is masked by later developments and external and internal wall renders. The presence of two opposing chimneys towards the eastern end of the current farmhouse may indicate an earlier dwelling unit, accessed via a now reduced opening in the southern wall. Changes in internal wall alignments, internal floor heights, wall thickness and roof beams suggest the west and east ends of the building may have been separate builds, subsequently amalgamated. This suggests the northern wall and the roof structure may have been rebuilt after this amalgamation. Internal stud partitions indicate many of the internal rooms are more recent additions.*

*The traditional farm buildings on the site are stone-built, lime mortar bonded, in a vernacular style, and largely date to the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The oldest of which is the 'Cart Shed' to the south of the farmhouse, although likely originally to have been a general purpose animal shelter and agricultural building. The opposing 'Cow Shed' is likely to have functioned as the cart shed, and was rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The traditional milking parlour building to the north was also rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and subsequently expanded in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. A leant-to on the eastern side, and a ruinous farm building attached to the west of the farmhouse, may be of 19<sup>th</sup> century origin or earlier. The remaining farm buildings visible above ground on the site are 20<sup>th</sup> century in origin.*

*The watching brief suggested ground in the farm yard to the south of the farmhouse had previously been cleared down to near-bedrock levels, with a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century wall and drain identified in the passageway between the farmhouse and the 'Cart Shed'. To the west of this the ground had been greatly disturbed by 20<sup>th</sup> century and more recent construction and demolition work. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified within the areas examined as part of the watching brief.*

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW), in response to a request by National Trust Wales, to undertake an archaeological watching brief and building recording at Gupton Farm, Freshwater West, Pembrokeshire, located at NGR: SR 8940 9898 (Figure 1). The work was carried out as a condition of planning approval prior to the planned renovation and redevelopment of the site (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, planning application number NP/15/0403/FUL).
- 1.2 The requirements of the survey were set out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management (DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. Condition 6 of the planning consent states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement of a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which shall be submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the written scheme.

Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix II) was prepared by Claudine Gerrard, National Trust Archaeologist, for a combined watching brief and building recording survey to level 2 Historic England guidelines prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by the DAT-DM. The building survey comprises a full photographic and written description of the structures that comprise Gupton Farm complex.
- 1.4 The initial stages of the watching brief and the building survey were carried out in December 2015.
- 1.5 The AW Project Number is 2401 and site code is FFP/15/BR. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).
- 1.6 All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014)* and the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)*.

## **2 Site Description**

- 2.1 The development area (centred on NGR SR 8940 9897) consists of a site of approximately 0.7ha, comprising the farmstead of Gupton Farm. This consists of a main farmhouse in the centre, on an east – west orientation, with two opposing farm ranges to the south, comprising the Cart Shed and Cow Shed. Both Cart Shed and Cow Shed were labelled as such on plans provided of the proposed development, and have therefore retained these labels throughout this report, although in actuality it is likely these two labels have become swapped at some point with the building to the west likely representing a cow shed, and the building to the east likely representing a cart shed (see building recording and discussion). To the north of the house lies a milking parlour, arranged in an L-shaped formation. The ruins of former buildings stand to the west of the house, with large modern sheds to the northeast and southwest. Large farm yards have been terraced into the rising ground to the north. The site is fed by a small stream from the east. The main farm access is from the southeast, which connects to the B4319.
- 2.2 The development area is on low lying ground next to Freshwater West, and includes Castlemartin Corse, a relic of what was once a much larger area of coastal wetland, as well as an expanse of superb flower-rich dune grassland. The land rises slightly immediately to the north, before falling again on to the Corse. The land also rises slightly to the south, to the line of the B4319, beyond which lies the Castlemartin Artillery Range. Farmland extends to the north and east, with rough ground and dunes to the south. Freshwater West and the mouth of the Bristol Channel lie just under 1km to the west.
- 2.3 The village of Castlemartin lies just over 2km to the east, with the larger settlements of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock around 9km to the northeast.
- 2.4 The underlying geology of the area comprises interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Milford Haven Group. East – west bands of conglomerate, sandstone, limestone and shale can also be found in relatively close proximity to the site. Much of this area is also covered by superficial deposits of wind blown sand (BGS 2001/2017).

## **3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 Gupton Farm (PRN 6971, NPRN 22024, NT ID 83137/MNA134041) appears to have a relatively long history, although there also appears to be few direct historic references. A settlement of ‘Govedon’ is marked on William Rees (1932) map of South Wales, purporting to show the main features of the area in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Govedon is likely to relate to the later Gupton, but unfortunately the sources of this information cannot be verified. It is possible a medieval presence here has been inferred from 17<sup>th</sup> century mapping, although by that time the site is referred to as Gupton.

- 3.2 Gupton is first mapped on John Speed's map of Pembrokeshire in 1610, although no details on the size and layout of the settlement here is given. The site is also shown on Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire in 1578. It does not appear on Emmanuel Bowen's map of South Wales in 1729, although it may have simply not be deemed of sufficient note to mark on the map. It first appears in detail by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A map book of the Cawdor estate, drawn up in 1787 marks the farmstead and surrounding lands. The farmstead itself is shown as a single building, but this is likely to be representative rather than an accurate depiction of the entirety of the farmstead. Enclosed fields extend largely to the northeast of the farmstead, with open burrows to the coastline to the west and bounding the northern edge of the farmland. The landscape beyond Gupton farm lands is not depicted.
- 3.3 The Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings of 1809 show that open burrows lay immediately to the south of the farmstead and also extended to the south of the road, but that enclosed farmland was extended northward beyond the limit indicated on the estate map. The only further detail on the farmstead is the suggestion of attached buildings to the south of the farmhouse. The first map to depict the farmstead layout in any detail is the Castlemartin Parish tithe map of 1839 (Figure 3), although the buildings themselves are not accurately located, and it is likely not all features of the farmstead are shown. The main farmhouse is an L-shaped structure, with an east-west orientated element that would appear to correspond to the current farmhouse, and a north-south element at the western end, extending into the area now occupied by the milking parlour. To the south of the farmhouse lie two parallel farm buildings, orientated north-south, which appear to correspond approximately to the Cow Shed and Cart Shed.
- 3.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Figure 4) appears to be an accurate and detailed representation, and depicts the farmhouse in its current plan form, with the attached lean-to on the eastern side, and an attached barn range to the west, now largely demolished. A farm building extending to the north is presumably the north-south orientated element of the L-shaped structure shown on the tithe map, but by overlaying modern mapping it is likely this building has since been replaced. To the south of the farmhouse lie two opposing ranges, depicting the current Cart Shed on the west, but with the smaller building on the east lying in a slightly different location to the current Cow Shed, suggesting the current building is a later re-build. To the northwest of the farmhouse lies another farm outbuilding, now vanished, and a large enclosure containing a pump, also now vanished, and an elongated pond at the end of the stream that feeds the site from the east. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (Figure 5) the Cow Shed had been replaced with the current structure, along with an attached lean-to to the west and south of it. The small outbuilding to the northwest had been removed, and the traditional building visible at the western end of the current Milking Parlour

had replaced the structure visible on the previous map. Small attached buildings and enclosures lie on its east side, potentially pig-pens or similar small animal shelters. The pond to the north had also been reduced in size.

- 3.5 By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century the farm building to the west had been added (now ruinous), with two further outbuildings added to the southwest, neither of which remain. The buildings to the southwest were soon replaced with a large square shed by the time of the next detailed map of the site in 1971. This building has also since been removed. By 1971 a series of structures, or potentially just square enclosures, had been added to the west of the milking parlour. At some point in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the current milking parlour buildings to the north of the farmhouse were added, along with the two large steel-framed agricultural buildings on the fringes of the farmstead. The earliest satellite images of the site from 2006 show that the farm building range attached to the west side of the farmhouse had been removed, as had the farm building at the western end of the site, with both areas scrub-covered by that date. The modern farm building that had been added immediately to the south of these buildings has only recently been demolished.

## **4 Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 As stated in the approved WSI (Appendix II), the main objective of the work is an investigation of the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording in order to ensure the safeguarding of the resource in the development area prior to and during construction works (in addition to informing the general public about the archaeological resource of the area). These observations are presented in this report along with related documentary and historical evidence. The records resulting from this project will be deposited as an archive in the appropriate local/regional museum or similar institution.

## **5 Methodology**

- 5.1 The building recording was carried out to Level 2 standards according to Historic England guidelines (HE 2006), and in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014)*. The recording was undertaken prior to any development on the structures.
- 5.2 Access was possible to all structures, and descriptive records and photographs were made of the interior and exterior of all structures. Elevations were drawn at appropriate scales, and photographs were taken by with digital camera at a resolution greater than 10mp. Survey plans and elevations were provided by the client, which were amended as required.

- 5.3 An archaeological watching was undertaken in accordance with ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)*.
- 5.4 The groundworks comprised the excavation of a number of service trenches up to and around the standing structures. Excavation was undertaken by tracked mini digger using a mixture of toothed and toothless buckets, dependent on ground conditions. Unfortunately many of these service trenches had been excavated prior to an archaeologist being present on site, and a number of these trenches also had services installed and were backfilled by the time an archaeologist was called to site. Sufficient trenches remained open and available for inspection, with observed deposits within these trenches, and visible backfill deposits of infilled trenches, indicating that it was unlikely features of particular archaeological significance were missed. Further service trench excavations planned in the southwest area of the farmstead enclosure were not observed as an archaeologist was not called to the site for these works. Those trenches that were observed are illustrated in Figure 2.
- 5.5 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by measured sketch drawings to an appropriate scale, high resolution digital photographs (using a 10mp camera) and written records using AW recording systems.
- 5.6 Philip Poucher undertook the building recording and watching brief work in December 2015 – January 2016. The overall management of the project was also undertaken by Philip Poucher.

## **6 The Building Recording**

### **6.1 Gupton Farmhouse (Figures 6, 7 & 11; Photos 2-32)**

#### General

- 6.1.1 Figure 6 shows the existing ground floor plan of the main farmhouse building, Figure 7 shows the elevations. Figure 11 shows the location and direction from which the photographs were taken: the number after each red arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears.

#### External

- 6.1.2 The building is rectangular in plan, approximately 22.5m long by 5.5m wide, with a smaller attached building 6m by 5m on the southern gable end. The building is orientated east - west and consists of two floors, approximately 4m high to the eaves, 6.6m to the apex. The western third of the building is recessed slightly on the southern wall. The walls of the building are externally rendered with unpainted pebble-dashed cement throughout. The building material was not visible, although given the age and dimensions of the walling, as well as the building material of the associated farm buildings, it is likely to be stone-built with mortar bonding. There is a single simple gable roof along the length of the building, covered in slate tiles with a cement ridge, and two grey-brick chimney stacks with ceramic and metal chimney pots/pipes. One is

located centrally, the second on the eastern gable end of the building. Previous descriptions mention a rear lateral chimney, but no evidence of this is currently visible.

- 6.1.3 The front of the building faces an internal farmyard to the south. There are two doorways on this elevation. The main door is located within the main eastern part of the building, located off-centre to the east, *circa* 5.5m from the eastern gable wall. It is fronted by a small porch, rendered in the same material, capped with a pitched slate roof, and also a wooden door painted green. The second door is located in the western part of the building, midway along the slightly recessed wall, of a similar style, painted green. The windows on this face are all modern wood-framed casement style with single awning, white painted, with protruding concrete sills. The roof has black Upvc guttering mounted on green-painted weatherboarding. The main eastern part of the house has three pairs of vertically aligned windows, of similar, though not exact dimensions (approximately 0.9m wide, by 1.1m high), with an additional shorter window above the door. The western part has a window to the east of the door, close against the recess, originally of similar dimensions but infilled at the base and presumably contemporary with the insertion of an internal kitchen unit behind. A second first floor window is located slightly offset above the door. To the west of this the face of the house is obscured by a passage between the house and a farm building range but contains a single narrow ground floor window.
- 6.1.4 An attached small outbuilding range protrudes south from the house, measuring 3.3m by 1.5m. This is brick-built with external cement render and a gable slate roof. It is divided into two units, with a storeroom against the house accessed from the west, and an exterior toilet accessed from the south, both with similar green-painted wooden latched doors. A single west-facing window gives light to the toilet. This outbuilding attempts to give some symmetry to the southern face of the house, by making the easternmost doorway a central feature. This area is fronted by a small rectangular courtyard area, measuring some 11.5m by 2.3m, defined by a cement-rendered brick-built garden wall containing planting beds, concrete paths and manhole covers.
- 6.1.5 The rear of the building presents a smooth north-facing wall along the entire length. The main eastern part of the building contains no ground-floor windows, but a row of four unevenly spaced windows, of similar (but again not identical) dimensions, although generally smaller than the front face. The two central windows are narrower. Unlike the south-face, all windows on this elevation are wood-framed sash windows, painted white with green surrounds and concrete sills. Two further first floor windows of similar style lie central to the western part of the building. This western part of the building also contains two ground floor windows, the easternmost of a similar style but larger, the westernmost consisting of a small fixed window. Between the two is a small lean-to containing a rear porch with a west-facing doorway and north facing window. This is brick built, cement rendered with a slate roof.

- 6.1.6 The western gable has a central first floor awning window with casement flankers and white-painted wooden frames. A cement-rendered section of walling protrudes *circa* 1m to the west from the southern side. A cement rendered wall also protrudes 7m west from the northern side, providing part of a structural wall to a range of farm buildings to the northwest and also a range of now-demolished farm buildings to the west.
- 6.1.7 The eastern gable wall has a central chimney, but is largely hidden by an attached southern farm building range (see below).

#### Internal

- 6.1.8 The main entrance (the easternmost of the two south-facing doorways) gives access to a small entrance hall with smooth plastered and painted walls, a mid-height dado rail and skirting on to a checked black and orange ceramic tiled floor. A staircase against the north wall provides the only access to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. A wooden door encloses the area underneath the stairs, also with painted plastered walls and a concrete floor. There is a blocked window in the rear wall (not visible on the exterior elevation), measuring 0.74m by 0.6m, set 0.8m from the floor.
- 6.1.9 An inserted stud wall divides the entrance hall from Room 1 to the east, which is accessed via a doorway (1.78m x 0.84m) with a white-painted wooden door. This room is square (4.4m x 4.4m), with painted plastered walls and ceiling, modern white skirting and concrete tile flooring. There is a protruding chimney stack located centrally on the eastern wall, now blocked and fronted by a wood-burning stove on a slate plinth. Placed slightly off-centre in the southern wall there is a window (1.1m x 0.9m) within a recess 1.9m tall with no sill, which indicates this infills a former doorway.
- 6.1.10 To the west of the entrance hall a 0.7m wide wall divides it from Room 2, accessed via a doorway (1.86m x 0.87m) with a white-painted wooden door. The room is sub-square (4.4m x 3.6m), 2.44m high, with painted plastered walls and ceiling, modern white skirting and concrete tile flooring. A centrally-located fireplace lies flush to the western wall, now blocked and fronted by a wood-burning stove on a slate plinth. A single window (1.1m x 0.9m), with a wooden sill, is positioned centrally on the southern wall.
- 6.1.11 A step (0.19m high) gives access via a doorway (1.97m x 0.84m) with a white-painted wooden door against the southern side of the room to Room 3, currently in use as a kitchen. The dividing wall is 0.64m thick, although additional studding is placed against the western face to hide pipework. This room is wider (4.4m x 4.7m), 2.37m high, with painted plastered walls and ceiling, modern white skirting and a lino-covered floor. An enclosed stud-built cupboard in the northeast corner houses the boiler, with an additional heater adjacent. Modern kitchen units line the western wall, with a modern sink fronting a window on the southern wall. There is a single centrally-placed window (1.1m x 0.9m), with wooden sill, on the northern wall. The southern wall has two windows: the eastern of these two windows is taller and thinner



(1.1m x 0.8m), whilst the western window has been reduced in height (1m) and is of a standard width (0.9m), but sits within an opening 1m wide. The recessed wall visible to the exterior is visible internally as a protruding jamb above this window, and a thicker wall to the west of the window.

- 6.1.12 A plain wooden door gives access through a stud partition wall to Room 4, to the west, currently in use as a utility room. The room is rectangular (4.4m x 2.3m), 2.39m high, although the western wall is angled slightly off-line with the internal walls to the east. The walls are plain painted plaster, straight down to a stone-tiled floor. Modern kitchen units partly line the western wall. A doorway in the southern wall gives access to the exterior. A low wooden doorway in the northern wall, which is also recessed into the western wall slightly, gives access to an external porch on the north side of the building.
- 6.1.13 A step (0.27m high) gives access via a plain wooden door placed centrally in the western wall, which is 0.59m thick, to Room 5. The room is rectangular (4.4m x 2.8m), 2.12m high, with painted plastered walls and ceiling, white skirting and concrete floor. The northern wall has a central window. A high short window is located at the centre of the southern wall. Both side walls of this room are angled slightly off 90°, distinct from the remaining cross-walls throughout the building.
- 6.1.14 First floor access is via the entrance hall. Wooden steps lead to mid-level, against the northern wall, and then split with steps against the northern wall continuing westwards and a return flight of steps running eastwards. Room 6 lies at the eastern end of the building. The room is square (4.4m by 4m), 2.2m high, with painted plastered walls, modern white skirting, and painted wooden board floor. The ceiling is also painted plaster, with painted roof beams visible. There is a blocked fireplace in the eastern wall with a vent. There is a sash window (0.75m x 0.63m) in the northeast corner. There is also a window (0.9m x 0.75m) positioned centrally on the southern wall. The western wall is built in studwork. To the southwest, a bathroom has been inserted, with shower, toilet and bath units, with tiled wall coverings and a lino floor. The bathroom has a double-casement window (0.55m x 1.25m) on the southwest wall.
- 6.1.15 Rooms to the west are accessed by a 0.9m wide and 4m long corridor that runs along the northern side of the building, separated from the rooms by stud walling, and lighted by a sash window in the northern wall. Room 7 is approximately square (3.4m x 3.7m), 2.22m high, with painted plastered walls, modern white skirting, with a projecting plinth along the southern wall, and exposed wooden floor boards. The ceiling is painted plaster, with painted roof beams visible. A former fireplace is marked by a vent flush to the western wall and a projecting stone base. A window is placed centrally on the southern wall, the recessed opening running from the floor plinth to the ceiling, with the current modern window occupying a reduced area within this opening.
- 6.1.16 The northern corridor is blocked by a doorway in line with the western wall of Room 7. Inserted wooden floorboards, and a 0.16m high step, mark the point

where the corridor has been inserted through an internal cross-wall. This corridor gives access to Room 8, which is rectangular (4.4m x 2.6m), 2.44m high, with painted plastered walls, white skirting and exposed wooden floor boards. The ceiling is painted plaster with painted roof timbers running the length of the building, and a loft hatch. A centrally placed window (0.75m square) lies in the northern wall, and an off-centre window (0.9m x 0.8m), close to the floor, in the southern wall.

6.1.17 Room 9 is accessed by a central doorway in the stud-built western wall. This is a sub-square room (4.4m x 3.6m), 2.29m high, with painted plaster walls, white skirting and exposed wooden floor boards. The ceiling is painted plaster, with painted roof beams visible. Off-centre windows lie in both northern and southern walls.

6.1.18 Room 10 is accessed by a central doorway in the stud-built western wall. The room is largely square (4.4m x 4m), 2.32m high, although the western (gable) wall is angled slightly off alignment to the internal walls to the east. A mid-height recess in the southeast corner of the room, along with enclosed roof timbers along the eastern wall of the room, marks the line of a thicker internal wall that appears to have been removed and replaced by stud walling. The walls are painted plaster, with white skirting. The floor consists of exposed wooden boards. The ceiling is painted plaster, with some painted wooden roof beams visible. There is an off-centre window in the northern wall, and a central window (0.9m x 1.5m) in the western gable wall. Vents above and below this window suggest the location of a former fireplace.

## **6.2 *Lean-to (Figures 6, 7 & 11; Photos 33-43)***

### External

6.2.1 Attached to the eastern end of the farmhouse is a single-storey, stone-built, slate-covered gable-roofed building, 5.9m x 5m. As with the farmhouse the walls are cement rendered, but the side walls splay outward. The building is built at a slight angle to the main farmhouse, and is accessed by a 1m wide doorway in the eastern gable wall (set against the southern side of the building). Towards the western end of the southern wall, there is a square opening, measuring 0.6m by 0.7m, that is currently boarded up.

### Internal

6.2.2 The interior is divided into two compartments, 2.5m wide, separated by an eaves-height wooden-board wall, with an access opening at the southern end. The walls are painted rough lime-plaster over the mortared stonework. The main entrance has a rounded northern door jamb which protrudes slightly into the interior, carrying a wooden door lintel. The eastern gable wall also splays inwardly. A 0.4m high and 0.4m wide bench is built against the northern wall, built of mortared stonework, lime-plastered, with a slate top. Wooden shelving has been built above in the western compartment. A ventilation hole,

0.7m wide, 0.2m high, is built into the northern wall centrally within each compartment, placed immediately below the roofline and infilled with a layer of ventilation brick. Opposing ventilation holes exist in the southern wall. The square opening visible externally appears to be a later insert, as the opening is defined by concrete bricks and a concrete lintel. A metal stand lies in front of and level to the opening, set into the floor.

- 6.2.3 The floor consists of compacted cobbles throughout, with a 0.4m wide strip of cobbling against the southern wall set at a right-angle to the rest of the floor. The roof is open timber-framed, lined with a membrane under the slates, and appears to be a largely modern rebuild with some earlier main timbers.

### **6.3 Cow Shed (Figures 8 & 11; Photos 44-59)**

#### External

- 6.3.1 The cow shed stands on the eastern side of the original courtyard arrangement of buildings to the south of the main farmhouse, terraced slightly into ground that rises to the south. It is a single-storey rectangular building (17m x 6.2m), stone-built in random rubble with roughly faced grey slate stone in a pinkish-buff lime-mortar bonding with coal inclusions, and roughly squared quoin stones. Windows and doors have low-arched brick voussoirs. The walls are partly lime and cement rendered throughout, although this is more visible on the eastern and southern faces. The hipped roof is of slate with slate ridges. The condition of the slates indicates this building has been re-roofed recently.
- 6.3.2 The eastern face has two large openings in the southern half of the building. The southernmost is 2.7m wide, 2m high, with a more pronounced curved brick voussoir, roughly dressed quoin stones on the north side and an attached wooden board covering the quoins on the south side. The northernmost opening has a shallower arch and is 2.3m wide, 2m high, with roughly squared quoin stones and a wooden lintel behind the brick arch. To the north lie two window openings (1m x 0.9m), each with a 6-panelled steel-framed window, with low arched brick voussoirs and cement-covered sills.
- 6.3.3 The western elevation has a doorway opening (2m x 1.2m) into the northern half of the building, with roughly squared quoins, low arched brick voussoir and iron door hinges on the northern side. Flanking the door are two window openings (1.2m x 1m), with low arched brick voussoirs, the southernmost retaining a brick sill and wooden plank shuttering. The northern window is open. Towards the southern end the outline of a former attached outbuilding is visible. The side wall protrudes 0.8m, with a vertical edge suggesting a former doorway on the northern side. The walls butt against the Cow Shed; these are built in stone, bonded with a soft pinkish lime mortar. The walls are 1.55m high, with a pitched roofline visible extending to the eaves of the Cow Shed. The interior is unrendered.

- 6.3.4 The southern gable has a central protruding wall, 0.5m thick, protruding 1.14m and ending in a vertical face, stone-built but topped with brickwork. Evidence of a lean-to roof to the west of this wall is visible in the Cow Shed gable wall, which has socket holes for former roof timber. There are no features on the northern gable wall of the Cow Shed.

#### Internal

- 6.3.5 Internally the building is divided into three compartments. At the southern end, accessed via the wide opening in the eastern face, is a sub-square room (5m x 4.5m) with a concrete floor. The walls are covered in ridged painted lime-plaster render, which also covers the underside of the arched voussoir, which has been soot-blackened in the centre. The northern, internal dividing wall is eaves height (2.25m), formerly enclosed with wooden boards above. A metal ladder is attached to this wall, at the eastern end. A metal water tank stands in the southwest corner, on a wooden bench.
- 6.3.6 Immediately to the north is a narrow rectangular garage room (5m x 2.7m), accessed via a square opening to the east. No features were noted on the internal walls. The concrete floor comprises a rectangular area, 1.1m long by 0.5m wide, with compacted earth against the southern wall, defined by a wooden timber along its northern edge.
- 6.3.7 The northern half of the building is occupied by a single room (5m x 7.7m), accessed via the doorway from the courtyard to the west. The interior is white-washed ridged lime render. All doorway and window openings have internal horizontal timber lintels. The window openings in the eastern wall have all been narrowed by the insertion of concrete bricks along one side, prior to the current steel-framed windows being inserted, and heightened by the insertion of concrete sills. Stone built benches, 0.4m high and wide, line the northern and southern walls, the northernmost is rendered on top, the southernmost is capped in concrete. The floor is cobbled, and slopes down towards the doorway opening in the west wall. The central area of cobbling, from the doorway inwards, has been covered/repared with a concrete screed. Projecting centrally from the eastern wall is a partly collapsed rendered mortared masonry wall, 0.4m wide, 1.4m long and high. Against its south side stands a small plinth formed of mortared concrete blocks, with a similar plinth, slightly detached, on the northern side.
- 6.3.8 The roof timbers appear modern throughout.

#### **6.4 *Cart Shed (Figures 9 & 11; Photos 60-72)***

##### External

- 6.4.1 The cart shed stands on the western side of the courtyard to the south of the main farmhouse, facing the Cow Shed. This is a rectangular building (15.2m by 5.35m), orientated north-south, 3.4m high to the apex, and terraced slightly

into the rising ground to the south. The walls are *circa* 0.6m thick, built of a mix of river-washed boulders and roughly squared stone, a mixture of limestone, sandstone and shale, bonded in a pale grey to pinkish buff lime mortar, with areas of brick and cemented stone repairs throughout. The walls are covered in a rough lime render with cement render also used. The roof is pitched gable ended, slate covered with slate ridges, and two narrow glazed light inserts close to the ridge line on the eastern face.

- 6.4.2 The eastern wall, which is between 1.8m and 2.5m high, has two doorways and three windows. The southernmost doorway (1.85m x 0.88m) is squared, with a horizontal wooden lintel and two courses of inserted stones to raise the base. It contains a simple wooden door with a small square glass panel window, all within a wooden frame. To the south is a small 0.56m square window opening with a narrow wooden lintel resting on inserted bricks along one side. This contains a wood-framed double-panelled window. Two ventilation-brick holes have been inserted below the window. The northern part of the building is accessed via a wider (1.15m) door opening, framed with bricks with a low-arched brick voussoir. There are windows either side of this doorway. A simple wood-plank door sits within a wooden frame. To the south of the door is a small sub-square window opening (0.64m x 0.77m) with a collapsed low-arched brick voussoir, backed by a horizontal wooden lintel. A wood-framed double-panelled window sits in the opening. A vertical joint is visible in the stonework running from window to floor. North of the door is a similar window in a 0.8m square opening with a low brick arched voussoir.
- 6.4.3 The western wall has no openings other than an area of collapse near the northern gable end. Two beam slots (0.13m x 0.13m) are visible in the northern half of the building, spaced 2.2m apart, and approximately 1.1m off the ground. Some 3.5m from the southern gable there is evidence for a blocked doorway, 0.98m wide and extending in height from floor to eaves. The opening is marked by roughly-squared large stone quoins, with large natural boulders used to block the doorway, which has subsequently been rendered over.
- 6.4.4 The cement-rendered walls of a former enclosed passageway obscures the lower half of the northern gable wall. The upper part of the wall is also cement-rendered, with a central steel-framed, 6 panel hopper window with concrete surrounds. No features were noted on the southern gable wall.

#### Internal

- 6.4.5 The interior is divided into two rooms. The smaller southern room is 4.4m by 2.3m, and 2.25m high. The walls are of painted ridged lime render. The internal window opening on the eastern wall is splayed. There is a small square recess in the southern gable wall, 0.44m by 0.36m and 0.24m deep, with a slate base. The edge of the blocked doorway in the western wall is partly visible, indicating the internal division has been built against the blocked opening. The doorway opens into a square recess at ground level, the floor is then raised with stonework, with wooden floorboards placed on top.

6.4.6 The larger northern room is 10.6m by 4.25m. The walls are of painted, smooth lime render, with the lower section painted black and the remainder white. The eastern wall splays inward slightly. Window and door openings have wooden lintels. There is no visible evidence internally of the vertical joint below the southern window. A stone-built bench, 0.4m wide, 0.8m high, runs the length of the western wall, although the top is covered in sloping lime render. The roof is built on machine-cut wooden A-frames, resting on the side walls, with wooden pegs holding the main beams.

## 6.5 ***Milking Parlour (Figures 2 & 11; Photos 73-82)***

### Building 1

6.5.1 The milking parlour is an L-shaped arrangement of farm buildings to the northwest of the main farmhouse. The earliest element is formed by a north-south aligned farm building on the western side. This rectangular building (16.9m x 6.2m) is built of large roughly squared stone in random rubble, with a grey-buff lime mortar, and large roughly dressed quoins. The face is part exposed stonework, part cement rendered. The pitched gable roof is covered in corrugated sheets.

6.5.2 The western wall contains two doors with two intervening windows. The southernmost door, positioned 1.4m off the gable wall, is 1.07m wide, open and framed in concrete render. The second door is located 5.8m from the northern gable end; this is 0.85m wide, again framed in concrete render, and largely blocked by inserted concrete blocks. The intervening windows are both 1.3m wide, 8-panelled, steel-framed hopper windows, with low arch brick voussoirs. Both windows appear to have been inserted into blocked doorways. The northern gable wall has an open doorway to the east, with a low arched brick voussoir. To the west lies a part-boarded steel-framed window inserted into a part-blocked doorway with similar brick voussoir. The eastern and southern faces of the building are not visible. Internally is a single open space, with white washed lime-rendered walling, a concrete floor with concrete cattle feeding troughs part surviving along the western side, and a drain along the eastern side. The door openings in the western wall are enclosed by sliding wooden doors. The roof sits on a low timber A-frame, with metal fixings.

### Building 2

6.5.3 A modern east – west orientated building is attached to the eastern side of Building 1. This building measures 14.5m by 5.55m. It is rough cement rendered externally, with smooth cement rendered internally with no construction material visible. The building is topped by a wooden loft with a low pitched gable roof, with corrugated sheeting. The eastern end of the lower floor projects with a flat roof, the eastern end opening out into a circular animal enclosure built in concrete block. Two narrow four-panelled hopper windows give light and ventilation to the lower floor, with five similar windows

in the upper loft. A rectangular doorway opens out from the upper loft on the south side.

- 6.5.4 Internally there is a concrete floor with a large central, part slurry-filled pit, accessed via steps at the eastern end. The loft is accessed via a metal ladder against the western wall (not currently accessible). A blocked doorway in the western wall gives access to Building 1, with another doorway to the south giving access to Building 3, and a further doorway to the north provides access the exterior.

### Building 3

- 6.5.5 At the junction of Buildings 1 and 2 lies an attached concrete block built structure, cement rendered, with a flat corrugated sheet roof. This building sits on a concrete base, forming an internal concrete floor. Building 3 contains milking equipment and two external store rooms.

## **6.6 Steel/Concrete-Framed Buildings (Figures 2 & 11; Photos 83-84)**

- 6.6.1 There are two large modern steel and concrete-framed agricultural buildings on the farmstead site. To the northeast lies a large square building (Workshop) with a pitched gable-ended roof. The walls are infilled between the steel supports with concrete blocks to mid-height. The upper part of the building is enclosed in vertical timbers. The roof is of corrugated steel. There is one large opening on the western gable, towards the north end.
- 6.6.2 On the southeast corner of the farmstead stands a very similar structure (Straw & Implement Building). This is part-demolished, leaving only the frame visible. There was one section of concrete block walling intact at the time of the visit.

## **6.7 Ruinous structures (Figures 2 & 11; Photos 85-90)**

- 6.7.1 Extending to the west of the main farmhouse are a series of ruinous stone-built farm buildings. Attached to the western gable wall of the main farmhouse is a projecting wall on the same alignment (which also forms the southern wall of the milking parlour, Building 1). This wall is 11.2m long, 2.5m high, 0.45m thick with a south return at the western end. The exterior of this corner is exposed, demonstrating the wall is stone-built in a random rubble style from roughly squared grey stone, bonded in a light grey lime mortar with some coal inclusions. Large roughly dressed quoin stones are visible on the corner. The internal face of the wall is covered in a cement render to first floor level, and exposed stonework is visible above, with some facing stones removed revealing the rubble core behind. Two doorways and a window are visible. The easternmost doorway is 1.15m wide, with a timber lintel, and remains of a timber doorframe. The westernmost doorway is 0.9m wide, with a timber lintel infilled above with brickwork; this doorway gives access to the milking parlour (Building 1). A window is located to the west of this door, with a timber

lintel, part crick surround and sloping concrete sill; it splays slightly internally, with remnants of a wooden window frame. The interior of this building had been excavated as part of the construction works on the site.

- 6.7.2 On the same orientation at the western end of the farmstead is a roofless structure. The northern wall and western gable walls appear to stand close to their original height. The original walls are 0.45m thick, built of roughly squared or faced grey stone, roughly coursed, and bonded in a light grey lime mortar, with some brick inclusions. A central small rectangular light/ventilation slit is incorporated towards the apex of the western gable wall. The western gable wall is 5.35m long and 3.8m high. The northern wall stands 2m high externally, and extends 17m, with both ends defined by roughly squared quoin stones. The interior, on the southern side, is sub-divided by the insertion of a concrete block wall, 0.22m thick. To the west the room is 9.7m long, 4.9m wide, with a concrete floor and internal cement render between 1.2m and 1.9m high. A 0.8m wide band of floor-level concrete troughs runs along the inner face of the northern wall. To the east the room is 6.7m long and 4.9m wide. The floor is covered in a build-up of earth and scrub, although remnants of similar concrete troughs are visible along the northern wall. The internal face of the block wall is concrete rendered over its lower courses, but the northern wall has not been rendered. Part of a window opening is visible in the northern wall, although no window furniture has survived.
- 6.7.3 A former gateway opening stands between this western range of buildings, and the range attached to the main farmhouse. The opening is 3.38m wide. The western side is formed by the gable wall of the adjoining building, whilst the eastern side is formed by a stone gate column (against the gable wall of the eastern farm buildings). The gate column is sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.3m by 1.1m, standing 1.6m high, and built of coursed roughly squared and shaped stone blocks that are part cement rendered.

## **7 Watching Brief Results (Figures 2 & 12; Photos 91-99)**

### **7.1 General**

- 7.1.1 The groundworks comprised the excavation of a number of service trenches around the farmstead. These services ran down the eastern side of the site, in front of the Cow Shed and the Lean-to, and then along the northern side of the main farmhouse, with a branch running off towards the Workshop building in the northeast corner of the site. A further set of service trenches ran to the south of the main farmhouse, though the farmyard and passageway between the farmhouse and the Cart Shed, and on towards the ruinous structures to the west.
- 7.1.2 Unfortunately all service runs had been excavated prior to an archaeologist being present on site. Service pipework had also been laid throughout many of the trenches, although numerous trenches remained largely open. The service



trenches were 0.9m wide, and typically 1m deep. Further service trenches were planned to access buildings along the southern part of the farmstead, but these were excavated without an archaeologist present.

- 7.1.3 Descriptions of the deposits recorded during the groundworks are summarised in Appendix I.

## **7.2 Farmyard (Figure 12, Section 1)**

- 7.2.1 The trenches that ran to the south of the main farmhouse, through the farmyard area, revealed natural bedrock (100) at a depth of *circa* 0.25m. The bedrock comprised a fragmenting brownish red sandstone/mudstone. Overlying this was a 0.15m thick deposit of natural geological subsoil (101), comprising fragmented bedrock in a dark red sandy-clay. This in turn was overlaid with a very thin (*circa* 0.1m thick) deposit of topsoil (102). It would appear the farmyard area had largely been stripped back to near-bedrock levels in the area immediately in front of the main farmhouse prior to any current groundworks.
- 7.2.2 The passageway between the farmhouse and Cart Shed had largely been infilled, but visible lying above the natural subsoil (101) was a 0.12m thick layer of light-brown sandy-mortar with abundant stone inclusions (103). This was topped by a 0.1m thick layer of loose rounded stone (104), itself topped by a 0.08m thick layer of concrete (105). Layers (103) and (104) appeared to represent sub-base deposits for the modern concrete surface.

## **7.3 Western Area (Figure 12, Sections 1 & 2)**

- 7.3.1 The western end of the passageway (Section 1) was partly enclosed by a mortared-stone built wall (107). This wall was 0.75m thick, built with roughly squared grey-stone and a rubble core, all bonded in a light grey sandy mortar. The wall sat within a straight-sided construction cut [106], which extended down into the subsoil (101), 0.8m below current ground levels. The construction cut was subsequently backfilled with a mix of subsoil and rubble and mortar remnants (108).
- 7.3.2 To the west of the passage, subsoil deposit 101 increased in thickness, with bedrock no longer exposed within the service trenches (Section 1). Immediately to the west of wall 107 the subsoil was overlaid by a loose mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with abundant sub-rounded stone inclusions (109). This deposit was at most 0.2m thick. 0.5m to the west of wall 107 both subsoil 101 and layer 109 were cut by a straight-sided, flat bottomed feature [110], 0.55m wide and 0.6m deep. This was infilled with a single loose deposit of mixed large rounded and sub-rounded stone and broken slate, in a mid-reddish-brown clayey-silt (111). The very loose nature of this infilling material would suggest this acted as a drain. This was topped by 0.25m of topsoil (102).

- 7.3.3 Upper deposits to the west of this point became very disturbed (Section 2). Overlying the subsoil (101) was a 0.15m thick layer of dark reddish-brown sandy-silt (112) with medium to large stone inclusions, along with mortar, wood and window glass fragments. Overlying this was a 0.15m thick layer of building rubble (113), containing stone, brick, mortar, plastic sheeting and bailing rope. This in turn was topped with a 0.2m thick layer of redeposited mixed hardcore material (114). All three layers appeared to relate to the demolition of the farm buildings that stood to the west of the main farmhouse.

#### **7.4 Eastern Area (Figure 12, Section 3)**

- 7.4.1 Service trench excavations to the east of the Cow Shed and Lean-to revealed a typical sequence of subsoil (101) overlaid by 0.3m of mid reddish-brown clayey-silt (115) with stone inclusions and heavily root disturbed, and topped by 0.25m of topsoil (103). Layer 115 appeared to represent disturbed subsoil deposits. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed in this area.

#### **7.5 Northern Area (Figure 12, Section 4)**

- 7.5.1 To the north of the Farmhouse service trenches had been partly infilled, and the ground in this area heavily disturbed. It was not clear if the ground had been heavily disturbed during the current works, or by the establishment of the modern milking parlour buildings immediately to the north.
- 7.5.2 The excavation of a manhole immediately to the northwest of the farmhouse revealed a clearer sequence of deposits. Subsoil 101 was overlaid by a 0.35m thick layer of mid reddish-brown clayey-silt (116) with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Layer 116 appeared to be an imported deposit, as it was directly capped by a concrete surface.

## **8 Discussion and Interpretation**

- 8.1 Clearly settlement at this site has a long history and potentially early origins. There appears to have been a dwelling here since the medieval period, and of sufficient note to be annotated on 17<sup>th</sup> century mapping, but it is difficult to assess if this annotation is through rarity or stature. Later mapping would suggest this was generally poor farmland. It would therefore appear unusual to have a high status dwelling in such a location.
- 8.2 The current farmhouse has been standing since at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but potentially has much older origins and may be based on a traditional longhouse design. Extensive external render and internal plasterwork masks much detail about the development of the main farmhouse, and from the plan form it would seem likely that the house has undergone several stages of modification.

- 8.3 The current plan form of the farmhouse appears to amalgamate some earlier elements. Rooms 1 and 2 would appear to represent part of a former dwelling, as both rooms contain fireplaces that may have been located at either end of the dwelling. Room 1 most likely represents the main living quarters, accessed originally through the opening in the southern wall that has since been reduced to a window. Access to Room 2 may always have been via Room 1. To the west, Rooms 4 and 5 may originally have represented a detached building, or a separate building range. This separate building is suggested by the off-alignment walling, changing thickness in the southern wall, steps up into these rooms, and change in lateral roof beams (although the roof is likely to have been rebuilt). The continuity in the northern (rear) wall may suggest this wall was subsequently rebuilt when these buildings were fully amalgamated (and the roof also rebuilt at the same time). It may be that the living quarters at the eastern end of the house, represented by Rooms 1 and 2, may be a later rebuild inserted into the original longhouse range. If so, it is possible that the original accommodation within a longhouse range would have been at the western end, as presumably it would have been preferable to keep this at a higher level than any animal shelters. The indication on previous descriptions (Plunkett-Dillon & Latham 1988) of a rear lateral chimney may indicate an earlier dwelling area, although this chimney is no longer visible.
- 8.4 Due to the render cover it is not clear how the farmhouse and attached lean-to are related, and which may be the earlier element, or if they are contemporary in build. The lean-to does however potentially contain exposed dateable material, such as the wooden lintel above the doorway.
- 8.5 The oldest detached farm building on the site would appear to be the Cart Shed, but in plan this appears subservient to, and therefore more recent than, the farmhouse. As mentioned in the introduction, it would appear unlikely that this building represents a cart shed. The blocked opening on the western elevation indicates the internal areas have been re-arranged, but the width of all openings suggests it is unlikely to have held carts or larger farmer equipment. It would appear to have been used as a general agricultural building, housing livestock and to store produce.
- 8.6 The 'Cow Shed' to the east, a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century rebuild, contains two rooms at the southern end that would have held farm machinery and carts, shown by the wide openings. The northern part of the building was likely used for livestock, with stalls along the northern wall and drains set into the floor.
- 8.7 The Milking Parlour (Building 1) to the north was a similarly dated rebuild. It appears to have been constructed originally as a cattle shelter and milking parlour, with several adaptations including reductions to some of the doorways to windows. The milking parlour was subsequently expanded in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of larger buildings to house more modern equipment.

- 8.8 All the traditional farm buildings on site were built in typical vernacular styles, likely using a range of locally-available building stone. Most roof structures appear to have been replaced more recently, with the addition of a hipped roof on the Cow Shed the only exception to the gable roof styles.
- 8.9 Evidence from the archaeological watching brief was limited, but it would appear to suggest a significant amount of ground disturbance around the farmstead site, relating largely to 20<sup>th</sup> century constructions and more recent groundworks. No evidence of finds, features or deposits pre-dating the current 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead were identified.

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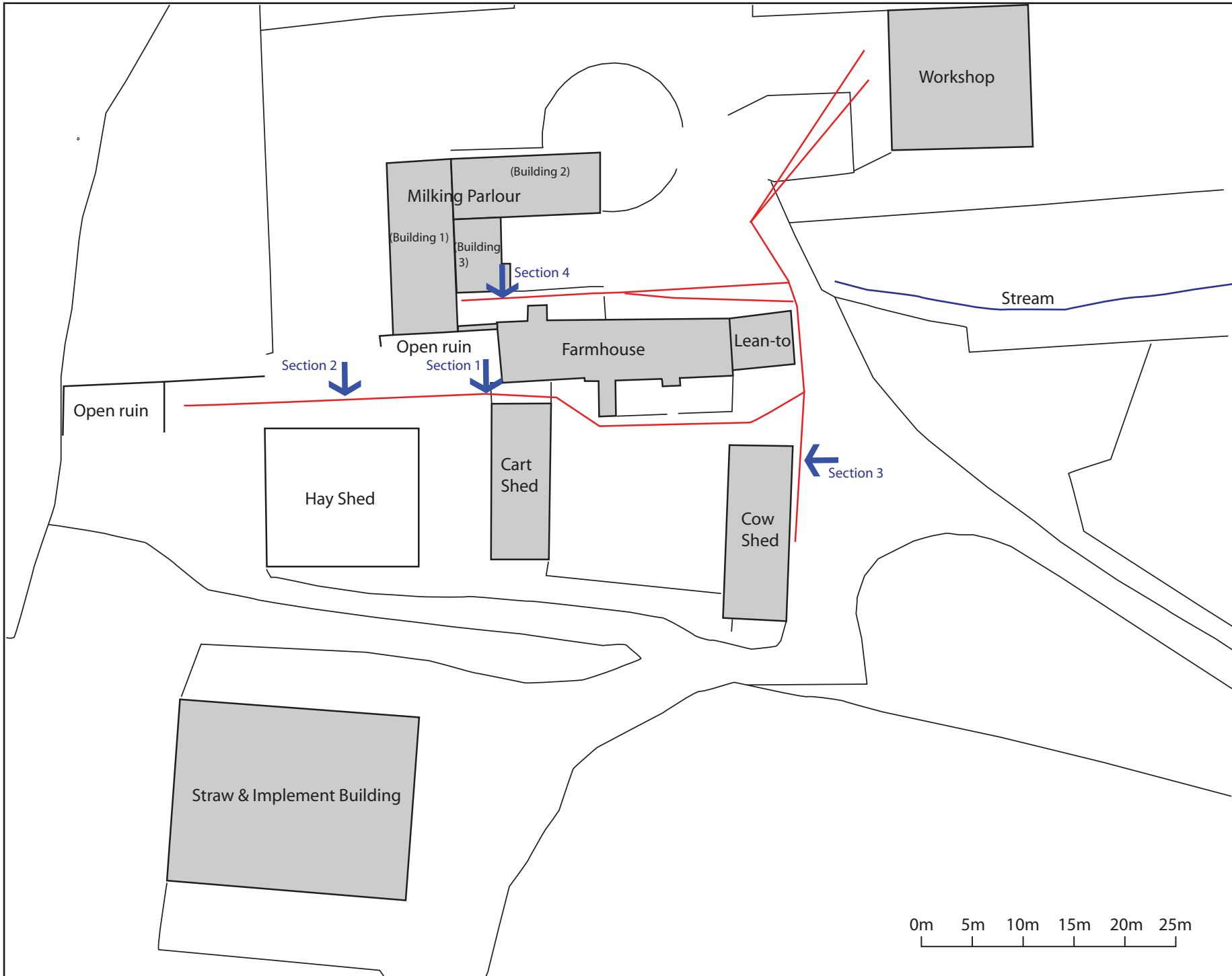
Speed . 1610, *Map of Pembrokeshire.*





Figure 1: Location map, 1:50,000 @ A4.

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-  Approximate line of observed service trenches
-  Location of drawn sections

Figure 2: Site layout plan. 1:500 @ A4.



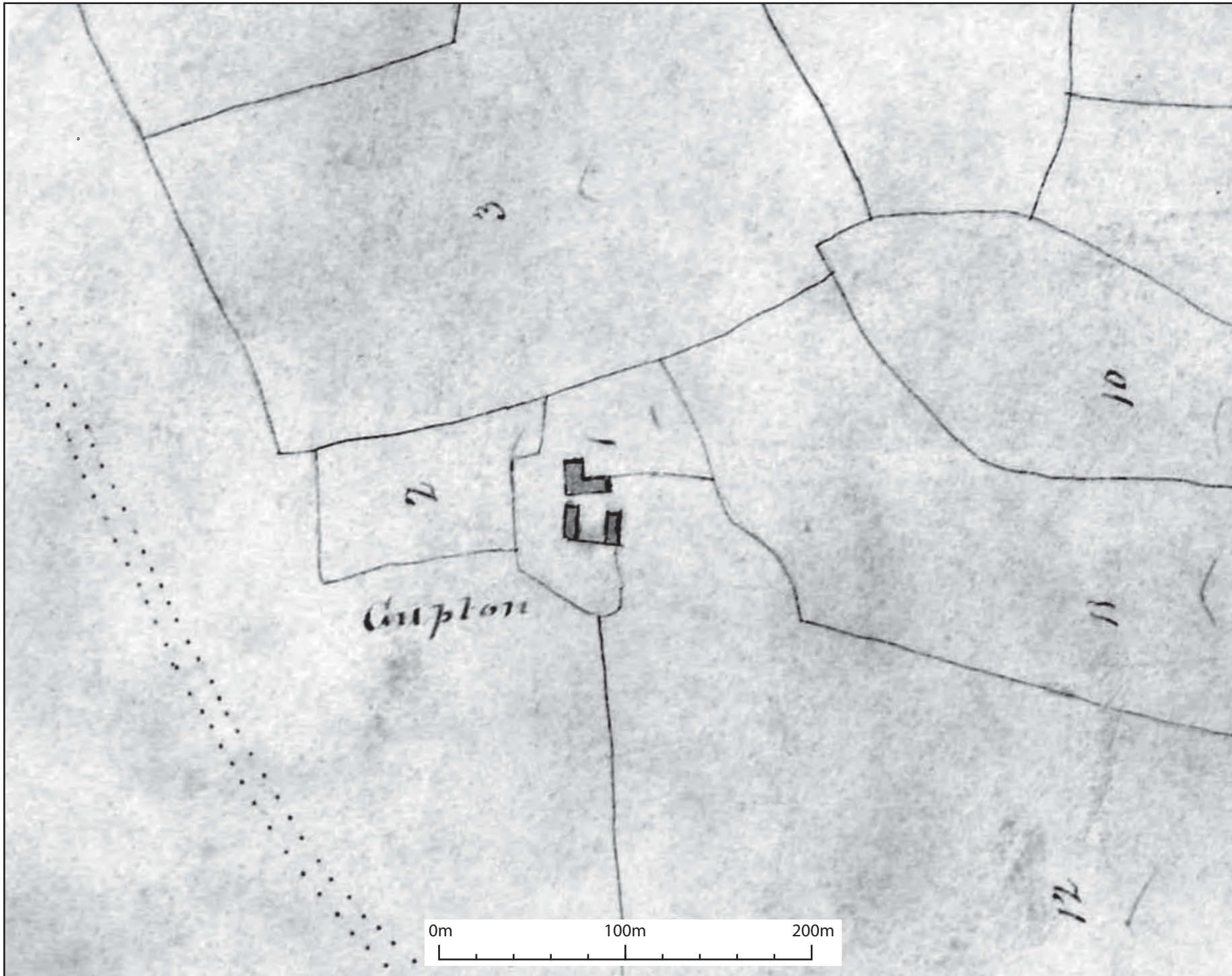


Figure 3: Extract from the Castlemartin Parish Tithe Map of 1839.



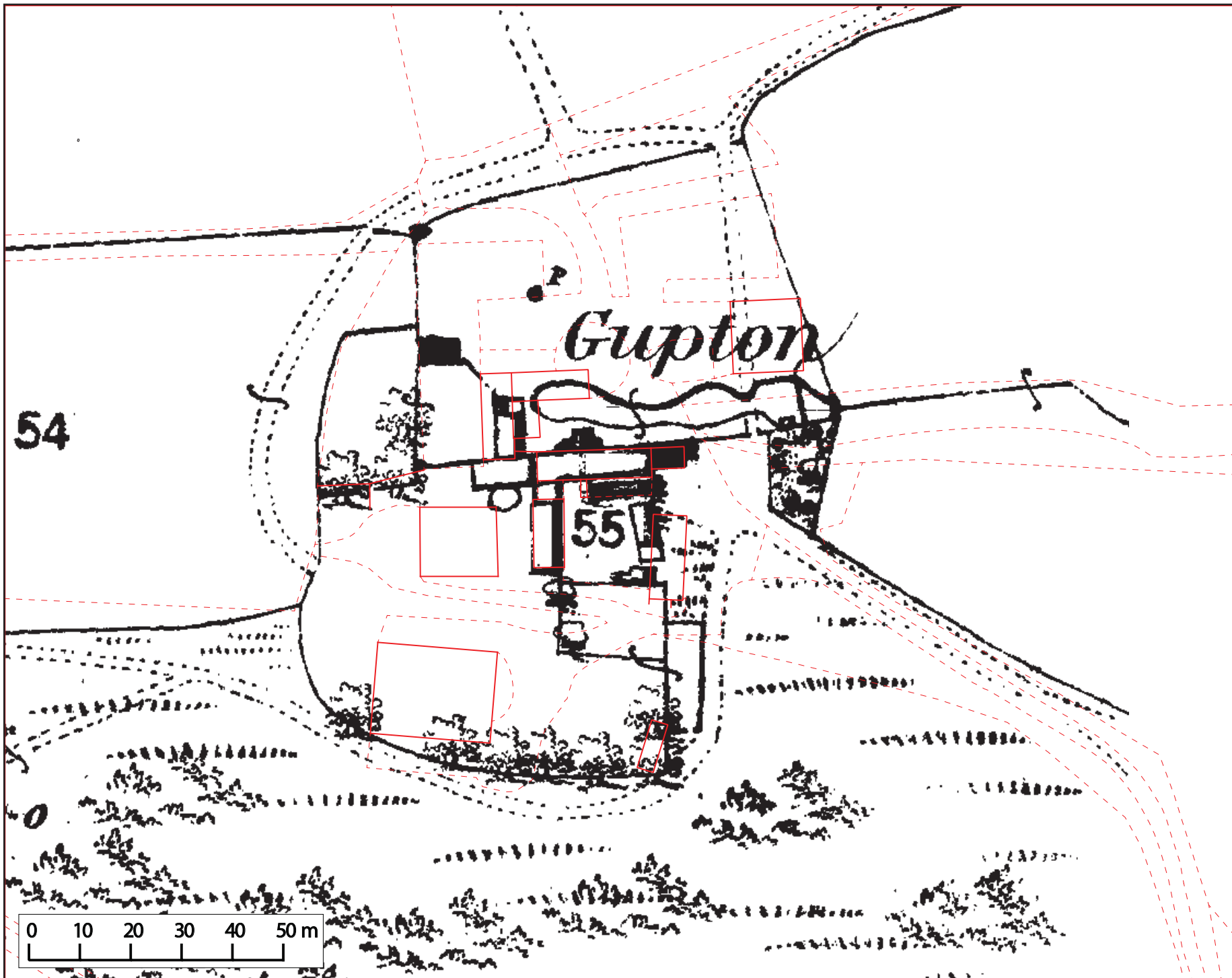


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1865, overlaid with current layout in red.

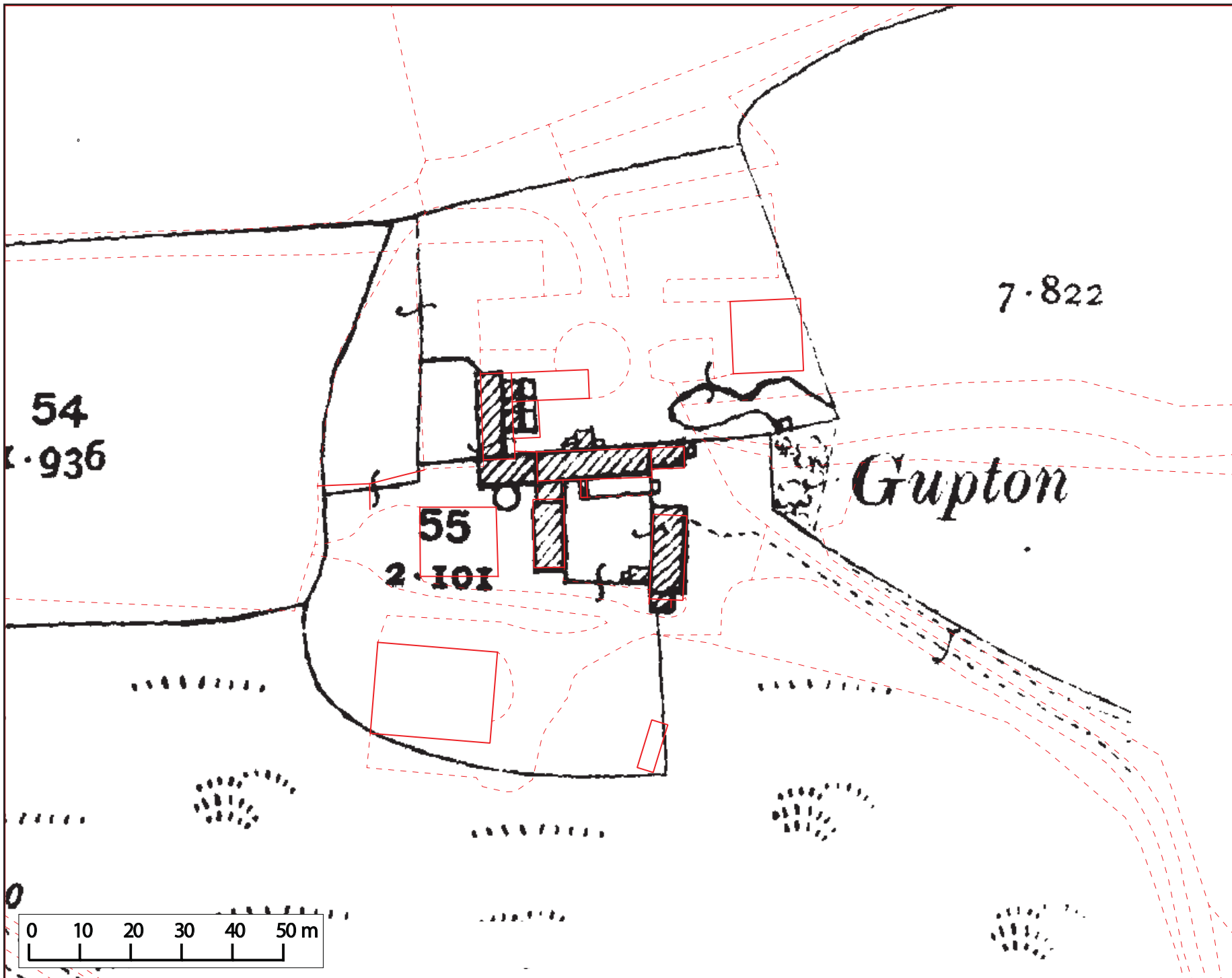
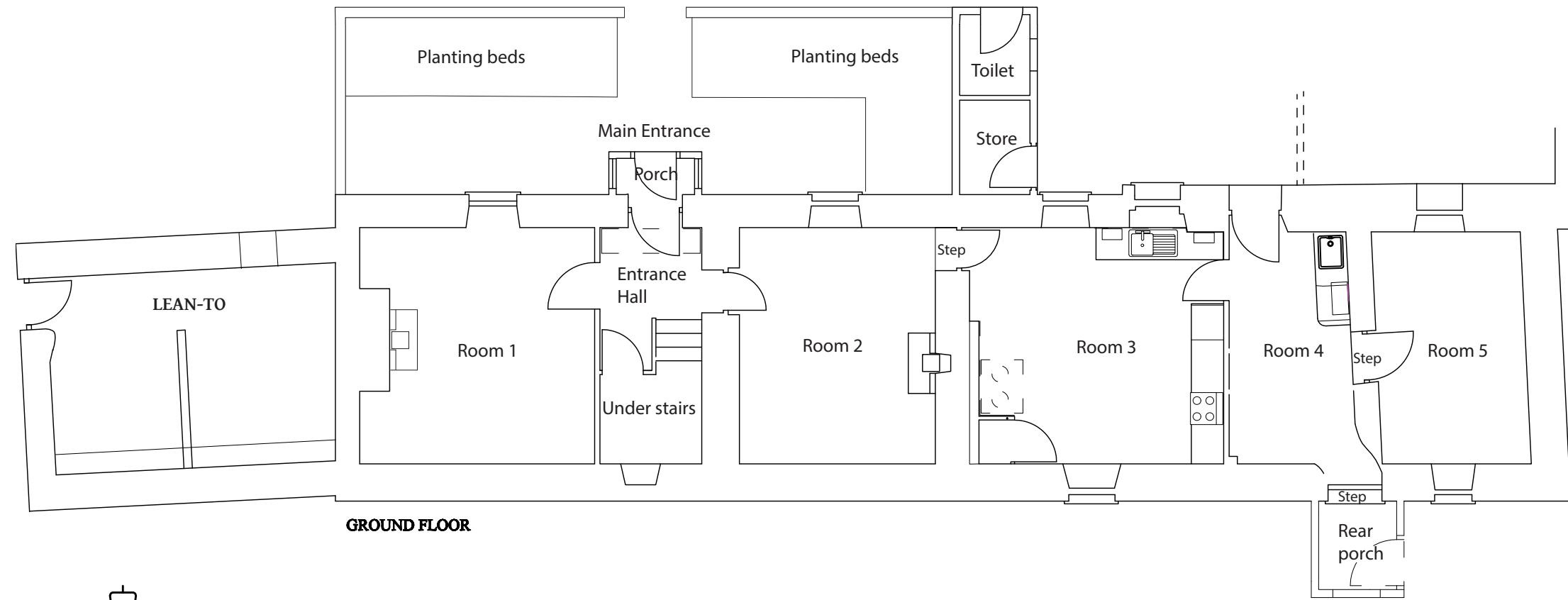
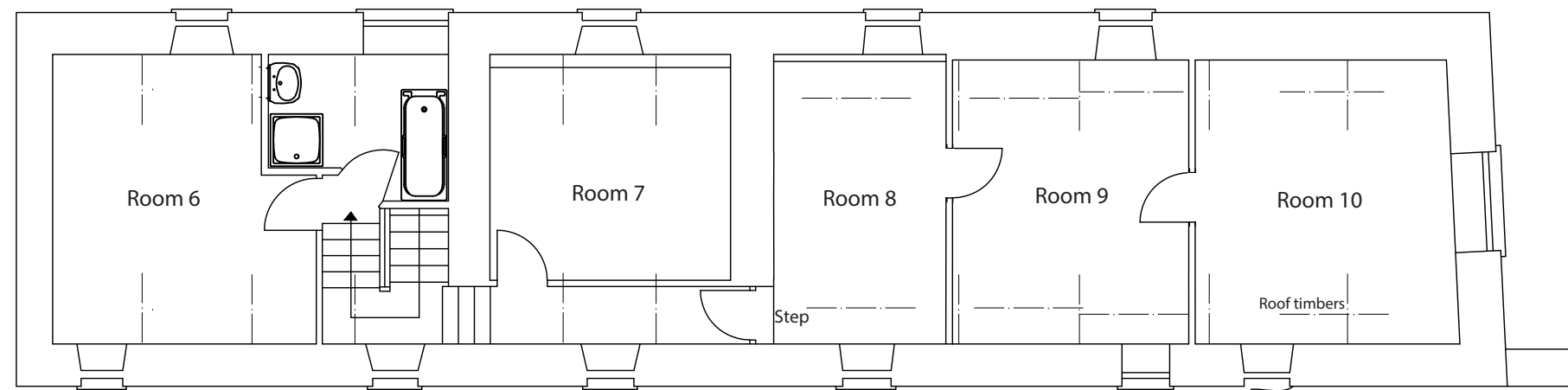


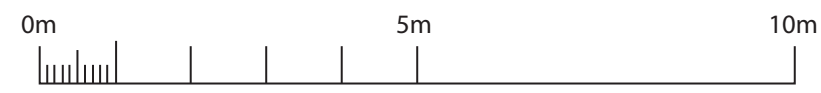
Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map of 1908, overlaid with current layout in red.



**GROUND FLOOR**



**FIRST FLOOR**



1:100

Figure 6: Plan of the Farmhouse and Lean-to.

1:100 @A3



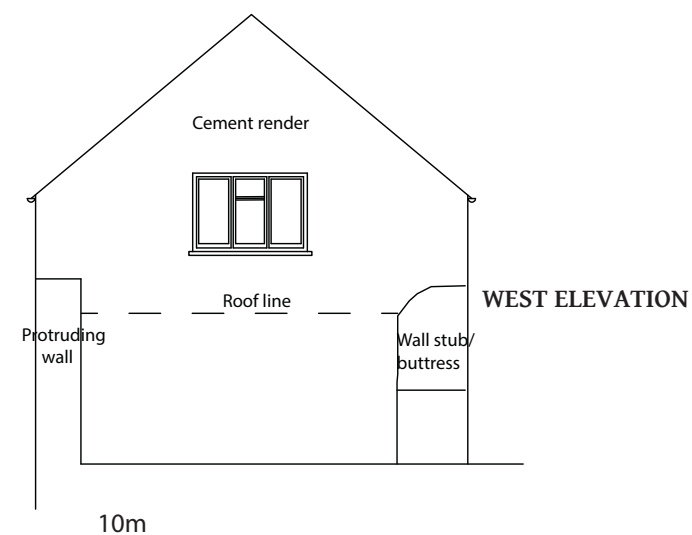
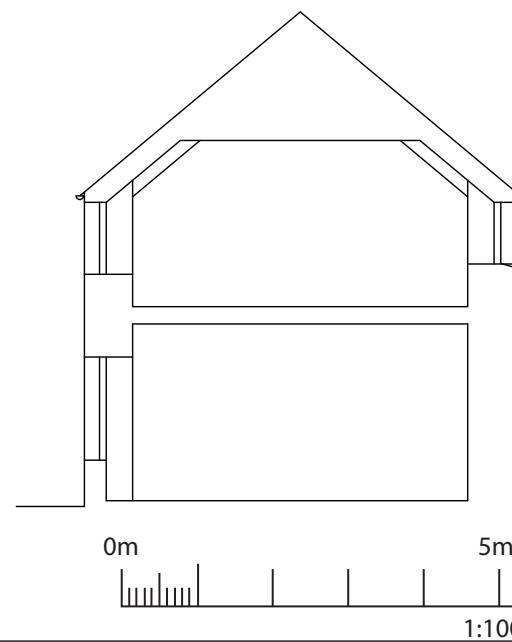
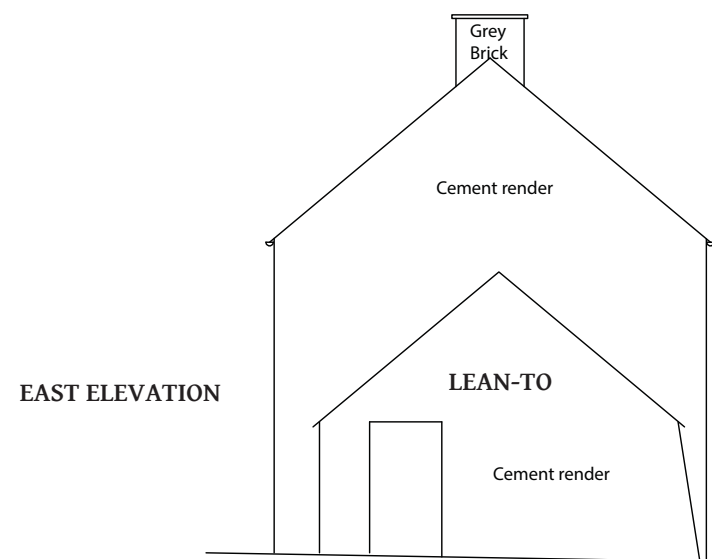
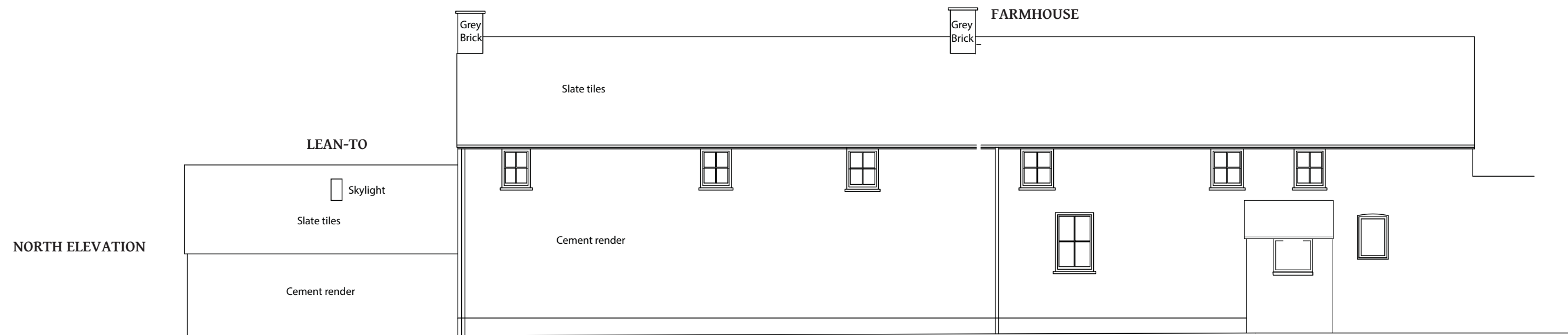
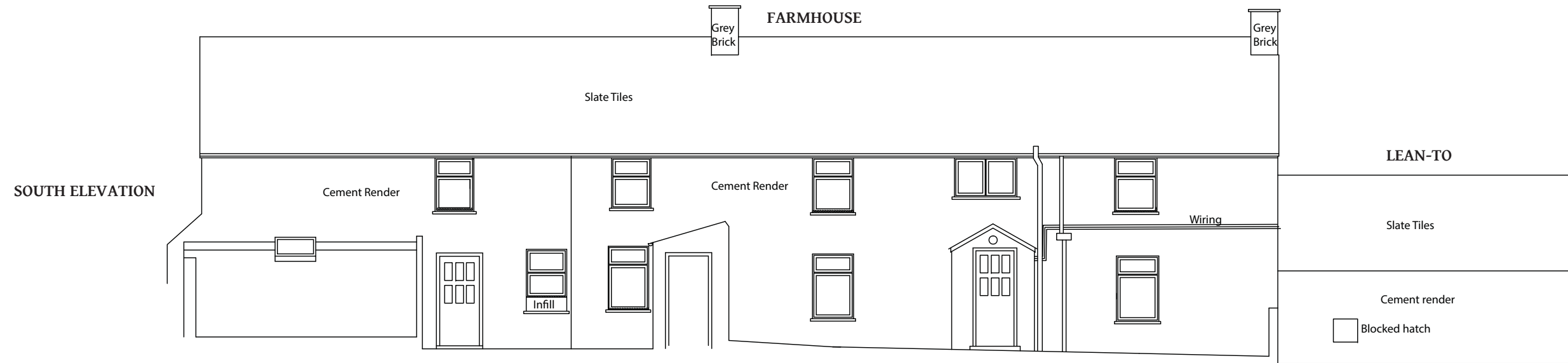


Figure 7: Elevations of the Farmhouse and Lean-to.

1:100 @A3

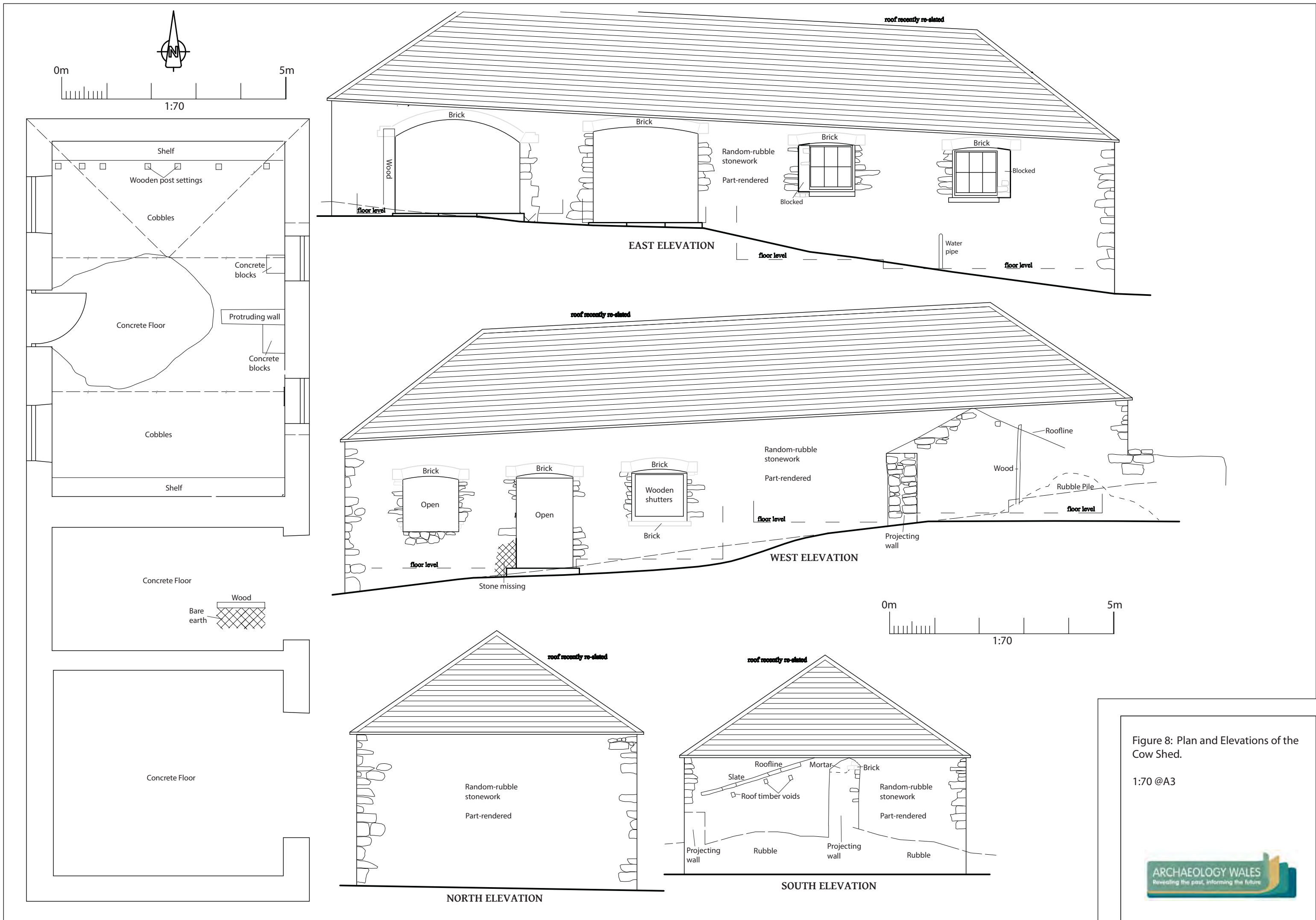


Figure 8: Plan and Elevations of the Cow Shed.

1:70 @A3



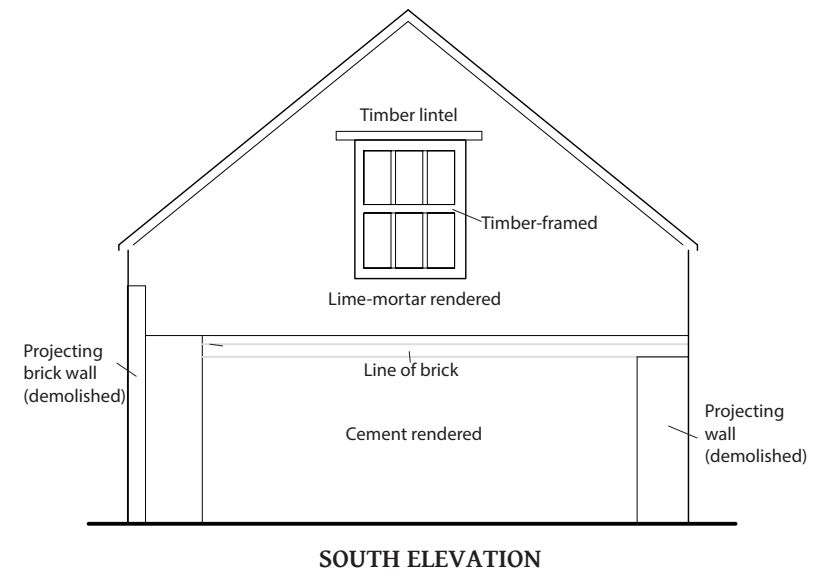
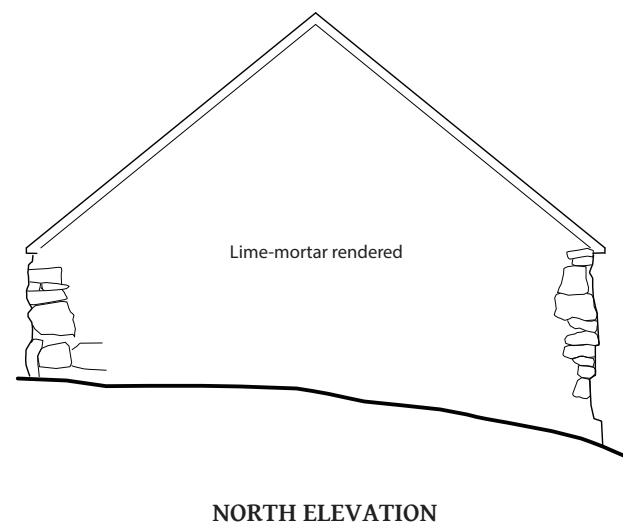
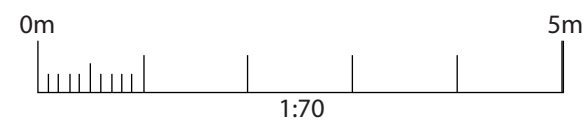
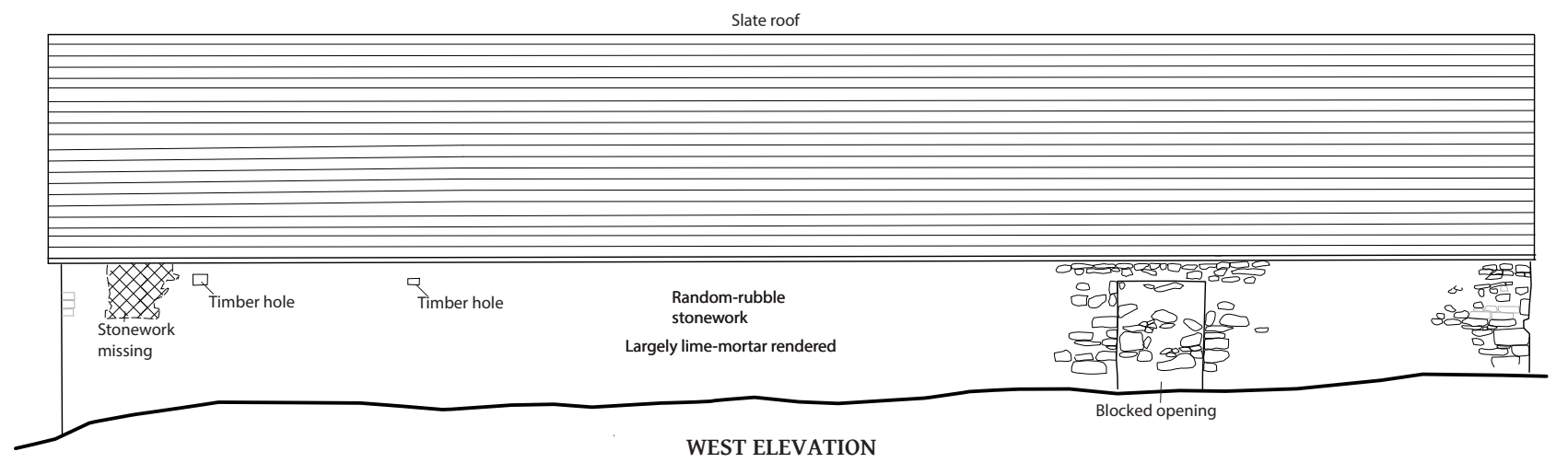
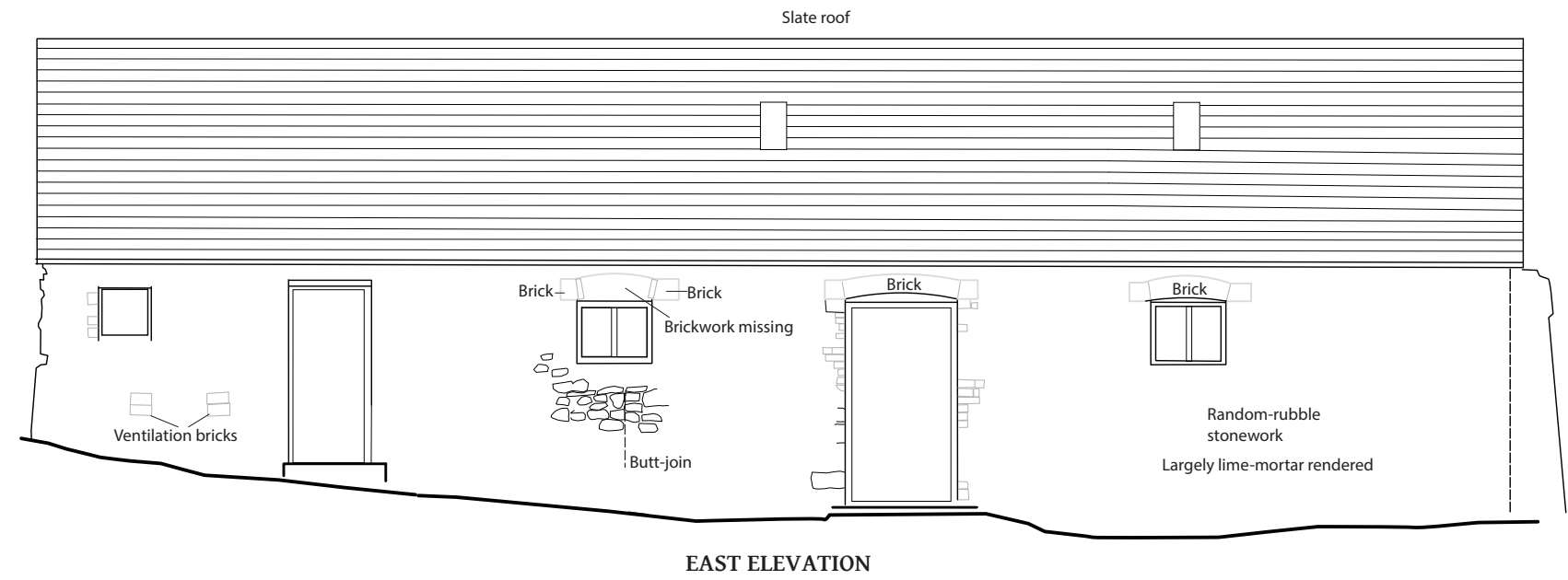
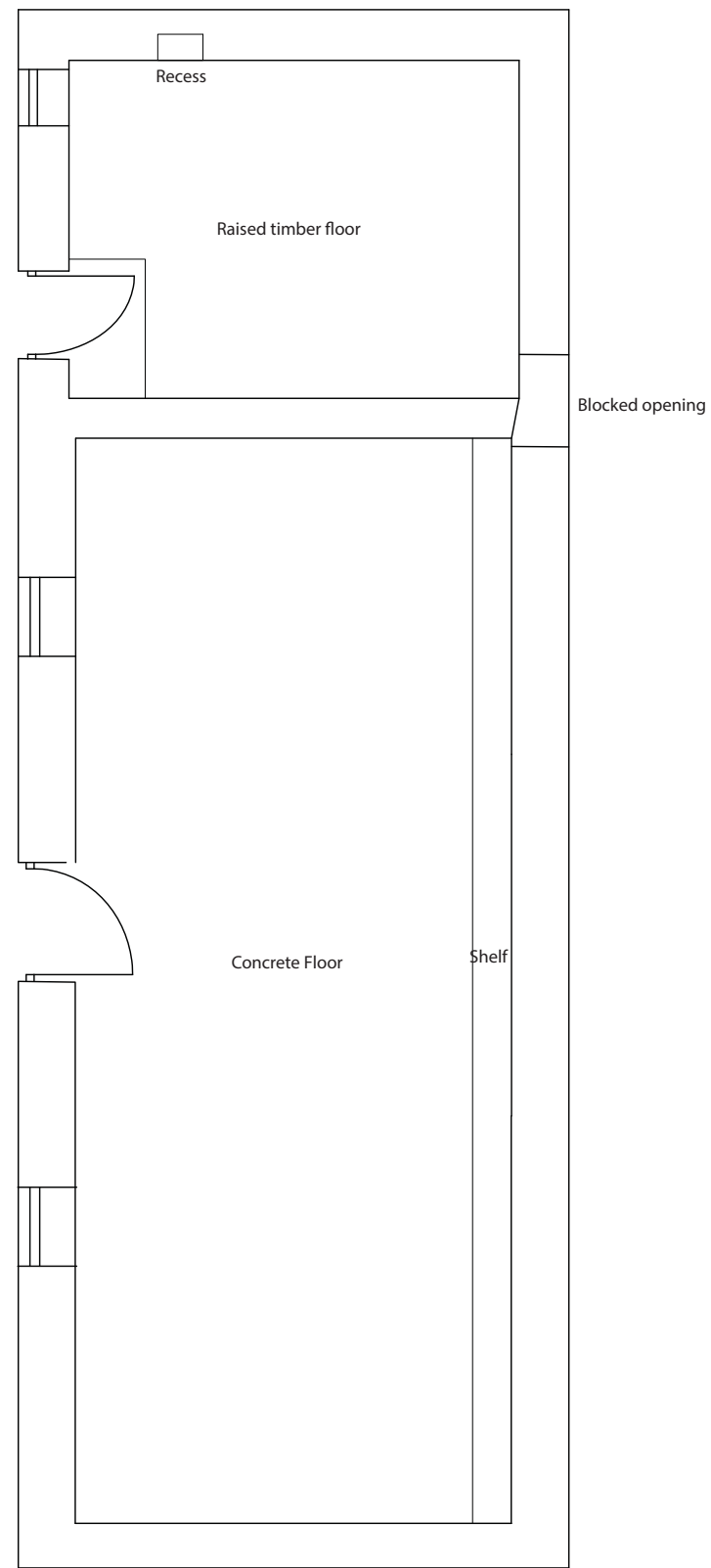
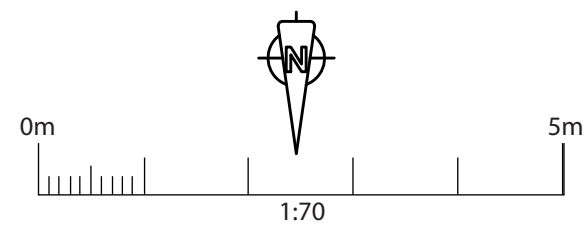


Figure 9: Plan and Elevations of the Cart Shed.

1:70 @A3

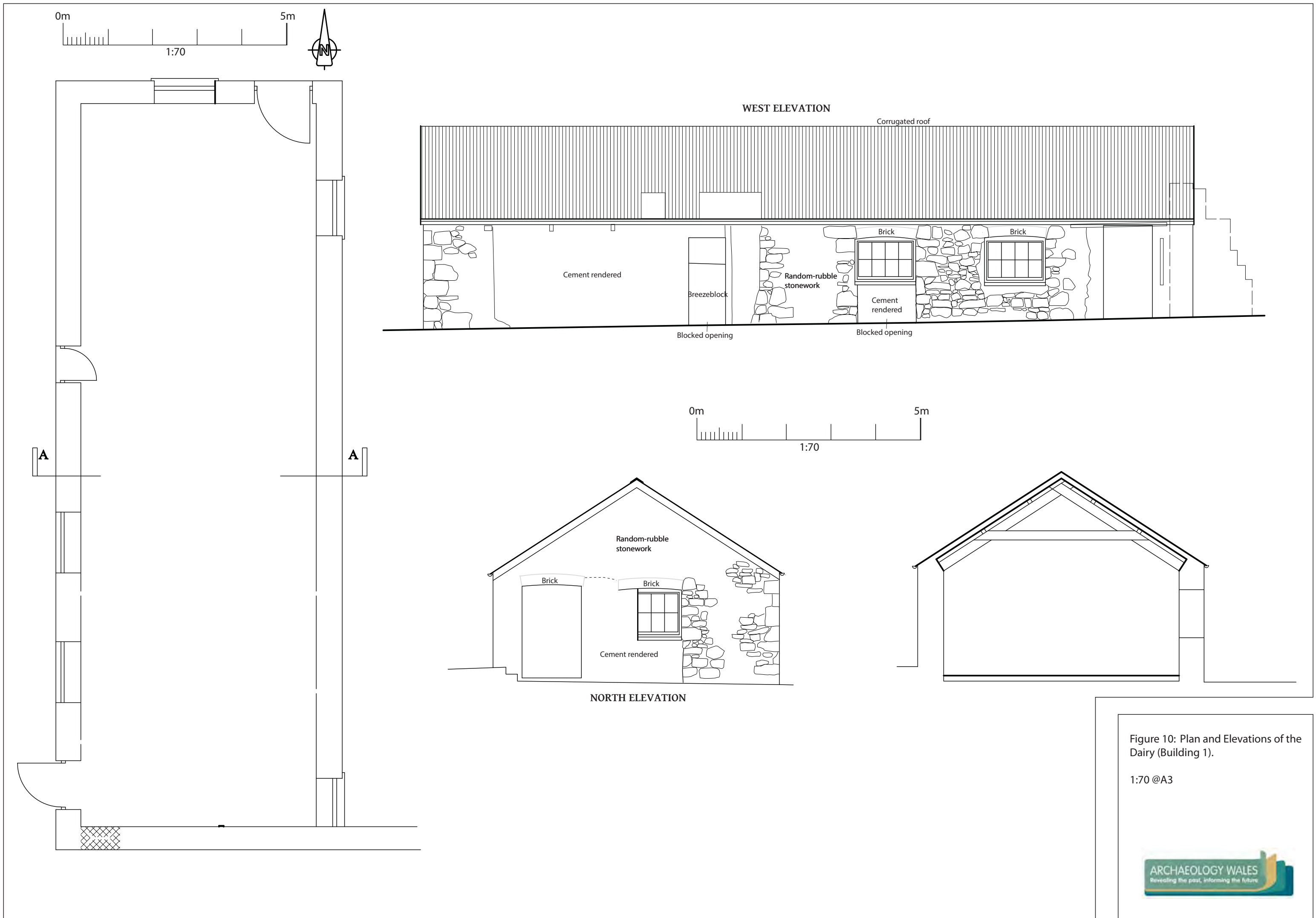


Figure 10: Plan and Elevations of the Dairy (Building 1).

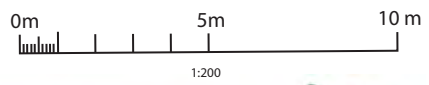
1:70 @A3



Inset - Main farmhouse, 1st floor

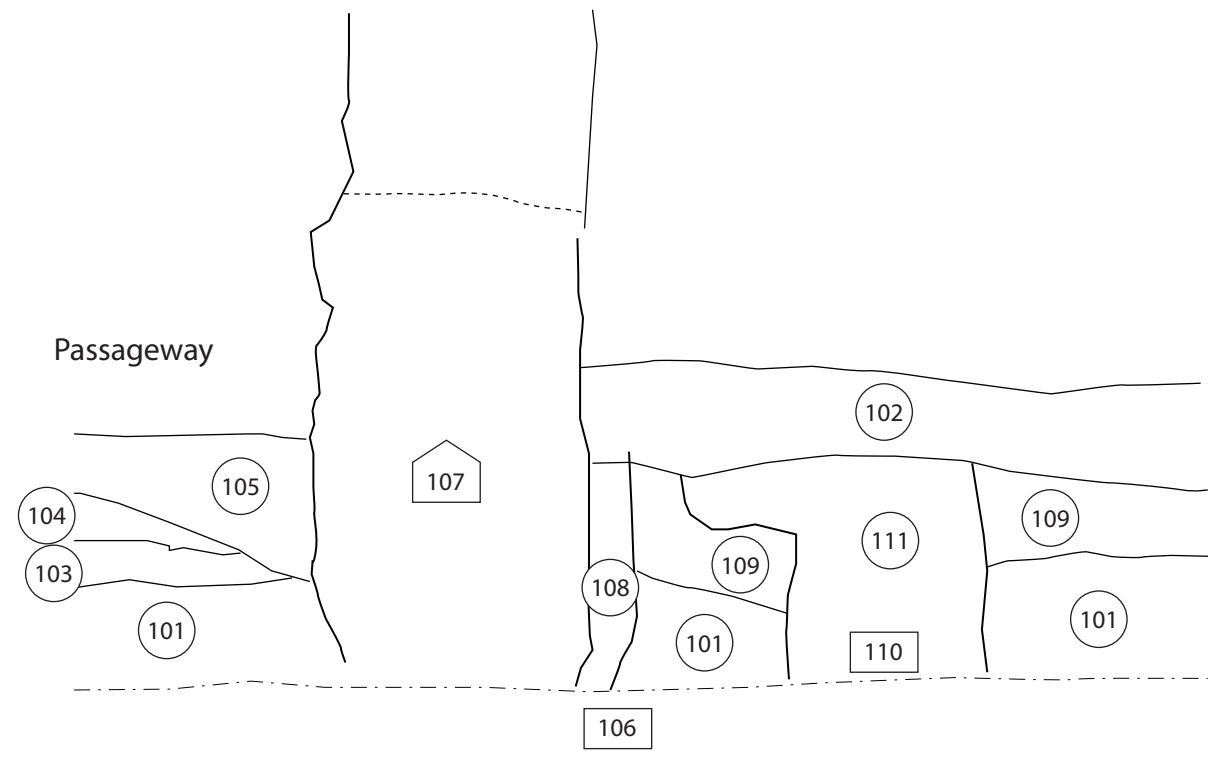
Figure 11: Site plan, showing location and direction of photographs included in the main report.

Scale 1:200

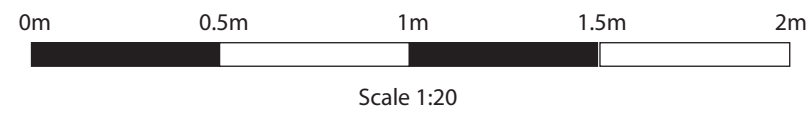
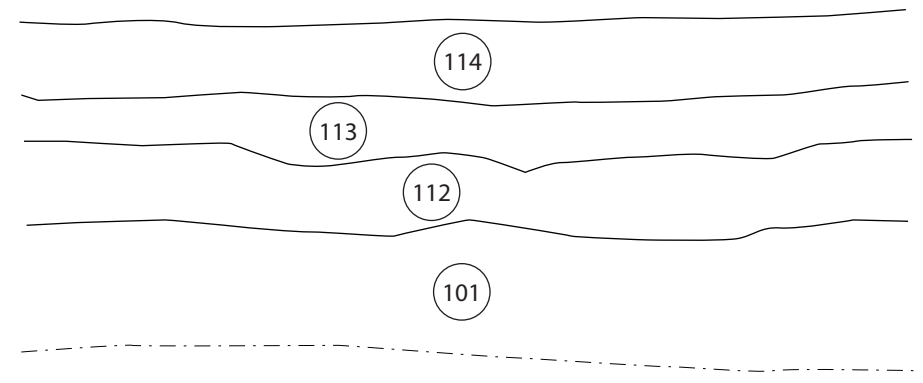




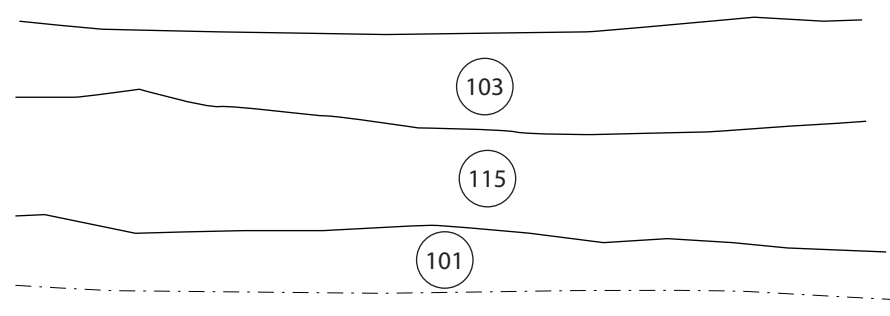
Section 1  
North Facing. 1:20



Section 2  
North Facing. 1:20



Section 3  
West Facing. 1:20



Section 4  
North Facing. 1:20

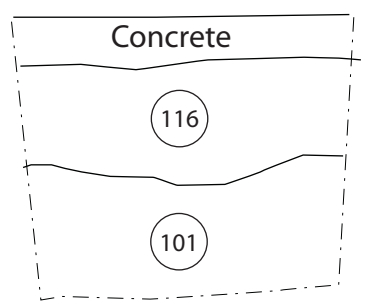


Figure 12: Representative sections from watching brief work throughout the site. See Figure 2 for locations

Scale 1:20





Photo 1: General shot of Gupton Farm, looking north.



Photo 2: The main Farmhouse from the farmyard, looking north.





Photo 3: The Farmhouse, southern elevation. Looking north. 2m scale.



Photo 4: The Farmhouse, southern elevation. Note the recessed wall between the two lower windows. Attached toilet and store on the right, detached Cart Shed on the left. Looking north. 2m scale.





Photo 5: The Farmhouse, front garden/yard area. Looking west. 2m scales



Photo 6: The Farmhouse, passageway between the farmhouse on the left and the Cart Shed on the right. Looking Northeast. 2m scale.





Photo 7: The Farmhouse, northern (rear) elevation. Looking South-southwest. 2m scale.



Photo 8: The Farmhouse, northern (rear) elevation. Looking South. 2m scale





Photo 9: The Farmhouse, northern (rear) elevation. Looking South. 2m scale



Photo 10: The Farmhouse, western gable elevation. Looking East. 2m scales



Photo 11: The Farmhouse interior, entrance hallway. Looking North. 1m & 2m scales



Photo 12: The Farmhouse interior, entrance hallway, under the stairs. Looking North. 1m scale





Photo 13: The Farmhouse interior, Room 1. Looking East. 1m & 2m scales

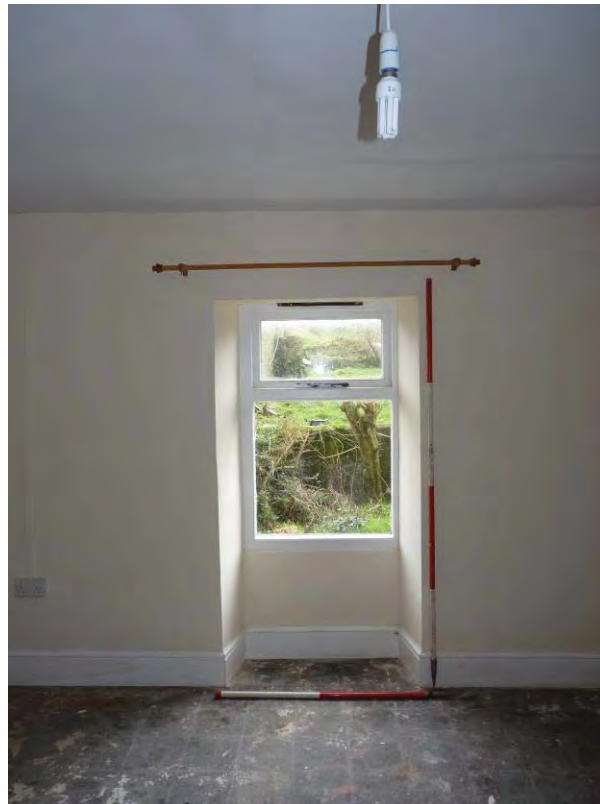


Photo 14: The Farmhouse interior, Room 1. Looking South. 1m & 2m scales.





Photo 15: The Farmhouse interior, Room 2. Looking South. 2m scales.



Photo 16: The Farmhouse interior, Room 2. Looking West-northwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 17: The Farmhouse interior, Room 3. Looking South. 2m scales.



Photo 18: The Farmhouse interior, Room 3. Showing protruding wall and lintel above inserted kitchen units. Looking Southwest. 1m scales.



Photo 19: The Farmhouse interior, Room 4. Looking South. 2m scales.



Photo 20: The Farmhouse interior, Room 4. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 21: The Farmhouse interior, Room 5. Looking South. 2m scales

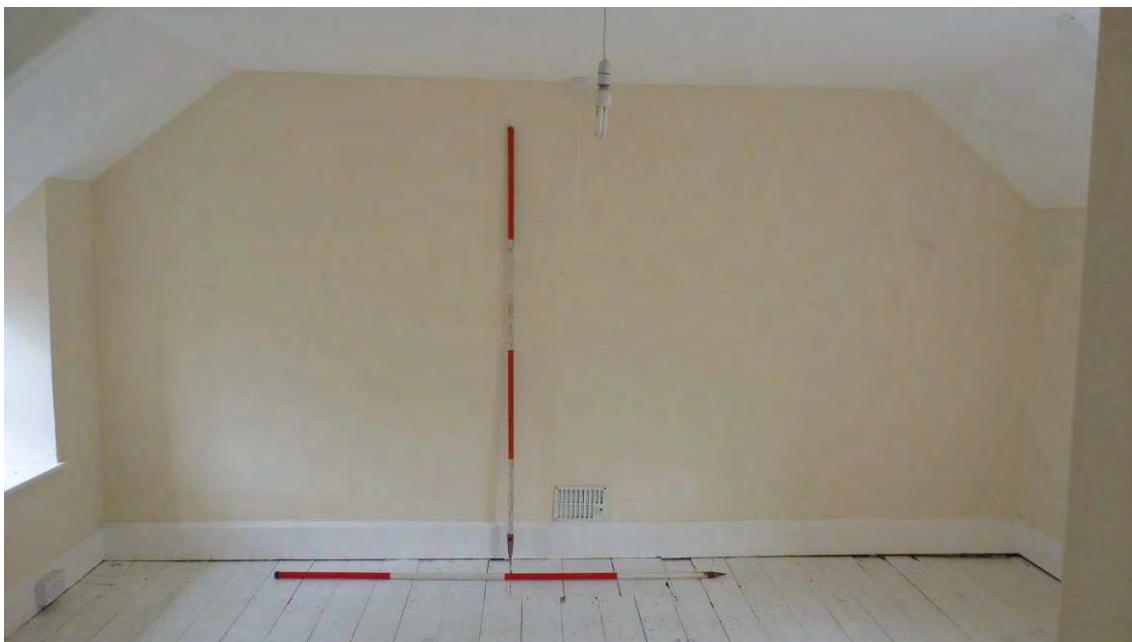


Photo 22: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 6. Looking East. 2m scales.



Photo 23: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, corridor behind Room 7. Looking West. 2m scale.



Photo 24: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 7. Looking South. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 25: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 7. Looking East. 2m scales.



Photo 26: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 8. Looking West-southwest. 2m scales.





Photo 27: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 8. Looking North. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 28: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 8. Looking South. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 29: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 9. Looking North. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 30: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 9. Looking South. 1m & 2m scales.





Photo 31: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 10. Looking West. 2m scale.



Photo 32: The Farmhouse interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Room 10 wall and enclosed beam features. Looking South. 1m scale.



Photo 33: The Lean-to, southern elevation. Looking North. 2m scales.



Photo 34: The Lean-to, northern elevation. Looking South. 2m scales.





Photo 35: The Lean-to, eastern (gable) elevation. Looking West. 2m scales.



Photo 36: The Lean-to, interior, from the doorway. Looking West. 2m scales.



Photo 37: The Lean-to, interior, showing curving door jamb. Looking Northeast. 1m scale.



Photo 38: The Lean-to, interior, eastern compartment. Looking North. 1m & 2m scales.





Photo 39: The Lean-to, interior, western compartment. Looking North-northwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 40: The Lean-to, interior, inserted opening in southern wall. Looking Southwest. 2m scale.



Photo 41: The Lean-to, interior, internal division. Looking East. 1m & 2m scales.

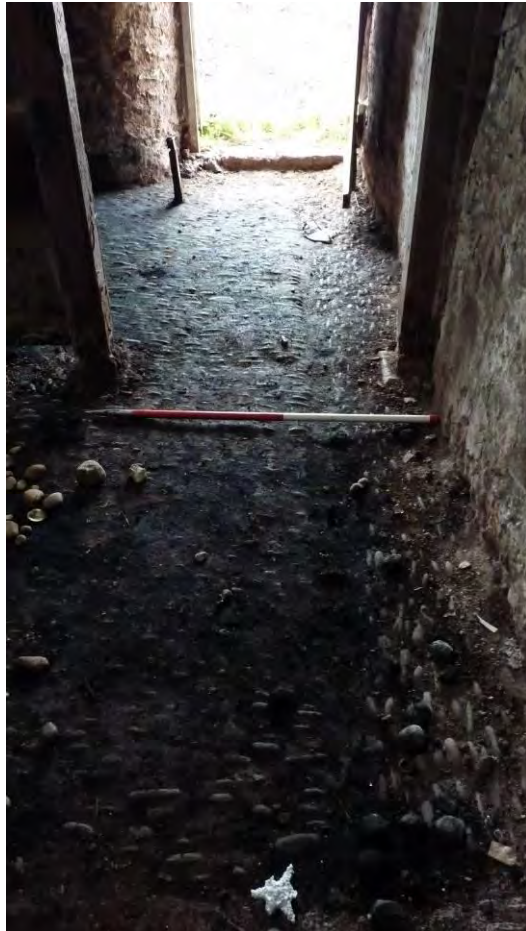


Photo 42: The Lean-to, interior, cobbled flooring. Looking East. 1m scale.





Photo 43: The Lean-to, interior, roof structure. Looking East.



Photo 44: The Cow Shed, western elevation. Looking East.





Photo 45: The Cow Shed, western elevation, remains of attached building. Looking East. 2m scales.



Photo 46: The Cow Shed, northern (gable) elevation. Looking South. 2m scales.





Photo 47: The Cow Shed, southern (gable) elevation. Looking North. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 48: The Cow Shed, eastern elevation. Looking Northwest.





Photo 49: The Cow Shed, eastern elevation, entrance to southern room. Looking West. 2m scales.



Photo 50: The Cow Shed, southern room. Looking East. 2m scale.





Photo 51: The Cow Shed, southern room. Looking West. 2m scale.



Photo 52: The Cow Shed, eastern elevation, entrance to central room. Looking West. 2m scales, in 0.5m segments.





Photo 53: The Cow Shed, central room. Looking East. 2m scale.



Photo 54: The Cow Shed, eastern elevation, windows of northern southern room. Looking West. 2m scales.





Photo 55: The Cow Shed, northern room. Looking Northwest. 2m scales.



Photo 56: The Cow Shed, northern room. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 57: The Cow Shed, northern room, features attached to eastern wall. Looking East. 2m scale.



Photo 58: The Cow Shed, northern room, flooring. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 59: The Cow Shed, northern room, roof structure. Looking South.



Photo 60: The Cart Shed, eastern elevation. Looking West.





Photo 61: The Cart Shed, eastern elevation. Looking West. 2m scales.



Photo 62: The Cart Shed, eastern elevation. Looking West. 2m scales.





Photo 63: The Cart Shed, northern (gable) elevation. Looking Southeast. 2m scales.



Photo 64: The Cart Shed, western elevation. Looking East. 2m scales.





Photo 65: The Cart Shed, western elevation. Looking East. 2m scales.



Photo 66: The Cart Shed, southern (gable) elevation. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 67: The Cart Shed, interior, southern room. Looking East. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 68: The Cart Shed, interior, southern room. Looking West. 1m scale.



Photo 69: The Cart Shed, interior, southern room. Recess in southern gable wall. Looking South. 1m scale.



Photo 70: The Cart Shed, interior, northern room. Looking Southeast. 2m scale.





Photo 71: The Cart Shed, interior, northern room. Looking South. 2m scales.



Photo 72: The Cart Shed, interior, northern room. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 73: The Milking Parlour, Building 1, western elevation. Looking East.



Photo 74: The Milking Parlour, Building 1, western elevation. Looking East. 2m scales.





Photo 75: The Milking Parlour, Building 1, northern (gable) elevation. Looking South. 2m scales.



Photo 76: The Milking Parlour, Building 1, interior. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 77: The Milking Parlour, Building 1, interior. Looking Northwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 78: The Milking Parlour, Buildings 1 & 2, northern elevation. Looking South. 2m scales.





Photo 79: The Milking Parlour, Building 2, eastern elevation and circular animal enclosure. Looking West-southwest.



Photo 80: The Milking Parlour, Buildings 2 (left) & 3 (central). Farmhouse to the left. Looking West.



Photo 81: The Milking Parlour, Building 2, interior. Looking East. 2m scale.



Photo 82: The Milking Parlour, Building 3, interior. Looking North. 2m scale.





Photo 83: The Workshop, western elevation. Looking East-northeast.



Photo 84: The Hay Shed (foreground, demolished) and Straw & Implement Building. Looking South.





Photo 85: Ruinous structure, attached to the west side of the Farmhouse, internal face of wall. Looking North. 2m scales.



Photo 86: Ruinous structure, showing junction with the Milking Parlour and exterior face. Looking Southeast. 2m scale.





Photo 87: Detached ruinous structure at the western end of the farmstead, external face of northern elevation. Straw & Implement building to the rear. Looking South. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 88: Detached ruinous structure at the western end of the farmstead, interior of western room. Looking North. 2m scales.





Photo 89: Detached ruinous structure at the western end of the farmstead, western (gable) elevation. Looking East. 2m scales.



Photo 90: Gate column. Looking Southeast. 2m scale.





Photo 91: Service trench excavations - trench through farmyard to the south of the Farmhouse, north facing section. 1m scale.



Photo 92: Service trench excavations - trench through farmyard to the south of the Farmhouse, south facing section. 1m & 2m scales.





Photo 93: Service trench excavations - trench through passageway between Farmhouse and Cart Shed, north facing section. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 94: Service trench excavations - trench immediately to the west of the Cart Shed, showing wall [107] and drain [109]. North facing section. 1m & 2m scales.





Photo 95: Service trench excavations - trench through western area, north facing section. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 96: Service trench excavations - trench through western area, south facing section. 1m & 2m scales.





Photo 97: Service trench excavations - trench through eastern area in front of the Cow Shed, east facing section. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 98: Service trench excavations - trench through northern area.





Photo 99: Service trench excavations - trench through northern area immediately to the northwest of the Farmhouse. North facing section. 1m scale.



# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: Context List**

## Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bedrock</li> <li>• Fairly compact but fragmenting mid brown-red sandstone/mudstone</li> </ul>	Across site
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsoil (natural)</li> <li>• Fairly compact, drak red-brown sandy-clay</li> <li>• Abundant, small-medium sub-angular bedrock fragments inclusions</li> <li>• No finds</li> </ul>	Across site, 0.15m thick
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topsoil</li> <li>• Moderate, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt</li> <li>• Common, small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions</li> <li>• Mixed modern material</li> </ul>	Across site, 0.1m thick
103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levelling/construction deposit</li> <li>• Loose, light brown sandy-mortar</li> <li>• Abundant, small-medium sub-rounded stone inclusions</li> <li>• No finds</li> </ul>	5m long, 3.5m wide, 0.12m thick
104	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levelling/construction deposit</li> <li>• Loose, mid reddish-brown silty-sand</li> <li>• Very abundant (c.60%) medium-large rounded stone inclusions</li> <li>• No finds</li> </ul>	5m long, 3.5m wide, 0.1m thick
105	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concrete surface/foundation</li> <li>• Passageway surface/foundation</li> </ul>	5m long, 3.5m wide, 0.08m thick
106	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction cut for wall 107</li> <li>• Linear, orientated north-south</li> <li>• Straight vertical sides, base not visible</li> </ul>	0.8m wide, >0.8m deep
107	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passageway wall</li> <li>• Linear, orientated north-south</li> <li>• Roughly squared grey stone, coursing not visible. Rubble core.</li> <li>• Light grey sandy-mortar bond</li> </ul>	0.75m wide, >0.8m high
108	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of cut 106</li> <li>• Fairly compact, mixed light grey and red-brown sandy-clay</li> <li>• Abundant rubble and mortar inclusions</li> </ul>	0.8m thick
109	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsoil</li> <li>• Loose, mid red-brown clayey-silt</li> <li>• Abundant small-medium sub-rounded stone inclusions</li> <li>• No finds</li> </ul>	>25m long, >0.6m wide, 0.2m thick



110	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain cut</li> <li>• Linear, orientated north-south</li> <li>• Straight vertical sides, flat base</li> <li>• Single fill (111)</li> </ul>	>0.6m long, 0.55m wide, 0.6m deep
111	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of drain 110</li> <li>• Loose, mid red-brown clayey-silt</li> <li>• Abundant large rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions. Very rare, large, angular slate</li> </ul>	>0.6m long, 0.55m wide, 0.6m thick
112	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbed ground</li> <li>• Moderate, dark red-brown sandy-silt</li> <li>• Common, medium-large sub-rounded stone inclusions</li> <li>• 20<sup>th</sup> cent. mortar, wood, window glass</li> </ul>	>15m long, >0.6m wide, 0.15m thick
113	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition material</li> <li>• Mixed building rubble</li> <li>• 20<sup>th</sup> cent. plastic, brick, mortar, rope</li> </ul>	>15m long, >0.6m wide, 0.15m thick
114	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redeposited hardcore</li> </ul>	>15m long, >0.6m wide, 0.2m thick
115	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsoil</li> <li>• Moderate, mid red-brown clayey-silt</li> <li>• Common, small-medium sub-rounded stone inclusions</li> <li>• No finds</li> </ul>	>15m long, >0.6m wide, 0.3m thick
116	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make-up deposit</li> <li>• Moderate, mid red-brown clayey-silt</li> <li>• Rare small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions</li> <li>• No finds</li> </ul>	>2.5m long, >1m wide, 0.35m thick

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX II:**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Gupton Farm**

**Archaeological Written  
Scheme of Investigation**

**by**

**National Trust Wales**

**September 2015**

Report No. 2015/02  
NGR SR 8940 9897



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## Summary

*National Trust Wales have received outline planning consent (Application number: NP/15/0403/FUL) for proposed redevelopment of the Gupton Farm, Freshwater West in Pembrokeshire. Condition 6 of the planning consent states:*

*'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement of a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which shall be submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the written scheme.*

Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

*In response Claudine Gerrard (BSc, MCIfA), National Trust Archaeologist has prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which provides the framework for the archaeological works.*

*The scheme allows for a Level 2 building survey (English Heritage 2006) to be carried out on Gupton Farm in order to provide a descriptive record of the building, prior to the commencement of the development programme. Further, an archaeological watching brief is to be carried out on all penetrating groundworks in the development area. The scheme includes an in-built facility to record any archaeological remains discovered during the ground works.*

*During the post-excavation stage, archives will be prepared to the specifications in Management of Archaeological Projects Appendices 3 and 6, followed by a programme of analysis and research, the production of a site narrative and final report.*

*A copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and the Regional HER curated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.*

*The archaeological works will be carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*

## **Acknowledgements**

The project is managed by Rebecca Stock (National Trust Enterprise & Outdoor Consultant) and the report prepared by Claudine Gerrard (B.Sc. Hons, MCIfA).

## **Abbreviations**

NGR:	National Grid Reference
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER) i.e. <b>07868m</b>
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
SAM:	Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cadw)
LB:	Listed Buildings Grade I, II and II* (Cadw)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust)



## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Development proposal and planning background**

1.2 National Trust Wales have received outline planning consent (Application number: NP/15/0403/FUL) for proposed redevelopment of the Gupton Farm, Freshwater West in Pembrokeshire. Condition 6 of the planning consent states:

1.3 'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement of a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which shall be submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the written scheme.

1.4 Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

1.5 *In response Claudine Gerrard (BSc, MCIfA), National Trust Archaeologist has prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which provides the framework for the archaeological work.*

### **1.6 Site description**

1.6.1 The development area (centred on NGR SR 8940 9897) consists of an area of approximately 5.5ha. The development area is on low lying ground next to Freshwater West, and includes Castlemartin Corse, a relic of what was once a much larger area of coastal wetland, as well as an expanse of superb flower-rich dune grassland.

### **1.7 Site specific archaeological background**

1.7.1 It has been suggested that Gupton Farm may have been the site of an earlier medieval farm house.

1.7.2 The extant structures at Gupton Farm (**6971**) are believed to date back to at least the 17th century although considerable re-modelling of the property has taken place during the intervening centuries. There is a moderate probability that the remains of the earlier pre-cursor to the extant farmhouse survive either incorporated into the fabric of the current building or as buried remains close to the farmhouse.

1.7.3 Within the wider area of Freshwater West and Castlemartin Course there is evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity more generally, and it is possible that similar remains could be located during the ground works required for redevelopment.

## **1.8 Purpose**

- 1.8.1 The purpose of this written scheme is to set out a quantifiable schedule of works against which performance, fitness for purpose and achievement of quality can be measured.
- 1.8.2 This written scheme has been prepared to ensure that the work is undertaken to the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).
- 1.8.3 **Objectives**
- 1.8.4 An investigation of the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording in order to ensure the safeguarding of the resource in the development area prior to and during construction works in addition to informing the general public about the archaeological resource of the area.
- 1.8.5 The presentation of these observations will be made in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.
- 1.8.6 The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

## **1.9 Timing**

- 1.9.1 The Level 2 building recording of Gupton Farm will commence following notification of a start date for the development as provided by the client but before the commencement of any groundworks or alterations to buildings.
- 1.9.2 The archaeological watching brief will commence following the notification of a start date for the development works as provided by the client.
- 1.9.3 The timing of on-site works will be phased according to the development programme and each component will be agreed in advance.

## **1.10 Assessment of potential impact**

- 1.10.1 Without appropriate forms of mitigation the following development activities are deemed likely to have a potential impact on the archaeological resource:
- The removal of topsoil
  - Ground preparation/enabling works, including any ground investigation works, drainage works, tree root removal etc
  - Landscaping works, including any levelling
  - Any other ground disturbing works

- Alteration or demolition of any structures relating to Gupton Farm

### **1.11 Specification strategy: Level II building recording of Lanelay Hall**

- 1.11.1 A programme of building recording will be implemented to Level 2 (English Heritage 2006) prior to the commencement of any on-site works in order to provide a descriptive record that includes exterior and interior descriptions and conclusions regarding the building's development and use.
- 1.11.2 The on-site building recording works will need to be conducted prior to the commencement of the main construction programme.
- 1.11.3 The programme of building recording to meet the requirement of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures 1996 (revised 1999, 2001 and 2008) and English Heritage's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2006) shall be undertaken on the specified building(s) prior to the commencement of the development.
- 1.11.4 The contractors on site will be notified of the need to allow the site archaeologist conducting the building survey reasonable access to their works for the purpose of recording the building. No site works should be undertaken prior to the completion of the building survey.
- 1.11.5 In the event of particularly significant or complex structural discoveries being made, those areas will be fenced off and clearly demarked. No machines or contractors shall work in such areas until such time as recording has been completed.
- 1.11.6 In accordance with professional guidelines and practice there will be a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed. Contingency costs are beyond the scope of this specification and will need to be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences.
- 1.11.7 In the event that structural remains are encountered which are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement would not be of sufficient scope, a meeting with the LPA and any other parties that may be relevant to the issue will be convened in order to agree an appropriate strategy.
- 1.11.8 The techniques employed for recording will conform to best current professional practice.
- 1.11.9 Architectural detail shall be drawn at an appropriate scale: usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:10 or 1:5 in elevation. All significant elevations will be photographed with a digital camera at no less than 10mp. If applicable, survey work, building or otherwise, will be carried out using a total station or



survey grade GPS. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels related to the Ordnance Survey Datum. This work will be complemented by measured drawings. If appropriate, individual architectural features will be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system.

### **1.12 Specification strategy: archaeological watching brief**

- 1.12.1 The strategy is proposed on the basis of the likely extent and form of archaeological interests and the proposed extent and form of development effect.
- 1.12.2 The effect of the development on potential archaeological interests will be safeguarded by means of a watching brief on all intrusive groundworks. A watching brief to meet the requirement of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014) will be undertaken on the groundwork's specified in 2.4.1 above.
- 1.12.3 If archaeologically significant remains are discovered during the watching brief, the archaeologist carrying out the works, in consultation, where appropriate, with the resident engineer (or equivalent agent), will make a decision as to whether it can be adequately recorded and removed without disruption to any nearby development works.
- 1.12.4 In the event that a significant discovery is made during the watching brief, and the provision in paragraph 2.6.3 cannot be put into effect, then arrangements will be made to modify the construction programme and fence off the area of interest to allow its safe and effective investigation and recording.
- 1.12.5 In the event that remains are encountered during the watching brief which are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangements would not be of sufficient scope, a meeting with the LPA, their archaeological advisors and any other parties that may be relevant to the issue, should be convened in order to agree an appropriate strategy.
- 1.12.6 The techniques employed for recording will conform to best current professional practice. Archaeological features will be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system. Features shall be drawn at a suitable scale in plan and where appropriate in section an appropriate scale: usually 1:20 in plan and 1:10 in section. All significant contexts will be photographed in digital at no less than 10mp. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels related to the Ordnance Survey Datum. All survey work where appropriate will be carried out using a total station or survey grade GPS. This work will be complemented by photographs and measured drawings.

## 2 Resourcing

### 2.1 Staffing

The project staff involved will be experienced archaeologists with appropriate membership to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Additional input is provided by:

- Finds Specialist, responsible for finds recovery policy and arrangement of specialist services
- Project Archaeologists (finds), responsible for cleaning, cataloguing and analysing finds
- Illustrator, responsible for preparing publication-standard drawings, artistic reconstruction drawings, information boards, leaflets and advertisements

### 2.2 Specialists

2.2.1 Appropriate specialists will be identified by the commissioned archaeological contractors.

## 3 Implementation

### 3.1 General implementation

3.1.1 The specified archaeological works will be undertaken to the highest possible standards in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014) and Standard and Guidance For the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures 1996 (revised 1999, 2001 and 2008) as well as English Heritage's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006).

3.1.2 If stray finds or deposits of minor interest are encountered these will be recorded by the archaeologist as the specified ground works proceed.

3.1.3 If more significant deposits are found these will be investigated and recorded within a secured area.

3.1.4 Should human remains be encountered, the nature and extent of those remains will be established and recorded, and the coroner informed. However, the remains will be left *in situ*, with suitable measures in place to ensure their protection during backfilling. Special circumstances may dictate the need to remove human remains if they are thought to be vulnerable to further damage or obstructive to the broader aims of the work. In such cases, the human remains will be archaeologically recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation. This will include reporting to the relevant authorities, the obtaining of proper licences, and the provision for eventual reburial following appropriate analysis. All human

remains will be excavated by hand in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

- 3.1.5 It is intended that the site archive, including any finds assemblage, will be deposited with an appropriate institution (National Museum Wales, Cardiff), or retained by the landowners, as required.
- 3.1.6 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those, which may be subject to the laws of *Treasure Act* (1996), will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the site owners. An agreement with an appropriate institution to accept this material will need to be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the nature of the finds recovered.
- 3.1.7 Suitable outreach strategies will be developed to ensure members of the public are fully informed during any site investigation works (see section 4.4).
- 3.1.8 A report describing the works carried out and findings made will be prepared and submitted to the local planning authority.



### 3.2 Specification methodology

- 3.2.1 Prior to their implementation, a specific project design, along with a relevant Health and Safety risk assessment, will be drawn up before the commencement of the watching brief and building survey.
- 3.2.2 Any ground intrusions works will be conducted under archaeological watching brief conditions. These include, but are not limited to, those specified in section 2.4.1. No groundworks should be undertaken in the area to which this scheme applies without the presence of the site archaeologist.
- 3.2.3 In the event of particularly significant or complex discoveries being made during the course of the watching brief, those areas will be fenced off and clearly demarked.
- 3.2.4 No machines or contractors should work in such areas until such time as recording has been completed.

### 3.3 Method of recording

- 3.3.1 The techniques employed will conform to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits will be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system, in accordance with ClfA guidance. Contexts will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan, and, where appropriate, in section. All significant contexts will be digitally photographed, with a resolution of no less than ten megapixels. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels related to the Ordnance Survey Datum. All survey work where appropriate will be carried out using a total station or survey grade GPS.
- 3.3.2 All classes of finds will be retained, cleaned, and catalogued until arrangements for final deposition have been agreed, in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014). If substantial quantities of undiagnostic, residual or modern material are recovered, an on-site recording and discard policy for these classes of find will be devised, in line with ClfA guidance. No human remains will be removed from site until the relevant permissions have been obtained.
- 3.3.3 The management of environmental recording and sampling will follow the principles and tenets laid down in English Heritage's *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2011. All deposits with a high potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by column, bulk and other method, for possible subsequent analysis, in accordance with a sampling strategy overseen by a specialist with appropriate expertise. Sampling and recording will be the responsibility of an identified member of the field team with relevant experience.

## 4 Reporting

- 4.1.1 An archive of archaeological records relating to the work will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 3.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological and historical sources will be consulted, in order to place the results of the fieldwork in an appropriate archaeological and historical framework.
- 4.1.3 Following a review of the potential of the recovered evidence, a programme of analysis and research will be undertaken, resulting in the preparation of a site narrative and supporting data, including finished drawings and photographs as necessary.
- 4.1.4 Reports on cultural or palaeoenvironmental material, dating, and remote sensing will be prepared using established specialists as and when required.
- 4.1.5 An archive of records relating to the preparation of the reports will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 6.
- 4.1.6 Reporting will be phased according to the construction programme but will include a synthesis of the data gathered, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, and illustrations. Two hard copies and a PDF of the report will be supplied to the client.
- 4.1.7 After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER), curated by DAT.
- 4.1.8 Short archaeological digest reports will be submitted for publication in relevant regional, national and thematic learned journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal. Non-technical reports will also be produced to inform the general public of the archaeological investigations, this may also include web pages, posters, leaflets or other media forms.
- 4.1.9 The site archive will be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, in accordance with the ICON and ClfA Guidelines (*Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014)), and subject to the agreement of the legal landowner. A copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and the *Regional Historic Environment Record*, curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea.
- 4.1.10 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, or retained by the landowner as required.
- 4.1.11 A copy of the archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments

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Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.



## ***Monitoring***

4.1.12 National Trust Wales is content for its work to be monitored by the Local Planning Authority or their agents or appointed representatives, provided that the monitors:-

- Must where requested give advance notice and if necessary attend at the site at prearranged times, and, if required, in the company of the Client or his agents or their bona fide representatives
- Cause no undue delay to the programme of works
- Give no instruction to vary the agreed works
- Fully observe all Health & Safety requirements
- Either have the appropriate academic and professional qualifications and relevant experience to comment on the works in hand, or in lieu of this are attended by appropriate specialist consultants.
- Provide National Trust Wales with copies of a written report within a reasonable time period from the date of the visit.
- The costs for monitoring are not included in our quotation.

## **4.2 Arbitration**

4.2.1 Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract in relation to this work will be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

## **Glossary**

### **Archive**

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

### **Assessment**

A desk-based assessment is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

### **Brief**

An outline framework of the archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of the works that will be required.

### **Bronze Age**

A chronological division of the prehistoric period, which sees the introduction of copper and the eventual widespread adoption of bronze for use in weapons, jewellery etc. In Britain it is dated between circa 2300 and 700 BC.

### **Cadw**

An executive agency of the Welsh Government: Cadw are responsible for the planning issues which affect statutorily protected ancient monuments and buildings. They also grant aid repairs to historic buildings and monuments and manage ancient monuments which are in direct State care.

### **Early-medieval**

The period after the break down of Roman rule and the Norman invasion (circa 410 to 1066 AD).

### **Field evaluation**

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive

### **Historic Environment Record (HER)**

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In south-east Wales the HER is curated by the Curatorial Division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

### **Medieval**

The period after the Norman invasion nominally finishing at the Battle of Bosworth and the commencement of the reign of Henry VII (1067 to 1485 AD).

## **Mesolithic**

A chronological division of the prehistoric period spanning the period from the end of the last ice age to the introduction of farming. It is dated between circa 10,000 and circa 4,400 BC.

## **Modern**

The period since 1901 AD.

## **Natural**

Archaeological term for undisturbed natural geology on a site.

## **Neolithic**

A chronological division of the prehistoric period during which agriculture and domestic animals were introduced to Britain. It is dated circa 4,400 to circa 2,300 BC.

## **NGR**

National Grid Reference

## **Palaeolithic**

The earliest division of the prehistoric period, from the first evidence of tool making by humans to the final retreat of glacial ice from Britain. It is dated circa 22,500 to circa 10,000 BC.

## **Post-medieval**

Period between 1486 and 1901 AD.

## **Risk Assessment**

A document prepared to meet the requirements of *The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* assessing all risks to the health and safety of employees and others arising from a work activity.

## **Roman**

Period when Britain was ruled by Rome circa 44 - 410 AD

## **Romano-British**

Term used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with Roman culture

## **Specification**

A written schedule of works required for a particular project (by a curator, planning archaeologist or client), set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored. Normally prepared by or agreed with the relevant curator.

## **Watching brief**



## **Gupton Farm, Freshwater West, Pembrokeshire: archaeological written scheme of investigation**

An archaeological watching brief is defined as a programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

### **Welsh Archaeological Trusts**

There are four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, Clwyd-Powys, Dyfed, Gwynedd and Glamorgan-Gwent. The Trusts were established between 1974 and 1975 in order to carry out rescue archaeological work in Wales. The Trusts are now divided into Contracts and Curatorial Divisions. They are all charities but are also limited companies.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Gupton Farm, Freshwater West, Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	Freshwater West, Pembrokeshire
Site Code:	FFP/15/BR
PRN:	6971
NPRN:	22024
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	National Trust ID 83137/MNA134041
NGR:	NGR SR 8940 9897
Site Type:	Post-medieval farmstead
Project Type:	Building Recording (Level 2) & Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	December 2015 – June 2017
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None



# *Archaeology Wales*

**Archaeology Wales Limited**

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston  
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).  
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY