

PENGWERN ISAF, CENARTH, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL 2012 - Revised



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for Dilwyn Thomas / Ventus Vox,
Haverfordwest



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO.2012/19
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 102667

Mai 2012
May 2012

**PENGWERN ISAF, CENARTH,
CARMARTHENSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL**

Gan / By

Fran Murphy

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth. The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA

PENGWERN ISAF, CENARTH, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL - Revised

CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the project	2
1.3 Abbreviations used in this report	2
1.4 Illustrations	2
2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	3
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3.1 Designated Sites	5
3.2 Listed Buildings	
3.3 Registered Landscapes	5
3.4 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	14
3.5 Cartographic Information	19
3.6 Site Walkover Survey	20
4. CONCLUSION	21
5. SOURCES	23

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location map based on the Ordnance Survey	4
Figure 2:	Map of HER points within 1.5km radius study area	7
Figure 3:	Map showing the position of the two proposed wind turbines in relation to the defined character areas of the Lower Teifi Valley Registered Historic Landscape.	8
Figure 4:	An extract from the Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1831	16
Figure 5:	An extract from the Tithe Map of Cenarth Parish 1838	17
Figure 6:	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1 st edition 1:2500 map of 1889	18

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	Looking north at proposed location for the southern wind turbine	24
Photo 2:	Looking north from proposed location of the southern wind turbine towards the village of Cenarth	24

Photo 3:	Looking southwest at proposed location for the northern wind turbine	25
Photo 4:	Looking southwest at proposed location for the northern wind turbine	25
Photo 5:	Looking northwest at potential Bronze Age round barrow PRN 100717	26
Photo 6:	Looking east at potential Bronze Age round barrow PRN 100717	26
Photo 7:	Looking approximately north from proposed location of the northern wind turbine towards the village of Cenarth	27
Photo 8:	Looking north east at Cenarth Bridge, scheduled ancient monument CM 017.	27
Photo 9:	Looking south at the scheduled medieval motte of 'Parc y Domen' CM086	28
Photo10:	Looking approximately south showing the scheduled Early Christian Monument 'Gelli Dywyll Stone' CM072 that lies within the churchyard of St Llawddogs.	28

PENGWERN ISAF, CENARTH, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL - Revised

SUMMARY

A planning application is to be submitted for the construction of two wind turbines on land near Pengwern Isaf Farm, Cenarth, Carmarthenshire (centred on national grid reference SN 2725 4010). The two proposed 55kW wind turbines have a maximum elevation of 46m that includes the rotor blades of radius 9.6m. The first wind turbine is to be sited in a pasture field to the northeast of Pengwern Isaf farmstead at SN 27109 40044. The second turbine lies 150m northeast of the first turbine at SN 27291 40145. Ventus Vox, on behalf of their client Dilwyn Thomas, commissioned an archaeological appraisal of the site and its environs for submission with the proposed planning application for the development. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned to carry out the appraisal in February 2012.

The proposed wind turbines lie in proximity to a number of known archaeological sites, the majority of which are medieval or post medieval in date and are located in the village of Cenarth that lies approximately 1.4km to the north. These include three sites designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The impact of the proposed wind turbines upon the settings of the scheduled monuments of Cenarth Bridge and Parc y Domen medieval motte and upon the group value of the many listed buildings in Cenarth is considered to be low. The impact of the proposed wind turbines upon the setting of the third scheduled monument 'Gelli Dywyll Stone' could be considered to be slightly greater because of its more prominent position on higher ground to the southeast of the bridge, although as it is not in its original setting the impact is still considered minimal.

The site of the turbines lies between the designated Historic Landscape Areas of the Lower Teifi Valley and Drefach Felindre. The Drefach Felindre area was not visible from the wind turbines site during the site visit so the impact is considered negligible upon its setting. The Lower Teifi Valley may

There is one possible archaeological site of Bronze Age date in close proximity to the location of the proposed wind turbines. It is a potential Bronze Age round barrow that lies approximately 120m east of the position of the northernmost wind turbine which was identified during the site visit undertaken as part of this appraisal. It is possible that further evidence of Bronze Age activity including other round barrows may be present in the development area of the turbines.

The potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman date is considered to be low. This is based on the present lack of information on these periods within this area.

During the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods the majority of the site area would have lain within agricultural land surrounding a network of farmsteads. The archaeological potential for significant sites of these dates to be present within the site area is also considered to be low based on the research undertaken for this archaeological appraisal.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 It is proposed that two wind turbines are to be erected on land northeast of Pengwern Isaf farm, Cenarth, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN 2725 4010). Ventus Fox, on behalf of their client, Dilwyn Thomas, have commissioned an archaeological appraisal of the site and its environs for submission with the proposed planning application for the development. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned to carry out the appraisal in February 2012.
- 1.1.2 The two proposed wind turbines are 50kW, 46m high towers with 9.6m radius rotors. The first wind turbine is to be sited in a pasture field to the northeast of Pengwern Isaf farmstead at SN 27199 40044. The site of the second turbine is 150m northeast of the first at SN 27291 40145. The siting of both wind turbines is on a level plateau at 170m above sea level.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal consisted of the examination of available sources of information such as maps, published works and aerial photographs held in the Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) within a 1.5km study area centred on a point mid-way between both proposed wind turbines. A site visit and walk over survey was also undertaken across the development area. The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the county HER are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Early Christian Monument (ECM). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found at back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo.

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The proposed development area lies in an area of high ground in an undulating landscape of mixed pasture and arable farmland. The field pattern is one of well-established irregular medium to large fields with a typical settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads. The village of Cenarth lies to the north and 3.5km to the east lies the town of Newcastle Emlyn (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site of the proposed wind turbines is within fields of improved pasture on a level plateau at 170m above sea level. The first wind turbine is to be sited in a pasture field to the northeast of Pengwern Isaf farmstead at SN 27199 40044. The site of the second turbine is 150m northeast of the first at SN 27291 40145 (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The underlying geology is one of mudstone from the Nantmel Mudstones Formation.

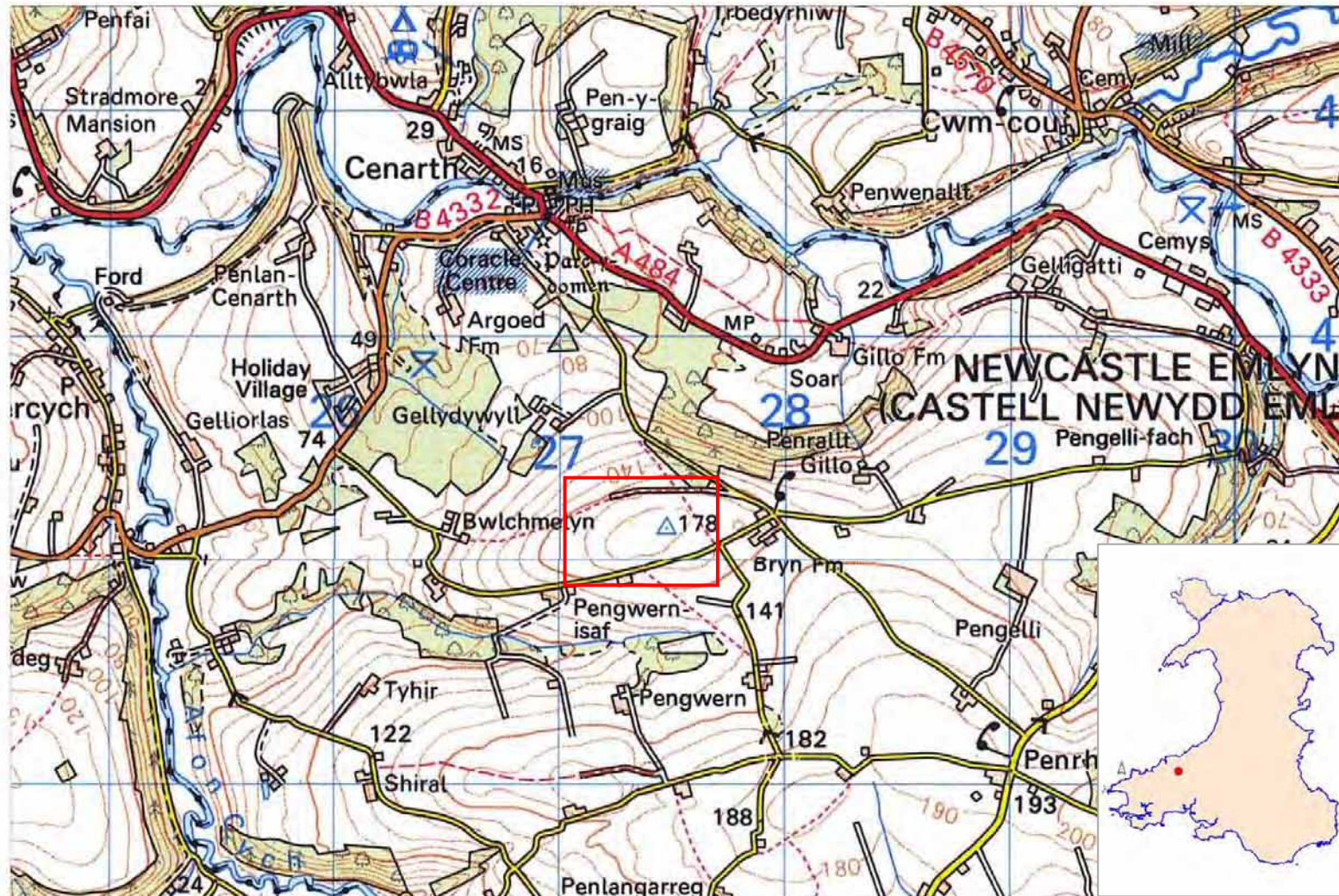


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 2003 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 & 3)

3.1 Designated Sites

- 3.1.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within the 1.5km radius study area (highlighted in Figure 2), all situated within the village of Cenarth. Cenarth Bridge (CM017) is a fine post medieval stone bridge crossing the Afon Teifi. Gelli Dywyll Stone (CM072) is a Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone), of 5th/early 6th century date, standing in the churchyard of Cenarth's parish church of St Llawddog's. Parc y Domen is a medieval castle mound or motte located on the south side of the Afon Teifi.

SAM No.	SITE NAME	PRN	NGR	NPRN	Site Type	Period
CM017	CENARTH BRIDGE	100716	SN 26914158		Bridge	Post Medieval
CM072	GELLI DYWYLL STONE	2091	SN 27014149	304128	Inscribed Stone	Early Medieval
CM086	PARC-Y-DOMEN	2093	SN 26914142	304127	Motte	Medieval

3.2 Listed Buildings

- 3.2.1 There 18 Grade II listed buildings of note within the 1.5km radius study area (shown in Figure 2). The majority of these are situated within the small town of Cenarth that lies some 1.4km northwest of the proposed siting of the wind turbines.

PRN	Building Name	Grid Reference	Grade	NPRN
2086	ST LLAWDDOG'S CHURCH	SN2703441503	II	309895
5232	CENARTH MILL	SN2700941575	II*	24802
6682	WHITE HART INN	SN2692241519	II	17915
25426	PENCELLI UCHAF	SN2790339474	II	
25743	CENARTH TOWN	SN2794140202	II	33042
60885	THE OLD BREWHOUSE	SN2699241532	II	
60886	THE THREE HORSESHOES INN	SN2699341516	II	
60887	GATEWAY TO CHURCHYARD	SN2700841494	II	
60888	THE OLD VICARAGE	SN2754041371	II	
60889	GLANTEIFI (THE POST OFFICE)	SN2691041543	II	
60890	PEN Y BANC	SN2697141499	II	
60891	Y GARTH	SN2697941482	II	
60892	THE OLD SMITHY	SN2699241475	II	23311
60893	SMITHY COTTAGE	SN2699341486	II	23311
60894	YET FARMHOUSE	SN2708141378	II	
60895	MILL LODGE	SN2689141531	II	
60896	TEIFI VIEW	SN2680941506	II	
60908	LOFTED CARTSHED	SN2787039426	II	

3.3 Registered Landscapes

- 3.3.1 This area has been assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and falls within the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 14). This large landscape area is subdivided into Historic Landscape Character Areas and the site of the proposed turbine lies on the southern edge of Area 397 Gellydywyll (Figure 3). This is an extensive area of fields, dispersed, generally large farms,

deciduous woodland and coniferous plantations, on fairly steep north-facing slopes, situated south of the Afon Teifi.

- 3.3.2 The settlement of Cenarth lies to the north within Area 395 Cenarth. The older part of Cenarth historic landscape character area lies to the south of the historic bridge over the Teifi and comprises a loose cluster of mainly 18th and 19th century stone buildings. Most modern development lies to the north of the bridge.
- 3.3.3 To the north west of the proposed wind turbines is the Afon Teifi: Llechryd – Cenarth historic landscape character area (Area 396). This consists of fields and overgrown hedges across approximately 7 km of floodplain. A timber yard and a walled garden are the only structures in this character area.
- 3.3.4 East of Cenarth the Afon Teifi flows through the Afon Teifi: Cenarth – Newcastle Emlyn historic landscape character area (Area 394), an area characterised by pasture fields separated by overgrown hedges on the floodplain. There are no buildings or other structures within this area.
- 3.3.5 On the north side of the Afon Teifi lie the dispersed farms set in a landscape of pasture fields and deciduous woodland that characterise the Llandygwydd historic landscape character area (Area 400). Older buildings range from Georgian gentry houses to cottages. All are stone-built and most date to the 19th century.
- 3.3.6 The Landscape of Outstanding Historic Landscape title is a non-statutory designation and advisory only, a guide to good practice on using the Historic Landscape Register can be found online:

http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/publications/LandscapesRegisterGoodPractice_EN.pdf

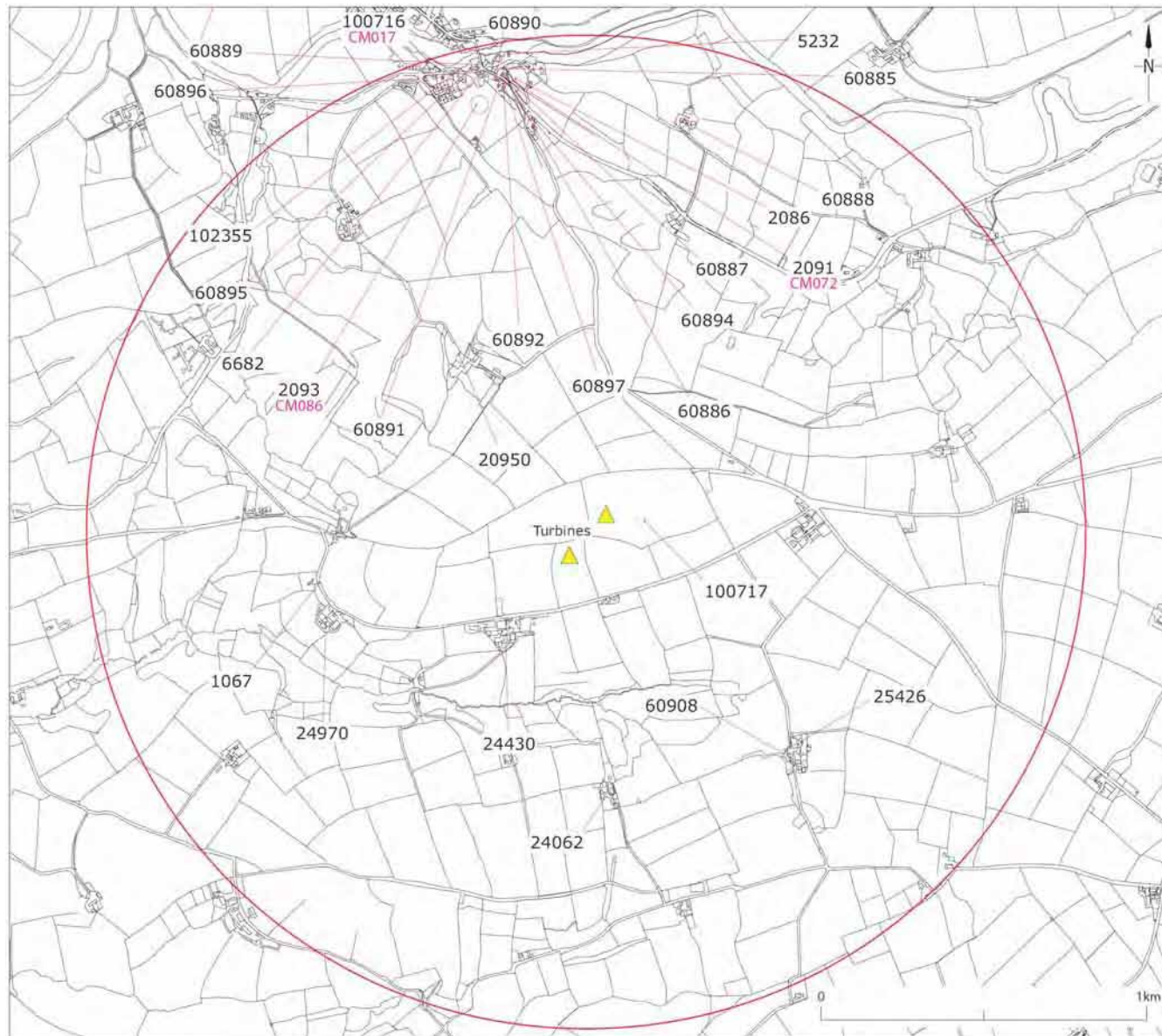


Figure 2 Map of HER points within 1.5km radius study area



Figure 3: Map showing the position of the two proposed wind turbines (yellow triangles) in relation to the defined character areas of the Lower Teifi Valley Registered Historic Landscape.

Reproduced from the 2003 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
© Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842.

Regional HER Sites within 1.5km (Figure 2)

PRN	NAME	DESCRIPTION	GRID REF	NPRN	PERIOD
1067	CILFOD FACH	Location of a standing stone that was removed during the widening of a gateway during 1974. The stone was discarded along with the rest of the waste earth. No archaeological traces of a monument now exist in the area indicated by the grid reference, nor in the immediately surrounding area.	SN26433996		Bronze Age
2086	ST LLAWDDOG'S CHURCH	The medieval parish church was entirely rebuilt in 1872 on the same site, but possibly not in the same location as its predecessor, retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. The church consists of a chancel, nave, double bell cote above the west gable, south porch + entrance + north vestry. The chancel is apsidal in shape. The font is 12th century, crudely carved with a series of 5 heads around the circular bowl. There is a Rose window in the west wall (given in 1872), and two stained glass windows on either side (dated early 20th century). The chancel has 3 stained glass windows (late 19th century). Listed Building 14226	SN2703441503	309895	Medieval/Post medieval
2091	GELLI DYWYLL STONE	Group I ECM (Latin-inscribed stone), of 5th - early 6th century date, now standing in Cenarth churchyard, Carmarthenshire. It was first recorded in 1743 when it lay by the roadside near Temple Druid Mansion. It may have been moved to this site from Llandeilo Llwydarth churchyard or have been in situ within Temple Druid enclosure. Before 1776 it had been moved to Gelli-dywyll, near Cenarth, and was moved to its present location in 1896. The stone is c.1.37m in height and c.1.50m in circumference at the base narrowing to a point at the top. It stands in the churchyard SW of the church. The inscription is on the SW face: CVRCAGN -/FILI ANDAGELL. It is in good condition and can still be read. Scheduled Ancient Monument CM072	SN27024149	304128	Early medieval
2093	PARC Y DOME	The castle mound measures approximately 5m high. It is 15m in diameter across the top and is situated in a grass field which is ploughed occasionally for pasture. The remains of a ditch c.6m wide are traceable on all sides save the W. The site originated in the late 11C - early 12C, following the penetration after 1093 of Roger Montgomery and his Norman army as far as Cardigan, and was presumably constructed to cover the river crossing at Cenarth. Its name and location - Parc y Domen - is translated as 'field of the mound'. Scheduled Ancient Monument CM086	SN26914142	304127	Medieval

PRN	NAME	DESCRIPTION	GRID REF	NPRN	PERIOD
5232	CENARTH MILL	Late C18 mill, restored 1984-6, in rubble stone with slate roof. Some of machinery and fittings being original. Restored and in full working order. Situated on riverside, down track some 100m NE of the White Hart Inn. Cenarth Mill is first recorded in 1298, as part of the crown lands then held by the Prince of Wales; it remained part of the royal estate until the early C17, and from c1630 onwards was part of the estate of the Vaughans of Golden Grove, passing then to the earls of Cawdor who held it until c1970. It was in use until 1939, and then from 1954-64, and restored 1984-6. Listed Building 9723	SN2700941575	24802	Post medieval
6682	WHITE HART INN	Inn of 18th or 19th century build. Creamwashed rubble. 2 storey. Slate roof. Eaves. Central door with wooden hood. 2 wings of 2 storey, each with casement window and plain central door. Sign claims it to be a 16th century inn, but it is more likely that the present building stands on the site of an earlier building. Listed Building 14229	SN2692241519	17915	Post medieval
20950	GELLI DYWYLL	Reputed home of a chieftain in Welsh legend whose horse was shod with golden shoes. The Gellidywyll estate has origins from the 16th century and was owned by the Lewes and Brigstock families in the 18th and 19th centuries. The 18th century original farm buildings are still in use, though there is now no trace of the original mansion apart from cellars beneath the ground. The house that remains is a rebuilt wing which had extended behind the main house. The mansion was demolished c1973.	SN265406	17353	Post medieval
24062	PENGWERN GANOL	Historic home described by Francis Jones 1987.	SN27303930		Post medieval
24970	CILFOD	First recorded late 16th C. when David Lewes of Cilybod married Mary daughter of George Owen of Henllys.	SN26453984		Post medieval
25426	PENGWERN UCHAF	Dated 1756, but remodelled in earlier C19. Large farmhouse, colourwashed rubble stone with slate roof and late C19 brick end stacks. . One of the few houses dated to the C18 in the area. The 16-pane sashes would appear to be of the earlier C19, and the chimneys and four-pane sashes of the late C19 or early C20. Marked on the 1839 Tithe Map as owned by John Colby, occupied by James Evans. Listed Building 14249	SN2790339474		Post medieval
25430	PENGWERN ISAF	Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987.	SN27003980		Post medieval

PRN	NAME	DESCRIPTION	GRID REF	NPRN	PERIOD
60885	THE OLD BREWHOUSE	Situated in the yard of the Three Horseshoes Inn. C18 cottage, possibly formerly an inn, later used as a brewhouse for the Three Horseshoes Inn, restored as an annexe to the inn 1992. Whitewashed rubble stone with long-straw thatched roof and whitewashed stone end stacks. Listed Building 14223	SN2699241532		Post medieval
60886	THE THREE HORSESHOES INN	Early to mid C19 inn, said to date from 1806 but exterior looks later, rendered with slate roof and two brick end stacks. Situated on the main road, W of the church. The inn was a stop for mail coaches from Carmarthen to Cardigan in the C19. Run by the Thomas family, innkeepers and blacksmiths. The Old Brewhouse, adjoining, may have been an earlier inn. Listed Building 14224	SN2699341516		Post medieval
60887	CHURCHYARD GATEWAY	Stone gateway into the churchyard dated to 1855. Plaque is overgrown but said to read 1855, though the iron gate is said to date from 1837. Listed Building 14225	SN2700841494		Post medieval
60888	THE OLD VICARAGE	An unusual C19 vicarage; the plan with an ornamental S entrance front also appears at Brunant, Cyffig, Carmarthenshire, a shooting lodge of the 1840s built for Morgan Jones of Cilwendeg, Boncath, Pembrokeshire. The old church of Cenarth had a cross on the E end, probably the one now on the vicarage porch according to Sir S Glynne's 1855 description. Listed Building 14227	SN2754041371		Post medieval
60889	GLANTEIFI	Mid to later C19 house (currently a post office) and shop in grey coursed stone with slate eaves roof and stone end stacks. Addition on S side of rear wing. Important position at head of bridge and facing up the main road. Listed Building 14228	SN2691041543		Post medieval
60890	PEN Y BANC	One of an early to mid C19 pair of houses (with PRN 60891) in rubble stone with imitation slate roofs. Situated on main road opposite the Three Horseshoes Inn and adjoining The Old Smithy. Listed Building 14230	SN2697141499		Post medieval
60891	Y GARTH	One of an early to mid C19 pair of houses (with PRN 60890) in rubble stone with imitation slate roofs. Situated on main road opposite the Three Horseshoes Inn and adjoining The Old Smithy. Listed Building 14231	SN2697941482		Post medieval

PRN	NAME	DESCRIPTION	GRID REF	NPRN	PERIOD
60892	THE OLD SMITHY	Situated opposite the Three Horseshoes Inn and adjoining Y Garth and Penybanc, the smithy may have been originally an addition to the school (PRN 60893) but unexecuted plans for additions to the school by C J Davies of Cenarth 1856 are in the Carmarthen Record Office, with the smithy building not marked. The smithy, run by Edward Jones, probably began in 1860. The Smithy building is single storey, double-fronted with C20 window each side of stable door. Similar window to E end wall. Corrugated iron front lean-to. Listed Building 14232	SN2699241475	23311	Post medieval
60893	OLD SCHOOLHOUSE	Situated opposite the Three Horseshoes Inn and adjoining Y Garth and Penybanc. A vicarage stood on the site but the present building was built as the National School, in use until 1860, the schoolroom being upstairs and reached by an outside E end stair; the master's house and coach-house was below. The smithy (PRN 60892) may have been originally an addition to the school. The C19 former school is of grey coursed rubble stone with slate roofs. Listed Building 14233	SN2699341486	23311	Post medieval
60894	YET FARMHOUSE	An earlier C19 farmhouse, remodelled in late C19, grey coursed stone with slate roof and stone end stacks. Eaves detail and front windows suggest later C19 alterations, but sashes on N wing and big E end stack are earlier. An inscription recording extensions in 1835 was found during alterations. House was occupied by Evans family of Cenarth Mill in C19. Situated just SE of Cenarth, at junction of main road and lane to Penrherber. Listed Building 14234	SN2708141378		Post medieval
60895	MILL LODGE	A picturesque Victorian estate cottage situated some 20m NW of the White Hart Inn. A mid C19 estate cottage, possibly built for the Cawdor estate. Coursed grey stone with slate roof. Added rear lean-to. Listed Building 14235	SN2689141531		Post medieval
60896	TEIFI VIEW	An unspoilt example of an earlier C19 house in Georgian style, situated some 100m W of the White Hart Inn, by the road. It is of grey coursed rubble stone with slate eaves roof. Listed Building 14236	SN2680941506		Post medieval

PRN	NAME	DESCRIPTION	GRID REF	NPRN	PERIOD
60908	LOFTED CARTSHEDS AT PENGWERN UCHAF	AN earlier C19 outbuilding in rubble stone with slate roof, situated on opposite side of lane to house. Two storeys, pine end to road has broad flattened-arch cart-entry with loading door above with timber lintel. S side wall has two square loft windows with slate lintels. N side has outside stone steps to loft door. Listed Building 14250	SN2787039426		Post medieval
100716	CENARTH BRIDGE	Fine stone bridge crossing the Afon Teifi at Cenarth. Constructed in 1787 by William Edwards. The bridge has 3 round headed arches which carry a road over the river. Built of rubble masonry with dressed stone on the arches and around the 2 round holes which pass through the thickness of the entire structure at the point above the supporting pillars of the three arches, The 1m high parapets which have been substantially repaired, have copings of large flat stones. Scheduled Ancient Monument CM017	SN26914158		Post medieval
100717	PENGWERN BARROW	A possible Bronze Age round barrow on which a C20 concrete trig point has been erected. It is situated on a flat plateau at 170m above sea level with good views in all directions. The low mound is sub-circular in shape and is no more than 0.40m in height and has a diameter of c.23m. There are slight indications of an outer ditch particularly on the west side.	SN27434015		Bronze Age
102355	FFYNNON LLAWDDOG	The spring is located on the Carmarthenshire side of the Afon Teifi, just to the west of Cenarth Bridge. It is now housed within a gable-ended stone structure, with slate roof and inscribed end panels naming the well. The water flows from a pipe in the northern side and drains down to the river.	SN26864153		Medieval

3.4 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 3.4.1 The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, RCAHMW NMR and other readily available web-based and bibliographic sources, listed by time period.

Palaeolithic (c. 450,000 – c. 10,000 BC)

- 3.4.2 No known sites of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the study area.

Mesolithic and Neolithic (c. 10,000 – c. 2300 BC)

- 3.4.3 No known sites of Mesolithic or Neolithic date have been identified within the study area.

Bronze Age (c.2300 – 700 BC)

- 3.4.4 Two possible sites of Bronze Age date have been recorded within the study area. The more significant is a potential Bronze Age round barrow (PRN 100717) on which a 20th century concrete trig point has been erected. It is situated approximately 120m northeast of the proposed position of the northern most wind turbine, on a level plateau of ground at 170m above sea level with a commanding view in all directions. The low mound is sub-circular in shape and is no more than 0.40m in height and has a diameter of c.23m. There are slight indications of an outer ditch, particularly on the west side. The second site is the former position of a Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 1067), just north of Cilfod farmstead, that was removed in 1974.
- 3.4.5 Studies by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (2001) of the distribution and topographical siting of round barrows and standing stones in particular, have shown that the locations of these monuments were very carefully chosen. Many of these monuments are sited in prominent positions with commanding views over the rest of the landscape. The sites (or their locations) can equally be seen from other points in the landscape and there are indications that there was a spatial relationship between the locations of similar Bronze Age and/or Neolithic monuments.

Iron Age & Roman (c.700 BC – c. AD410)

- 3.4.6 No known sites of Iron Age or Roman date have been identified within the study area.

Early Medieval (c. AD410 – AD1066)

- 3.4.7 In Cenarth churchyard stands an Early Christian Monument (PRN 2091, SAM CM072), also known as the Gellidywyll Stone, of 5th - early 6th century date with an inscription in Latin. The rough pillar shaped stone is located southwest of the church near the porch. It was first recorded in 1743 when it lay by the roadside near Temple Druid Mansion. It may have been moved to this site from Llandeilo Llwydarth churchyard or have been in situ within Temple Druid enclosure. Before 1776 it had been moved to Gelli-dywyll, near Cenarth, and was moved to its present location in 1896. A Latin inscription in Roman capitals, which reads: CURCAGN/FILI ANDAGELLI is inscribed in two vertical lines on the flattened SW face. It is in good condition and can still be read.

Medieval (1066 – 1485)

- 3.4.8 A number of buildings within Cenarth village have earlier medieval foundations that have subsequently been rebuilt in later centuries, including St Llawddog's parish church, the bridge and the mill.
- 3.4.9 On the south side of the Afon Teifi occupying a low eminence is a castle mound (PRN 2093, SAM CM086). The site probably originated in the late 11th century- early 12th century after Roger Montgomery and his Norman army penetrated as far as Cardigan in 1093, and was presumably constructed to cover the river crossing at Cenarth. Its name and location – Parc y Domen – is translated as 'field of the mound'.
- 3.4.10 A spring with medieval origins, named 'Fynnon Llawddog', is located on the south side of the Afon Teifi, just to the west of Cenarth Bridge. It is now housed within a gable-ended stone structure, with slate roof and inscribed end panels naming the well. The water flows from a pipe in the northern side and drains down to the river.

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900)

- 3.4.11 The stone-built three-arch bridge (PRN 100716, CM017) dating to 1785-87 (on a 12th century site) is the oldest structure in the village of Cenarth. The parish church (PRN 2086), although an ancient foundation, dates to the later 19th century, and stands to the southeast of the bridge on a slight prominence. Cenarth Mill (PRN 5232) is first recorded in the 1180s, but the present rubble-stone building on the banks of the river dates to the late 18th century and most of its machinery dates to the 19th century. Teifi Valley slate, rubble or finely cut and coursed, is the building material of the older buildings. A listed cottage, now restored, but formerly the old brewhouse (PRN 60885) of the Three Horseshoes (PRN 60886) may date to the late 18th century, as does the White Hart (PRN 6682). Most of the older domestic buildings in the village, however, date to the mid to late 19th century, with a strong estate or formal aspect to several of them, for example: Mill Cottage (PRN 60895), Yet Farmhouse (PRN 60894) with its semi-formal ranges of outbuildings, Teifi View (PRN 60986) house a dwelling in the Georgian style, and the former school and smithy (PRN 60892/3). Most of these stone-built 18th and 19th century buildings are grade II listed buildings.
- 3.4.12 The surrounding landscape is dominated by dispersed farmsteads, the buildings of which are mainly of post medieval date, although some farms may well have earlier medieval origins. The three contiguous farms of Pengwern Ucha, Pengwern Ganol and Pengwern Isaf (alias Issa), that lie to the south of the proposed wind turbines, were homes of minor gentry during this period. In 1789 Pengwern Isaf had become part of the estate of John Vaughan of Golden Grove, after whose death it passed to his heir, Lord Cawdor.



Figure 4: An extract from the Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1831, scale 1 inch to 1 mile.
The area within which the wind turbines will be sited is highlighted in red.

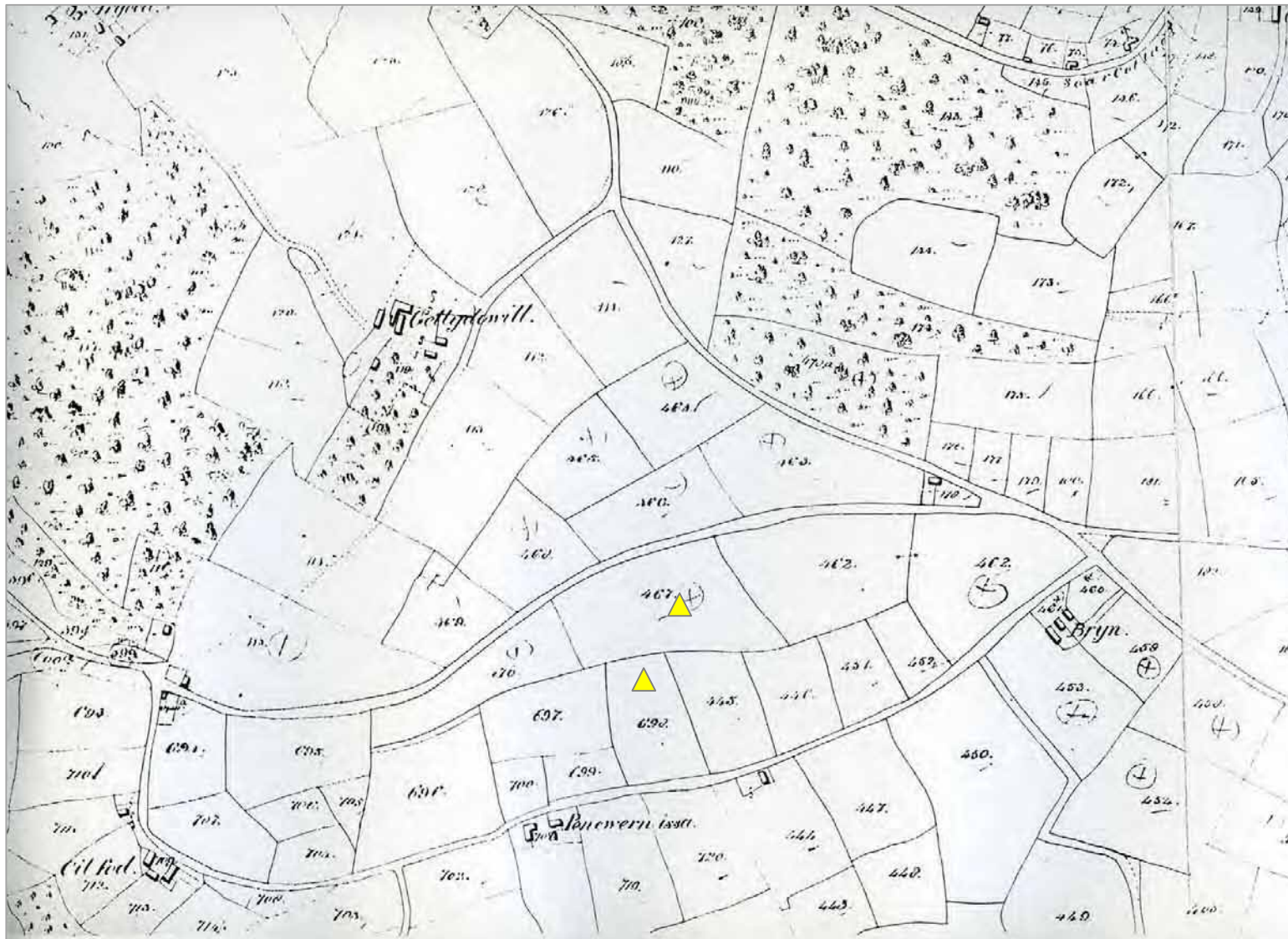


Figure 5: An extract from the tithe map of Cenarth Parish 1838.
The proposed position of the wind turbines is highlighted in yellow.

Report No. 2012/19

3.5 Cartographic Information

- 3.5.1 The Ordnance Survey Old Series Map dated to 1831 (Figure 4) shows that the majority of the roads and the settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and villages had been established throughout the area by this date. The A484, which runs through this area, began as a turnpike road newly built in the late 18th century. Pengwern Isaf and Pengwern Uchaf farmsteads are clearly visible, as is Bryn farmstead with the small hill to the west that the farm's name may well have originated from.
- 3.5.2 Parish tithe maps drawn up in the mid-19th century offer a greater level of detail for this area. The proposed development area lies within the parish of Cenarth whose tithe map was drawn up in 1838 (Figure 5). The tithe map clearly shows the mansion of Gellydywyll, and the buildings of Pengwern Isaf and Bryn farmsteads. According to the apportionment list that accompanies the tithe map, field no 698, 'Parc y Odin' (in which the southern proposed turbine is situated) formed part of Pengwern Isaf farm. At this time the farm was occupied by Hannah Thomas and the farm was owned by the Cawdor Estate. 'Odin' could be an anglicisation of the welsh word 'odyn' meaning kiln, probably indicating that a simple limekiln was once situated in or associated with the field. Field no 467 'Parc' meaning 'field' (within which the second turbine lies) forms part of Bryn farm. At this time it is occupied by William Evans and the owner is William Brigstocke.
- 3.5.3 The more detailed and accurate 1st edition 1: 2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 6) shows that the field patterns and settlement layout of the proposed development area and its surrounding landscape changed very little throughout the 19th century. A number of small quarries are shown in the surrounding area.
- 3.5.5 The 20th century clearly saw the amalgamation of many of the smaller fields within this landscape. This was no doubt in part due to improvements in farm machinery and techniques allowing larger areas to be cultivated and farmed, but also as many of the smaller farmsteads and cottages were abandoned their land was subsumed into the larger farms.

3.6 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 1st March 2012. The visit comprised a walkover of the entire proposed development area. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form.
- 3.6.2 The location of the first proposed wind turbine (SN 27199 40044) lies on high ground at 170m above sea level in pasture field (Photo 1). There are no recorded HER sites within the development area of this turbine and no indications on the ground of significant archaeology. The village of Cenarth can be seen to the north from the proposed position of the turbine (Photo 2). Pengwern Canol can be clearly seen to the south from the proposed site of this turbine (Photo 3)
- 3.6.3 The location of the second proposed wind turbine (SN 27291 40145) also lies on high ground at 170m above sea level in a pasture field (Photo 4). Although no recorded HER sites were previously recorded within the development area, the site visit identified one potential site of archaeological value. It is a possible Bronze Age round barrow on which a 20th century concrete trig point has been erected (Photos 5 & 6). It is situated approximately 120m northeast of the position of the second proposed wind turbine. It has good views in all directions. The low mound is sub-circular in shape and is no more than 0.40m in height and has a diameter of c.23m. There are slight indications of an outer ditch particularly on the west side. Information on this site has been entered into the HER and given the record number PRN 100717. The village of Cenarth can be seen to the north from the proposed position of the turbine (Photo 7).

4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 This archaeological appraisal has indicated that the site of the two proposed wind turbines lies in an area of limited archaeological significance.
- 4.2 The general area has not been subject to previous development or mineral extraction. The land has been disturbed through agricultural processes, such as ploughing and land clearance. Where archaeological remains survive, they will lie below the plough soil at the interface with the undisturbed natural ground below (typically less than 0.4m below present ground surface).
- 4.3 No known sites of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic date have been identified within the study area, and the potential for remains of these dates to be present is considered low. Such sites are rare, but should they be present they would be of high archaeological importance.
- 4.4 A potential Bronze Age round barrow has been identified in the same field as the proposed northern turbine as part of this assessment. Although there are no other known sites or finds from this period within the development area there is still a low to moderate potential for further remains of Bronze Age date to be present within the proposed development area, including the potential for further barrows. Such remains, if present, could be considered of regional to national archaeological importance. Although the impact upon the setting of the potential Bronze Age barrow from the proposed wind turbines is high, it has already been partially compromised by the addition of an Ordnance Survey trig point upon it.
- 4.5 No known sites of Iron Age date have been identified within the development area. The potential for remains of Iron Age date is considered low, and any such remains, if present, would be of local to regional archaeological importance.
- 4.6 Roman remains in this area of Carmarthenshire are rare. Typical Roman sites have numerous and very recognisable artefacts and the absence of any within the known archaeological record may be seen to suggest that there is little or no activity of this period within the study area, and the potential for any such remains in the development area would be low. If such remains were identified, they would be of regional to national importance.
- 4.7 The potential for remains of early medieval settlement within the proposed development area is considered low. Such archaeological evidence would be more likely associated in areas of existing settlement. Remains in the area of the proposed wind turbines are more likely to be associated with agricultural practices, and these are of low archaeological importance.
- 4.8 In the medieval period farmstead sites would have been present, in locations similar to that which exists today. The map evidence indicates that the proposed development area would have been situated in agricultural land, and as such any medieval remains would be of low archaeological importance. The above conclusions are mirrored for the post-medieval period.

- 4.9 It is considered that the proposed turbines would have minimal impact on the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest within which it lies and negligible impact on the Drefach and Felindre (HLW (D) 10) that lies further to the east.
- 4.10 The proposed turbines lie within the Historic Character Area of Gellydywyll an area of dispersed farms mainly dating from the post medieval period. The impact on the setting of these historical assets from the proposed development is considered low.
- 4.11 The proposed turbines lie to the south of the Historic Character Area of Cenarth village. Cenarth is a very small built-up historic character area that includes the old village core, the bridge over the Teifi, Cenarth Falls and a narrow section of river valley, and modern development at the village fringe. It is considered that the proposed wind turbines would have a low impact on the setting of the old core of the village that consists of a loose cluster of mainly 18th and 19th century stone buildings, some of which are listed buildings. The listed 19th century parish church of St Llawddogs stands to the south east of the bridge on a slight prominence. Due to its more prominent position the proposed development could have a low to medium impact on its setting.
- 4.12 There are 3 scheduled ancient monuments recorded within the Historic Character Area of Cenarth. The proposed wind turbines would have a low impact on the setting of Cenarth Bridge (SAM CM017) and the medieval motte of 'Parc y Domen' (SAM CM086). The impact on the setting of the early Christian monument 'Gelli Dywyll Stone' (SAM CM072) that stands on higher ground to the south east of the bridge in the churchyard of the parish church (Photos 8, 9 & 10) could be considered slightly higher, however, this monument is not in its original position and has been moved several times in recorded history. It was moved to its present location in 1896, thus its existing setting is not original to the monument and thus the impact would be considered low.
- 4.14 The final locations of the proposed wind turbines must be sited to avoid any archaeological remains identified within this report.
- 4.15 The proposed wind turbines will require ground reduction and excavation for their bases. Cabling and other services may also be needed, all of which could expose, damage or destroy below ground archaeological remains.
- 4.16 The scope of any further archaeological works required at the site should be discussed with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. It is considered that a minimum of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks may be required.
- 4.17 The above appraisal provides opinions on impacts to the settings of Historic Landscape Character Areas and scheduled ancient monuments based on the site visit and walkover survey of the area. This is an initial appraisal and does not negate the need for further assessment that may be considered necessary by Cadw or the archaeological advisors to the planning authority.

5. SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

Coflein, online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), provided by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Cartographic

Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of Cenarth 1838

Ordnance Survey Old Series Map, Scale 1 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 41, 1831

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Cardiganshire 1889

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Carmarthenshire 1889

Published

Jones, F (ed. R Innes-Smith) 1996 *Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families*

Unpublished

Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2001 *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project West Carmarthenshire 2000-2001*

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Looking north at proposed location for the southern wind turbine.



Photo 2: Looking north from proposed location of the southern wind turbine towards the village of Cenarth.



Photo 3: Looking south from proposed location of the southern wind turbine towards the farmstead of Pengwern Ganol.



Photo 4: Looking southwest at proposed location for the northern wind turbine.



Photo 5: Looking northwest at potential Bronze Age round barrow PRN 100717.



Photo 6: Looking east at potential Bronze Age round barrow PRN 100717.



Photo 7: Looking approximately north from proposed location of the northern wind turbine towards the village of Cenarth.



Photo 8: Looking north east at Cenarth Bridge, scheduled ancient monument CM 017.



Photo 9: Looking south at the scheduled medieval motte of 'Parc y Domen' CM086.



Photo 10: Looking approximately south showing the scheduled Early Christain Monument 'Gelli Dywyll Stone' CM072 that lies within the churchyard of St Llawddogs.

PENGWERN ISAF, CENARTH, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2012/19
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO.102667

Mawrth 2012
March 2012

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:
Fran Murphy

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith

This report has been checked and approved by:
James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of Field Services**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments
you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol

