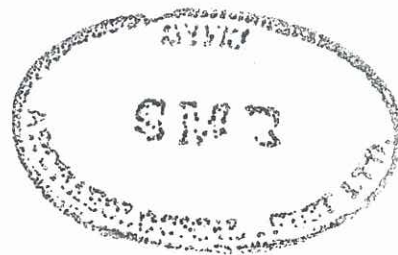


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Panteg W/13/3832

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Panteg
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

Panteg farm (SN15701610) is situated to the south of Llandewi-Velfrey on the south facing slope of Lampeter Vale in Pembrokeshire. Land here is divided into medium sized irregular fields by hedges on earth banks, which are in various stages of becoming grown out. Pasture dominates the southern part of the holding, which is bordered by the Afon Marlais to the south. Much of the northern part of the holding has a wooded aspect, incorporating a mixture of deciduous and commercial plantation woodland.

The present field pattern is first shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey Parish tithe map, although it is likely to have much earlier origins. The majority of the present holding (PRN 47976) is recorded as belonging to the lands of *Panteague*, which was then owned and occupied by George Evan, although the northeast facing slope of the narrow dingle to the north of the farmstead then belonged to the Plascrwn estate.

The landscape of Panteg farm (PRN 47976) has undergone extensive changes since the 1841? tithe map. At this time, the substantial farmstead of Panteg incorporated a mixture of pasture and arable fields, with several cottage sites scattered around the edge of the holding. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1887-1888) shows that the landscape had taken on a more wooded aspect by this time, with a long, narrow predominantly Scots Pine plantation (PRN 47723), added to the east of the farmstead. A lightly wooded area surrounding Spring Gardens also appears at this time incorporating former areas of wood, moor and pasture. Several of the cottage sites shown on the 1841? tithe map had fallen out of use by this time.

A fine Grade II* listed double-pile early Georgian mansion (PRN 7764), which overlooks the walled garden and terraced lawns, and has excellent views across Lampeter Vale to the south, provides the focal point of Panteg Farmstead (PRN 47975). It is first shown on the 1819 Ordnance Survey Old Series map, although the layout is visible in more accurate detail on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. The substantial range of farm buildings are loosely arranged around two separate yards, an upper yard to the south west of the house, and a lower yard to the south east.

The archaeology of Panteg farm is rich and diverse. Several former cottage sites (PRNs 47718, 47719, 47721, 47722, 47724, 47728, 47730) at the northeastern and northwestern margins of the holding indicate a time of denser settlement. Of particular interest are the two cropmark sites (PRNs 11776, 47974) in the field named "Park yr Eglwys" on the 1841 tithe apportionment.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Field boundaries are an important element of the historic landscape and should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

Sites that require action are detailed below.

47709 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

The building should be maintained in its current condition using traditional building materials and techniques. Any missing or unstable roof slates should be replaced in order to maintain the building in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival.

47712 COW SHED

The building should be maintained using traditional building techniques and materials. Missing roof slates should be replaced and loose slates stabilised in order to maintain the building in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival.

11776, 47974, 47738 PARK YR EGLWYS

The cropmarks in this field indicate the high potential for buried archaeological remains. Ideally the area within 30 metres of the edge of the cropmark sites should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock. If ploughing is to continue, any future cultivation should not increase in depth.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	4920	Site Name	PARC YR EGLWYS	Grid Reference	SN16181634
Site Type	GLEBE LAND?; CHURCH?	Period	Medieval?; Post Med		

Description

The field name Parc yr Eglwys is identified on the 1840 tithe apportionment, which may indicate that this was formerly glebe land, owned by the church. Several cropmarks (PRNs 11776, 47974, 47738) have been identified in this field on aerial photographs. Cropmark (PRN 47974) shows speculative similarities to the concentric antenna enclosure type. Which are typically assigned an Iron Age date. An increasing number of examples are being identified in southwest Wales, where ecclesiastical features such as cemeteries and churches overly these enclosures, in some cases suggesting the early medieval re-use of Iron Age sites.

Recommendations

The cropmarks in this field indicate the high potential for buried archaeological remains. Ideally the area within 30 metres of the edge of the cropmark sites should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock. If ploughing is to continue, any future cultivation should not increase in depth.

Site D
Category



Plate 1- looking west towards the site of rectilinear enclosure (PRN 11776)

PRN	11776	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15411597
Site Type	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Period	Roman?;Iron Age?		

Description

A sub-rectangular cropmark measuring approximately 50 by 30 metres with an east-west long axis identified on aerial photographs. This dark cropmark in pasture, indicating ditches is broken on the west side suggesting an entrance. The line of the ditch on the north side is unclear and confused by the northward continuation of the west ditch and the western continuation of the north ditch in the northwest corner (James 1984: 15). This site shows similarities to a class of sub-rectangular enclosures, which are typically assigned to the Romano-British period. A possible association with crop mark (PRN 47947), which is situated approximately 50 metres to the southeast can be made.

The site lies on a naturally terraced area on a moderate to steep south facing slope and commands excellent views to the south, east and west. It was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit and no earthwork remains were observed.

Recommendations

The cropmark indicates a high potential for buried archaeological remains. Ideally the area within 30 metres of the edge of the cropmark site should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock. If ploughing is to continue, any future cultivation should not increase in depth.

Site Category B



Plate 2- the site of enclosure (PRN 47974) looking south

PRN	47738	Site Name	PARC YR EGLWYS	Grid Reference	SN15471589
Site Type	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Period	Dark Age?		

Description

A small rectangular cropmark, approximately ten by five metres appears to lie within a small rectangular three sided enclosure itself measuring only c. 20 by ten metres, both following an eastwest alignment. This cropmark is situated approximately 75 metres southwest of possible banjo enclosure (PRN 47974). The nature of these cropmarks can only be guessed, but given the fieldname "Parc yr Eglwys" (PRN 4920), they too may have some ecclesiastical significance and in form are reminiscent of "special graves" or "martyria" seen at Plas Gogerddan, Ceredigion for example (N. Ludlow *pers comm.*)

Recommendations

The cropmarks indicate the high potential for buried archaeological remains here. Ideally the area within 30 metres of the edge of the site should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock. If ploughing is to continue, any future cultivation should not increase in depth. No root crops should be grown.

Site **B**
Category

PRN	47974	Site Name	PARC YR EGLWYS	Grid Reference	SN15571594
Site Type	BANJO ENCLOSURE?; CHURCH?	Period	Iron Age?; Medieval?		

Description

A dark sub-circular cropmark with an east-west entrance passage, possibly 10 metres wide and approximately 30 metres long leading into a circular enclosure with an estimated diameter of 40 metres. Several smaller cropmark features were identified within the enclosure, although there was considerable background noise making this area difficult to interpret. A sub-rectangular cropmark (PRN 11776) is located approximately 50 metres to the northwest of the main enclosure.

The cropmark shows similarities to the concentric antenna enclosure type. These enclosures are typically concentric, consisting of a small circular inner enclosure within a large circular outer enclosure; with the inner enclosure typically entered via a funnel like passage through the outer enclosure (James 1990, 295-8; T. James 1992, 69). An increasing number of examples are being identified in southwest Wales, in which ecclesiastical features such as cemeteries and churches overly these enclosures, in some cases suggesting the early medieval re-use of Iron Age sites. An example is Llangan, Carmarthenshire, where a "high probability early cemetery site is located within the outer enclosure of an apparent concentric antenna enclosure" (Ludlow *forthcoming*). The outer enclosure is notably absent in this case, and the site can therefore be classified as the antenna or banjo enclosure type, which are also typically assigned to the Iron Age. Despite the absence of the weaker outer enclosure in this case, an argument for the early medieval ecclesiastical re-use of this feature is tempting, in light of the above analogies. This may be further strengthened by the field name Parc yr Eglwys on the 1840 tithe apportionment.

The enclosure is situated on a moderate slope within a well drained pasture field, which has been ploughed in the past. No earthwork remains or features of archaeological interest were identified above ground. The dark cropmarks, indicating ditches are a measure of the high archaeological potential of the site. Aside from the substantial ditches, the interior of the enclosure may hold evidence of hut platforms, storage pits and other features of Iron Age occupation. A speculative church site, may be identified by a dark rectangular cropmark, which measures approximately ten by five metres at the north end of the enclosure near to the entrance.

Recommendations

The cropmarks indicate the high potential for buried archaeological remains here. Ideally the area within 30 metres of the edge of the site should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock. If ploughing is to continue, any future cultivation should not increase in depth. No root crops should be grown.

Site **B**
Category

PRN	47706	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15671613
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Modern		

Description

This single storey building follows a northwest to southeast alignment and measures approximately 25 by 4 metres. It is of lime mortar bonded roughly faced stone construction, with red brick doorway and window dressings, and a pitched slate roof. The building is divided into two bays, the smaller northwest bay is accessed by a single wide arched cart entrance with brick dressings in the southwest lateral wall. The long south eastern bay of the building is accessed through four evenly spaced wooden heck doors with brick dressings. A square window is situated on either side of each of the five doorways. The interior of the building was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, although it may originally have served as a stable. It appears to be a later addition to the farmstead and was not built by the time of the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The building is well maintained and currently in very good condition.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained using building materials and techniques that are faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C



Plate 3- combination farm building (PRN 47948)

PRN	47707	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15671609
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This building follows a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and defines the western extent of the yard to the southwest of the mansion at Panteg. It is of lime mortar bonded stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof and measures approximately 18 metres by five metres along its long axis. The southeastern of the two bays is accessed by a wide doorway in the northeast lateral wall with a concrete lintel and a sheet metal panel door. The longer northeastern bay is open-fronted with the roof supported by a central pillar, and is currently used as a garage. The building is shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and is likely to be of an early nineteenth century date. It has clearly experienced substantial modification since then, particularly to the east lateral wall, which has been comprehensively demolished and rebuilt in order to accommodate modern usage. No evidence of its original appearance or any of the historic internal arrangements remains, making interpretation of its original function difficult.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained in its current condition using building materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C



Plate 4- northern elevation of cow shed (PRN 47708)

PRN	47708	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15691608
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cow shed follows an east-northeast-west-southwest alignment and measures approximately 15 metres by seven metres and defines the southern extent of the small yard to the southwest of the mansion at Panteg. It is of uncoursed lime rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. It is accessed by three doorways in the north lateral wall- a wide doorway with red brick *voussoirs* to the east, a central doorway with stone *voussoirs* and a more recent doorway with a concrete lintel near to the west gable end. Square windows are located at either side of this wall, one with a red brick lintel and the other with stone *voussoirs*. These doors and windows all appear to be later additions to the building, or at least modifications to existing openings. Original stone *voussoired* openings in the east end of the north lateral wall and in the centre of the south lateral wall have since been bricked up. A lateral feeding passage and several concrete stalls indicate that the building was used as a cowshed in the past. The building, which is likely to be of an early to mid nineteenth century date is well maintained and in good condition.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained in its current condition using building materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C



Plate 3- threshing barn, granary building (PRN 47709)

PRN	47709	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15691607
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This large threshing barn and granary building defines the western extent of the lower yard at Panteg. It follows a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment and measures approximately 16 by six metres. It is of lime mortar bonded roughly dressed stone construction, built to rough courses, with a pitched slate roof. The building has been much modified from its original appearance. The impressive opposing red brick arched cart entrances in the east and west lateral walls have been partially blocked up. Access is gained today through a doorway with a concrete lintel which incorporates the lower half of the original arch in the east wall, and through a wide doorway in the bricked up west arch. Original doorways, with stone *voussoirs* to the north of each arch have also been bricked up. A window opening has been retained, however in the top half of the doorway in the eastern lateral wall. An additional small rectangular window has been added above. Original slit ventilators have been retained either side of the two doorways in each lateral wall. The upper storey granary is a later addition to the barn. Access is gained by a central doorway in the north gable end up a set of stone steps. An inscription "I H 1744" on a central collar beam may date the building, and the roughly hewn beams and peg joints would seem to support this date. The building is currently well maintained and in good condition. Several slates are missing from the eastern pitch of the roof, whilst other are unstable on the western pitch.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained in its current condition using traditional building materials and techniques. Any missing or unstable roof slates should be replaced in order to maintain the building in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival.

Site Category C

PRN	47710	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15711608
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cow shed forms the northern bay of a long L-shaped building range, which defines the eastern and south extent of the lower yard at Panteg. It follows a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment and measures approximately 14 by seven metres. It is of uncoursed stone construction, with lime mortar bonding and a pitched slate roof. It was originally accessed by two doorways, with brick lintels in the west lateral wall. On either side of each doorway is a window. The north window has since been bricked up, whilst the north doorway has been modified to make a window. The interior of the building retains some historic (although not original) internal arrangements. A central lateral drain with platforms for stall on either side suggest that the building served as a cow shed in the past. The building, which is likely to be of a mid nineteenth century date is currently well maintained.

Recommendations

The cow shed should be maintained in its current condition using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47711	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15721607
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cow shed forms the southern part of a long L-shaped range, which defines the east and south extent of the lower yard at Panteg. It follows a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment and measures approximately 14 by seven metres. It is of uncoursed stone construction, with lime mortar bonding and a pitched slate roof. Access is by two doorways in the east lateral wall. Each has a single square window to the north. All have red brick lintels. The interior of the building preserves a lateral drainage channel and access passageway along the eastern lateral wall with concrete stall platforms and remnant wooden partitions, suggesting that this building may originally have served as a cow shed.

Recommendations

The cow shed should be maintained in its current condition using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47712	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15721606
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cow shed forms part of the L-shaped range, which defines the south and west extent of the lower yard at Panteg. It follows an eastnortheast westsouthwest alignment and measures approximately eight metres by six metres. It is of lime mortar bonded stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof. It is accessed in the north lateral wall by a single doorway with a red brick lintel. A wide rectangular window, with a red brick lintel is situated to its left. The interior of the building retains the rear lateral feeding passage, a concrete manger and four concrete stalls with halter bars, indicating the former function of this building as a cow shed. A door at the east of the feeding passage accesses the adjoining cow shed (PRN 47953). The cow shed, which is likely to be of an early- mid nineteenth century date is well maintained and in a good condition. Some slates on the north pitch of the roof are missing, whilst others have worked loose.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained using traditional building techniques and materials. Missing roof slates should be replaced and loose slates stabilised in order to maintain the building in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival.

Site Category C



Plate 4- looking sotheast towards cow sheds (PRN 47711, 47712)

PRN	47713	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15711605
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A long narrow building is identified at this location on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey map sources. The building has since been lost, and the site lies under concrete today. The footings of the southeast and southwest walls survive, where a building platform was built up against the hillslope.

Recommendations

The wall footings of this former building should be maintained in a stable condition using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47714	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15661609
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A rectangular structure measuring approximately 40 by nine metres following a northwest-southeast alignment is shown on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. We have no additional information about this building and its former function is not known. The site is currently under a garden lawn and no structural evidence survives.

Recommendations

Although no structural evidence survives, it is possible that archaeological deposits may survive below ground. No ground intrusive activities should take place within five metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	47715	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15681610
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Site Type	PIGSTY?; KENNELS?	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A long narrow building measuring approximately fifteen by three metres, with six small enclosures in front is first shown at this location on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The building has since been lost, although the northeast and part of the southeast walls survive today and have been incorporated into a garden feature. No additional evidence of the building survives. The small size of the building and the associated enclosures indicate that the building may have served as a pigsty, or kennels.

Recommendations

The walls of this former building should be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47716	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15691607
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Site Type	HORSE ENGINE HOUSE	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A circular structure measuring approximately seven metres diameter is shown attached to the threshing barn on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. Horse-operated gearing was a common method of providing power to barn machinery for threshing or winnowing from the early nineteenth century up until the late nineteen twenties (Wiliam 1986: 174). Power was transmitted from the circular motion of the horses through an overhead cog-wheel supported on a vertical beam to a metal drive shaft which entered the barn and off which the various machines were run by belts. The wooden machinery was protected from the weather by such circular structures often with cylindrical roofs attached to the barn. Such structures are relatively uncommon in Wales and are usually only found on higher status farms. The building is shown to be roofless by the time of the 1907 Ordnance Survey map and no structural evidence survives today. A flat platform terraced into the side of the hillslope is all that remains visible. The site currently lies under a garden lawn.

Recommendations

Although no evidence survives above ground, buried archaeological remains may survive below ground level. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within fifteen metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	47717	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15651612
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Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A small, square building of unknown function is shown at this location on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. No evidence of a building survives at this location. The site currently lies under a garden lawn.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of a building survives at this location, it is possible that buried archaeological remains may survive below ground level. No ground intrusive activities should be allowed to take place within five metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47718	Site Name	SPRING GARDENS	Grid Reference	SN15651612
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Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A cottage is shown at this location on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps with the name "Spring Gardens". The cottage has since been lost and only the building platform, measuring approximately ten by five metres, on an east-west alignment survives, and some scattered building debris survive. No evidence of any associated gardens was identified and the cottage may have obtained its name from the numerous springs in marshy valley below. An interpretation of Spring Gardens as simply a formal garden or recreation area is unlikely as no garden features or earthwork remains were identified in the wooded margins of the stream to the west and south of the cottage.

Recommendations

Although no standing remains of the cottage survive, there is potential for surviving sub-surface buried archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47719	Site Name	CARCORYN	Grid Reference	SN16121667
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Carcoryn cottage and garden (PRN 47720) are identified on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment. The cottage is shown to be in a roofless condition on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The site is now much overgrown with low scrubby vegetation and lies within a commercial forestry plantation. The low, spread wall footings are visible up to around 0.75 metres high and define a housing platform measuring approximately 12 by six metres terraced into the hillslope.

Recommendations

The site should be retained as a historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should take place within 15 metres of the edge of the site. No heavy forestry apparatus should be allowed to disturb the area within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	47720	Site Name	CARCORYN	Grid Reference	SN16131664
Site Type	GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Carcoryn cottage (PRN 47719) and garden are identified on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment. Although the cottage is shown to be out of use on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map, the cottage and garden enclosures remain on later map sources. The area is now much overgrown, and lies within a commercial forestry plantation. The former garden area can be identified by a gentle terrace in the hillslope outlined by low boundary banks up to around half a metre high to the south of the cottage.

Recommendations

The site should be preserved as a historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should take place within 15 metres of the edge of the site. No heavy forestry apparatus should be allowed to disturb the area within 5 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	47721	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN16121658
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Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

An unnamed building, possibly a cottage is first shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map at this location. The enclosure remains visible on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps, although the cottage is absent by this time. The site lies within a commercial forestry plantation by the side of a trackway on moderately sloping ground above a stream. It is heavily overgrown making observation difficult, although the remnant boundary banks of the cottage enclosure were identified up to approximately half a metre high. The heavy vegetation growth made further investigation difficult and the site of the cottage itself was not located.

Recommendations

Although the cottage site was not located, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains within the enclosure. The area within the cottage enclosure should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities or action by heavy forestry apparatus.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47722	Site Name	GWARTHY BACH	Grid Reference	SN16181634
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

Gwarthy Bach cottage is first shown at this location on the 1841 Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map to the east of a stream side enclosure. The cottage is no longer visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although the enclosure remains. The site is now under a commercial forestry plantation, with a low covering of scrub vegetation. The remnant enclosure banks survive. No evidence of the cottage site itself was identified and the maintenance of the trackway and past forestry activity may have disturbed structural and earthwork remains.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage site was identified, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities or action by heavy forestry apparatus.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47723	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15921619
Site Type	PLANTATION	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This long, narrow curving plantation to the east of Panteg mansion and gardens is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map incorporating a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees. A strong design element is suggested here. The woodland would have formed a screen, masking the view to the north, instead focusing the eye towards the south, over the gardens and Lampeter Vale beyond. Aerial photographs indicate that the original plantation had been felled by 1955. A commercial forestry plantation now incorporates the former area of the plantation.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category C

PRN	47724	Site Name	PENLAN WOOD?	Grid Reference	SN16181634
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A cottage and garden are first shown at this location on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment, approximately 250 metres to the west of Panteg farmstead. It is no longer shown by the time of the 1891 first edition Ordnance Survey map. It currently lies within a commercial forestry plantation and is heavily overgrown making further assessment of the site difficult.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage site was identified, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities, or action by heavy forestry apparatus.

Site Category C

PRN	47725	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15591615
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This quarry is situated approximately half way along the main driveway to Panteg. It is roughly semicircular in shape, cut into a steep bank and measures approximately 12 metres diameter. Although partially overgrown, it remains visible today. It is absent from map sources and its date is not known.

Recommendations

Retain as a historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

Site Category C



Plate 4 – looking southeast towards quarry (PRN 47725)

PRN	47726	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15591615
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval? Modern?		

Description

This quarry is situated approximately 80 metres northwest of Panteg. It is cut into a steep slope and measures approximately 15 metres wide. Although partially overgrown, it remains visible today. It is absent from map sources and its date is not known.

Recommendations

Retain as a historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

Site Category C

PRN	47727	Site Name	PANTEG WOOD	Grid Reference	SN15531635
Site Type	ENCLOSURE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This enclosure is part of a system of several small, parallel fields enclosed by earth banks on a steep east facing slope to the east of Pen-lan farmstead. It is rectangular and measures approximately 50 by 20 metres. It lies on shallower ground, in the valley bottom and is bordered by a stream to the east, and a parallel trackway to the west. This enclosure differs from other enclosures in the field system by the unusually large earth banks, which form its boundaries to the south and north. The south bank is the largest, standing up to two metres at its highest point.

It is not known why these banks are larger than those of adjoining field boundaries, and their function can only be guessed. The enclosure is believed to be a mill pond by the landowner. No evidence of a sluice, a mill, or any water management features was identified however. Neither was any evidence of a mill or any other building identified near to this location on any map sources. The earthwork banks remain in a good condition. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

These earth banks and associated field boundaries should be maintained as a historic landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN	47728	Site Name	LET WEN	Grid Reference	SN16181634
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This is the western most of two cottages first shown at this location on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment, and is situated immediately to the east of garden (PRN 47729). The site, which is identified as Let Wen on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, is shown to have fallen out of use by the 1907 edition. Only the building platform and some of the remnant wall footings, aligned northsouth and measuring approximately nine by five metres identifies this site today. The site lies within a lightly scrubbed area of marginal land to the north of the main drive to Panteg (PRN 47734).

Recommendations

Although few above ground archaeological remains survive, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive operations.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47729	Site Name	LET WEN	Grid Reference	SN16181634
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Site Type	GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This garden enclosure is situated immediately to the west of cottage site (PRN 47728). It is visible as a rectangular terraced area, approximately 20 by 17 metres, enclosed by a low earth bank, on a shallow slope. Wild plum trees here and other non-native species may survive as remnants from the original garden.

Recommendations

Although few above ground archaeological remains survive, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 5 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive operations.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47730	Site Name	LET WEN	Grid Reference	SN16181634
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This former cottage site is first shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment. It is situated approximately 30 metres to the east of cottage site (PRN 47728) and abuts outbuilding (PRN 47732). The second edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the building had fallen out of use by 1907. The site is now overgrown, although the building platform and remnant wall footings measuring approximately ten by six metres following a north south alignment indicate its former extent.

Recommendations

Although few above ground archaeological remains survive, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive operations.

Site Category C

PRN	47731	Site Name	LET WEN	Grid Reference	SN16181634
Site Type	GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This sub-rectangular garden enclosure is situated immediately to the south of cottage and outbuilding (PRN 47730, 47732). It is first shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment, although the site is identified as Let Wen on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The site is currently overgrown, although the remnant, low enclosure banks define sub-rectangular area of approximately 30 by 20 metres following an east-west alignment.

Recommendations

Although few above ground archaeological remains survive, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 5 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive operations.

Site Category C

PRN	47732	Site Name	LET WEN	Grid Reference	SN16181634
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Site Type	OUTBUILDING	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This building is first shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment. It adjoins cottage site (PRN 47730) and lies approximately 30 metres to the east of cottage site (PRN 47728). The second edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the building had fallen out of use by 1907. The site is now overgrown, although the building platform and remnant wall footings measuring approximately eight by four metres, on a north south alignment indicate its former extent.

Recommendations

Although few above ground archaeological remains survive, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive operations.

Site Category	C
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PRN	47733	Site Name	LET WEN	Grid Reference	SN16181634
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Site Type	HOLLOWAY	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This redundant trackway, measuring approximately 100 metres long, provides access to cottage sites (PRN 47728, 47730) at Let Wen, which are first shown on the 1841? Llandewi Velfrey parish tithe map and apportionment. It resembles a holloway, terraced into the site of a steep bank above the main drive to Panteg. It is defined to the north by a hillslope, and to the south by a high earth bank.

Recommendations

Maintain as a historic landscape feature.

Site Category	C
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Plate 5 – looking east along the holloway (PRN 47733) to Let Wen

PRN	47734	Site Name	PANTEG	Grid Reference	SN15271659
Site Type	DRIVE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This long, curving drive, which is first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map continues to provide the main access to Panteg today. The driveay, which is terraced into the side of a steep hill slope is bordered by a steep bank to the north and east, and the steep wooded dingle of Panteg Wood to the south and west. No evidence of any specimen trees or any other historical parkland features, which are often associated with driveways were identified.

Recommendations

The driveway should continue to be maintained for access to Panteg.

Site Category C

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.

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Tithe Apportionment 1840 Llandewi Velfrey Parish
Tithe Map 1841? Llandewi Velfrey Parish

**Panteg
W/13/3832**

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Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Austin Date 14/07/03

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

