

# **Llwynrebol W/12/2831**

## **Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report**



*A waterfall in the quarry workings (PRN48749) beside the Eastern Cleddau*

Report No. 2004/34

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Llwynrebol  
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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## **INTRODUCTION**

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.

### **Method Statement**

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information System based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to time constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM Prn 48736**

Llwynrebol Farm lies within the community of Clynderwen in Pembrokeshire. This area also forms part of the Preseli Registered Area of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw, 1998). This area has further been subject to Historic Landscape Characterisation, these areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. The western part of the farm lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Llangolman (266), and the eastern part lies within Glandy Cross (265). These descriptions are included to the rear of this report. The enclosure pattern of fairly regular boundaries around medium sized fields suggests that enclosure did not take place until the post medieval period probably between the 16 and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and probably later than that around Glandy Cross.

The farm includes many aspects of archaeological and historic significance, spanning a considerable time depth. Towards the summit of the ridge at Glandy Cross are traces of a round barrow (PRN 1086) which forms part of a larger prehistoric complex of great archaeological importance. It is possible that medieval remains lie within or underneath the present farmstead of Llwynrebol (PRN 48737) as it has been recorded that it was historically a grange of Whitland abbey at this time. The current farmstead has historically significant farm buildings which date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Other areas of archaeological interest within the farm include the extensive Green Slate quarry workings which lie on the wooded slopes above the Eastern Cleddau river. These workings were leased in 1877 by William Bishop who set up the Cleddau Valley Slate Quarries Company, however the quarries had been established long before providing slate to a local clientele (Richards 1998, p123). The quarry lies within ancient semi-natural woodland which, although the trees have been harvested at various times, the wood itself has been well established for several hundred years (Ridley, 1996).

## **MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **PRN 19770 - QUARRY**

The quarry workings within the woodland are relics of a past industrial landscape. There are various individual features which have been identified within the woodland, but it should be noted that there may be further features, obscured by vegetation and as yet unrecorded. Any works within the woodland, such as tree felling or timber extraction, should be done with care to avoid causing damage to quarrying remains. For specific management recommendations regarding the quarry features, please refer to the individual site records.

### **PRN 48737 - LLWYNREBOL FARMSTEAD**

The farmstead of Llwynrebol includes a number of buildings of considerable historic interest and includes buildings which have been little altered. Therefore building restoration should be encouraged, and prioritised towards the cow shed PRN 48741 and the long range including the corn drying kiln, cart shed and stable PRNs 48742, 48743, 48744. Please see individual records for specific management recommendations.

If any works are proposed on the buildings or structures within the farmstead please inform Cambria Archaeology before works commence in order that adequate provision can be made for recording.

**PRN 48738 - POND**

It is hoped that the pond can be restored, removing the excess silt and vegetation and allowing it to fill with clear water. This would be a very worthwhile undertaking and would restore the visibility of the pond which is an integral feature of the farmstead. Clearance of the pond must be done with extreme care to avoid causing any damage to the stone sides and the revetment banks. Please inform Cambria Archaeology when the work is to be undertaken to discuss the details of the restoration.

## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

<b>PRN</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>MAEN</b>	<b>Grid</b>	<b>SN13932620</b>
		<b>Name</b>	<b>GWYN</b>	<b>Reference</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>ROUND</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Bronze Age</b>		
	<b>BARROW</b>				

### Description

The site of a round barrow lies in an area of peat, much of which was apparently removed during the war to provide fuel. It has been suggested that aerial photographs taken since the war, show a circular feature, (indicated by differential growth in the ground covering vegetation) however this has not been verified.

This area is now under rough pasture and appears to be in a stable condition.

### Recommendations

It is unknown to what extent this site survives; there is little visible sign of a round barrow at this location. However, it is possible that buried archaeological layers remain in this area which would be sensitive to ground disturbance.

The key objective for this site is to maintain buried archaeological deposits in a stable and undisturbed state. Therefore any activities which disturb the ground surface; such as ploughing and tree planting, or erosion of the ground surface by animals or people, should be avoided.

This site lies within an area of extensive prehistoric remains which lie on the higher ground to the north and east, therefore this feature should not be seen in isolation; it forms part of wider relic landscape thought to be of great significance.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>19770</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12822615</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>QUARRY</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	

### **Description**

On the wooded slopes above the Eastern Cleddau river are the remains of slate quarry workings, part of a group of quarries found in a compact geographical area. The quarries lie on the southern edge of the Green slate workings. These workings were leased in 1877 by William Bishop who set up the Cleddau Valley Slate Quarries Company, however the quarries had been established long before providing slate to a local clientele (Richards 1998, p123).

There are two areas of quarry workings which fall within the farm boundary, a large quarry pit (Prn 48748), an associated building (Prn 48747), and an embankment (Prn 48750) lie to the west of Llwynrebol farmstead at NGR SN 12872624. To the southwest at SN 12702602 are two further quarry faces (Prn 48749) and a small building (Prn 48751).

The quarry lies within ancient semi-natural woodland which, although the trees have been harvested at various times, the wood itself has been well established for several hundred years (Ridley, 1996).

### **Recommendations**

The quarry workings within the woodland are relics of a past industrial landscape. There are various individual features which have been identified within the woodland, but it should be noted that there maybe further features, obscured by vegetation and as yet unrecorded. Any works within the woodland, such as tree felling or timber extraction, should be done with care to avoid causing damage to quarrying remains. For specific management recommendations regarding the quarry features, please refer to the individual site records.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48737</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13222612</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>FARMSTEAD</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Medieval; Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

The current farmstead of Llwynrebol is unoccupied, the owners moved out of the farmhouse around 1970-1971 and relocated to the nearby village of Efailwen. This happened at a time when the family business moved away from dairy farming.

The farmstead is of great interest and contains some historically significant buildings which appear to date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and which have been little altered. The origins of the farmstead may go even further back as the site of a Medieval grange (Prn 12599) which belonged to the Whitland Abbey is recorded at Llwynrebol. Whether this corresponds to the present day farmstead of Llwynrebol is as yet undetermined. It is possible however, that medieval fabric may lie under, or within, the existing buildings and structures which form the farmstead.

The present day farmstead consists of the farmhouse which is a large L-shaped building which apparently includes a smoke house (not seen). Behind the house, to the north, is a large pond (Prn 48738), used in the last century to provide water for a wheel driving farm machinery, the wheel pit can still be seen (Prn 48739). To the south of the farmhouse is a long range of buildings separated into two halves; to the northeast are the remains of a stone built pigsty which has been raised in height using breeze block (Prn 48740). To the southwest is a fine example of a Carmarthenshire cow shed, which has been little altered (Prn 48741). On the southwest side of the farmyard is a long range of buildings which includes an olyn or drying kiln at the southern end (Prn 48742), a cart shed (Prn 48743), and a former stable (Prn 48744). A further range of buildings lies to the west of the farmhouse, a former barn and granary (Prn 48745).

### **Recommendations**

If any works are proposed on the buildings or structures within the farmstead please inform Cambria Archaeology.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48738</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13252615</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>POND</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

A large pond is situated to the north of the farmstead of Llwynrebol. It does not appear to be marked on the tithe map of 1840, but is clearly defined on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

The pond is approximately 20 metres in diameter, it has been constructed with stone banks to the sides and a straight revetment bank to the west where the farm track approaches the gateway to the farmstead. Built into this revetment bank is a sluice to control the water to the water wheel (Prn 48739).

The pond is holding water and is apparently over 1.5 metres deep in the centre, however it has become very silted up and clogged with reeds and vegetation. A number of trees overhang the sides of the pond.

### **Recommendations**

It is hoped that the pond can be restored, removing the excess silt and vegetation and allowing it to fill with clear water. This would be a very worthwhile undertaking and would restore the visibility of the pond which is an integral feature of the farmstead. Clearance of the pond must be done with extreme care to avoid causing any damage to the stone sides and the revetment banks. Please inform Cambria Archaeology when the work is to be undertaken to discuss the details of the restoration.

**Site Category** C



*The pond which lies to the north of the farmstead and supplied water to power a water wheel*

<b>PRN</b>	<b>48739</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13212613</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>WHEEL PIT</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

The remains of a wheel pit can be seen beyond the northwest gable of the barn (Prn 48745). Visibility of the remains is somewhat obscured by farm equipment etc, and the extent of the wheelpit remains could not be fully established. In addition a concrete access point has been laid against the gable wall of the barn, which may also have covered up the arrangement.

It is presumed, however that the waterwheel would have driven machinery housed in the adjoining barn, providing power for crop processing activities. No machinery was identified on the farm visit and the waterwheel would appear to have gone out of use some time ago.

### **Recommendations**

Ideally the farm equipment should be removed from this area to improve visibility of this feature. If any works are carried out in this area, efforts should be taken to avoid causing any damage to the remains of the wheel pit and any other associated features.

**Site** C  
**Category**

<b>PRN</b>	<b>48740</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13252610</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>FORMER PIGSTY/ SHELTER SHED</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

To the south of the farmstead is the remains of the former pigsty. It has been heavily altered with breeze block; raising the height of the once low walls, and extending the length of it to abutt the cow shed to the west (Prn 48741). The wall to the rear or southeast of the building has been completely lost. The roof is also new, with a slightly shallower pitch and covered with box sectioned corrugated iron sheeting.

The building now appears to function as a shelter shed. There is one remaining feature which identifies it as a former pigsty and that is a small, central doorway in the northeast gable wall. Apparently there were yards attached to the sties although these have now been lost. The building appears to have been constructed during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century; it does not seem to be shown on the tithe map of 1840 but is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

### Recommendations

Where possible further works to the building should endeavour to retain the remaining historic parts of the former pigsty, which include those areas constructed in rubble stone construction.

**Site** C  
**Category**

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48741</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13242609</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>COW SHED</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### Description

On the southern side of the farmyard is a cow shed. The cow shed would appear to have been constructed prior to the survey of tithe map in 1840, and it is possible that the building dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building is remarkable in that it has been little altered and also appears to retain its original roof; the slates are secured with wooden pegs and the underside of the roof is grouted. The roof timbers themselves are jointed with wooden pegs securing the A frames or collar trusses in place. The interior has lost the wooden stalls and the lofting; the remains of the beams for supporting the loft floor have been sawn off at the wall face, and the remains of a door at loft height in the northeast gable confirm its existence.

The cow shed is constructed with alternate layers of coursed rubble stone with slate levelling courses which give the building a very distinctive appearance. Within the northwest elevation are five evenly spaced doorways with stone lintels, to the rear of the building is one central doorway and a single window to either side. The arrangement of openings indicate that the cattle were tied across the building, with two feeding passages and three manure passages. The front elevation of the building has been limewashed in the past.

Although it is still in use, the cow shed is in a very vulnerable condition at present, many of the slates have become loose and uneven allowing water into the building. The masonry itself appears to be in a reasonable state although a lintel over one of the rear openings is collapsing and the stonework above is becoming unstable.

It is uncommon to find a cow shed with so much of the historic fabric surviving.

### Recommendations

It is very important that the building is made watertight as soon as possible. If the water continues to come in through the roof the structural timbers will rot and the roof itself could quickly be lost. In the short term a temporary cover should be put over the existing roof in order to prevent further water damage to the structural roof timbers. Also as a short term measure a prop should be inserted into the window opening to the rear in order to prevent the stonework above collapsing.

Ideally the roof should be restored using the same methods that have been employed on the

original construction ie. the slates should be replaced using wooden dowelling pegs and the undersides of the slates should be mortared. The failing lintel should be repaired or replaced and the stonework above should be consolidated using the same coursing pattern and lime mortar mix.

It is important that a record of the building is made prior to any works being carried out, please inform Cambria Archaeology before works commence in order that adequate provision can be made for recording the building.

**Site Category B**



*This cow shed is a fine example of its type with an original slate roof, pegged with wooden dowels*

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48742</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13222610</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>ODYN / CORN DRYING KILN / MASH HOUSE</b>				
<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>				

### **Description**

At the southern end of a long range of buildings is an odyn or kiln / mash house. The building lies to the south of the cart house and appears to be contemporary with it. It is unclear whether this building is recorded on the tithe map of 1840; there is a building identified roughly in this position, however it does not appear to be that long. It is, however, clearly recorded on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

The building is constructed with uncoursed rubble and slate. The roof is still slated on the northeast facing side, to the southwest the roof has recently been re-covered with box sectioned corrugated iron sheeting and some of the roof timbers on this side are also replacements. Some of the roof slates have been grouted on the exterior. There is a chimney on the gable end, and the underside of the remaining original roof is smoke blackened. A window has also been inserted into the gable end of the building, beneath the chimney, suggesting that it no longer functioned as a kiln drier or mash house latterly. It is now in use as low level storage.

This building is an interesting feature of the historic farmyard and quite unusual. The condition of the building is currently poor, the roof slates which remain on the northeast side have slipped and there are significant holes allowing water access onto the structural elements of the roof.

### **Recommendations**

This building forms an interesting and unusual survival. It is important that the building is made watertight as soon as possible in order to prevent further water damage to the structure. In the short term a temporary cover should be put over the existing roof in order to prevent water ingress.

Ideally the roof should be restored using the same methods that have been employed on the original construction. Any restoration work should endeavour to retain as much of the historic fabric of the building as possible and where elements have to be replaced new materials and methods should match the old and existing.

It is also important that a record is made of the building before works are carried out, please inform Cambria Archaeology in advance of any work to the building so that appropriate measures can be put in place.

**Site Category** B



*A long low range including the corn drying kiln, cart house and stable beyond  
(PRNs 48742, 48743 & 48744).*

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48743</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13212610</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>CART SHED</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

A cart shed lies in the central section of a long range with the corn drying kiln (PRN 48743) to the southeast and the stable (PRN 48744) to the north west. It is clearly recorded on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

The cart shed is stone rubble built, a large cart entrance with a timber lintel in the northeast facing wall. The rear wall has been rebuilt in breeze block. The northern section of the interior has a low loft overhead.

The roof covering to the northeast is ageing corrugated iron sheeting.

### **Recommendations**

Ideally the roof should be restored using the same methods that have been employed on the original construction. Any restoration work should endeavour to retain as much of the historic fabric of the building as possible and where elements have to be replaced new materials and methods should match the old and existing.

It is also important that a record is made of the building before works are carried out, please inform Cambria Archaeology in advance of any work to the building so that appropriate measures can be put in place.

**Site Category** B

<b>PRN</b>	<b>48744</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13212611</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>STABLE</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

A stable lies at the northwest end of a long range including a cart shed (PRN 48742) and a corn drying kiln (PRN 48743). This stone rubble built building is abutting the adjoining cow shed and would appear to be a later construction. The roof is covered in box sectioned corrugated iron sheeting and is keeping the building watertight. A central doorway in the northeast facing elevation is flanked on either side by windows, that the south of the doorway is enlarged. Latterly this building was used as a dairy. Concrete cow stalls remain. It is clearly recorded on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

### **Recommendations**



This building is in a reasonably sound condition. Any further works to the buildings should endeavour to retain the historic fabric and should be carried out using sympathetic materials and construction techniques.

**Site** B  
**Category**

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48745</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>LLWYNREBOL</b>	<b>Grid</b>	<b>SN13212612</b>
		<b>Name</b>		<b>Reference</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>BARN</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

The barn is constructed out of stone with finely dressed stone around the openings. The original barn roof has been removed and wall tops raised with breeze block on one side in order to create a mono-pitched roof, covered with box-sectioned corrugated iron sheeting. Part of the barn was two storey at one stage, incorporating a granary, and the site of external stone steps can be seen at the south end of the northwest facing wall. The barn was converted into a cow shed in the 1920's when additional openings were inserted into the southeast facing wall. Adjoining the north gable end of the building is the wheel pit (PRN 48739), providing power to undertake crop processing within the barn.

### **Recommendations**

Although greatly modified the barn retains a great deal of historic fabric, including features such as nesting boxes on the northwest facing wall. Care should be taken to retain as much of the original building as possible and future works should be carried out using traditional techniques and materials where appropriate.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48746</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12862611</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	

**Description**

A small square building is shown in this location on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Only the stone footings are still visible.

**Recommendations**

The remains of this building should be retained in a visible and stable condition.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48747</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12852627</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>QUARRY BUILDING</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	

### **Description**

A rectangular building is shown within the Green Slate quarrying complex on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. At this time the quarry was already disused.

It is situated within woodland and in part the ruined the walls almost survive almost to full height (two stories). The walls are covered with some ivy growth and there is the potential for damage from tree fall.

### **Recommendations**

Any woodland management within this area should take account of the fragility and vulnerability of features such as this and management should endeavour to prevent damage from tree fall.

**Site Category** C



*A quarry building which lies in the quarry complex, its function is unknown, but it may have been a quarry office.*

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48748</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12902625</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>QUARRY</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	

### **Description**

A large quarry is located within the wooded slopes above the Eastern Cleddau. Accessed from a track which runs across the slope it is entered through a narrow opening and then opens out into a cavernous excavation. At the bottom of this hole is a rock cut opening into a tunnel.

The quarry is situated within woodland. Some dumping has occurred at the eastern end of the quarry.

### **Recommendations**

Any waste or dumped materials should be removed from the quarry where it is practical and safe to do so. No further dumping should take place.

**Site Category** C




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*The quarrying remains include this enormous excavation and a rock cut tunnel*

<b>PRN</b>	<b>48749</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12702602</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>QUARRY</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	

### **Description**

A quarry face is located in the wooded slopes above the Eastern Cleddau. Accessed by a long track which winds past the farmstead of Llwynrebol.

The quarry forms part of the Green Slate workings (PRN 19770).

### **Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48750</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12882620</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>EMBANKMENT</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	

### **Description**

A stone built embankment or loading platform is positioned across the track leading to quarry workings (PRNs 48747 & 48748). The embankment is indicated on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It consists of a stone built ramp on the upslope side and a vertical face against which vehicles would have drawn up against to load slate. On the downslope side of the track is a waste tip. Both are now grown over with ivy.

### **Recommendations**

The embankment or loading platform appear to be in a stable condition at present. However, future management of the woodland within which it is located should endeavour to ensure that the structure is not threatened by tree fall.

**Site Category** C



*This embankment or loading platform lies immediately to the south of the large quarry workings PRN 48749*

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>48751</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN12722602</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Modern</b>	

### **Description**

The remains of a small stone building can be seen within the woodland quarry workings. The structure is not marked on any historic maps. It is approximately 3 metres square and walls survive to a height of no more than 1.5 metres. Some insubstantial trees are growing within it and are liable to fall.

### **Recommendations**

The remains of the building may suffer damage when the saplings within it fall. Any future woodland management in this area should endeavour to remove the saplings if it is practical and safe to do so and if it is possible without causing further damage to the structure.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	<b>51876</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>TEG PISTYLL</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>SN13042620</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	<b>COTTAGE</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>		

### **Description**

A cottage and garden is marked on the 1840 tithe map and is named on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 as 'Teg Pistyll'. It appears to be disused on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. The site of the cottage lies within an area of unenclosed woodland. The stone footings of the cottage remain and much loose stone lies about. The woodland trees are quite insubstantial and appear liable to fall. The decaying body of a car also lie within the cottage remains.

### **Recommendations**

The remains of the building may suffer damage when the trees within it fall. Ideally the management of this area should endeavour to remove the trees if it is practical and safe to do so and if it is possible without causing further damage to the cottage remains.

**Site Category** C




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*The remains of Teg Pistyll cottage, here the wall footings are clearly visible.*

## **SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY**

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

### **SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument**

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

### **LB1, LB2\* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2\* & 2**

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

### **HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales**

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

### **PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales**

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

## **REFERENCES**

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Ordnance Survey 1891. 1<sup>st</sup> edition. Carmarthenshire sheet XVIII.NE

Ordnance Survey 1907. 2nd edition. Carmarthenshire sheet XVIII.NE

Tithe Map and Apportionment of Llandissilio Parish, 1840?





Llwynrebol

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation


Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/2831


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45630


National Grid Reference SN13222615

 Farm Boundary  
 Historic Landscape Character Area

#### Site Category A - National Importance


 Scheduled Ancient Monuments  
Grade 1 and Grade 2\* Listed Buildings

 Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation


 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


#### Site Category B - Regional Importance

 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

#### Site Category C - Local Importance

 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

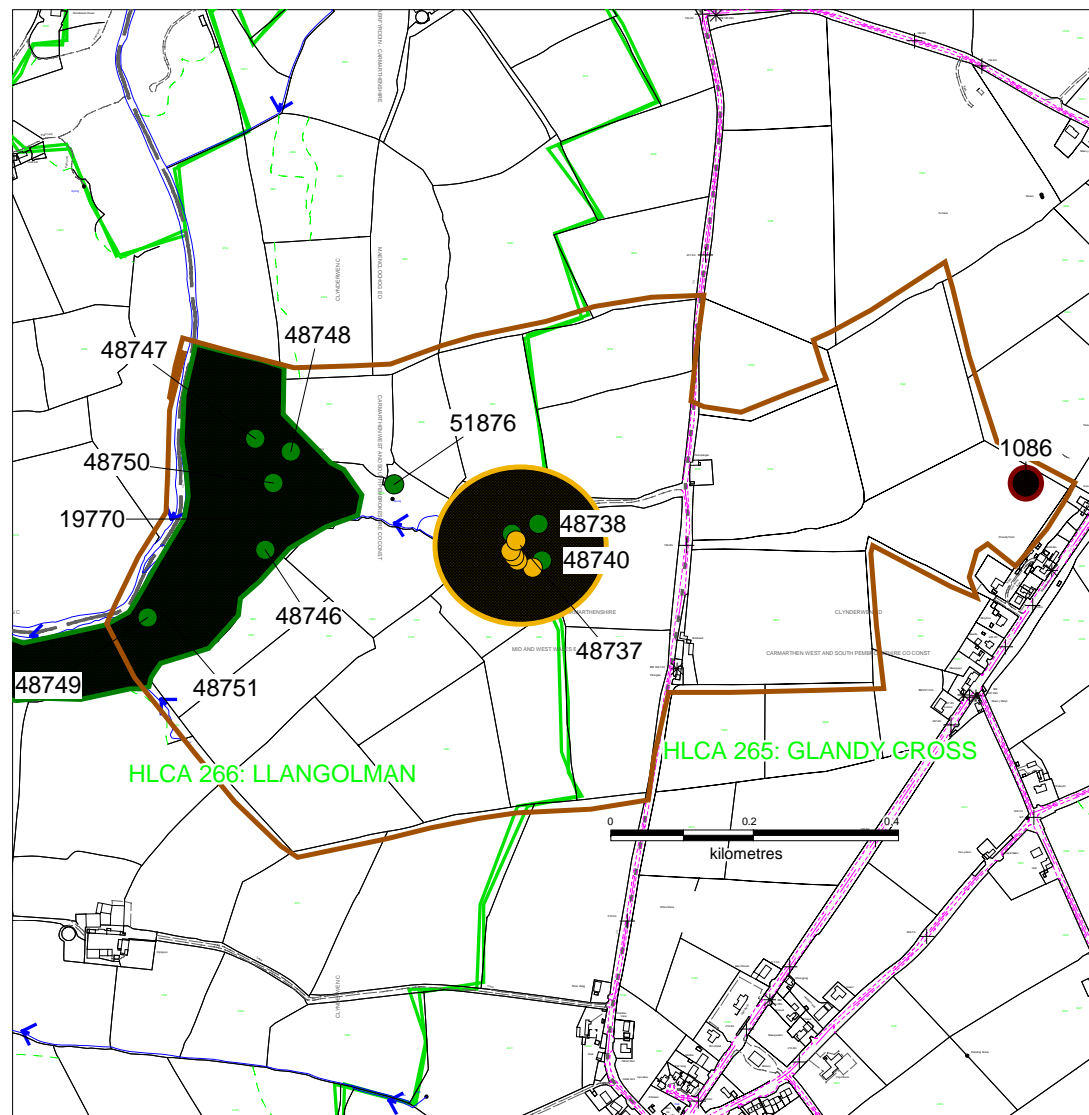
#### Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Llwynrebol


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation

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National Grid Reference SN13222615


 Farm Boundary

 Historic Landscape Character Area

#### Site Category A - National Importance


 Scheduled Ancient Monuments  
Grade 1 and Grade 2\* Listed Buildings

 Sites and Buildings of National Importance  
without a statutory designation


 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic  
Interest

 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


#### Site Category B - Regional Importance

 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance  
including Grade 2 listed buildings

#### Site Category C - Local Importance

 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

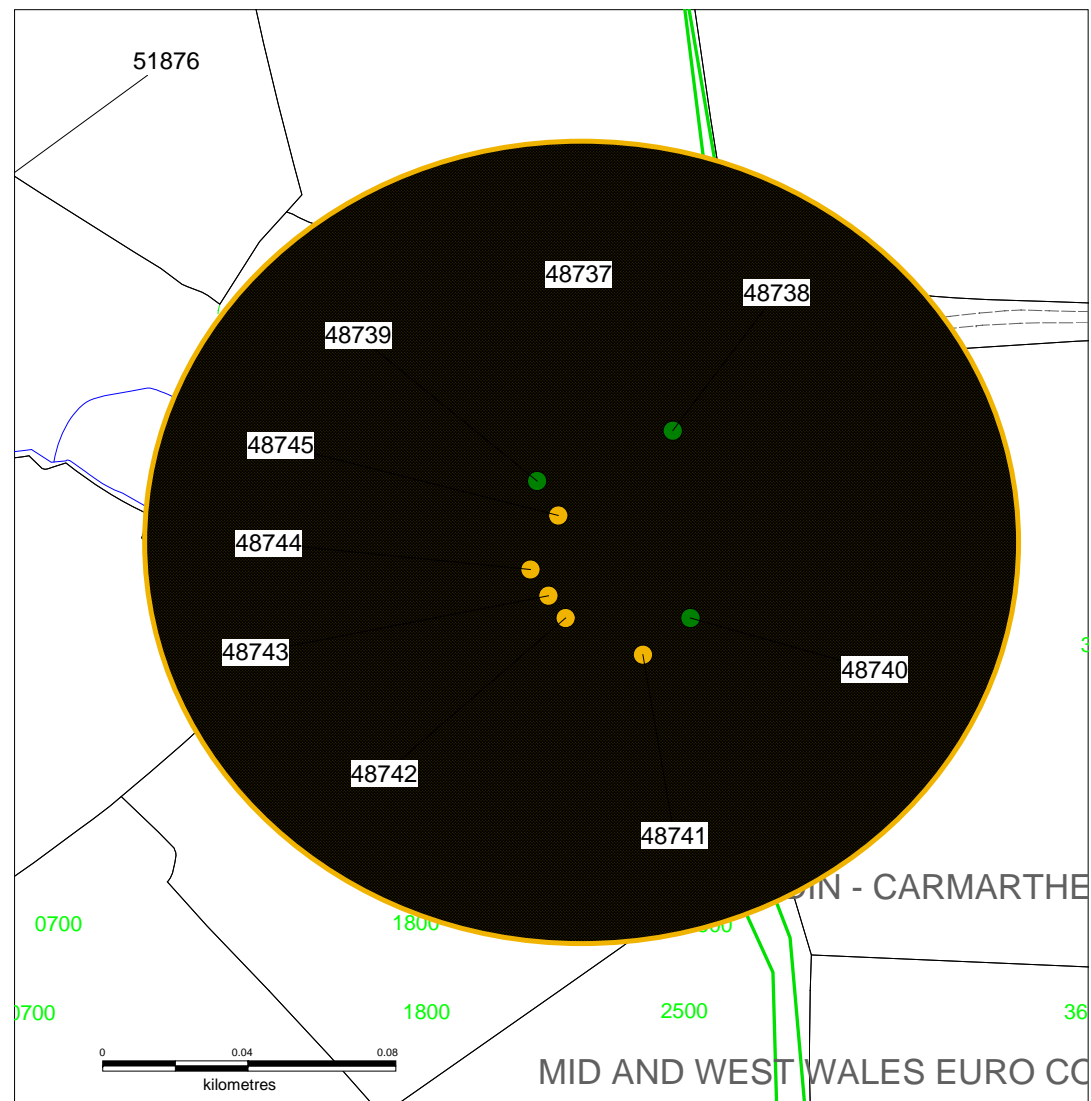
#### Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with  
no physical definition

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# **Llwynrebol W/12/2831**

REPORT NO. 2004/34  
PROJECT RECORD NO. 45630

This report has been prepared by Alice Pyper

Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

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

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (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

## **PRESELI**

### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 265 GLANDY CROSS**

**GRID REFERENCE: SN147267**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 575.3**

#### **Historic Background**

A large character area in modern Carmarthenshire on the southeast edge of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cwmwd Amgoed, a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf which had been re-organised as the Anglo-Norman Lordship of St Clears by 1130. However, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure throughout and into the post-medieval period, and by the later middle ages was divided into three blocks of dispersed holdings called Trayn Morgan, Trayn Clinton, and Trayn March. Glandy Cross character area contains portions of the former two holdings. Much of the Glandy Cross character area belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is unlikely that the area was enclosed during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Sixteenth-century leases of Whitland's Carmarthenshire estates make it clear that tenants were practising common pasturage and the survival of *arian y mynydd* or 'mountain silver', a payment for grazing rights, with a diversity of rents, in both cash, kind and service, suggests that they correspond with earlier villein obligations, when most of the tenants were also bound to do boon work for the monastery. The post-medieval landscape history of this area is complex. A late 17th-century description by Edward Lhuyd in the Gibson edition of Camden's *Britannia* of the Meini Gwyr stone circle at Glandy Cross indicates that the landscape was still open moorland. It would appear that the area was largely enclosed between the late 17th-century and the early 19th-century when farms and other buildings were established. However, enclosure was not completed in the northeastern part of the character area until after the tithe surveys of the 1840s; a 1751 estate map of Castell Garw shows a field pattern similar to that of today to the east of the A478 road, but suggests open land to the west. On tithe maps, fields close to Glandy Cross cross roads are shown much as today, but are not named as they are elsewhere in the parish, which is usually an indication that they were recent creations. In contrast, a study of the field system between Efailwen and Glandy Cross indicates that it pre-dates the long, straight section of the A478 road. The road is marked on the Rees map as a medieval route but achieved its present line between 1791 and 1809 when it was turnpiked under the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The present road line is shown on Ordnance Survey sketch maps of 1809, on which no settlements are shown between Efailwen and Glandy Cross, but by the tithe surveys of the 1840s Maen-Gwyn, Llain, Capel Nebo and several cottages had been constructed. Efailwen is celebrated in the annals of Welsh 'direct action' as it was here that the first assault on a turnpike toll gate occurred on the night of May 18 1839. Goodwin's Row cottages alongside the A478 were built in 1866 to house quarry workers. Following the construction of Goodwin's Row, very little new building occurred until the last quarter of the 20th century when piecemeal, linear housing and other development took place on the roads which meet at Glandy Cross and on the roads that meet at Efailwen. Development is continuing at these two locations.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Glandy Cross historic landscape character area lies across a low rounded ridge, the summit crest of which climbs from a height of approximately 200m at its southern end at Efailwen to over 250m at its northern end at Iet-y-Bwlch. Although the flanks of the ridge descend gently into the valley of the Eastern Cleddau to the west and the valley of the Afon Taf to the east, this area occupies the ridge top only, down to a low point of about 190m. The entire ridge is enclosed into small- and medium-sized regular fields. The smaller enclosures are concentrated towards the south with the larger enclosures confined to higher ground to the north. Boundaries consist of earth banks which have an increasing stony content towards the north. Hedges on these banks are in good condition alongside roads and tracks and in the southern portion of the area, but become increasingly more neglected and derelict towards higher ground. At the highest points hedges are no longer present. Wire fences on the boundary banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Apart from small trees that grow out of neglected hedges and a couple of small 20th century coniferous plantations, this landscape is not characterised by woodland. Agricultural land-use is predominately improved pasture with a little arable, though there are pockets of unimproved grazing and rushy ground. The old established

settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, houses and cottages with a concentration towards the southern end of the area and on the ridge's flanks. Dwellings are almost entirely 19th century, in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, and three-bays, cement rendered and/or bare stone. Examples of stone and earth-built (*clom*) late 18th- or 19th-century single storey cottages are also present, as are late 19th-century two storey stone-built and rendered 'villa' houses in a more polite tradition. The chapel at Nebo is a substantial stone-built structure dating to 1860, and has a graveyard associated with it. The more recent - late 20th-century - settlement pattern is mostly linear development and loose clustering at Efailwen and Glandy Cross. There is a modern school at Efailwen, and a public house and garage/shop at Glandy Cross, and at both locations are numerous late 20th-century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings. Most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; small early 20th-century brick built ranges, corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings within the character area. The main transport element of the landscape is the A478 which runs along the crest of the ridge and along which modern development is concentrated. Other roads consist of straight and winding lanes and tracks enclosed by boundary banks.

The Glandy Cross landscape is recognised as of considerable importance for its complex of neolithic and bronze age ritual and funerary monuments which include Meini Gwyr stone circle, standing stones, round barrows, ring cairns and other upstanding sites, many of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Also within this area is a neolithic axe factory, and at least two iron age hillforts.

Although Glandy Cross is a distinctive historic landscape character area, its boundaries are not easy to define as it is surrounded by enclosed farmland which superficially has similar characteristics. Therefore all the borders of this area should be considered as zones of change, rather than as hard-edge boundaries.

### **Conservation priorities**

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Modern ribbon development is also starting to affect the character of this area along the main route corridors. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Archaeological sites and their settings are being affected by modern development and land improvement schemes. This problem needs to be addressed if these important sites are not to be lost to future generations.

**Sources:** Cilymaenllwyd tithe map and apportionment 1837; Commons Journal, 1809; David and Williams 1995; Jones 1937; Kirk and Williams 2000; Lewis 1975; Lhuyd 1695, column 628; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llanglydwen tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Ordnance Survey, Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to 1 mile, Sheet 188, 1809; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/LJ/646; Williams, 1990

## PRESELI

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 266 LLANGOLMAN

**GRID REFERENCE: SN125264**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 1461**

#### **Historic Background**

A large character area on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli. The majority of it is in modern Pembrokeshire, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. That the character area was a centre of ecclesiastical significance during the early medieval period is demonstrated by the establishment of one of the seven pre-Conquest 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed at Llandeilo Llwydarth, mentioned in the 12th century *Liber Landavensis*. Two Early Christian Monuments from the church are now in Maenclochog Church. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Most of the Llangolman character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century when it was assessed at one knight's fee. By 1594, Maenclochog had its own court leat and was - like other Cemaes manors - held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed in an *Extent* at 3s 8d. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. The ecclesiastical framework was nevertheless reorganised upon Anglo-Norman lines and Llandeilo Llwydarth along with the chapel at Llangolman to the east were annexed to the vicarage of Maenclochog, which in turn was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by David de la Roche in c.1320. At the far east end of the area is the parish church of Mynachlog-ddu which was part of a much earlier grant to St Dogmaels, in 1118, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia* granted by William Fitzmartin, and which was, after the Dissolution, held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. The grange chapel of 'St Julians' or 'St Giles' (ded. St Silin) may also have occupied the area. By the late 15th-century, considerable lands within the Llangolman character area had been amassed from the manor of Maenclochog by a local yeoman family, the Llywelyns, but in 1498 they granted 'all their lands in Llangolman and at Bwlch-y-clawdd (Temple Druid) in Maenclochog', which were held by Welsh tenure, to Lewis ap David ap Gruffudd Fychan of Llangolman, yeoman, 'on account of great necessity and poverty'. The pattern of dispersed settlement is typical of native tenurial systems, and the *vill* recorded at Llandeilo Llwydarth appears never to have become a nucleation, while the pattern of enclosure with regular fields of medium size is characteristic of 16th- 17th-century enclosure, under farmsteads such as Pencraig-fawr and Plas-cwrt which were recorded in the 16th century, while a deer park at 'Loydarth' was also recorded in the later medieval period. The process of enclosure was complete by the late 18th-century. However, though the Ty Mawr estate map of 1777 shows most of the holding as today, a few unenclosed dispersed strips within other farms holdings are also shown, suggesting that this landscape had evolved out of a system of sub-divided strip-fields, in this case probably *lleini* held under Welsh tenure. Other 18th century gentry houses existed at Plas-y-Meibion, and Temple Druid which was rebuilt by John Nash. A small part of the character area to the southeast lies in Carmarthenshire, and in the middle ages belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is likely that it represents early enclosure of monastic common pasture, probably again from the 16th- and 17th-century. The history of the character area was and still is dominated by agriculture, although it contains Pembrokeshire's densest concentration of slate quarries. A total of 13 named quarries, and several more informal workings, are more-or-less strung out in an east-west line across the volcanic ash slate exposure through the centre of the area. Most of these were rather late, being established from the mid 19th-century onwards. All are now disused but the largest of them - for instance, Dandderwen ('Whitland Abbey Slate') and Lily - occupied a considerable area and brought employment to many hundreds. An additional element is the early Baptist chapel at Rhydwylym, which was founded in 1668 under the benefaction of local gentry families and had, from the first, an exceptional influence over a wide area.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Llangolman is a large historic landscape area lying across several parishes and encompassing the upper part of the valley of the Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries. The valley floors here lie at about 60m to 80m, but the valley sides rise steeply to over 130m before levelling out onto undulating ground between 130m and 200m. This area includes the valley bottom, the valley sides and the higher ground above. The valley sides are heavily cloaked in woodland - a mixture of semi-natural deciduous woods and 20th century coniferous plantations. The remainder of the area is enclosed into small, irregular fields. Boundaries are mostly earth banks topped with hedges, but stone and earth banks and stone-faced banks are also present. Hedges vary in condition. Most are well maintained, but some are overgrown and neglected with gaps appearing. In a few instances hedges have completely gone. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved with very little rougher grazing and arable land. Several small isolated deciduous woods, trees in overgrown hedgebanks and the dense woodland on the steep valley sides mentioned above lend a heavily wooded aspect to parts of this landscape, although on the higher ground trees are rare apart from those in hedges. The settlement pattern is dominated by dispersed farms, houses and cottages, with the hamlets at Llangolman and Rhydwilym providing the only foci. Farmhouses are predominantly 19th century, in the vernacular style, stone-built (cement rendered or bare stone), three bays, two storeys, with slate roofs. Houses and cottages in a similar style but of one and one-and-a-half storeys are also present as are examples of late 18th-century or early 19th-century houses in the polite Georgian tradition. It is likely that the cement rendering on some older houses and cottages masks earth (*clom*) construction. 20th century houses in a variety of styles and materials are scattered across the area, but are not common. Included in this area is the small thatched cottage of Penrhos now a museum owned by the County Council and furnished in a 19th century style. Generally agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings, and comprise single small, stone-built 19th century range; mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. However, the few larger farms have a collection of 19th century stone-built outbuildings set around a yard or in another semi-formal arrangement with the house as well as extensive modern agricultural buildings. Within this area are the three medieval church sites of Mynachlog-ddu, Llangolman and Llandeilo Llwydardh, a large chapel at Rhydwilym, founded in 1688, and Llandeilo Chapel. Pont Mynachlog-ddu (a bridge) was mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. There are seven listed buildings in the area. Llangolman and Mynachlog-ddu churches (mentioned above) are both listed, but only the latter retains any medieval fabric. The scant remains of the medieval church at Llandeilo Llwydardh are a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II listed. Temple Druid, an 18th century mansion by John Nash on a 15th century site, is Grade II listed, while the courtyard, outbuildings and cottages are Grade II\* listed. Rhosfach House, Llangolman, and the telephone box outside, are both Grade II listed. Abandoned quarries are a feature of the landscape. There is a small caravan park and country club at Trefach Manor on the extreme eastern fringe of this area. Apart from the A478 which crosses the extreme eastern fringe of this area, transport elements of the historic landscape are limited to narrow winding lanes and tracks which are bordered by large hedge-banks

Recorded archaeology is rich and diverse. From the neolithic, it includes a scheduled chambered tomb (or standing stone?), another possible chambered tomb and a possible henge (or *vallum* enclosure?). From the bronze age are a scheduled standing stone, a round barrow, three possible standing stones and two possible round barrows, and a possible burnt mound. There is a scheduled iron age hillfort and another possible hillfort. Roman artefacts have been found. Early medieval features include the two Early Christian Monuments from Llandeilo Llwydardh (now in Maenclochog Church) and an inscribed stone from Gelli Dywyll. There are two holy wells, the one at Llandeilo Llwydardh with a tradition that the water was drunk from the skull of St Teilo. There is a possible medieval strip-field system and several mill sites, as well as the church and chapel sites. Post-medieval archaeology includes a wealth of quarry features including buildings, a sawpit and a world war two searchlight battery on Llangolman Common.

Llangolman historic landscape character area is well defined to the north where it bounds Rhosfach and Mynachlog-ddu areas and to the east against Glandy Cross. To the south the boundary is less clear, although the area to the south consists of larger farms and larger fields than those of Llangolman. A definite boundary does not exist, but rather a zone of transition extending for perhaps one or two kilometres.

### Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf

woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

**Sources:** Charles 1992; Davies 1982; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1977; Howells 1987; Llandeilo Llwydarth tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llanycefn tithe map and apportionment, 1847; Lewis 1969; Lewis 1975; Ludlow 1998; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/EE/7/338; Richard 1935; Richards 1998