

Brynbanc W/12/3246

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

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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

Brynbank farm (SN19741821, PRN 48232) is situated approximately 1.5 kilometres to the north of Whitland in Pembrokeshire. It consists primarily of improved pasture on a south facing hillslope, with some pockets of woodland in steeper and more marginal areas. The largest area of woodland, Brynbank Wood bisects the holding in an east west direction following the line of a stream, which flows into the Afon Gronw to the east of the holding. It is divided into irregular, medium sized fields bounded by hedges in various stages of becoming grown out on low earth banks. Brynbank farmstead is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, to the east of a disused road. The farmhouse is situated to the west of a rectangular farmyard with a single outbuilding (PRN 48210). A second phase of building is identified by the time of the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, when additional buildings are shown to define the north, south and east extent of the farmyard. The original outbuilding shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map has since been demolished and only part of the north end of the building survives to a diminished height. Of the second phase of building, only the building to the south of the farmyard (PRN 48211) retains its original character, those to the north and east (PRNs 48212, 48213) having been modified and partially rebuilt. Modern agricultural buildings have since been added to the east of the original farmstead. Brynbank farm is rich in archaeology. Former cottage sites at Pencil-post (PRNs 47743, 47744, 47745) and Golden Gate (PRNs 48233, 48207) and an additional building of unknown function (PRN 47741) next to a pond (PRN 47742) have been identified. A well (PRN 48208), and a terraced trackway (PRN 48227) have been identified in Brynbank Wood. Prehistoric activity may be represented by the large rectangular enclosure (PRN 11778), which survives as a crop mark to the east of the farmstead. The eastern boundary of Brynbank farm lies approximately 200 metres to the east of Whitland Abbey, which was founded in 1140, and was responsible for the establishment of seven Welsh and two Irish Cistercian houses. An earthwork survey of Whitland Abbey by T. James of Cambria Archaeology in 1978 identified several former mills and fishponds on neighbouring land to the east of Brynbank farm. No associated features were identified within the boundary of Brynbank farm itself during the archaeological farm visit.

A second holding, Cilrath-fawr is situated approximately two kilometres to the north of Narberth. It lies on a gentle north facing slope, bordered by the A40 to the south and dropping away to the Afon Daulan to the north. Land here consists of improved pasture in medium sized irregular fields. Cilrath-fawr is first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, although it becomes shown in more accurate detail on the six inch to a mile 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The rectangular farmyard is accessed from the southwest, with the farmhouse to the west and the yard and buildings beyond. The yard follows a northeast, southwest alignment and is defined on three sides by agricultural buildings (PRNs 48219-48224). The majority of these buildings survive today, although three buildings (PRNs 48228, 48229, 48230) to the north and east of the farmyard have since been lost. Modern agricultural buildings have since been built over these sites. Several cottage sites and a possible mill are identified at Cilrath fawr. Cilrath fach cottages (PRNs 48216, 48217) and a possible former cottage site (PRN 48214), with well (PRN 48215) to the east of the trackway have since fallen out of use. A building of uncertain status (PRN 48225) and a disused road (PRN 48226) have been identified to the north of the holding. Cilrath-fawr cottage is still inhabited today (PRN 48231). No features of archaeological interest were identified on a third holding, which is situated approximately half a kilometre to the west of Cilrath-fawr.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

11778 DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

The site should continue to be grazed regularly in order to maintain an even grass sward, with no breaks in the ground surface. The landowner has expressed an interest in surfacing the farm trackway with hardcore in order to minimise ground disturbance during wet conditions. This is to be welcomed as it will limit disturbance to sub-surface archaeological remains in wet conditions. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

47743 PEN-CIL-POST COTTAGE

The ivy growing out of the northwest corner of the building is adding weight to an already weakened structure, threatening the collapse of surviving walls. The roots are also potentially damaging to masonry bonds. The ivy should be cut off at the roots, removed and then spot treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally surviving walls should be capped and unstable areas re-pointed using a traditional lime mortar mix in order to maintain them in a stable condition necessary for their long-term survival. The roof, although collapsed continues to provide some protection to the walls and is best retained.

Traditional farm buildings survive at both Brynbanc and Cilrath-fawr. Several require active management if they are to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for their long term survival. See the gazetter for specific management recommendations.

Field boundaries are an important aspect of landscape character and should be maintained in a traditional manner.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3738	Site Name	BRYN-BANC	Grid Reference	SN11961796
Site Type	NATURAL FEATURE	Period	Bronze Age?; Unknown		

Description

Cantrill in 1911, recorded the scanty remains of a burnt mound here. All likely mounds in the area were tested and proven to be natural features by A. Manning of Cambria Archaeology in 1997.

A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a stream river or lake, with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. Size varies greatly from small examples under 0.5m high and less than 10m across to larger sites which exceed 3m in height and 35m across. Burnt mounds are found widely scattered over midland, southern England, and Wales, although examples are also known in Scotland and Ireland. They are frequently interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although an alternative explanation is that they have been used as cooking sites. Currently available dates suggest that the tradition of building and using burnt mounds spans most of the early, middle and late Bronze Age, a period of perhaps 1000 years.

Recommendations

The site has been confirmed to be a natural feature. No management recommendations need apply.

Site Category D



Plate 1- looking east towards the defended enclosure (PRN 11778)

PRN	11778	Site Name	BRYN-BANC	Grid Reference	SN19911829
Site Type	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Period	Iron Age?; Roman?		

Description

This sub-rectangular cropmark, approximately 100 metres to the east of Brynbanc farmstead was identified in 1984 during aerial reconnaissance by T. James of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The dark green cropmark in an otherwise parched field indicate the ditches of a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 80 metres northeast-southwest by 80 metres northwest-southeast (James, T. 1984). No evidence of any surviving earthworks was identified. Such enclosures are typically given an Iron Age/ Romano-British date. Although only the ditches have shown up from the aerial photos, it is possible that the interior of the enclosure may preserve evidence of round houses, pits, enclosure walls and ditches and stock enclosures.

The site lies on a moderate south facing slope, with excellent views to the south, east and west. It lies within an improved pasture field, which is grazed regularly. A farm trackway runs along the southern boundary of the field a few metres to the south of, and parallel with the line of the southern enclosure ditch. The trackway becomes rutted during wet conditions causing the path of agricultural vehicles to deviate to the north, encroaching on the archaeologically sensitive area of the southern ditch. This is potentially damaging to buried archaeological remains.

Recommendations

The site should continue to be grazed regularly in order to maintain an even grass sward, with no breaks in the ground surface. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

The landowner has expressed an interest in surfacing the farm trackway with hardcore in order to minimise ground disturbance during wet conditions. This is to be welcomed as it will limit disturbance to sub-surface archaeological remains. The aerial photograph indicates a small margin of perhaps no more than 10 metres between the fenceline and the southern ditch of the enclosure. The trackway should be laid right up against, or as close to the southern fence line as possible, at the minimum width required for agricultural vehicles. If a new fence is to be added, it should be as close to the northern line of the trackway as possible. Any earth removed for the creation of the trackway, should go no deeper than the top soil, with a teram separating layer between the hardcore and earth below.

Site Category B

PRN	47741	Site Name	ALLT- PWLL-Y- HYWOD	Grid Reference	SN19941798
Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval?		

Description

A flat raised area, aligned northeast-southwest on the side of a hillslope and measuring approximately 30 metres by 8 metres was identified to the south of the stream, and may indicate the site of a former building platform. A long building is first shown at this location on the 1841? Llangan Parish tithe map. No further details are given on the tithe apportionment, and it is absent from later map sources. The nature of the building is not clear. It lies at the intersection of several fields, and appears to straddle a stream. Interpretations as a barn or a mill may be equally valid in this case. It is no longer shown by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although its form is still shown in the outline of the wood. Little evidence survives above ground today. The area was much overgrown at the time of investigation making further assessment of the site difficult.

Recommendations

The possible building platform to the south of the stream lies outside of the application area on neighbouring land. The tithe map indicates that part of the building would originally have been situated with the present boundary of Brynbanc farm. Although no above ground evidence of a building survives, to the north of the stream it is possible that the area may preserve buried archaeological remains. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category **D**

PRN	47742	Site Name	ALLT- PWLL-Y- HYWOD	Grid Reference	SN19751847
Site Type	POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The stand of trees at this location is named “Allt pwll-y-hywod,” on the 1841 Llangan parish tithe map, which roughly translates to “duck pond wood.” A tear drop shaped pond, measuring approximately 22 by 14 metres was identified, fed by a stream to the north, and dammed by an earth bank to the south. The pond is currently silted up, and overgrown with marshy vegetation. No structural features were identified. The pond is situated in the corner of a field near to the intersection of two streams. It lies slightly outside of the application area.

Recommendations

The pond lies outside of the application area. No management recommendations need apply.

Site Category C



Plate 2- Looking south towards Pen-cil-post cottage (PRN 47743)

PRN	47743	Site Name	PEN-CIL- POST	Grid Reference	SN19751847
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cottage is situated on the side of the old Llanboidy road (PRN 47746). It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately 10 by 5 metres. It is of part clom, part rubble construction with a pitched corrugated iron roof. The cottage, which is believed by the landowner to have been redundant for over 60 years is now in a ruinous condition. The rubble facing on the north lateral wall has since been lost and the clom wall has been exposed. Only the west end of the wall survives to eaves height, the majority of the wall having collapsed inwards. Only a narrow section between the central doorway and east window opening survives at near eaves height of the south lateral wall, with only the footings surviving elsewhere. The west gable end retains its rubble facing and is perhaps most well preserved. It survives at a height of between 0.5 and 2 metres. Nothing of the east gable end survives. The corrugated iron roof has since collapsed in on itself. Any ivy bush growing up the northwest corner of the building is adding weight to an already weakened structure and weakening masonry bonds. The site currently lies within pasture in the former cottage enclosure, which is grazed regularly.

This cottage forms part of the farmstead of Pen-cil-post, which is first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, although becomes shown in more accurate detail on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is the largest of three buildings (PRNs 47743, 47744, 47745) shown and forms the centre of a U-shape. It currently lies within a pasture field, which is grazed regularly.

Recommendations

The ivy growing out of the northwest corner of the building is adding weight to an already weakened structure, threatening the collapse of surviving walls. The roots are also potentially damaging to masonry bonds. The ivy should be cut off at the roots, removed and then spot treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally surviving rubble walls and wall facings should be capped and unstable areas re-pointed using a traditional lime mortar mix in order to maintain them in a stable condition necessary for their long-term survival. The roof, although collapsed continues to provide some protection to the walls and is best retained.

Site Category C

PRN	47744	Site Name	PEN-CIL- POST	Grid Reference	SN19741845
Site Type	OUTBUILDING	Period	Post Med		

Description

This small outbuilding is one of three buildings forming the farmstead of Pen-cil-post (PRNs 47743, 47744, 47745) which is first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, and is shown in more accurate detail on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It follows a northsouth alignment and forms the eastern portion of a U-shaped building arrangement. No evidence of the building survives above ground today. The site currently lies within a pasture field, which is grazed regularly.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the building survives above ground at this location, there is potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this site.

Site Category C

PRN	47745	Site Name	PEN-CIL- POST	Grid Reference	SN19761846
Site Type	OUTBUILDING	Period	Post Med		

Description

This small outbuilding forms part of the farmstead of Pen-cil-post, together with outbuildings PRNs 47743, 47744, which is first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, although becomes shown in more accurate detail on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It follows a northsouth alignment and forms the eastern portion of a U-shaped building arrangement. No evidence of the building survives above ground today. The site currently lies within a pasture field, which is grazed regularly.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the building survives above ground at this location, there is potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this site.

Site Category C

PRN 47746 **Site Name** BRYNBANC **Grid Reference** SN19711836

Site Type ROAD SEGMENT **Period** Post Med

Description

This disused stretch of road, measuring approximately a kilometre in length forms the western boundary of Brynbanc farm. It is visible as a holloway, approximately eight metres wide between two grown out hedge banks. It is first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map although had fallen out of use by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

The road should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. Traditional field boundaries should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

Site Category C

PRN 48233 **Site Name** GOLDEN GATE **Grid Reference** SN20541816

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** COTTAGE
Post
Medieval

Description

A cottage is first shown at this location, to the west of a road on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, and is identified as Golden Gate cottage by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. Only the building platform, terraced into the side of a moderate hillside and measuring approximately 6 metres by 8 metres on an east-west orientation survives today. It is situated opposite cottage site (PRN 48207).

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage survives above ground at this location, there is potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this site.

Site Category C

PRN	48207	Site Name	GOLDEN GATE COTTAGE	Grid Reference	SN20561816
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A cottage is first shown at this location on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, although it becomes shown in more accurate detail on the 1891 6" to a mile Ordnance Survey map. It is situated on the east side of a road opposite cottage (PRN 48233), immediately to the south of a stream. Only the building platform, raised approximately half a metre above the surrounding ground surface and measuring approximately 10 by 5 metres on an east-west orientation survives.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage survives above ground at this location, there is potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this site.

Site Category C

PRN	48208	Site Name	BRYNBANC	Grid Reference	SN19871842
Site Type	WELL	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval?		

Description

A well is identified at this location at the western end of Brynbanc Wood on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is located halfway down a steep slope at the source of a spring. It forms a sub-circular terrace, approximately five metres in diameter with a vertical bedrock cut rear wall. No structural remains were identified.

Recommendations

The well should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN 48209 **Site Name** BRYNBANC **Grid Reference** SN20001850

Site Type ENCLOSURE **Period** Post
Medieval?

Description

A rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 15 by 30 metres, and following a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment is shown at this location, in scrubby woodland at the northern edge of Brynbanc wood on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is absent from later map sources. We have no additional information on the enclosure and its original function is not known. No evidence of an enclosure was observed at this location during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category D

PRN 48210 **Site Name** BRYNBANC **Grid Reference** SN19721819

Site Type COW SHED? **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This building is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map to the southeast of the farmhouse at Brynbanc. It has since been demolished and only the ruinous north gable end and part of the adjoining east lateral wall survive to a height of around two metres. The surviving concrete floor indicates the former extent of the building, which measured approximately 15 by 6 metres on a north-south alignment. We have no additional information with which to interpret the original function of the building, although it may have served as a cow shed.

Recommendations

The surviving walls of the building should be retained, and capped with a lime mortar mix in order to prevent water ingress from washing out masonry bonds.

Site Category C



Plate 3- looking north across the site of former cow shed? (PRN 48210)

PRN	48211	Site Name	BRYNBANC	Grid Reference	SN19731817
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This two storey cart shed granary building, which is first shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map defines the southern extent of the farmyard at Brynbanc. It measures approximately ten metres by six metres and follows an east-west orientation. It is of coursed red brick construction with a pitched sheet tin roof. The lower storey is separated into two bays. The eastern cart shed bay accessed by a wide, low arched cart entrance. The western bay is accessed by a wide doorway, with a low arch. Small square, low arched windows are on either side. The upper storey granary is accessed by a doorway in the west gable end up a set of stone steps. Opposing it in the east gable end is a wide rectangular window opening. The building first appears on the 6 in to a mile second edition Ordnance Survey map and was built sometime between 1891 and 1908. It is well maintained and in a reasonable condition, although some of the bricks are heavily weathered.

Recommendations

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

Site Category C



Plate 4- north elevation of combination farm building (PRN 48211)

PRN	48212	Site Name	BRYNBANC	Grid Reference	SN19741819
Site Type	COW SHED?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This long single storey building defines the eastern extent of the farmyard at Brynbanc. It is of coursed red brick construction with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. It has experienced several modifications from its original construction, and wide sliding metal panel doorways have since been added. The interior of the building was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, although it may originally have served as a cow shed. It is first shown on the 6 in to a mile second edition Ordnance Survey map and was built sometime between 1891 and 1908. It is well maintained and in a reasonable condition.

Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using building material and techniques compatible with those presently used.

Site Category C

PRN	48213	Site Name	BRYNBANC	Grid Reference	SN19731820
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Site Type	COW SHED?	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This single storey building, with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof defines the northern extent of the farmyard at Brynbanc. It has been substantially modified from its original construction, having been largely rebuilt out of breeze blocks. The original west gable end has been retained, and indicates that the building was formerly of uncoursed stone rubble construction. Original openings and doorways have since been lost and the original function of the building is not known, although it may have served as a cow shed. It is first shown on the 6 in to a mile second edition Ordnance Survey map and was built sometime between 1891 and 1908. It is well maintained and in a reasonable condition.

Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using building material and techniques compatible with those presently used.

Site Category C

PRN	48214	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11491681
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A cottage is shown at this location, approximately 250 metres to the southeast of Cilrath-fawr farmstead, on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map. "Cottage and fields" are given on the 1840 Narberth parish tithe apportionment, although no building is shown. Only a well is shown by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, and even this has disappeared by the time of the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. Nothing of a cottage remains visible at this location. A few large stones, which are partially buried in the corner of the field, near to the site of the former well (PRN 48215), which can still be identified, may be all that remains.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of a cottage site survives above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48215	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11491681
Site Type	WELL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A well is identified at this location on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although it no longer appears on later map sources. The site of the former well is identified today as a depressed, roughly circular damp area with a diameter of approximately four metres, next to a field boundary in the lee of a shallow slope. This may be all that remains of the site of a homestead first shown on the 1819 Old Series Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

The earthworks, which indicate the site of the former well should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of this site.

Site Category C



Plate 5- the site of the former well (PRN 48215) at Cilrath-Fawr

PRN	48216	Site Name	CILRATH- FACH COTTAGES	Grid Reference	SN11491681
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This is the westernmost of two cottages (PRNs 48216, 48217) shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and identified as Cilrath-Fach cottages. A small rectangular building is shown located in the corner of a field at the junction of the main trackway to Cilrath-Fach farmstead to the west, and the Whitland-Haverfordwest road to the south. It is shown on the 1842? Narberth Parish tithe map, with the name “burgage” given on the tithe apportionment for the adjoining field to the north.

The name burgage is derived from early medieval tenurial custom. Burgage tenements were pieces of property, which usually comprised a dwelling with or without additional land and held under certain customs, which generally involved a money rent paid to the lord of the borough. This tenurial system was typically imposed following the Anglo-Norman penetration of south-west Wales, which started in the late eleventh century.

The site of the cottages was not visited during the archaeological farm visit, although the landowners recall that these cottages have since been lost.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage sites survive above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48217	Site Name	CILRATH- FACH COTTAGES	Grid Reference	SN11491681
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This is the easternmost of two cottages (PRNs 48216, 48217) shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and identified as Cilrath-Fach cottages. A small rectangular building is shown located near to the corner of a field to the north of the Whitland-Haverfordwest road. It is first shown on the 1842? Narberth Parish tithe map.

The site of the cottages was not visited during the archaeological farm visit, although the landowners recall that these cottages have since been lost.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage sites survive above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48218	Site Name	CILRATH- FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11491681
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A quarry is identified at this location, in a small enclosure to the north of Cilrath-Fawr cottage (PRN 48231) on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. No evidence of a quarry was observed at this location, which lies within a heavily overgrown fenced enclosure, and the present landowners recall that it was infilled by the previous landowner.

Recommendations

No management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	48219	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11481729
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This two storey building defines the eastern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath-fawr. It is of lime mortar bonded uncoursed stone rubble construction, with a pitched slate roof. The lower storey is accessed by a central doorway in the centre of the west lateral wall. Window openings are evenly spaced on either side. The upper storey hay loft is accessed by a doorway in the north gable end at the top of an external set of stone steps. Two evenly spaced shuttered pitching holes are visible in the western lateral wall. This building is first shown on the 1842 Narberth parish tithe map, although it is likely to be of a much earlier date.

It is disused and in a poor condition. Some roof slates are missing, whilst several others are unstable. The lime mortar masonry bonds around much of the building are weak and washed out. The west lateral wall is particularly unstable in this respect and is showing signs of “bowing out” away from the gable ends. A young tree is growing out of the steps to the north of the building, which is prising apart masonry and threatening instability in the steps and the north gable end of the building.

Recommendations

The building is currently in a poor condition and requires attention if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Rotten elements of the roof structure will need to be replaced and the missing roof tiles reinstated in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. Unstable areas of the building should be reconsolidated and re-pointed using a traditional lime mortar mix. The tree growing out of the external steps should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary.

Site Category C



Plate 6- western elevation of combination farm building (PRN 48219)



Plate 7- looking east towards shed (PRN 48221) and cow shed (PRN 48220) at Cilrath-Fawr.

PRN	48220	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11481727
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This single storey cow shed defines the southern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath-Fawr. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. With the exception of the southeastern elevation, the building is whitewashed. It measures approximately 14 metres by 6 metres and follows a northeast-southwest alignment. It is accessed in the northwest lateral wall by a doorway, with brick *voussoirs* slightly off centre to the north. Square windows, also with brick *voussoirs* are evenly spaced on either side. Access is provided to the rear by a wooden heck door near to the southwest gable end. Two evenly spaced windows, with wooden lintels are situated at the east end of the same wall. This part of the building is much overgrown with ivy, which is prising apart masonry bonds and threatening building instability. The interior of the building was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, although it is likely to have served as a cow shed. It is first shown on the 1842? Narbert Parish tithe map, and is likely to be of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. Although disused, the building remains in a reasonable condition.

Recommendations

The ivy in the southeast gable end should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of building consolidation and re-pointing where necessary. The building should continue to be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	48221	Site Name	CILRATH- FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11471727
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This small lean-to, measuring approximately four by four metres abuts the southwest gable end of cow shed (PRN 48220). It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a single pitched corrugated iron roof. It is accessed by a wooden heck door in the northwest lateral wall. There are two evenly spaced slit windows in the southwest wall. It is a later addition to the cow shed and is likely to be of a late nineteenth, early twentieth century date. It has been used as a coal store in the past, although is now redundant. It is well maintained and in good condition.

Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	48222	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11461729
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This two storey building forms part of an L-shaped building range, together with combination farm building (PRN 48223) which defines the northern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath Fawr. It measures approximately 10 by 6 metres and follows a northeast-southwest alignment. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction, whitewashed, with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The lower level of the building is sunk slightly below the level of the farmyard, and is accessed down a set of stone steps towards the east end of the front wall. A wooden heck door at the west end of the rear wall also provides access. The interior of the building was not seen, and its original function is not known. The upper storey is accessed up a set of stone steps in the west end of the front wall. The interior was not seen as it was reputed by the landowners to be unsafe. A loading door is visible in the northeast gable end and it is likely that it would originally have served as a granary. The building is first shown in the 1842? Narberth Parish tithe map although the handsawn roof trusses, with scissor joints may indicate a late eighteenth/ early nineteenth century date. The building is no longer used and in a poor condition. Heavy ivy growth around the southwest gable end may be damaging masonry bonds promoting structural weakness. The rotten floor joists are of particular concern, as without their binding influence, the building will fall into an increasingly unstable state.

Recommendations

The ivy around the southwest gable end of the building should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary. Ideally the rotten floor joists should be replaced in order to maintain the building in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. The building should continue to be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	48223	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11471730
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This large building forms the eastern part of the L-shaped range, together with combination farm building (PRN 48222) which defines the northern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath-Fawr. It measures approximately 12 metres by 7 metres and follows a northwest-southeast alignment. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The southwestern pitch of the roof adjoins the gable end of combination farm building (PRN 48222), whilst the northeastern pitch falls to low eaves. Access is gained from the farmyard by a wooden doorway, slightly offset from centre with low arched brick *voussoirs*. An upper storey loading door, also with low arched brick *voussoirs* has been partially blocked off to create a wide, rectangular window. Access is gained from the rear by a later, wide cart entrance with breeze block dressings and a wooden lintel in the northwest lateral wall. A former opening along the northern half of the southeast lateral wall has since been blocked up with corrugated iron sheets. Slots for floor joists at 1.5 metre intervals indicate that this was formerly a two storey building, although this has since been lost. The original function of the building is not known, although the loading door indicates that the upper storey may have served as a granary. An interpretation of the lower storey as a cow shed may be most likely. It is currently used as a store for farm and domestic materials. The building is first shown on the 1842? Narberth Parish tithe map, although it is likely to be of an earlier date. It is likely to be of a later date than combination farm building (PRN 48223), which it abuts.

The building is currently in poor condition. Masonry bonds are crumbling and stone is becoming dislodged from the walls in both gable ends. Heavy ivy growth over the north end of the building is penetrating under the eaves and weakening the roof structure. It is also damaging masonry bonds, adding to structural weakness in the walls.

Recommendations

The ivy around the southwest gable end of the building should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary. Many other area of the building would also benefit from selective re-pointing in order to bring walls back into a stable condition. Any maintenance works should be carried out using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C



Plate 8- looking northwest towards combination farm building (PRN 48223), showing ivy growth around the north end of the building.



Plate 9- looking north towards forge? (PRN 48224) and combination farm buildings (PRNs 48222, 48223)

PRN	48224	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11461729
Site Type	FORGE?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This possible forge abuts combination farm building (PRN 48222) to the north east and forms part of the L-shaped range, which defines the northern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath-fawr. It measures approximately 6 by 5 metres, and is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a double pitched corrugated asbestos roof. It is accessed by a single doorway, with a brick lintel in the centre of the southwest gable end. A small, square window above provides the buildings only additional opening. The present landowners believe that the building once served as a forge. A narrow circular metal flue in the south eastern pitch may support this. The interior of the building was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and no additional information was gained. The building is a later addition to the building range, which it abuts and it may be of a late nineteenth century date. The building is currently in a reasonable condition, although ivy growth at the northeast end, where it abuts combination farm building (PRN 48222) is of concern as it is potentially damaging to the roof structure and masonry bonds.

Recommendations

The ivy around the northeast gable end of the building should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C

PRN	48225	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11221773
Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A flat, stony platform, measuring approximately 8 by 4 metres on an east-west orientation terraced into the site of a moderate hill slope may indicate the site of a former building. No evidence of a building is shown here on any of the map sources, however although the 1819 Ordnance Survey map shows a road (PRN 48226) leading past this location. The name “Gwaun y felin” is given on the 1840 Narberth Parish tithe apportionment for the field to the north. No evidence of any leats, a mill pond or associated water management features was identified at this location however.

The site currently lies within a lightly wooded corner of a pasture field, which is grazed periodically. Several mature trees are growing around the periphery of the site.

Recommendations

No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of this site.

Site Category C

PRN	48226	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11281765
Site Type	ROAD SEGMENT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This road is first shown on the 1819 Ordnance Survey map. It leads north from the Whitland-Haverfordwest road to Cilrath-Fawr farmstead, before going northwest in a straight line to ford the Afon Daulan before meeting Grondre House. The north section of the road between Cilrath-fawr and Grondre is shown to be out of use by the time of the 1842? Narberth parish tithe map. Several farm gateways and a ford indicate its former route through the landscape today. The southern section of the road continues to be maintained for access to Cilrath-fawr today.

Recommendations

The gateways, and ford which indicate the former route of the road through the landscape should be retained. The southern section should continue to be maintained for access to Cilrath-fawr.

Site Category C

PRN	48227	Site Name	BRYNBANC WOOD	Grid Reference	SN20101837
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This trackway is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It leads from the road near to Whitland Abbey to a well (PRN 48208) at the west end of Brynbanc wood. Although disused now, and overgrown in places the route of the trackway can still be traced as a terrace in the side of a steep hillslope above a stream.

Recommendations

The landowner has expressed an interest in opening up the trackway for permissive access. This is to be welcomed.

Site Category C

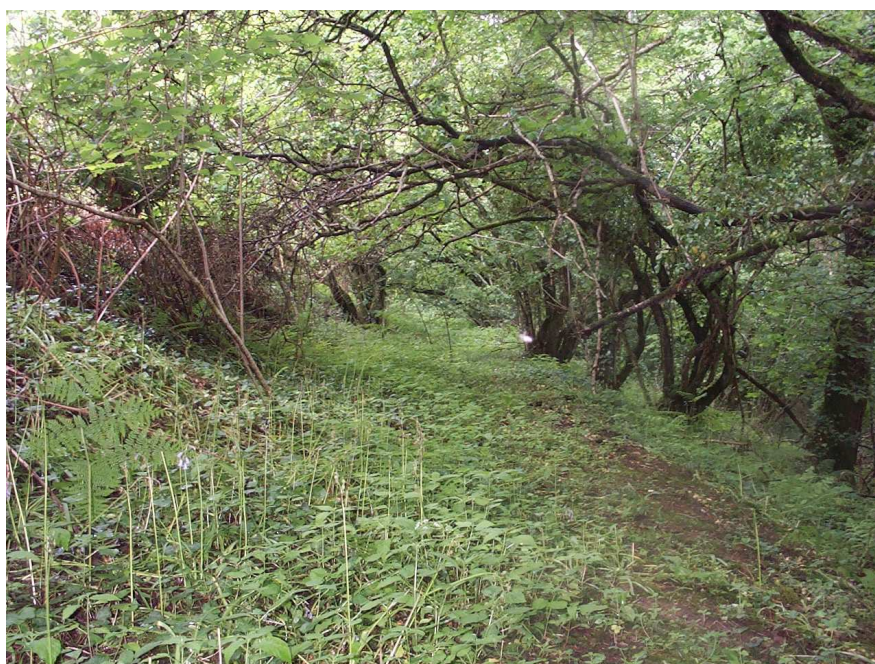


Plate 10- looking east along trackway (PRN 48227)

PRN	48228	Site Name	CILRATH FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11491727
Site Type	FARM BUILDING	Period			

Description

This rectangular farm building, following an east-west alignment is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map to the east of the farmyard at Cilrath-fawr. Modern agricultural buildings have since been built here and no evidence of the building survives above ground.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	48229	Site Name	CILRATH- FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11501729
Site Type	FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Med		

Description

This small building is first shown to the east of the farmyard at Cilrath-Fawr on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. Modern agricultural buildings have since been added at this location and no evidence of the building survives above ground.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	48230	Site Name	CILRATH-FAWR	Grid Reference	SN14811731
Site Type	FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Med		

Description

This large rectangular building is first shown, following a northwest-southeast alignment to the north of the farmyard at Cilrath-Fawr. Modern agricultural buildings have since been added at this location and no traces of the building survive above ground.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

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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**Brynbanc
W/12/3246**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/69

9th June 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position: 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 (Heritage Management)

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.

Brynban

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3246
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45930
 National Grid Reference SN19731820

- 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

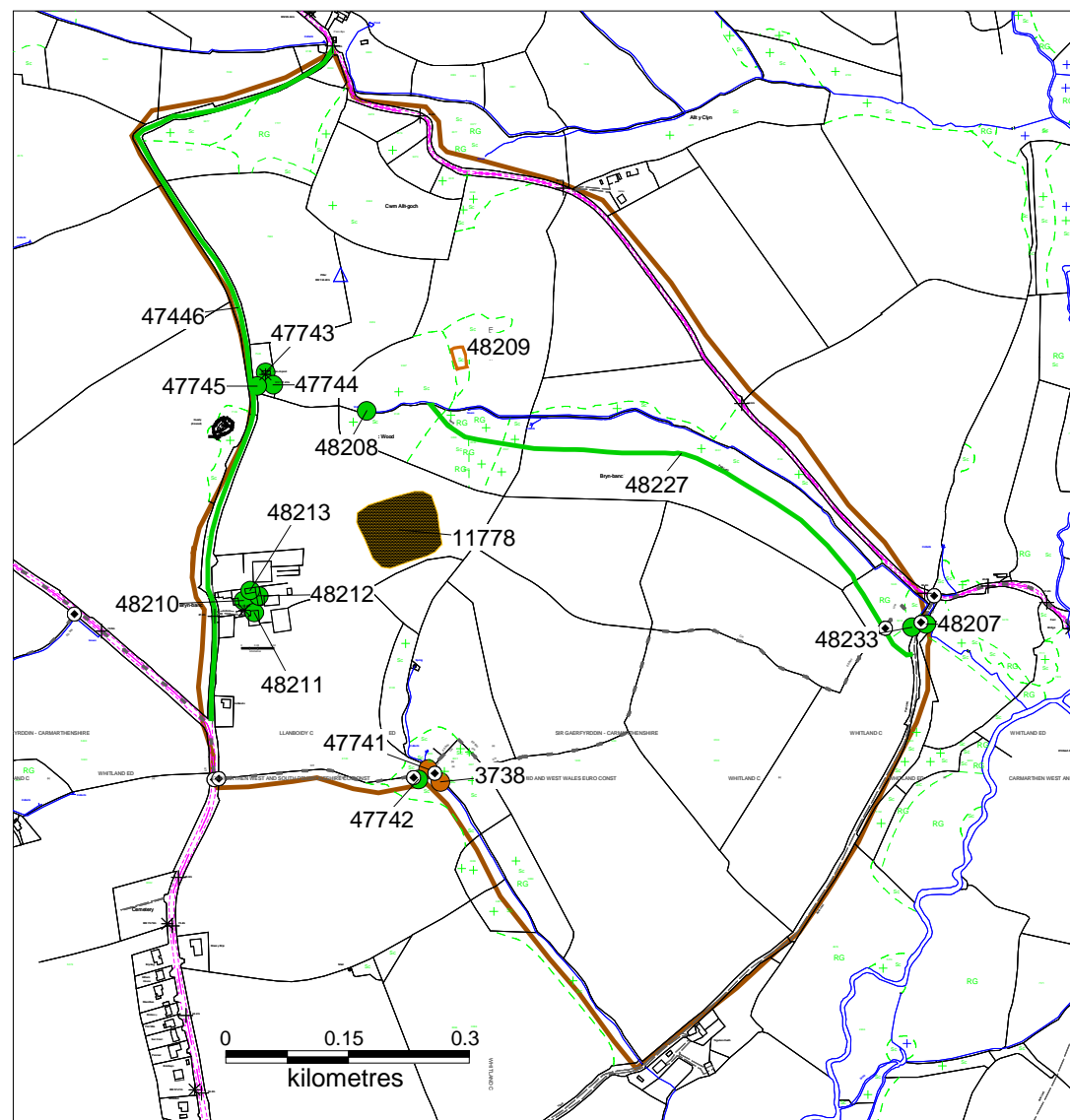
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

- Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Brynbancc Farm
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3246
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45930
 National Grid Reference SN19721819

 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

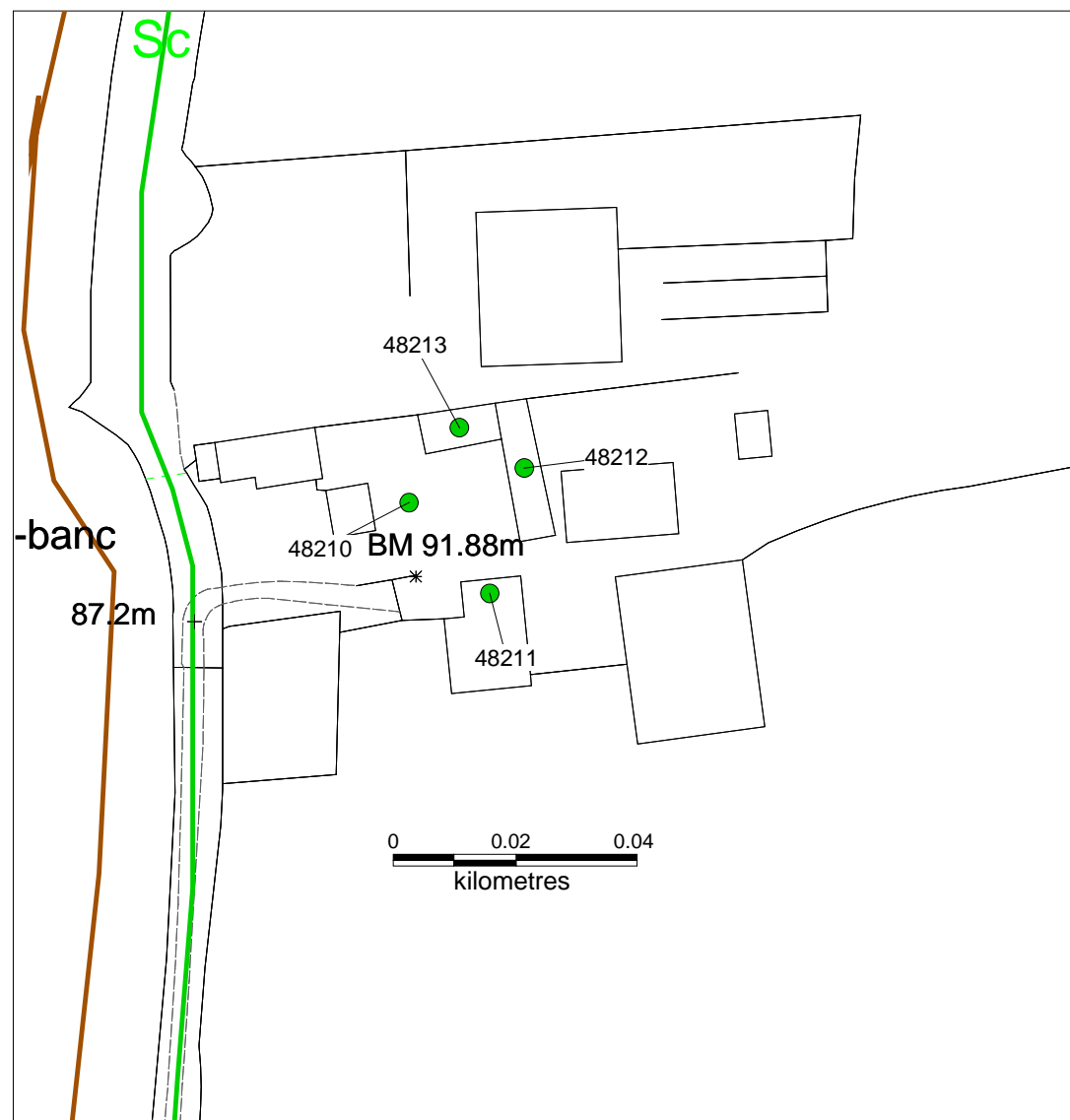
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
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Cilrath-fawr

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation



Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3246


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 45930


National Grid Reference SN11451728

-  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

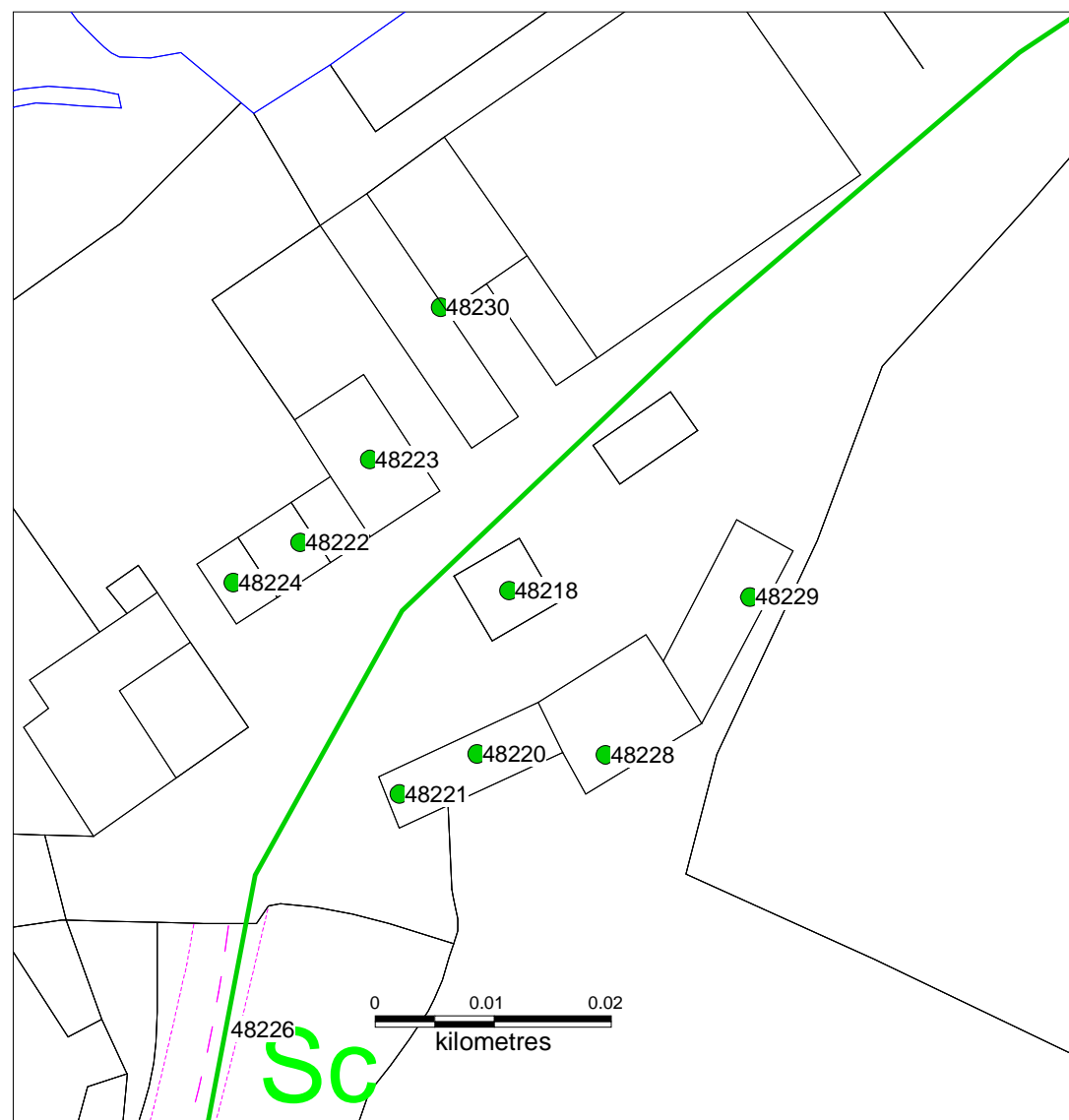
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Cilrath-Fawr

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3246
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45930
 National Grid Reference SN11481733

- 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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