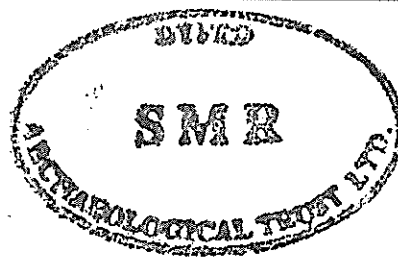


JULY 2001



# **Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report**

## **Ciliau Ganol**

### **W/13/1723**

**Report Number 2001/37**

**Report prepared for  
CCW**



A R C H A E O L O G Y

# **CAMBRIA**

A R C H A E O L O G Y

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2001/37  
PROJECT RECORD NO. 39868

JULY 2001

CILIAU GANOL FARM  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT

By

Anwen Cooper

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**Tir Gofal Application Number** W/13/1723

**Address** Ciliau Ganol  
Goodwick, Fishguard, SA64 0HS

**NGR** SM83503270

**TG Project Officer**

**Cambria Archaeology Project Record Number** 39868

**Visit Officer** Anwen Cooper

**Visit Date** 22/06/01

## **TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm. The report structure is as follows:

- explanation of archaeological site status and management categories used in the gazetteer.
- a brief statement on the historical background to the farm which enables the reader to put the specific sites into context.
- the main body of the report is a gazetteer of sites previously known or identified during the visit. The gazetteer identifies sites by their Primary Record Number (PRN) which is the reference number used in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It also locates them by National Grid Reference (NGR).
- list of sources consulted during the research for this project.
- explanation of colour coding used on the report map(s).
- site location maps identifying by PRN the location of each site in the gazetteer.
- photographs of specific sites are included where the author considers it useful in order to identify a site or stress a particular management issue.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE STATUS**

The following terms which are used in gazetteer refer to site status categories.

**SAM** Scheduled Ancient Monument.

SAMs are notified under section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The schedule of SAMs is maintained and administered by Cadw.

**LBI, LBII\* & LBII** Listed Building categories.

Listed buildings are notified under section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The list is maintained and administered by Cadw. Local Authorities are statutory consultees for listed buildings.

**HLW** Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.

Defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; Part 2.2 Landscape of Special Historic Interest. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

**HGP** Register of Historic Gardens & Parks.

Defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, Part 1 Parks & Gardens. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

## **TIR GOFAL SITE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY**

As used in accompanying gazetteer.

**Category A** Sites and Monuments of National Importance

**Category B** Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance

**Category C** Sites/Features of Local Importance

**Category D** Sites/Features needing further investigation (including damaged sites or sites with no physical definition).

## **Description of Ciliau Ganol Farm, PRN 42813**

Ciliau Ganol Farm is made up of two holdings, one at Ciliau, the other at Trevine, both of which lie on the north Pembrokeshire coastline. The holding at Ciliau is part of a small community of farms that are beautifully situated on the northeastern plateau of Stumble Head about 2km north of Goodwick. It lies amongst a patchwork of small fields and rough pasture land that slope gently down to the clifftop. The area is rich in archaeological and historic interest, most of which relates to its agricultural development since the medieval period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation on the land lies on the clifftop to the east of the farm and consists of an area of rubble and earth-built cairns which could be of prehistoric origin (32095). The more recent history of the farm is recorded on a series of historic maps that date from the late eighteenth century onwards. According to B.G.Charles (1992,250) the place-name of Kille was first mentioned in documents relating to the Bishop of Saint David's in 1326. The earliest map of the land is a map of the French Invasion of Fishguard in 1797. This does not show the community of Ciliau but sketches the plateau on which it stands which had already been enclosed into a patchwork of small fields. By the early nineteenth century, much of the land here belonged to the Estate of the Lord Bishop of Saint David and in 1815 the farms and fields of Ciliau Fawr and Crincoed were recorded on Estate maps. These maps show the fields belonging to these farms to have been scattered over a wide area and interspersed with patches of common land. The tithe survey of Llanwnda Parish in 1843 provides a more comprehensive picture of the layout of settlement and land at Ciliau and lists the field names, many of which still survive. By this time several small holdings and cottages had been established at the fringes of the community at Fatharch (42821), Bwlch y Rhos (42824) and Morfa (42822). The apportionment that accompanies the map suggests that fields belonging to each farm were still dispersed over a wide area to the north, east and west of the main settlement. The pattern of fields that was established by the early nineteenth century has changed very little. Over the later eighteenth century the outlying farms at Fatharch and Bwlch y Rhos were abandoned. The 1st edition OS map of 1887 also records a range of agricultural and maritime features such as wells (42827-42831), quarries (42833), a warren (17551) and a coastguards lookout (42845), many of which continued in use into the 20th century. Over the course of the twentieth century the remaining small holdings around Ciliau have fallen into disuse and the clifftops have been used for a range of maritime and defence activities. The nineteenth century coastguards lookout at Carncoed (42844) was later used as a First World War watch tower (42834), a Second World War Searchlight Battery was established just to the southeast of the deserted cottages at Crincoed, and a foghorn station was built on the peninsula at Pen Anglas. Most of the land around Ciliau is now farmed by the owners of Ciliau Ganol. The second holding consists of several parcels of land that lie on west-facing coastal slopes around the village of Trevine overlooking the bay of Aber Matty-Shon. According to B.G.Charles (1992, 240), the settlement of Trefedin was first mentioned in documents of 1248. Like at Ciliau, much of the land here was later owned by the Lord Bishop of Saint David and part of the holding to the south of Trevine was recorded on an Estate map of 1806. Bishop Martin's Palace lay just to the east of this part of the holding and it is possible that buried remains relating it may survive within this area (7573). The land that lies to the northwest of Trevine is made up of a system of strip fields that were established by the time of the tithe survey of Llanrhian Parish in 1844 and are likely to date back to the medieval occupation of the area. This system of shared fields continued in use until at least the mid-nineteenth century and the names of at least thirteen tenant farmers are mentioned on the apportionment that accompanies the tithe survey for this area. Most of the strips have now been removed although traces of them can be seen within the form of the modern fields. In the late nineteenth century, the land at the northwestern tip of the holding was used to quarry slate. The main cluster of buildings associated with Trwynllwyd Quarry lies just to the north of the holding but several of the workings and the trackway leading to the buildings lie within the area (32597, 23808 and 42847).

## **Management Recommendations**

The archaeology on the farm is very well preserved. The land here is of outstanding archaeological interest and deserves further investigation and protection. The combination of prehistoric, agricultural, maritime and military remains that show evidence of occupation here over several millennia is unusual and provides great potential for presentation and interpretation. This could be achieved through a series of interpretation boards along the route of the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path and/or educational visits.

Tir Gofal Scheme	Tir Gofal Application No W/13/1723
Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations: Ciliau Ganol, Pembrokeshire	

**PRN** 2853      **Site name** TREVINE      **NGR** SM837326  
**Site type** CHAPEL?      **Period** Medieval      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Possible site of a chapel, on west-facing coastal slopes to the northwest of Trevine. It was recorded as a chapel site on a map of 'South Wales and the Border in the 14th century' in 1932 (Rees, W). It was visited by OS surveyors in 1966 when it was recorded that 'No remains of the chapel were found in the area and there is no local tradition of one'. There is no trace of the chapel on aerial photographs and no surface evidence was found of it when it was visited as part of a Tir Gofal Farm visit in July 2001.

### **Recommendations**

The ground in this area should ideally not be ploughed to protect any surviving buried remains that relate to the chapel.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 6890      **Site name** LLANRIAN      **NGR** SM8030  
**Site type** FIELD SYSTEM      **Period** Medieval;Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The holding at Trevine is made up of a system of strip fields that radiate from the village and probably date back to the medieval period (plate 10). Until at least the mid nineteenth century, the land here was shared out amongst the villagers, each of whom would have held one or more strips around the village. This system was still in use at the time of the tithe survey of Llanrhian Parish in 1844 when at least thirteen different villagers farmed the land which is now in the holding of Ciliau Ganol Farm (42813). During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries many of the boundaries that defined these strip fields have been removed although traces of their form can be seen within that of the modern system of fields. The current fields are defined by modern fences or low stone and earth banks (c.1.2m high) with stone facing. The boundaries alongside the trackway to Trwynllwyd Quarry (32596) and the fields that surround it are distinctively capped with slate (plate 6). According to the farmer the strip fields were formerly defined by rows of upright slates. Many of these were later replaced with fences. More recently these fences have been removed to facilitate ploughing. The farmer has never seen any of the 'ridge and furrow' earthworks that are often related to strip field farming. Whilst most if not all of the strips within the current system of fields have been removed, it is possible that the two standing stones (42849,42850) that lie in the fields to the west of the holding relate to this earlier system of land division.

### **Recommendations**

What remains of the medieval and post medieval field system is in good condition although the boundaries are overgrown in places. The field banks should be retained and maintained in their current condition and kept clear of intrusive vegetation. See individual site recommendations for more details.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

Tir Gofal Scheme	Tir Gofal Application No W/13/1723
Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations: Ciliau Ganol, Pembrokeshire	

**PRN** 7573      **Site name** TREVINE      **NGR** SM84013236  
**Site type** UNKNOWN      **Period** Unknown      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Possible site of Bishop Martin's Palace to the southeast of Trevine. It is documented that Bishop Martin was appointed in 1482, but the site was first recorded on a map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th century in 1932 (Rees, W). It was visited by OS surveyors in 1966 when it was recorded that 'Irregular surface markings....are thought locally to be the site of the palace, but they do not appear to be significant'. The site lies outside the holding of Ciliau Ganol and was not visited as part of the Tir Gofal Farm visit in July 2001. However, buried remains that relate to the palace may lie within the holding.

### **Recommendations**

The field adjacent to the possible site of the Bishop's Palace should not be ploughed to protect any surviving buried remains.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 17551      **Site name** THE WARREN      **NGR** SM950400  
**Site type** RABBIT WARREN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The site of a nineteenth century rabbit warren sits in rough ground on a steeply sloped east-facing clifftop, just to the south of Crincoed Point. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 and is clearly visible on Meridian aerial photographs of 1955 (plate 9). It consists of a series of six, parallel, elongated earthen mounds which run down-slope from west to east. The four to the south are considerably narrower than those to the north and it is possible that this variation relates to different stages of rabbit rearing. This area is currently overgrown and the warren was not visited.

### **Recommendations**

The warren lies in an area which has been identified as being of considerable archaeological interest. The earthworks should be retained and maintained as visible, stable features. It is recommended that further survey work should be carried out during the winter to establish their current form and condition. The vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to use this area for grazing cattle. The effect of this on the condition of the earthworks should be monitored.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 23808      **Site name** TRWYN-LLWYD      **NGR** SM83503279  
**Site type** QUARRY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The site of a quarry (c.20m by 15m, orientation northeast-southwest) associated with Trwynllwyd Slate Quarry lies on a west-facing coastal slope to the east of the main quarry buildings (32596). It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887. The quarry was sold in 1898 and there is no evidence that it has been worked since this time.

### **Recommendations**

The quarry is now completely overgrown and has been used for some time for dumping rubbish. It should ideally be cleared of rubbish and maintained as a visible landscape feature.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 32095      **Site name** THE WARREN      **NGR** SM950400

**Site type** CAIRNFIELD      **Period** Bronze Age      **Site Status**

### Description

The site of a carinfield was identified during the Cardigan Bay Coastal Survey (Williams 1995). It lies on east-facing coastal slopes to the south of Crincoed Point. The area is dotted with rocky outcrops and loose stone and was covered in bracken and heather at the time of the visit. Whilst the northern part of the cairnfield lies within the holding of Ciliau Ganol Farm (42813), much of it extends beyond the holding to the south. During the survey in 1995, three clearance cairns were identified (32096, 32098 & 32104) as well as a possible Second World War entrenchment (32097), and several 'modern' cairns (32099, 32102 & 32103). Of these, one clearance cairn (32096) and the possible Second World War entrenchment (32097) were visited as part of a Tir Gofal Farm visit to Ciliau Ganol Farm in July 2001. A further two cairns (42842, 42843) were identified during the rapid field visit as well as two additional possible temporary entrenchments (42840 and 42841). See individual site descriptions for more details.

### Recommendations

The cairnfield is potentially of great archaeological interest but could not be properly assessed during the visit because of the high vegetation in this area. It is recommended that further survey work should be carried out during the winter to establish the form and nature of the cairnfield and identify any other related features. In the meantime the vegetation in this area should be controlled to ensure that all the identified cairns are maintained as visible, stable features. The farmer would like to graze cattle in this area. The effect of this on the archaeology should be monitored.

**Management Category** B      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 32096      **Site name** THE WARREN      **NGR** SM95034018

**Site type** CLEARANCE CAIRN      **Period** Unknown      **Site Status**

### Description

A small, circular clearance cairn (c.3m diameter by 0.5m high) lies amongst dense bracken in an area of outcrops and loose stone on east-facing coastal slopes to the south of Crincoed Point. It is constructed of earth and small stones and is now grassed over. It was identified in 1995 during a survey of Cardigan Bay Coastal Survey and forms part of an area which was thought to be a cairnfield.

### Recommendations

The cairn lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest. It should be retained and maintained as a visible feature and the vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to graze cattle this area. The effect of this on the condition of the earthwork should be monitored. Further survey work during the winter would help to establish the nature and extent of the archaeology in this area.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01



Tir Gofal Scheme	Tir Gofal Application No W/13/1723
Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations: Ciliau Ganol, Pembrokeshire	

**PRN** 32097      **Site name** THE WARREN      **NGR** SM94954005  
**Site type** ENTRENCHMENT      **Period** Modern      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Low, elongated rubble and earth mound (c. 4m by 2m by 0.4m high, orientation northeast-southwest) with a pronounced hollow along its northwestern side. It lies in rough ground to the northeast of Crincoed in an area which has been identified as a cairnfield (32095) in a survey of Cardigan Bay in 1995 and was recorded on the 1st edition OS map as The Warren (17551). It forms one of a cluster of at least three similar features in this area (42840 and 42841), and was previously thought to be a possible Second World War 'foxhole' or temporary entrenchment. See 42840 for further explanation.

### **Recommendations**

The entrenchment lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest. Further survey work during the winter would help to establish the nature and extent of the archaeology in this area. The earthwork should be retained and maintained as a visible, stable feature and the vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to graze cattle in this area. The effect of this on the condition of the earthwork should be monitored.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 32596      **Site name** TRWYN-LLWYD      **NGR** SM83353290  
**Site type** QUARRY      **Period** Unknown      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The buildings associated with Trwynllwyd Quarry lie on a west-facing coastal slope to the northwest of Trevine. The land on which they stand is farmed by the owners of Ciliau Ganol Farm but it has not yet been decided whether it will be included in their Tir Gofal Agreement. The quarry buildings were visited and photographed during the Tir Gofal visit to this farm but were not fully assessed.

### **Recommendations**

The quarry buildings are well preserved and are of considerable archaeological interest. Further archaeological advice should be sought if this area is to be included in the Tir Gofal Farm Agreement.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 32597      **Site name** TRWYN-LLWYD      **NGR** SM83303275  
**Site type** QUARRY      **Period** Unknown      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The site of a quarry (c.10m by 5m by 3m deep, orientation east-west) associated with Trwynllwyd Slate Quarry lies against the southern boundary of a distinctive 'pear-shaped' field to the south of the main quarry buildings (32596). It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887. The quarry was sold in 1898 and there is no evidence that it has been worked since this time.

### **Recommendations**

The quarry is in a stable condition and much of its working surface has been infilled and is now grassed over. It should ideally be kept clear of rubbish and maintained as a visible landscape feature.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

Tir Gofal Scheme	Tir Gofal Application No W/13/1723
Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations: Ciliau Ganol, Pembrokeshire	

**PRN** 42813      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94384006  
**Site type** FARMSTEAD      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

#### **Description**

See description at front of report.

#### **Recommendations**

See management recommendations at front of the report.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42814      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94384006  
**Site type** FIELD SYSTEM      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

#### **Description**

System of small, enclosed fields, interspersed with areas of common land that surround the community of farms at Ciliau. The land was enclosed by the time of the Map of the French Invasion of Pembrokeshire in 1797 and it is likely that a system of shared fields was laid out here in the medieval period when the settlement at Ciliau was first established. Over the course of the nineteenth century the earlier fields were both consolidated and further subdivided and the formerly open land on the easternmost tip of the holding was enclosed. More recently, many of the field banks have been removed to facilitate modern farming techniques. Most of the fields are defined by substantial stone and earth banks (c.1.2m high by 1.5m wide). Many are faced with stone and have distinctive rounded terminals. Small trees, bushes or gorse grow along some of these although none are formally hedged. The tithe survey of 1843 shows that the land immediately along the clifftop was also divided into strips during the nineteenth century. This area was very overgrown at the time of the visit but the farmer mentioned that traces of these strip fields were visible during the winter.

#### **Recommendations**

The field banks around Ciliau are in good condition. They should be retained and maintained in their current state. The areas alongside the banks are overgrown in places and should be kept clear of intrusive vegetation.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42815      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94733983  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

#### **Description**

Narrow trackway (c.3.5m wide) running northeastwards from Caercoed to Crincoed Cottages. It is defined to either side by substantial earth and stone banks with stone faces. It was first recorded on an estate map of the Lord Bishop of Saint David in 1815.

#### **Recommendations**

The trackway is in very good condition and is still used as a routeway between the fields. It should be maintained in its current condition.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

Tir Gofal Scheme	Tir Gofal Application No W/13/1723
Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations: Ciliau Ganol, Pembrokeshire	

**PRN** 42816      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94803991  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Trackway (c.4m wide) running southeastwards from Crincoed to the clifftop. It was first recorded on the tithe survey of 1843 and was probably used as a routeway to the fields and open pasture around Crincoed. It was later used to access a searchlight battery during the Second World War. Its surface is slightly raised and may have been roughly cobbled. It is edged to the southwest with a stone kerb and defined by a bank and ditch to the northeast. The section to the southwest of Crincoed cottages is narrower (c.3m wide) and defined to either side by low stone and earth banks.

### **Recommendations**

The trackway is in good condition and now lies on the route of the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path. The section immediately to the southwest of Crincoed cottages is overgrown with bracken and gorse and should be kept clear of intrusive vegetation. It should otherwise be maintained in its current state.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42817      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94214017  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Narrow trackway (c.3m wide) leading northestwards from the main cluster of farms at Ciliau to the smallholding at Morfa. It was first recorded on the tithe survey of 1843. It is defined to either side by high stone and earth banks with stone facing.

### **Recommendations**

The trackway is in very good condition and is still used as a route of access to the fields on the northeastern side of the farm. It should be maintained in its current condition.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42818      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94253969  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Narrow trackway (c.3m wide) running eastwards from the main cluster of farms at Ciliau towards Carcoed. It was first recorded on an estate map of the Bishop of Saint David in 1815 and at that time formed the main route of access between the farms and surrounding fields. It is defined by high (c.1.8m) stone and earth banks with stone facing which are planted with gorse, thorn and alder bushes.

### **Recommendations**

The trackway was very overgrown at the time of the visit and was almost impassable. It is now a Public Right of Way but has not been in use since the outbreak of 'foot and mouth'. The ground along it is also very uneven because of animal burrowing. Once access to it is resumed, it should be kept clear of intrusive vegetation and the damage caused by animal burrowing should be monitored.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42819      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94103978  
**Site type** FARM BUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Single storey farm building to the east of Ciliau East Farm, orientation north-south. A building was first recorded in here on the tithe survey of 1843 although the current building has been built in several stages and the building to the north is probably more recent. The current building is divided into three main sections including a cowhouse to the north, an animal pen at the centre and a possible cartshed at the southern end. The cowhouse is built of rubble and lime mortar and has dressed stone quoins and a gabled slate roof. It is of two-storey height although there is no evidence for a loft floor. There are two, opposing, centrally positioned doors in the east and west wall, both of which are headed with brick voussoirs. The original wooden fitting in these survive but are in poor condition. All of the original windows have been modified or replaced. A modern, internal door links this part of the building to the southern part. The interior has been used until fairly recently as a cowhouse and is fitted with concrete stalls for 10 cows with steel divides. Part of an earlier wooden hay stall is suspended from the roof with bailer twine. The floor has been surfaced with concrete. The walls are partly rendered and were whitewashed above head height. It is now used for storage. The central portion of the building is of single storey height and appears to be earlier than that to the north. It is built of rough rubble and lime mortar and has dressed stone quoins and a gabled asbestos roof. It is entered towards the southern end by opposing single-width doors in the east and west walls. The door facing the farmhouse to the west is headed with stone voussoirs. The other which faces to the east is headed with a simple stone lintel. Both have dressed stone surrounds. The nineteenth century wooden doors have been retained but are in poor condition. The inside of this part of the building has been divided into two parts with a breeze-block wall with a doorway between them on its western side. The section to the north of this is lit by a modern window in the western wall; the section to the south is lit by a skylight. The northern part has been converted for use as a cowhouse and has concrete cow stalls for 5 cows, a concrete floor and rendered walls. The southern part is less extensively modified and has the remains of a flagged stone floor and whitewashed walls. There are two storage recesses in the eastern wall with stone lintels. It is now used for storing wood. The possible cartshed at the southern end of the building is of the same date as the central part although there is no internal access. It is entered through a double-width entrance in the southern gable wall which has been modified and rebuilt with breeze-blocks. This modern doorway is likely to have replaced an earlier cart entrance. The inside of this building was not visited.

### **Recommendations**

The building is in reasonable condition. The roof timbers are in good condition although some of the slates need replacing on the northern part of the cow house. The doors are in poor condition and the owner would like to replace them. The walls are in reasonable condition although they are damp in places and have been repointed with cement. Any original features such as the flagged floor and storage recesses should be retained and maintained. Any further repairs or alterations should be carried out using traditional materials and in a way that is sympathetic to the character of the original building.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42820      **Site name** CRINCOED FARM**NGR** SM94793993**Site type** DESERTED RURAL  
SETTLEMENT**Period** Post Med**Site Status****Description**

The settlement at Crincoed consists of two deserted cottages that lie in a cluster of small enclosures to the northeast of the main community of farms at Cilau (plate 2). They are approached via a narrow trackway (42815) from the earlier farm at Carcoed. They were probably built in the early nineteenth century and were first recorded on the tithe survey of 1843 when they were occupied by the family of Timothy Bevan. They were still lived in at the time of the 2nd edition OS map in 1906. The remains include two rectangular buildings (c. 8m by 5m) arranged end to end (orientation northwest-southeast) with small gardens to the front (c. 8m by 4m) defined by low stone walls (c.0.4m high) and a larger, shared enclosed area to the rear (c.20m square). Both are built of a mixture of dressed stone, rubble and slate with lime mortar. The cottage to the northwest appears to have been more carefully constructed and is probably earlier. The walls now stand to a maximum height of 2.2m although for most part they are substantially lower. Both were entered through centrally positioned doorways in their southeastern facing walls. No roofing material or original internal features were visible. The cottages are surrounded by three small enclosures to the south and east. The elongated rectangular enclosure (c. 40m by 10m, orientation northwest-southeast) to the south of the cottages is defined by high stone and earth banks (c.1.8m high) and was completely overgrown with bracken at the time of the visit. The tithe map of 1843 shows that there were small buildings at either end of it during the early nineteenth century. The building at its northern end was not visible beneath the bracken at the time of the visit but part of a rectangular building at its southern end is visible including a section of wall (c. 5m long) running from northwest to southeast and traces of the remaining walls which are now overgrown. The irregularly shaped enclosures to the east and southeast of the cottages were completely overgrown with gorse, but also appear to be defined by high stone and earth banks.

**Recommendations**

The remains of the cottages survive in good condition. Most of the walls are grassed over and appear to be stable. Some sections are overgrown with ivy and this should be cut but not removed. Any loose stonework should be consolidated using traditional materials. The interior of the buildings was overgrown with bracken at the time of the visit and several small thorn trees have grown on the wall foundations and inside the cottages. These should be cut but not removed to minimise further damage to the stonework. Cattle grazing in this area should also be controlled to reduce erosion. Any fallen stones should be left in-situ. Ideally, the gorse and bracken which have taken over the enclosures that surround the cottages should also be controlled. The cottages are a fine example of the sort of small settlement that lay on the fringes of the community of Ciliau in the late nineteenth century. Since they now lie on the Pembrokeshire coastal path, it would be of interest to put up an interpretation board here to explain the history of the community and the landscape that surrounds it.

**Management Category** C**Visited by** AJC**Visited On** 22/06/01

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**PRN** 42821      **Site name** FATHARCH      **NGR** SM93834026  
**Site type** DESERTED RURAL      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**  
SETTLEMENT

#### **Description**

The ruins of Fatharch deserted settlement lie immediately to the south of Carn Fatharch on the northern side of Ciliau Ganol Farm. A cottage was first recorded here on the tithe survey of 1843 when it was occupied by the family of Thomas Mathias. By the time of the 1st edition OS map in 1887 it had been deserted. The cottage originally stood in a small rectangular enclosure (c.10m by 15m) and had a detached garden to the west (c.20m by 25m). It now lies at the edge of an arable field and was completely overgrown at the time of the visit. The building footings were not visible beneath the gorse and bracken although the farmer said that the wall foundations were visible during the winter.

#### **Recommendations**

The condition of the cottage could not be properly assessed because of the dense gorse, bracken and long grass that covered it at the time of the visit. Further examination during the winter months would help to establish its current form and condition. The owner has tried to protect it by fencing the area off from the ploughed field in which it stands. As a result this undisturbed area has become very overgrown. The bracken and gorse should be controlled to enhance the survival of the cottage as a visible, stable ruin. It lies along the route of the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path and its maintenance as a visible ruin would also be of interest to passing walkers. Any loose stone should be left in situ.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42822      **Site name** MORFA      **NGR** SM94134011  
**Site type** DESERTED RURAL      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**  
SETTLEMENT

#### **Description**

The remains of the deserted settlement of Morfa stand in a small rectangular enclosure (c. 40m by 20m) to the northeast of Ciliau. The enclosure is defined by stone and earth banks (c. 1.2m high) and is set at the southwestern corner of a pasture field (plate 3). A cottage was first recorded here on the tithe survey of 1843 when it was occupied by the family of James Williams. It was still occupied at the time of the 2nd edition OS map in 1906 and the farmer's maternal great grandfather was born here. The interior of the enclosure was completely overgrown with trees and gorse at the time of the visit and very little of the remains could be seen. The section of wall that was visible was of single storey height and aligned northwest-southeast.

#### **Recommendations**

The condition of the cottage could not be properly assessed because of the dense vegetation that surrounds it. A visit during the winter would help to establish its current form and condition. The farmer has fenced off the area within the enclosure to protect the ruins, but as a result it has become completely overgrown. This vegetation should be controlled to ensure that the cottage survives as a visible, stable ruin. Any trees that are damaging the surviving structure should be cut. The roots should be left to rot and the stonework should then be consolidated. Any loose stone should be left in situ.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42823      **Site name** MORFA      **NGR** SM94114027

**Site type** GARDEN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

A small, triangular enclosure (c.0.04ha) lies in the bend of a trackway about 150m to the north of Morfa cottage (42822). It is defined by low stone and earth banks and was overgrown with gorse and bracken at the time of the visit. It was recorded on the tithe survey of 1843 as a garden associated with the settlement at Morfa.

### Recommendations

The garden was very overgrown but appeared to be in a stable condition. It should be kept clear of intrusive vegetation and maintained as a visible, stable ruin.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42824      **Site name** BWLCH Y RHOS      **NGR** SM93473993

**Site type** DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

The remains of Bwlch y Rhos Cottage lie in a small, L-shaped enclosure (c. 25m by 20m) to the west of Ciliau, immediately to the south of Ciliau Moor. It was first recorded on the Old Series OS map of 1819. By the time of the tithe survey of 1843 it was occupied by the family of James Williams. It was deserted by the time of the 1st edition OS map in 1887. More recently, it was lived in by a woman named Mari who was known locally as Mari yr wy (Mari of the eggs) and used to take the eggs to market. At the time of the visit the enclosure was completely overgrown with dense scrub, dogrose and honeysuckle. Very little of the ruin was visible, but the section of wall that could be seen stood to a height of c.1.8m.

### Recommendations

The condition of the cottage could not be properly assessed because of the dense vegetation that now surrounds it. A visit during the winter would help to establish its current form and state of repair. The owners have fenced off this area from the adjacent pasture field to protect the ruins. As a result it has become very overgrown. The vegetation in this area should be controlled to ensure that the cottage survives as a visible, stable ruin. Any intrusive vegetation that is damaging the stonework should be cut. The roots should then be left to rot before the stonework is consolidated. Any loose stone should be left in situ.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42825      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM93703955

**Site type** LEAT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

A substantial leat or drain (c.1m deep by 2m wide) runs from a small triangular enclosure to the southwest of Ciliau Ganol Farm towards the settlement at Ciliau. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 and may have been used to channel water from the wet area within this enclosure towards the millwheel that stood to the north of the settlement.

### Recommendations

The leat has been retained where it runs alongside the current pasture fields and is kept clear and in good condition. It has been infilled where it runs across the fields. The surviving section should be retained and maintained in its current condition.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42826      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94003975

**Site type** WATER WHEEL      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

According to a neighbouring farmer, the site of a waterwheel associated with the farms at Cilau lies beneath the modern trackway immediately to the north of the farm. The field immediately to the south of here was recorded as 'Park Mill Ty' on an estate map of the Bishop of Saint David in 1815. No trace of the mill wheel remains. The wheel may have been fed by water from the culvert (42827) that runs from the hillside to the southwest of the settlement.

### Recommendations

The wheelpit has been completely infilled and no evidence remains of it. No specific management recommendations.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42827      **Site name** CRINCOED FARM      **NGR** SM94833963

**Site type** WELL      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

A small pool (c.5m in diameter) lies at the southern end of a field to the southeast of Crincoed on Ciliau Ganol Farm. This field was recorded as 'Park y ffynnon' on an estate map of the Lord Bishop of Saint David in 1815. The site was later recorded as a spring on the 1st edition OS map of 1887.

### Recommendations

The pool is in good condition and has been kept clear of gorse and bracken. It should be maintained in its current condition.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42828      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM93673946

**Site type** WELL      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

The site of a well, first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 lies in a small, triangular enclosure to the southwest of Ciliau. The enclosure was recorded as 'Park pwll coch' on the tithe survey of 1843 and may have been used as a water source since before this time. A substantial leat or drain (42825) runs from the enclosure and may have been fed by the water from the well. The enclosure was completely overgrown and inaccessible at the time of the visit but the farmer could not remember seeing any formal structure within it.

### Recommendations

A visit during the winter would help to establish if any formal structure survives. Further management advice could then be provided.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01



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**PRN** 42829      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM39863968  
**Site type** MILL POND?      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

The site of a possible millpond lies in the corner of a small field immediately to the west of Ciliau West Farm. It is marked by an irregular hollow (c. 5m by 8m by 1m deep) and a distinct stone-faced curve in the field bank. A substantial leat (42825) that ran from a wet area upslope to the southwest (42828) feeds into its western end. It is not explicitly recorded as a pond on any historic maps although the area is shaded in black on the 1st edition OS map of 1887.

### Recommendations

The hollow is now overgrown and has been used for dumping farm waste. It should be kept clear of rubbish and intrusive vegetation.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42830      **Site name** CILIAU MOOR      **NGR** SM94123885  
**Site type** WELL      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

The site of a well on the eastern edge of Ciliau Moor, just to the north of Ciliau was recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887. It now lies in a marshy area and was inaccessible at the time of the visit. The farmer does not remember seeing any formal structure here. A neighbouring farmer said that the moor is known locally as the moor of sixty wells and there may be many other water sources in this area.

### Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42831      **Site name** CRINCOED FARM      **NGR** SM94703971  
**Site type** POND      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

The field immediately to the east of Carcoed Farm was recorded as 'Park y pwll' on the tithe survey of 1843. There was no evidence of a pool here at the time of the visit although there is a well just to the south of the field.

### Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42832      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM94404003  
**Site type** POND      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### Description

The two fields to the east of Carn Hendy were recorded on the tithe survey of 1843 as 'Park y pwll' and 'Park pwll bach'. There was no evidence of a pool in either of these fields at the time of the visit.

### Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42833      **Site name** CILIAU GANOL FARM      **NGR** SM93773934  
**Site type** QUARRY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

The site of an old quarry (c.10m by 15m by 2m deep) lies alongside the road in a small triangular enclosure to the southwest of Ciliau. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 and was probably used for local building work.

**Recommendations**

The quarry is overgrown but in a stable condition. It should be kept clear of rubbish.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42834      **Site name** CARN COED      **NGR** SM94453975  
**Site type** WATCH TOWER      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

The footings of a rectangular building lie on the prominent rock outcrop of Carn Coed to the east of Ciliau. The site was recorded as a coastguards lookout on the 1st edition OS map of 1887. According to a neighbouring farmer it was reused as a watchtower in the First World War. The area was completely overgrown with gorse at the time of the visit and was inaccessible.

**Recommendations**

The survival of features relating to the First World War is fairly rare in this area and any remains of the watchtower should be retained and kept clear of rubbish or intrusive vegetation. A visit during the winter would help to establish the form and condition of the site.

**Management Category** B      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42835      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM94823986  
**Site type** SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

The site of a Second World War searchlight battery lies alongside a trackway (42815) to the southeast of Crincoed on Ciliau Ganol Farm. According to the farmer it was used by American soldiers. It was listed in a survey of the 19th and 20th century military buildings of Pembrokeshire in 1992 (R. Thomas 1992,52). Sites of this type would normally include a searchlight emplacement, accommodation, garage and generator hut. The site is now marked by a series of rectangular concrete standings (c. 30m by 5m), orientation northwest-southeast which are terraced into the hillside on their southwestern side. The terraced side is about 1m deep and faced with rubble. There is no evidence of the original fittings or buildings. The area has become overgrown with gorse and brambles.

**Recommendations**

The remains of the searchlight battery are in a stable condition. They should be kept clear of gorse and brambles and otherwise maintained in their current condition.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

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**PRN** 42836      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM94903972  
**Site type** WEAPON PIT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The position of a weapon pit associated with a searchlight battery (42836) lies at the southeastern end of the trackway (42815) that leads from Crincoed on Ciliau Ganol Farm. It was recorded in a survey of 19th and 20th century defence sites in Pembrokeshire in 1993 when it was described as a circular, stone-built pit. The area around it was extremely overgrown with bracken at the time of the visit and it was not visited.

### **Recommendations**

Any stone structures in this area should be left undisturbed. The pit should not be infilled and the area around it should be kept clear of vegetation so that the structure remains visible from the footpath which runs to the north of it.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42837      **Site name** PEN ANGLAS      **NGR** SM94924050  
**Site type** FOG HORN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Pen Anglas foghorn station sits high on a prominent headland at the northwestern corner of Ciliau Ganol Farm. It consists of a moulded concrete structure which is probably of twentieth century date, with a flat pitch roof (plate 4). It is entered at the southeastern end through a double door and was at one time lit by two windows in the northeastern and southwestern walls, both of which have been blocked in.

### **Recommendations**

This site is not managed by the farmer. No specific management recommendations.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42838      **Site name** PEN ANGLAS      **NGR** SM94924033  
**Site type** TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

A line of at least six square concrete post-bases runs southwards from the fog horn station (42837) at Pen Anglas and probably continue beyond the boundary of Ciliau Ganol Farm. They are square in plan (c.1.5m square) and stand to a maximum height of c.1.8m (plate 5). Each held a central post, c.0.25m in diameter, some of which survive. They probably carried some sort of communications cable to the foghorn station in the early twentieth century.

### **Recommendations**

The cable bases are in good condition and should be retained and maintained as visible landscape features.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

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**PRN** 42839      **Site name** PEN ANGLAS      **NGR** SM94864060  
**Site type** MONUMENT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

#### **Description**

Rubble-built monument (c.3m high) on the tip of Pen Anglas headland (plate 5). It is square in plan and tapers from bottom to top.

#### **Recommendations**

The monument was not closely investigated and is not managed by the farmer.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42840      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM9504003  
**Site type** ENTRENCHMENT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status** 95034004

#### **Description**

Low, elongated rubble and earth mound (c. 8m by 2m by 0.5m high) with a pronounced hollow along its southern side. Orientation northwest-southeast. It lies in rough ground to the northeast of Crincoed in an area which was identified in a survey of Cardigan Bay in 1995 as a cairnfield (32095) and was recorded on the 1st edition OS map as The Warren. It forms one of a cluster of at least three similar features in this area, one of which was previously identified as a possible Second World War 'foxhole' or temporary entrenchment (32097).

#### **Recommendations**

The entrenchment lies in an area of considerable archaeological sensitivity. It should be retained and maintained as a visible feature and the vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to graze cattle in this area. The effect of this on the condition of the earthwork should be monitored. Further survey work during the winter months might help to establish the nature and full extent of the archaeology in this area.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42841      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM95014006  
**Site type** ENTRENCHMENT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

#### **Description**

Low, elongated rubble and earth mound (c. 4m by 2m by 0.4m high) with a pronounced hollow along its southern side. Orientation northwest-southeast. It lies in rough ground to the northeast of Crincoed in an area which was identified as a cairnfield (32095) during a survey of the Cardigan Bay in 1995 and was recorded on the 1st edition OS map as The Warren (17551). It forms one of a cluster of at least three similar features in this area, one of which was previously identified as a possible Second World War 'foxhole' or temporary entrenchment (32097).

#### **Recommendations**

The entrenchment lies in an area of considerable archaeological sensitivity. It should be retained and maintained as a visible feature and the vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to graze cattle in this area. The effect of this on the condition of the earthwork should be monitored. Further survey work in this area during the winter months might help to establish the nature and full extent of the archaeology in this area.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

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**PRN** 42842      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM95134006  
**Site type** CAIRN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Small, circular cairn (c.4m diameter by 0.4m high) constructed of small stones which lies immediately to the southeast of two isolated nineteenth century fields on Ciliau Ganol Farm. This area was identified as a cairnfield (32095) in a survey of Cardigan Bay in 1995. The site was recorded as a triangulation point on the 1st edition OS map of 1887 and it is possible that the cairn was built to mark this spot.

### **Recommendations**

The cairn lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest. It should be retained and maintained as a visible archaeological feature and the vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to graze cattle in this area. The effect of this on the condition of the cairn should be monitored. Further survey work during the winter would help to establish the form and full extent of the archaeology in this area.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42843      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM94984011  
**Site type** CLEARANCE CAIRN      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Small, stone and earth-built clearance cairn (c. 2.5m diameter by 0.4m high) in an area of rough ground to the southeast of an isolated pair of nineteenth century enclosed fields on Ciliau Ganol Farm. The cairn lies in an area that was identified as a cairnfield (32095) in a survey of Cardigan Bay in 1995 and is similar in form to the clearance cairn (32096) that lies to its northeast.

### **Recommendations**

The cairn is in a stable condition but the area around it is overgrown. It lies in an area of great archaeological interest and should be retained and maintained as a visible, stable earthwork. The vegetation in this area should be controlled. The owner would like to graze cattle in this area. The effect of this on the condition of the cairn should be monitored. Further survey work during the winter months would help to establish the form and extent of the archaeology in this area.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42844      **Site name** CRINCOED      **NGR** SM95014015  
**Site type** COASTGUARD LOOKOUT      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

The site of a coastguard lookout sits high on the prominent rock outcrop of Carn Coed to the east of Ciliau. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887. The site was later used as a First World War watch tower (42834) and it is possible that no evidence of the original feature survives. The entire outcrop was surrounded by gorse and brambles at the time of the visit and was inaccessible.

### **Recommendations**

A visit during the winter would help to establish the form and condition of this site. Any surviving structure should be maintained as a visible, stable ruins and kept clear of vegetation and rubbish.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

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**PRN** 42845      **Site name** TREVINE      **NGR** SM83713263  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med?      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Narrow trackway (c.3m wide) leading from Trevine to the strip fields to the northwest of the village. It was first recorded on the tithe survey of 1844. The section closest to the village is defined to the west by a low rubble and slate wall (c. 0.6m high). Further to the north it is defined by a more substantial wall of slate slabs which was probably built when Trwynllwyd quarry was in use in the late nineteenth century. The northernmost section of the trackway is informally defined and has now been fenced. The surface is roughly gravelled in places and grassed over for the remainder.

### **Recommendations**

The trackway is in good condition and now lies along the route of a Public Right Of Way. The walls that define it to the south should be maintained in a stable condition and any repairs should be carried out using traditional materials.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42846      **Site name** LLANRIAN      **NGR** SM83713263  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

### **Description**

Narrow trackway (c.3m wide) leading from the main trackway to the northwest of Trevine village (42845) to the quarry buildings at Trwynllwyd. It was first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1887. Its southern end is defined to the west by a low wall of slate slabs (c.0.5m high) which runs for a stretch of about 80m alongside the main trackway before branching off from it to the northwest (plate 7). The remainder of the trackway follows the western side of a field boundary. It is roughly surfaced with small stones and slate chips.

### **Recommendations**

The trackway is in good condition but the wall that defines its southern end is in need of repair. The owner would like to carry out this work as part of his Tir Gofal Agreement. The repairs should be carried out using traditional materials and in the same style as the original wall. The broken fence along its western side should be removed and the erection of a replacement fence to minimise damage by cattle should be considered.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**PRN** 42847      **Site name** LLANRIAN      **NGR** SM83543263  
**Site type** STANDING STONE?      **Period** Unknown      **Site Status**

### **Description**

A single, upright slate slab (c.1m high) stands at the upper end of a west-facing field to the west of the holding at Trevine. Its date of original and purpose are unknown. It could relate to prehistoric activity in the area but is more likely to have been used as a rubbing post for cattle or as a means of defining strip fields (see 6890). It is one of two such standing stones in this area, the other of which lies about 30m to the southeast.

### **Recommendations**

The stone should be left in situ.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

Tir Gofal Scheme	Tir Gofal Application No W/13/1723
Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations: Ciliau Ganol, Pembrokeshire	

**PRN** 42848      **Site name** LLANRIAN      **NGR** SM83533265  
**Site type** STANDING STONE?      **Period** Unknown      **Site Status**

### **Description**

A single slate slab (c.1m high) stands at the upper end of a west-facing field to the west of the holding at Trevine. Its date of original and purpose are unknown. It could relate to prehistoric activity in the area but is more likely to have been used as a rubbing post for cattle or as a means of defining strip fields (see 6890). It is one of two such standing stones in this area, the other of which lies about 30m to the southeast.

### **Recommendations**

The stone should be left in situ.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** AJC      **Visited On** 22/06/01

**Map**

-, 1797, Map of French Invasion of St David, -

-, 1806, Map of Ciliau Fawr in the Parish of Llanrian, Estate maps of the Lord Bishop of St Davids  
Ordnance Survey, 1810, Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawings, sheet 184

W.Couling, 1815, Map of Carcoed alias Crincoed in the Parish of Llanwnda, -

-, 1815, Map of Ciliau Fawr in the Parish of Llanwnda, Estate maps of the Lord Bishop of St Davids  
Ordnance Survey, 1819, Ordnance Survey Old Series, sheet 65

Tithe Map, 1844, Llanrian Parish, -

Ordnance Survey, 1887, -, 1st Edition Pembs.IV.SW

Ordnance Survey, 1887, -, 1st Edition Pembs.IV.SE

Ordnance Survey, 1887, -, 1st Edition Pembs. VIII.SW

Ordnance Survey, 1887, -, 1st Edition Pembs. VIII.SE

Ordnance Survey, 1906, -, 2nd Edition Pembs.IV.SW

Ordnance Survey, 1906, -, 2nd Edition Pembs.IV.SE

Ordnance Survey, 1908, -, 2nd Edition Pembs.VIII.SW

Ordnance Survey, 1908, -, 2nd Edition Pembs.VIII.SE

Rees W, 1932, S.Wales & Border in 14th century, SW sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1975, -, SM93NE

Ordnance Survey, 1975, -, SM91NW

**Aerial Photographs**

Meridian Airmaps, 1955, -, 180-230 12532-3

Meridian Airmaps, 1955, 190-230, 10174-6

**Written Description**

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Davies M, 1973, Field Systems in Britain, Ed.Baker & Butlin p.517

Thomas R, 1994, Survey on 19th and 20th Century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire, -

Williams G, 1995, Cardigan Bay Survey, -

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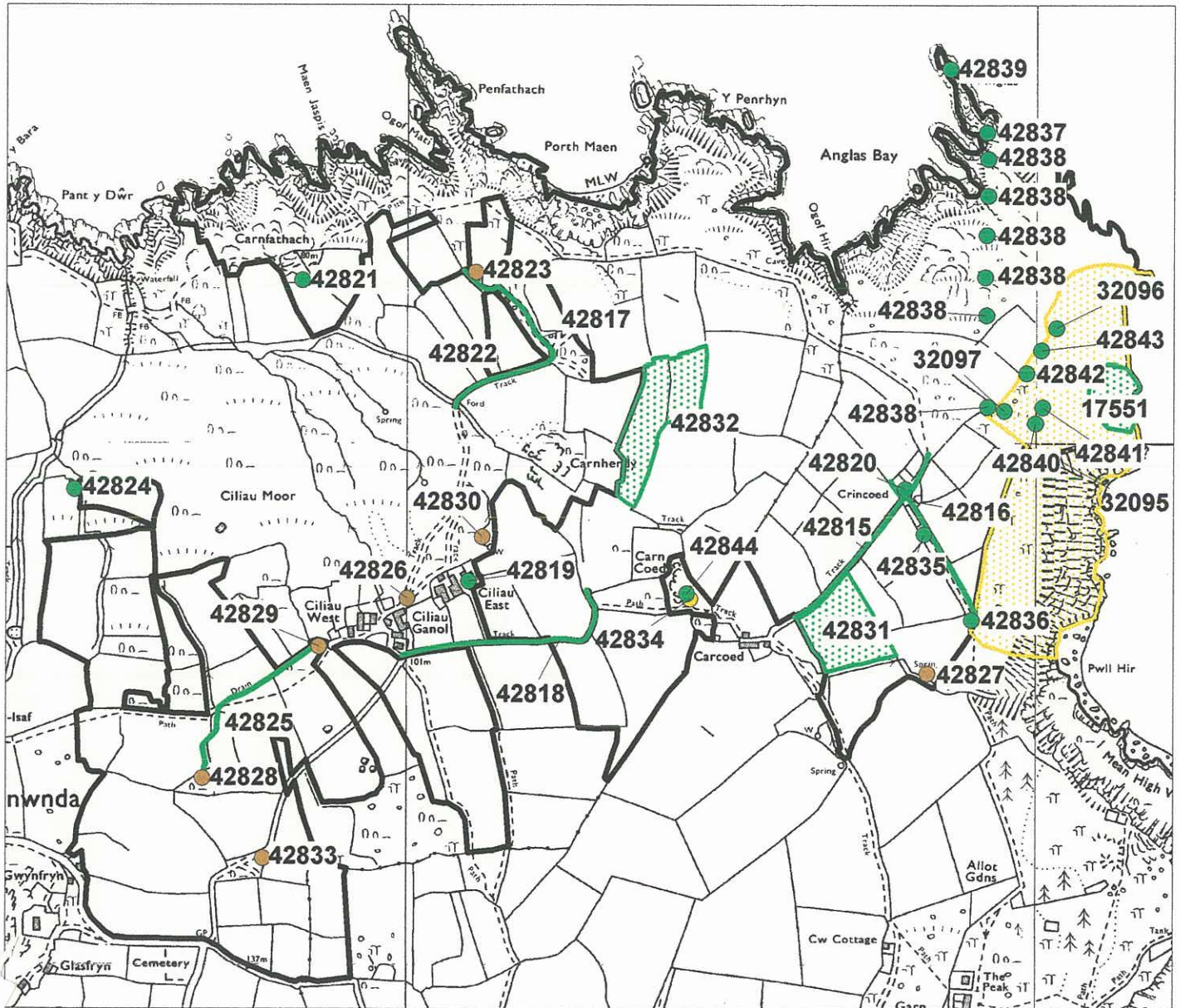
**TIR GOFAL COLOUR CODING**

As used on accompanying report maps.

<b>Category A</b>	<b>Blue</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade 1 and 2* Listed Building
	<b>Red</b>	Other Sites and Monuments of National Importance Other Buildings of National Importance
	<b>Red toning</b> <b>Red Banding</b>	Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
<b>Category B</b>	<b>Amber</b>	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance Grade 2 Listed and Other Buildings of Regional Importan
<b>Category C</b>	<b>Green</b>	Sites / Features of Local Importance Buildings of Local Importance
<b>Category D</b>	<b>Brown</b>	Sites / Features of Unknown Importance

Tir Gofal Farm Visit  
 Ciliau Ganol Farm  
 Map 1  
 ACA Report No.2001/37  
 SM 93 NW/NE; 94 SW/SE  
 Scale 1:10000

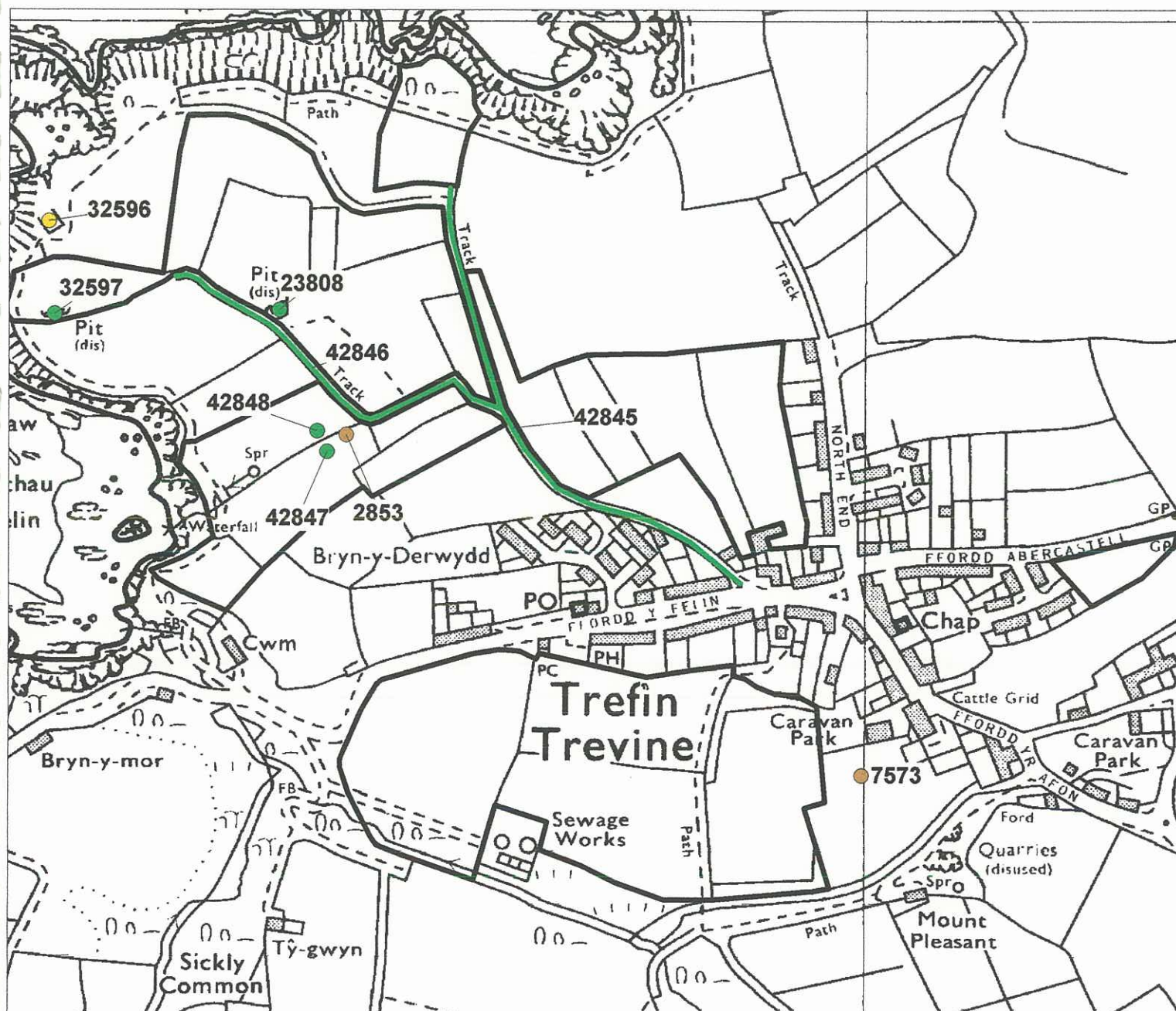
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Tir Gofal Farm Visit  
Ciliau Ganol Farm  
Map 2  
ACA Report No.2001/37  
SM 83 SW  
Scale 1:5000

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## Plates



Plate 1 – the trackway (42815) from Carcoed to Crincoed showing the low earthen banks that define most of the fields at Ciliau.



Plate 2 – Crincoed cottages (42820) from the garden to the west.





Plate 3 – the deserted small holding at Morfa (42822), now marked by an area of dense scrub.



Plate 4 – The foghorn station (42837) and monument (42839) on Pen Anglas.





Plate 5 – the communication cable bases (42838) that ran to the foghorn station (42837).



Plate 6 – an example of the distinctive field banks that define the fields that surround Trwynllwyd Quarry at Trevine (6890).





Plate 7 – the wall that defines the trackway to Trwynllwyd Quarry at Trevine (42847).



Plate 8 – one of two standing stones that lie in fields to the northwest of Trevine, which may have been used to mark out plots of land (42849) in the system of strip fields (6890).





Plate 9 – Aerial photograph of the land at Ciliau, showing The Warren (17551)  
(Meridian Airmaps, 1955, SM93NW, 190-230, 10174-6).





Plate 10 – Aerial photograph of the land at Trevine showing the strip fields (6890) radiating from the village (Meridian Airmaps, 1955, SM83SW, 180-230, 12532-3).

**CILIAU GANOL FARM  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

**REPORT NUMBER 2001/37**

**39868**

This report has been prepared by Anwen Cooper

Position Project Officer

Signature .....  ..... Date 19/07/01 .....

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature ..... Date.....

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