

Pensarn W/13/4053

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Farm buildings at Rhostwarch farmstead.

Report No. 2003/129

Report Prepared for:
Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2003/129
PROJECT RECORD NO. 48882

2ND December 2003

Pensarn
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

William Steele

Cambria Archaeology is the marketing name of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited.

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

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Eboost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: B.C.BURNHAM, MA PHD FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G HUGHES BA MIFA

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Method Statement	3
General Description of farm	4
Main Management Recommendations	5
Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments	7
Site and Area Status Glossary	37
References	37
Quality Assurance Report	38
Farm Maps	39

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

Pensarn farm (PRN 49781) comprises two land holdings, which lie within the communities of Eglwyswrw and Nevern in Pembrokeshire. These are centred on SN12363549 and SN10853756 respectively. The larger of the two holdings at the home farm of Pensarn was visited on the 18th November 2003.

Both holdings fall within the Preseli registered landscape of historic interest (CCW/Cadw 1998). This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, which identifies the different historic landscape components, which give an area its unique qualities.

The home farm falls between the Eglwyswrw Historic Landscape Character Area (HLC Area) 280 and the Brynberian-Myrianog Historic Landscape Character Area 279. This holding occupies undulating land on the northern edge of the moorland common of Mynydd Preseli. A stream forms part of the eastern boundary of the farm and one of its tributaries bisects it in a general east-west direction. The majority of the holding, in Eglwyswrw HLC Area, is characterised by regular medium sized fields. These may have been enclosed by at least the early post medieval period. Land to the south of this, in Brynberian-Myrianog HLC Area, comprises smallish rectangular enclosures, either regularly laid out or following a more haphazard arrangement. This would suggest some systematic enclosure, as well as later piecemeal encroachment onto common land.

What is perhaps most striking about the holding is the variety of domestic settlement evidence. The present day farmstead of Pensarn (PRN 49782) is a relatively recent creation, and only achieved its present form, with farmhouse detached from agricultural buildings, by 1907. The tithe map of 1841 shows three cottages at this location. These may represent later encroachments onto the common, perhaps during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and are likely to be the homes of landless labourers living off a wage, or small holders. Two of these cottages, which stand to one and a half storeys and may originally have been thatched, survive today. The example originally identified as Pensarn (PRN 49783) has since been converted to agricultural use, although retains good historic character. A second cottage (PRN 49803), known today as Crievlough is still occupied, although somewhat modified from its original appearance. Another one and a half storey cottage (PRN 49815) at Pentre was apparently modified and raised to two storeys sometime during this century.

The settlement of Meline (PRN 10883) is marked in this area on the Rees Map of South Wales and Borders in the XIV century. The precise location of the medieval settlement is not presently known however.

Of considerable historic interest is Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804), which lies in the centre of the holding. “Rostowarch” comprises some of the earliest evidence of settlement in the area, and is mentioned in the fourteenth century as a “ploughland in the fee of Meline, Bookadarne near Felindre Farchog” (Lewis 1973, 66). Existing buildings at the present farmstead are likely to date to no earlier than the eighteenth century, and the farmhouse is the oldest surviving element. A plaque dates its rebuilding to 1788 and it may incorporate earlier work. Both the farmhouse and a late nineteenth century agricultural building range (PRNs 49805, 49806, 49807) have been

given a Grade II listing (Ref. nos. 19165 EB, 19166 EC). The remaining traditional buildings at the farmstead (PRNs 49808, 49809, 49810) also fall within the curtilage of the listed farmhouse.

Considerable time depth is represented at Pensarn, and some of the fieldnames given on the Meline parish tithe apportionment (1837) hint at earlier features dating back to the prehistoric period. A probable round barrow (PRN 49818) lies in a field named Park Clawdd Carn. Park Y Gaer (PRN 49819), a field in the north of the holding revealed no visible traces of a fort, however.

A second land parcel lies around 2.5 kilometres to the north on rising ground above the Afon Nyver. It falls entirely within the Eglwysrw Historic Landscape Character Area 280. A desk based assessment revealed few sites of archaeological interest on the holding, and it was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

COTTAGE PRN 49783; COW SHED PRN 49784

A low status agricultural labourer or small holders cottage and cow house range?, dating to before the mid-nineteenth century.

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with a traditional buildings specialist from Cadw.

As part of a relatively intact cottage and cow house range of broadly contemporary date, the cow shed should be preserved.

The trees and shrubs growing near to the north wall should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the building.

The corrugated iron roof panels are corroded and in need of replacement. Re-roofing the building with slate has been suggested. Like the neighbouring cottage, the cow house was probably thatched originally. It is felt that a slate roof would alter the character of the building in an inappropriate way. Re-instating the roof with corrugated iron is considered to be most appropriate in this instance.

The landowner is also keen to re-instate the windows. This is to be welcomed as it would restore some of the lost historic character. Comparisons with archive material indicate that small paned wooden casements would be the appropriate type. Further advice will be provided following receipt of information from Cadw.

A preliminary archaeological record was made during the archaeological farm visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after any restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

FARMSTEAD PRN 49804

Rhostwarch Grade II listed farmstead.

The farmhouse and agricultural building range Prns 49805, 49806, 49807 have both been given a Grade II listing. As buildings dependant on a listed farmhouse, the remaining traditional buildings at the farmstead (Prns 49808, 49809, 49810) also fall under the curtilage of the listing process and are subject to the same controls. Buildings which are listed should not be altered, extended or demolished without listing building consent. Further advice on the listing process can be obtained from the local planning authority.

Future management of the farmstead should aim to slow down the process of natural decay. In order to stabilise the building, ivy growing on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and building consolidation, using a traditional lime mortar mix, in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth. Any trees or shrubs growing near to the buildings should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage.

Traditional buildings should be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of their original construction.

Rhostwarch farmstead has great time depth. The potential for buried archaeological remains relating to earlier phases of occupation at the farmstead should not be overlooked. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within the enclosed area of the farmstead. Detailed management recommendations on the individual buildings are provided in the gazetteer below.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN 49782 **Site Name** PENSARN **Grid Reference** SN12363549

Site Type FARMSTEAD **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

The present day farmstead of Pensarn is a relatively recent creation, and only achieved its present form, with farmhouse detached from agricultural buildings, by 1907. It occupies the site of three earlier cottages (PRNs 49783, 49802, 49803). Two of these cottages survive today, although one has been converted to agricultural use.

The 1819, 1 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map shows several small buildings at this location. These are identified on the tithe map of 1841 as cottages, with associated enclosures. This arrangement persists on map sources until after 1907. Two of these cottages (PRNs 49783, 49803) survive today. They are of a simple one and a half storey heavy stone rubble design, with an additional room tacked on the end, and were probably thatched originally. Such cottages were typically inhabited by smallholders or landless labourers living off a wage. These cottages on the fringe of Mynydd Preseli are likely to have arisen out of piecemeal encroachment onto the common, perhaps during a time of rising population in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The present farmhouse at Pensarn, in the late nineteenth- early twentieth century vernacular style first appears on the 1907, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. Its appearance may have coincided with the abandonment of the cottage and cow shed (PRNs 49783, 49784) and its later conversion to agricultural use.

Recommendations

Management recommendations on the individual buildings are provided in the gazetteer below.

Site Category C

PRN	49783	Site Name	PENSARN	Grid Reference	SN12393547
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This is one of three cottages seen on the 1819, 1 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map at the site of the present day farmstead of Pensarn. It is a good example of the low status agricultural labourer or small holders cottage, common in the region from before the mid-nineteenth century. These frequently incorporated ancillary buildings, and a possible cow house (PRN 49784) abuts the west wall of this cottage. The tithe map indicates that this arrangement was already in place by 1841. Similarities in the materials used, the size and style of the window openings and use of slate sills indicate that the two buildings may be of a broadly contemporary date. A lean to (PRN 49785), abutting the north lateral wall is a more recent addition to the building. The cottage fell out of domestic use long ago and has since been converted to agricultural purposes.

It is heavily built, of stone rubble construction, with walls averaging 0.7m thick. It measures approximately 18m E-W by 6m N-S and stands to one and a half storeys. Corrugated iron has replaced the original roof covering, which may originally have been of thatch.

The front (south) wall of the cottage is whitewashed and faces towards the common land of Mynydd Preseli. It has one door, offset from centre to the right, which is flanked by windows on either side. The rear wall is penetrated by a single door only. A door in the west gable end links the cottage internally to the adjoining cow house. The east gable end is penetrated by a small splayed window at loft level.

A concrete floor now masks any original internal partitions. The cottage was originally lofted and joist slots in the whitewashed walls indicate that this occupied at least the eastern half. The thicker west gable of the building would originally have accommodated the fireplace. Vernacular buildings of this type in south-west Wales often had wattle chimney stacks, thatched outside, or sometimes just a hole in the roof. The original appearance of the chimney cannot be known in this instance and corrugated iron has replaced the original roof covering. The A-frame roof trusses are bedded into the wall tops, and are an original feature of the building. These are roughly finished timbers, pegged together with wooden pins. Two purlins lie on either side of the roof, and now support the corrugated iron sheets. Rafters would originally have rested on these and would probably have carried a thatch roof covering, as was common in the area until the late nineteenth century.

This century has seen several modifications to the cottage. The windows in the front wall have been bricked up and corrugated iron has replaced the original roof covering. The interior has also been modified, and a modern loft over the eastern end of the building has replaced the original loft. No original internal arrangements survive.

Despite these changes the cottage retains good historic character and is worthy of preservation. Its importance is enhanced by the survival of the abutting annex, which although a later addition may be roughly contemporary with the cottage. Future management should ensure that these buildings

are preserved together.

The cottage is now in a relatively stable condition, although ivy growth is now obscuring part of the east gable end. The corrugated iron roof sheets are beginning to rust allowing water to penetrate in places.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with a traditional buildings specialist from Cadw.

As part of a relatively intact cottage and cow house range of broadly contemporary date, the cow shed should be preserved.

The trees and shrubs growing near to the north wall should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the building.

The corrugated iron roof panels are corroded and in need of replacement. Re-roofing the building with slate has been suggested. Like the neighbouring cottage, the cow house was probably thatched originally. It is felt that a slate roof would alter the character of the building in an inappropriate way. Re-instating the roof with corrugated iron is considered to be most appropriate in this instance.

The landowner is also keen to re-instate the windows. This is to be welcomed as an exercise in restoring some of the lost historic character. Comparisons with archive material indicate that small paned wooden casements would be the appropriate type. Further advice will be provided following receipt of information from Cadw.

A preliminary archaeological record was made during the archaeological farm visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after any restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

Site Category B



Plate 1- part of south elevation of cottage (PRN 49783)



Plate 2- interior of cottage (PRN 49783). Note the original roughly finished roof timbers. The present loft is a recent addition.

PRN	49784	Site Name	PENSARN	Grid Reference	SN12383546
Site Type	COW SHED?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This possible cow shed is one of several buildings seen on the 1819, 1 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, which occupy the site of the present day farmstead of Pensarn. It forms a later abutment to cottage (PRN 49783) to the east, with which it shows some stylistic similarities and may be of a broadly contemporary date. A lean to (PRN 49801) abuts the north lateral wall and is a more recent addition.

The whitewashed front (south) wall of the building faces towards Mynydd Preseli. A wide cart entrance (recently added) with a small rectangular window to its left penetrates this wall. Two doorways penetrate the rear wall and that to the left opens into the lean to. A doorway in the east wall links the cow shed to the neighbouring cottage. The west wall is blind. A modern concrete floor has since been added inside the building and none of the original internal partitions survive. The building has also been re-roofed and the original timbers have been lost. Slots for the original trusses can still be seen in the wall profile however, and like the neighbouring cottage (PRN 49783) it may originally have had a thatched roof.

The original function of this building cannot be known for certain. It demonstrates some stylistic similarities with the adjoining cottage; in the materials used and the size of the window openings and use of slate sills. The positing of the slots for roof trusses would also suggest some uniformity in the construction of the roof between the two buildings, which are likely to be of a broadly contemporary date. Such buildings were typically occupied by smallholders and annexes of this nature were commonly used as cow houses in an arrangement reminiscent of the earlier long house tradition.

The cow house has experienced many modifications, both internally and externally. The front profile has been altered by the recent addition of the cart entrance, and any original internal arrangements have also been removed. The value of this building lies in its association with the cottage (PRN 49783) to the east. As part of a relatively intact range of broadly contemporary date, it should be preserved.

Rust is eroding the corrugated iron roof sheets, and water is penetrating the structure and promoting rot in the roof timbers. Otherwise the building is in a stable condition. Some trees and shrubs are growing near to the north wall.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with a traditional buildings specialist from Cadw.

As part of a relatively intact cottage and cow house range of broadly contemporary date, the cow shed should be preserved.

The trees and shrubs growing near to the north wall should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the building.

The corrugated iron roof panels are corroded and in need of replacement. Re-roofing the building with slate has been suggested. Like the neighbouring cottage, the cow house was probably thatched originally. It is felt that a slate roof would alter the character of the building in an inappropriate way. Re-instating the roof with corrugated iron is considered to be most appropriate in this instance.

The landowner is also keen to re-instate the windows. This is to be welcomed as an exercise in restoring some of the lost historic character. Comparisons with archive material indicate that small paned wooden casements would be the appropriate type. Further advice will be provided following receipt of information from Cadw.

A preliminary archaeological record was made during the archaeological farm visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after any restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

Site Category B

PRN 49785 **Site Name** PENSARN **Grid Reference** SN12383547

Site Type LEAN TO **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This lean to abuts the north wall of cottage (PRN 49783) at Pensarn. It is absent from map sources, although it could be of a nineteenth century date. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a single pitch corrugated iron and asbestos roof. Window openings with slate sills penetrate the east and west ends of the building.

It remains in a weatherproof condition. No specific threats to its long-term survival were identified. Some young trees are growing close to the north lateral wall.

Recommendations

The trees and shrubs growing near to the north wall should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the building. The lean to should continue to be maintained using materials, which are compatible with those currently used.

Site Category C

PRN 49801 **Site Name** PENSARN **Grid Reference** SN12383547

Site Type LEAN TO **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This lean to abuts the north wall of cow shed (PRN 49784) at Pensarn. It is absent from map sources, although it could be of a nineteenth century date. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a single pitched corrugated iron and asbestos roof. No openings were observed, and it is accessed through a door in the north wall of the abutting cow shed.

It remains in a weatherproof condition. Some trees are overhanging the north wall.

Recommendations

The trees and shrubs growing near to the north wall should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the building. The lean to should continue to be maintained using materials, which are compatible with those currently used.

Site Category C

PRN 49802 **Site Name** TY BACH **Grid Reference** SN12333547

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This is one of three cottages seen on the 1819, 1 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map at the site of the present day farmstead of Pensarn. It appears on the tithe map of 1841 as a small rectangular building with accompanying enclosure. This arrangement remains unchanged on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1907 where it is named Ty Bach. Modern agricultural buildings have since been added at this location and the cottage has been lost.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN 49803 **Site Name** MOUNTAIN; **Grid** SN12323542

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** CRIEVLOUGH **Reference**
Post Medieval

Description

A cottage to the southwest of Pensarn farmstead (PRN 49817). It is first seen on the 1819, 1 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and is still occupied today. It is named Mountain on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, although is known as Crievlough by the time of the 1964 edition. It is a one and a half storey building, apparently of heavy stone rubble build and is typical of the low status agricultural labourer or small holders cottages, common in the region from before the mid-nineteenth century. A similar cottage (PRN 49783), about 100m to the east has been converted for agricultural use.

Recommendations

This cottage is presently occupied and therefore lies outside of the scope of the Tir Gofal scheme. No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	49804	Site Name	ROSTOWARCH; RHOSTYWARDH ; RHOSTWARDH	Grid Reference	SN12863551
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval	Site Status	LB II

Description

The Grade II listed farmstead of Rhostwarch lies in the centre of the existing farm holding at Pensarn (PRN 49781). It is now redundant, although the farmhouse and agricultural buildings remain in a weatherproof condition. “Rostowarch” is mentioned in the fourteenth century as a “ploughland in the fee of Meline, Bookadarne near Felindre Farchog” (Lewis 1973, 66). Existing buildings here are likely to date to no earlier than the eighteenth century. Nevertheless, the potential for buried archaeological remains relating to earlier phases of occupation at the farmstead should not be overlooked in this instance.

The present farmstead follows an extended plan, through which several stages in its development can be traced. A mid-late nineteenth century agricultural building range (PRNs 49805, 49806, 49807) faces onto a roughly rectangular yard. To the southeast of this, and stepped downslope by several metres lies an earlier farm building (PRN 49808), an outbuilding (PRN 49810), and the farmhouse which is the oldest surviving element of the farmstead. These form a rough NW-SE line and define the eastern side of the farmyard enclosure. A garden lies to the south of these buildings.

A plaque dates the rebuilding of the farmhouse to 1788 and it may incorporate earlier work. It is a substantial, two storey building with a three window broad façade, and gable chimneys. The larger stack is situated to the right. It is roofed with imitation slate but was originally grouted. An outshot to the rear is now roofed with corrugated asbestos.

The 1819, 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map shows a haphazard farmstead layout, which persists on the tithe map but is no longer apparent by the time of the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. This gave way to a more formal layout, and a range of agricultural buildings (PRNs 49805, 49806, 49807) replaced some of the earlier buildings. Modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north and west of the farmstead, away from the historic core.

The layout of Rhostwarch farmstead remains unchanged from that shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The farmstead is of considerable historic interest and the historic appearance of both the farmhouse and traditional farm buildings remain largely unaltered today.

Recommendations

The farmhouse and agricultural building range (PRNs 49805, 49806, 49807) have both been given a Grade II listing. All other traditional buildings at the farmstead (PRNs 49808, 49809, 49810) fall within the curtilage of the listed farmhouse and are subject to the same controls. Buildings which are listed should not be altered, extended or demolished without listing building consent. Further advice on the listing process can be obtained from the local planning authority.

Future management of the farmstead should aim to slow down the process of natural decay. In order to stabilise the building, ivy growing on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and building consolidation, using a traditional lime mortar mix, in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth. Any trees or shrubs growing near to the buildings should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage.

Traditional buildings should be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of their original construction.

Rhostwarch farmstead has great time depth. The potential for buried archaeological remains relating to earlier phases of occupation at the farmstead should not be overlooked. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within the enclosed area of the farmstead. Detailed management recommendations on the individual buildings are provided in the gazetteer below.

Site B
Category



Plate 3- the rear of combination farm building (PRN 49805) and cow shed (PRN 49806) at Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804)

PRN	49805	Site Name	RHOSTYWARCH; RHOSTWARCH	Grid Reference	SN12793554
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval	Site Status	LB II

Description

This lofted cart shed and stable building forms the northern unit of a long range, which occupies the western side of the farmyard at Rhostywarch farmstead (PRN 49804). Adjoining this to the south are two single storey cow sheds, stepped downhill (PRNs 49806, 49807). The range is first seen on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and is of a mid- late nineteenth century date. The range has been abandoned for some time now and is no longer in active agricultural use. It remains unaltered, is of considerable historic interest, and has been given a Grade II listing.

It measures approximately 20m N-S by 6m E-W, and stands to two storeys with a pitched roof. It is of stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a slate roof. It is divided into two units at both ground and loft level.

The front (west) elevation of the building faces onto the farmyard. A wide cart entrance, with elliptical stone arch is situated at the right end of the building. A pair of narrow doors with interspersed windows completes this elevation to the west. All feature cut stone voussoirs with slate sills. A pair of windows, also with slate sills penetrate either end of the building at upper level. An interesting feature in the rear wall is the gabled loft entrance reached by a set of stone steps, which provides access to the southern part of the granary. The north section of the granary is accessed by a doorway in the centre of the north gable end, also up a set of stone steps. The south gable wall joins cow shed (PRN 49806) and is blind. Internally, the building is almost completely unmodified and retains some of the original historic fittings. Stall racks and wooden partitions have been retained in the stable, and the cart shed interior is also unchanged. The granary interior also remains unmodified, and both units are whitewashed internally. A plank division to allow the separation of the grain remains in the southern unit. Two shuttered windows in the east wall would have allowed ventilation, which was important for the long-term preservation of grain. A rare survival in this building are the original doors and windows, which are painted red and survive without exception.

This building is a particularly fine example of its type. It makes an important contribution to the farmstead and should not be allowed to fall into disrepair. It is presently in a reasonable condition, although some action is required if it is to be maintained in a stable condition in the long term. Vegetation growth on or near the structure is the principal threat. Ivy now masks much of the north gable end, and young trees have become established in the footings of the rear wall. Matures trees are growing near to the northwest corner.

Recommendations

This building has been given a Grade II listing. Further advice on the listing process can be obtained from the local authority building conservation officer.

The building would benefit from some active management if it is to be maintained in a stable condition in the long-term. Any trees growing near to the building should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the building. The ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and building consolidation, using a traditional lime mortar mix, in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth.

The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are compatible with those of its original construction.

Site B
Category



Plate 4- front elevation of combination farm building (PRN 49805) at Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804)

PRN	49806	Site Name	RHOSTYWARCHE; RHOSTWARCH	Grid Reference	SN12793553
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval	Site Status	LB II

Description

This Grade II listed cow shed forms the central unit of a long agricultural building range on the western side of the farmyard at Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804). A combination farm building (PRN 49805) and a cow shed (PRN 49807) are situated to the south and north. The building first appears on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and is of a mid-late nineteenth century date. It has been abandoned for some time now, although remains in a good condition.

It is a single storey building and measures approximately 15m N-S by 6m E-W. It is of stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a pitched roof. Corrugated asbestos has replaced what was probably initially a slate roof covering. The front (west) elevation of the building faces onto the farmyard. It is pierced by three evenly spaced narrow doors. A similar narrow door in the east wall provides access from the rear of the building. Doors at either end provide communication with the adjoining units to the north and south. In keeping with the character of other parts of the range, all doors are of heavy wooden panel construction, painted red, originally with wooden lintels. None of the historic internal arrangements survive, and the original roof has also been completely replaced.

This building is typical of the cow houses common from about the middle of the nineteenth century in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and South Cardiganshire. Such cow houses saw cattle tethered in a single row facing across the building. A feed passage was probably situated along the west lateral wall. Modern cattle stalls currently occupy the interior and may replicate the original arrangement.

Despite the modifications to the interior of the building and the replacement roof. The cow house remains a well preserved example of its type. Its importance is enhanced by its status as part of a complete range of contemporary date. It is presently in a reasonable condition, although some action is required if it is to be maintained in a stable condition in the long term. Ivy is smothering much of the rear wall and creeping inside under the roof eaves.

Recommendations

This building has been given a Grade II listing. Further advice on the listing process can be obtained from the local authority building conservation officer.

The ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and building consolidation in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are compatible with those presently used.

Site B
Category

PRN	49807	Site Name	RHOSTYWARD; RHOSTWARD	Grid Reference	SN12793552
Site Type	COW SHED?	Period	Post Medieval	Site Status	LB II

Description

This possible cow shed forms the southern unit of a long building range on the west side of the farmyard at Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49782). It adjoins cow shed (PRN 49784) to the north, and forms a distinctive step down slope. It is first seen on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and is of a mid-late nineteenth century date. It has been abandoned for some time now, although remains in a good condition. It is Grade II listed.

It is a single storey building and measures approximately 18m N-S by 6m E-W. It is of stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a pitched roof. Corrugated iron now replaces what was probably originally a slate roof covering. It is divided into two units. The northern unit is larger and occupies about two thirds of the building.

The front (west) elevation faces onto the farmyard, and is pierced by a narrow door at either end. Several slit windows also penetrate this wall. The rear wall is penetrated by a single door only, which opposes the front door in the north unit. Two splayed windows are situated high up in the southern gable. Internally the north compartment of the building appears to be largely unmodified. It is whitewashed, and there is no evidence that it was originally lofted. The southern unit retains none of the internal arrangements, having been modified for the addition of modern cattle stalls. This is also whitewashed. The original function of this building is not known, although it could also have served as a cow shed. An alternative explanation could be that the northern unit at least had some role in the processing of crops or at least feed preparation for livestock. Its position next to the cow shed would have provided a suitable location for ease of access to livestock. Unlike the adjoining cow shed, many of the original roof timbers survive here. These are roughly finished and pegged together with wooden pins. A corrugated iron roof

covering has replaced the original roofing material, which like combination farm building (PRN 49805) at the north end of the range may have been slate.

The building is comparatively unmodified from its original appearance and is a fine example of its type. Its importance is enhanced by its status as part of a complete range of contemporary date. This is recognised by its Grade II listing. It is presently in a reasonable condition, although some action is required if it is to be maintained in a stable condition in the long term. Heavy ivy growth is obscuring much of the rear wall and the south gable end.

Recommendations

This building has been given a Grade II listing. Further advice on the listing process can be obtained from the local authority building conservation officer.

The ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and building consolidation in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth.

The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are compatible with those presently used.

Site B
Category



Plate 5- cow shed (PRN 49806) and cow shed? (PRN 49807) at Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804)

PRN	49808	Site Name	RHOSTYWARD; RHOSTWARD	Grid Reference	SN12833553
Site Type	FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval	Site Status	

Description

A redundant farm building situated approximately 20m to the northwest of the farmhouse at Rhostyward farmstead (PRN 49804). A lean to (PRN 49809) abuts the southeast lateral wall. Together with the existing farmhouse, these may be the only surviving remnants of an earlier, haphazard farmstead layout first seen on the 1819, 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. It is stylistically distinctive when compared to other surviving buildings at Rhostward and is of a less formalised design.

It is of stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a pitched roof. It measures approximately eight metres square and stands to two storeys.

The building is of a simple construction with few openings. Access at both ground floor and loft level is gained in the northeast gable wall. The building is set into a steep natural slope in such a way that the loft is reached by a narrow doorway, offset to the right up a low set of stone steps a short distance above ground level. A similar doorway at ground floor level is offset from centre to the left. Both have slate sills and ledges. The only other opening in the building is a small window in the centre of the northwest wall at ground floor level. It features a wooden sill and lintel. There are few clues as to the original function of this building. It may have served as a lofted cow house.

This building is comparatively unmodified from its original appearance and provides an important record of the development of Rhostward farmstead. It remains in a reasonable condition, although lime mortar bonds are washed out where water has penetrated under the roof eaves. The stone steps are also unstable.

Recommendations

Although this building is not listed itself, it falls within the curtilage of the Grade II listed farmhouse and is subject to the same controls. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction.

Site B
Category



Plate 6- looking west towards farm building (PRN 49808)

PRN	49809	Site	RHOSTYWARDH;	Grid	SN12833553
Site	LEAN TO	Name	RHOSTWARDH	Reference	
Type		Period	Post Medieval	Site Status	

Description

This lean to abuts the southeast lateral wall of farm building (PRN 49808) at Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804). Like the farm building which it abuts, it is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a single pitched corrugated iron roof. It is accessed through a narrow doorway in the northeast wall. Two small window openings penetrate the southeast wall.

It remains in a weatherproof condition. No specific threats to its long-term survival were identified.

Recommendations

Although this building is not listed itself, it falls within the curtilage of the Grade II listed farmhouse and is subject to the same controls. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction.

Site B
Category

PRN	49810	Site	RHOSTYWARARCH;	Grid	SN12873551
Site	OUTBUILDING	Name	RHOSTWARARCH	Reference	
Type		Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A small outbuilding associated with the farmhouse at Rhostywarch. It first appears on the 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and is of a mid-late nineteenth century date. It is now used as a wood store. A modern lean to of breeze block construction abuts part of the rear wall.

It is a rectangular single storey structure, measuring approximately 7m NE-SW by 4m NW-SE, with stone rubble walls. The original roof, presumably of slate is now of corrugated asbestos sheeting. The building faces onto the farmhouse and is pierced by two narrow doorways, with heavy wooden panel doors in the front wall. Rectangular windows with wooden sills and lintels penetrate the rear and northeast gable walls. The building is comparatively unmodified from its original appearance and remains in good condition.

Recommendations

Although this building is not listed itself, it falls within the curtilage of the Grade II listed farmhouse and is subject to the same controls. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are faithful to those of its original construction.

Site B
Category

PRN	49811	Site Name	TY-BRITH	Grid Reference	SN12873500
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A ruined farmstead on the northern edge of Mynydd Preseli common. It first appears on the 1819, 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, although is not seen in a accurate detail until the tithe map of 1841 where a single building is shown. By the time of the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map two buildings (PRNs 49812, 49813) are seen facing each other across a rectangular farmyard. The farmstead was apparently still inhabited at the time of the 1964, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

The site is now fenced out and is obscured by scrubby woodland. The rubble stone walls stand to a maximum height of approximately two metres today. Built structural remains here are relatively stable, although lime mortar bonds continue to be washed out of the exposed wall tops. Vegetation growing on and near the walls is also displacing masonry in places.

Recommendations

Built structural remains should be retained. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within the enclosed area of the farmstead. Detailed management recommendations for the individual buildings are provided in the gazetteer below.

It is not known if any active management is proposed for this area of woodland. If any works are to be undertaken, then care should be taken not to damage any built structural remains.

Site Category C

PRN 49812 **Site Name** TY-BRITH **Grid Reference** SN12873499

Site Type FARM BUILDING **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This is the largest of two buildings at Ty-Brith farmstead (PRN 49811), and faces the farmhouse (PRN 49813) across a rectangular farmyard. It is first seen on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. The 1964, 6 inches to a mile Ordnance Survey map indicates that it was roofed and possibly still in use at this time.

It measures approximately 14m N-S by 6m E-W, with at least two compartments. The stone rubble walls stand to a maximum height of two metres in the north gable end. At least two doors can be made out in the front (east) wall, which faces onto the farmyard. These access the larger southern compartment. The northern compartment measures approximately 3m by 3m square with a small pen attached. The large southern compartment could have housed livestock. The northern compartment was probably a pigsty.

Despite its ruinous condition, the building appears relatively stable. Water ingress continues to wash out lime water bonds in the exposed wall tops. Scrubby vegetation growth now obscures the site. Some trees, which are growing out of the wall footings are displacing masonry bonds.

Recommendations

The building should be retained in its current condition. Trees and shrubs growing out of the walls should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent the displacement of upstanding masonry.

If woodland thinning or clearance activity is proposed within this area as part of the Tir Gofal scheme, then care should be taken not to damage structural remains during any works.

Site Category C

PRN	49813	Site Name	TY-BRITH	Grid Reference	SN12893499
Site Type	FARMHOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This farmhouse is the smaller of the two buildings at Ty-Brith farmstead (PRN 49811). It is seen on the tithe map of 1841, where the layout of the farmstead is first seen in accurate detail. It was roofed and possibly still in use on the 1964, 6 inches to a mile Ordnance Survey map. It is approximately 10m N-S by 6m E-W, with a smaller cell (3m N-S by 3m E-W) offset in the southeast. The stone rubble walls stand to a maximum height of two metres and indicate that the building stood to at least one and a half storeys. The front (west) wall, which faces onto the farmyard is pierced by a central doorway. No further openings were observed. A low spread of building rubble obscures internal detail.

Although ruinous, the building appears relatively stable. Water ingress continues to wash out lime mortar bonds in the exposed wall tops. Scrubby vegetation growth now obscures the site. Some trees, which are growing out of the wall footings are displacing masonry bonds.

Recommendations

The building should be retained in its current condition. Trees and shrubs growing out of the walls should be monitored for signs of instability and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent the displacement of upstanding masonry.

If woodland thinning or clearance activity is proposed within this area as part of the Tir Gofal scheme, then care should be taken not to damage structural remains during any works.

Site Category C

PRN 49814 **Site Name** TY-BRITH **Grid Reference** SN12833499

Site Type OUTBUILDING **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A small outbuilding to the west of Ty-Brith farmstead (PRN 49811). It is marked as roofless on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and is entirely absent from the 1908 edition. The site lies within a small enclosure, which is now fenced off and is impenetrably overgrown. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

If surviving, structural remains should be retained. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of the edge of the site.

If woodland thinning or clearance activity is proposed within this area as part of the Tir Gofal scheme, then care should be taken not to damage structural remains during any works.

Site Category C

PRN 49815 **Site Name** PENTRE **Grid Reference** SN13113568

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A cottage seen on the tithe map of 1841 and named Pentre. The present landowner, who has a long family history in the area recalls that it was originally a single storey cottage, which was raised to two storeys sometime during this century. The cottage survives today and was being restored for occupation at the time of the archaeological farm visit. It therefore lies outside of the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category C

PRN	49816	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN13063563
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval	

Description

An unnamed building seen on the tithe map of 1841. The tithe apportionment gives the field name Parc Uchlan Ty, which translates as “field above cottage.” The cottage is absent from later map sources. The site now lies within an improved pasture field. No above ground traces of the cottage survive.

Recommendations

Although no above ground traces of the cottage survive, there is potential for buried archaeological remains here. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of the site specified.

Site Category C



Plate 7- looking east towards the former cottage site PRN 49816

PRN 49817 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN13143565

Site Type FOOTBRIDGE **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A footbridge first seen on the 1891, 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map. The site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and the current condition of the footbridge is not known.

Recommendations

If surviving, the footbridge should be retained as a usable feature in its current location.

Site Category C



Plate 8- looking north towards round barrow PRN 49818

PRN	49818	Site Name	PARC CLAWDD CARN	Grid Reference	SN12853618
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A circular spread earthwork, probably a round barrow standing about a metre high and approximately 20m in diameter. The site lies on farmland a short distance to the north of Mynydd Preseli common. The fieldname “Parc clawdd carn” is given on 1841 tithe map and apportionment; “Clawdd” meaning boundary and “carn” a heap of stones or cairn.

The mound lies within an improved pasture field, which is ploughed periodically. Past ploughing events have revealed that it is largely made up of medium sized stones. This is in contrast to the rest of the field, which is largely free of such inclusions. No sign of any boundary features or other associated earthworks was observed.

Round barrows have been defined as “A round mound of earth and/ or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial and other ritual activity and initially built and used within the Neolithic and/ or Bronze Age. The mound may be enclosed by a circular or intermittent outer ditch and may have a complex structure including stone kerbs, stone settings or burial cists. Internal (and occasional external) features are rarely able to be recorded for these monuments unless they have been excavated and documented” (Bestley, N. 2001).

Recommendations

Ploughing is eroding the profile of the round barrow and damaging below ground archaeological remains. In order to minimise the risk of further damage, plough depth should not be increased.

Preferably the mound should be taken out of cultivation altogether. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within an area of 10m from the base of the mound.

Site Category B

PRN	49819	Site Name	PARK Y GAER	Grid Reference	SN12843612
Site Type	FORT?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The field name “Park Y Gaer” is given on the 1841 tithe map and apportionment; “Gaer” meaning fort or stronghold. No earthworks, or above ground evidence to suggest a fort were observed in this field. Buried archaeological remains may survive here, however.

The field in question was under pasture at the time of the archaeological visit. It does not appear to have been ploughed recently.

Recommendations

Cambria Archaeology would be grateful for information on anything of archaeological interest in this field.

Site Category D

PRN	49820	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN12683554
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A trackway leading east from Pensarn farmstead (PRN 49782) towards Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804), then beyond in a northeasterly direction. It is first seen on the tithe map of 1841. The trackway is flanked by high hedge banks for much of its length giving the appearance of a hollow way. It remains in use as a farm track today.

Recommendations

The trackway should continue to be maintained for use as a farm trackway.

Site Category C



Plate 9- trackway (PRN 49820) looking southwest

PRN 49821 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN12863543

Site Type TRACKWAY **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This trackway leads from Pentre cottage (PRN 49815) for about 100m in a northwesterly direction towards Crosswell village. It is flanked by earth banks, topped with hedges on either side, giving the appearance of a hollow way. It is still used as a farm trackway today.

Recommendations

The trackway should continue to be maintained for use as a farm trackway.

Site Category C

PRN 49822 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN12873545

Site Type FORD **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This ford lies a short distance to the south of Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804) and is part of a trackway (PRN 49823) leading to farmland to the east. It is first seen on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and remains in active use today. No structural features associated with the ford were identified.

Recommendations

The ford should be retained for use as part of the farm trackway. The profile of the river banks here should be retained.

Site Category C



Plate 10- looking north from ford (PRN 49822) towards Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804).

PRN 49823 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN12873545

Site Type TRACKWAY **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A trackway leading southeast from Rhostwarch farmstead (PRN 49804) before crossing a stream at ford (PRN 49822), then continuing east. It remains in active use as a farm trackway today.

Recommendations

The trackway should continue to be maintained for use as a farm trackway.

Site Category C

PRN 49824 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10693746

Site Type WELL **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A well marked on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map approximately to the north of Parcau. It is absent from later map sources. The well was not seen during the archaeological farm visit. Its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

If any structural elements of the well are present, these should be maintained as visible historic landscape features. Buried and waterlogged remains should not be disturbed.

Site Category C

PRN 49825 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10813753

Site Type FOOTPATH **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A footpath marked on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map leading from Gelli farmstead to Parcau. It is not known if the footpath remains in use today. Its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

Footpaths often leave few physical traces within the landscape. Features associated with the footpath that might require protection include stiles or gateways that may indicate its course through the landscape.

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.

REFERENCES

Maps

Ordnance Survey 1819 Old Series Sheet XL, 1 inch to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet VI SW, 6 inches to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet XI NW, 6 inches to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet XI NE, 6 inches to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet VI SW, 6 inches to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet XI NW, 6 inches to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet XI NE, 6 inches to 1 mile
Tithe Apportionment 1837 Meline Parish, Pembrokeshire
Tithe Map 1841 Meline Parish, Pembrokeshire
The Rees Map of South Wales and Border in the Fourteenth Century

Other Sources

Jones, F. 1996 The Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their families Brawdys Books, Pembrokeshire
Lewis, E.T. 1972 North of the Hills
Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2002-3 Historic Landscape Characterisation of Preseli on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cambria Archaeology/ Cadw
Wiliam, E. 1986 The Historical Farm Buildings of Wales John Donald Publishers Ltd., Wales
Wiliam, E. 1993 Home-made Homes: Dwellings of the rural poor in Wales National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

**PENSARN
W/13/4053**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/129

2nd December 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position Tir Gofal Archaeologist

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


Pensarn


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4053
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48882
National Grid Reference SN12353549


 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

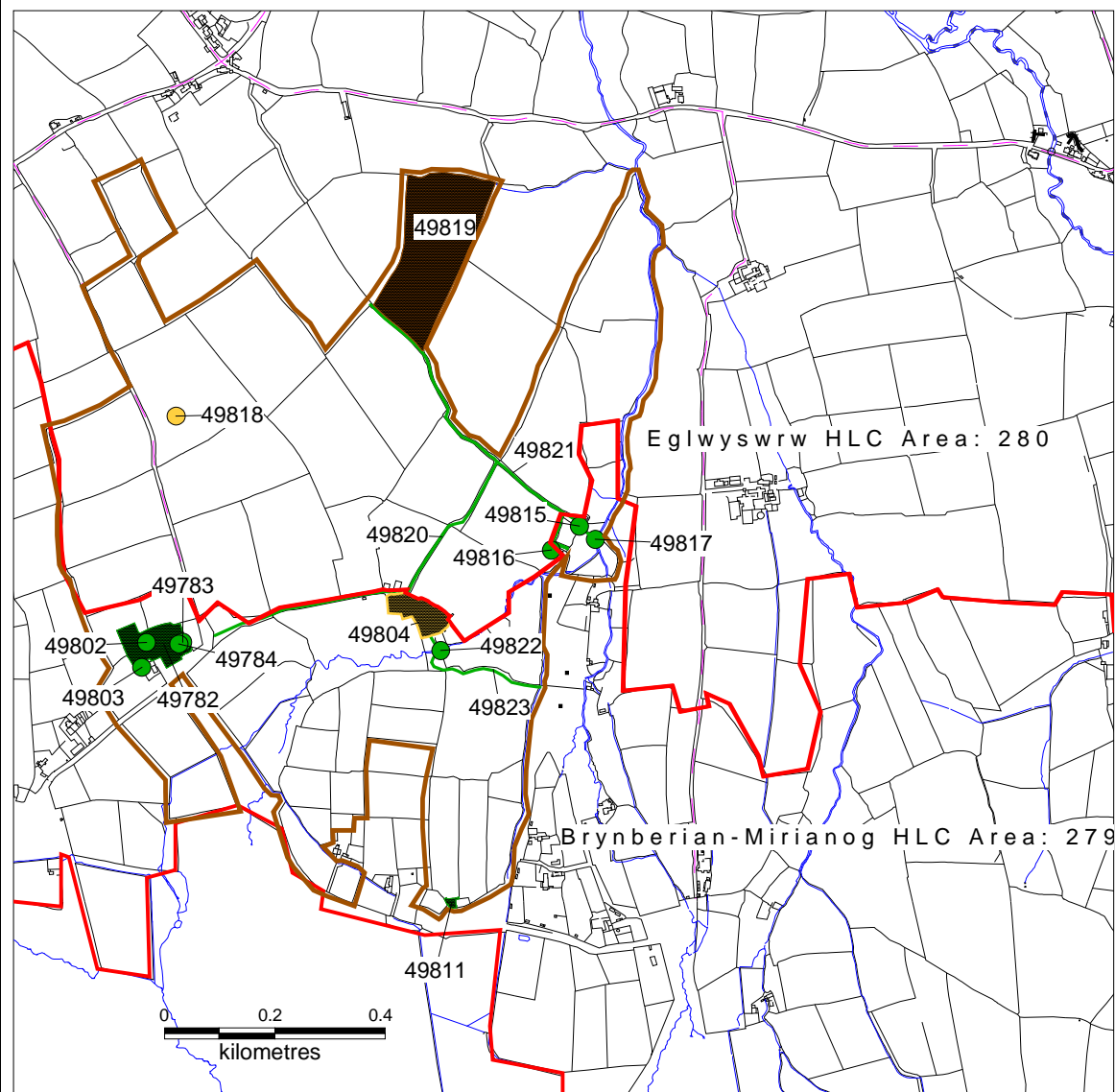
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
no physical definition

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Licence number: GD272825G



Pensarn

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation

Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4053


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48882


National Grid Reference SN12363549


 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

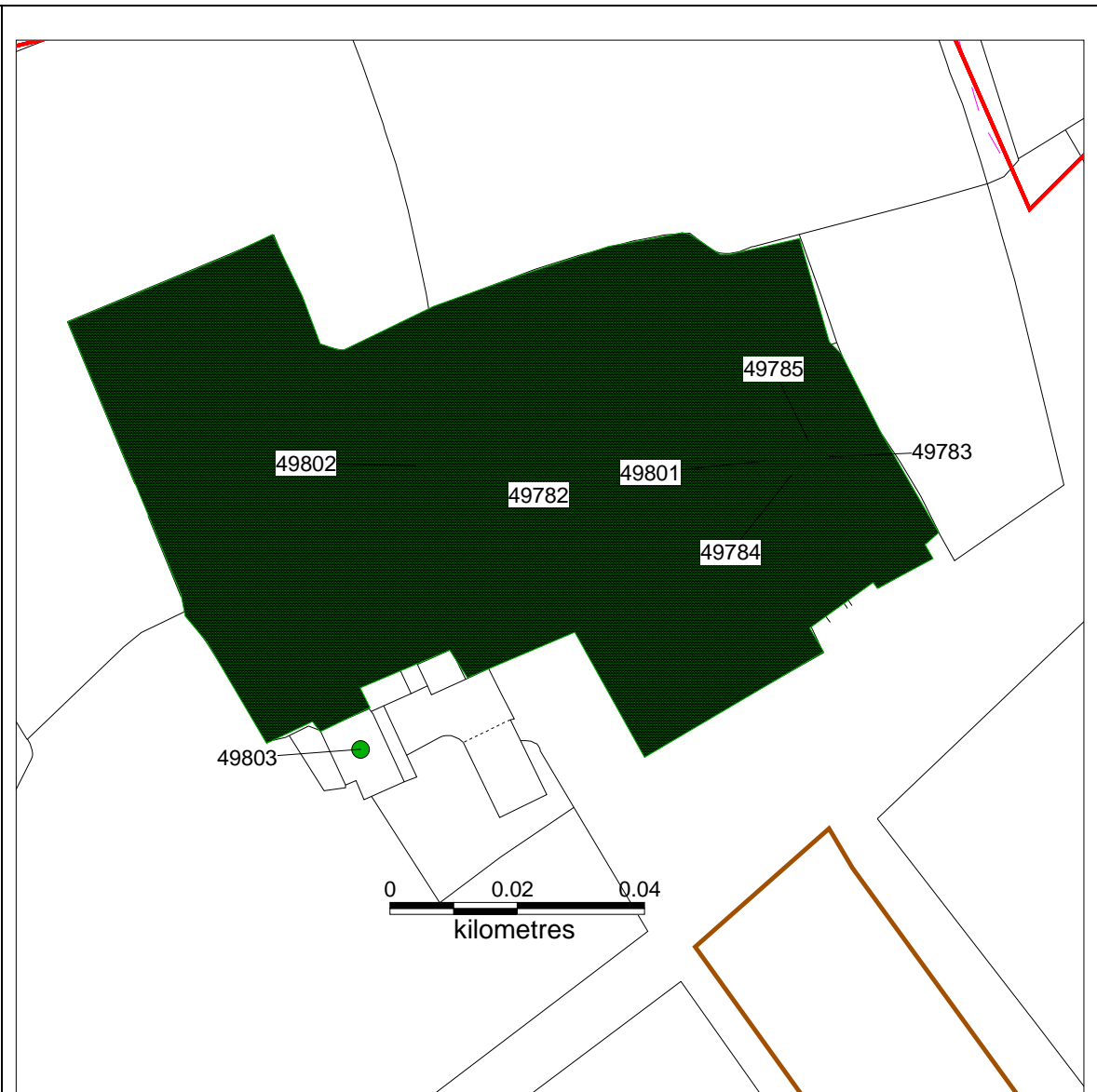
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
no physical definition

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Licence number: GD272825G





Rhostwarch


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4053
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48882
 National Grid Reference SN12863552

 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

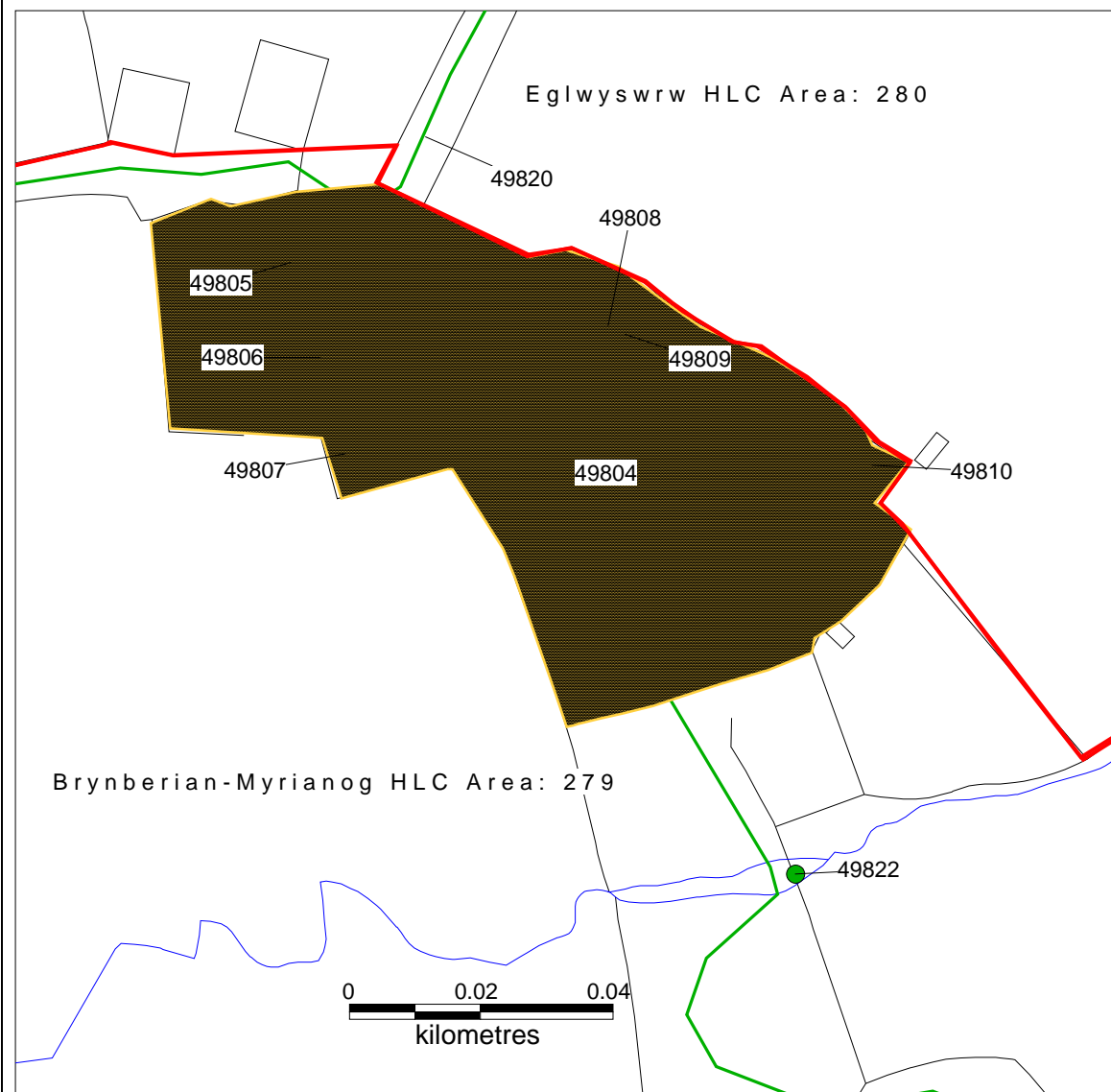
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
 no physical definition

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
 Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
 Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
 may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.


Licence number: GD272825G





Ty-Brith
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4053
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48882
 National Grid Reference SN12893499

 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

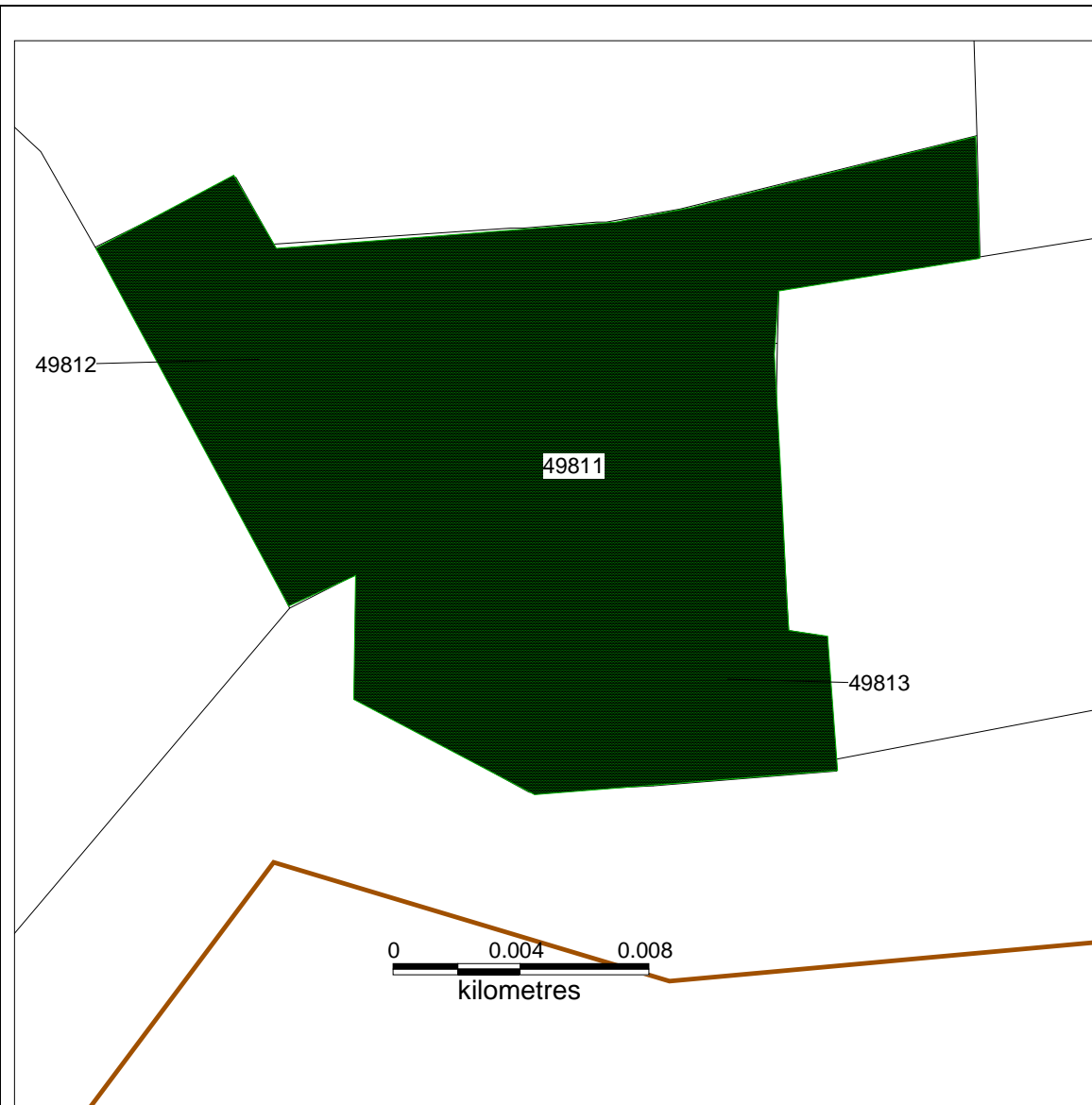
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
 no physical definition

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
 Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
 Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
 may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Licence number: GD272825G





Pensarn a
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4053
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48882
 National Grid Reference SN10853756

 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

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
 Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
 Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
 may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Licence number: GD272825G

