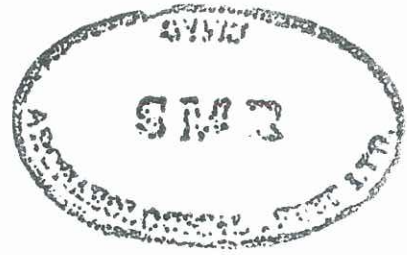


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Castle Villa W/13/4118

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Castle Villa
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

Polly Groom

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddinedolaeth 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
Epost: 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

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CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: B.C.BURNHAM, MA PHD FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G HUGHES BA MIFA

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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

Castle Villa, or Cas Wilia as it is sometimes referred to, lies in the community of Brawdy, at grid reference SM88212766. It was visited by Cambria Archaeology on September 25th, 2003. Castle Villa lies on a gentle east-facing slope, running down to the Brandy Brook which forms the eastern boundary to the farm. The field boundaries are a mixture of modern fencing and older earth and stone hedgebanks. Most of the hedgebanks are supplemented with wire fencing.

The farm has a long and interesting history. The most striking feature is a small hillfort (PRN 2767, SAM Pe222) whose remains lie immediately west of the farmstead itself (PRN 49141). Little remains of the eastern half of the hillfort – the banks and ditches have, at some point, been deliberately levelled and the farm has been built on the land reclaimed from these defences. Hillforts are generally recorded as having been constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD). They are usually viewed as defensive structures but are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites like this one, with several sets of banks and ditches, are known as multivallate hillforts. Excavated examples have revealed traces of settlement both inside the earthworks and immediately outside them. These sites may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses.

It has been suggested that the hillfort was re-used in the early Medieval period (PRN 2766) and also that a Medieval fortified site (PRN 12149) existed at Castle Villa (Rees, W:1932:SW sheet). Two inscribed stones (PRNs 2764 and 2765) of early Medieval date were found on the farm, and several later finds (PRN 12148), including a sixteenth century coin, were located within the ditches of the hillfort. This re-use of an Iron Age site may be the origins of the Castle Villa estate.

Francis Jones (1996) gives the first recorded owner of the estate as Henry Morris in around 1400. The estate apparently passed down the Morris family until 1615 when financial difficulties meant that the estate was sold to William Scourfield. The Scourfields subsequently let the property to yeoman tenants, some of whose families occupied Castle Villa for generations. After World War II the property was sold twice in quick succession, passing out of the Davies-Scourfield family which had held it for nearly 400 years. Francis Jones comments that *'All that is now left of bygone days is the apparition of a medieval owner who, mounted on a spirited horse, gaily clears the entrance gate of Castle Villa in the gloaming'* (Jones, F:1996:p.29)

Castle Villa farmstead is seen on the Brawdy parish tithe map (1844) as comprising three buildings. All these still survive – the house (PRN 49137), the stable (PRN 49138) and the cowshed (PRN 49139) which is now a holiday cottage (PRN 49140). The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1891 and 1908 respectively) show an extra building at the southeast of the farmstead, and this appears to have been replaced by a modern shed. Of particular interest is the cowshed, which has a distinctive, very thick batter at the base of the walls. A number of large boulders are incorporated into this section of stonework which is, in contrast to the wall above, uncoursed. These features suggest that the building may originally have been of clom construction. Clom is a mixture of earth and straw which often rested on a stone or boulder base. It was fairly commonly used for walling until the mid 19th century, and can have very early origins. It is possible that the cowshed originated as a clom-walled longhouse, which would have housed both

livestock and humans under the same roof. This would suggest an early date for this building, and its foundations may substantially pre-date both the house and the stable.

The stable is also of significance since it is still in use. As working horses were gradually replaced by machinery, so too was their accommodation often altered, extended or simply pulled down and replaced with larger buildings more appropriate to modern farming needs. It is comparatively uncommon to find 19th or 18th century stables which are still in use and still easily recognisable.

Two cropmarks (PRNs 12150 and 46772) have also been identified from aerial photographs and are marked on the attached map. Their origins and functions are unknown but they are further evidence for the intensive use of the Castle Villa site over a very long time period.

Although the surviving buildings of the farmstead are probably post-Medieval in date, Castle Villa is remarkable and important for the length and continuity of its occupation.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Castle Villa Farmstead – PRN 49141

The surviving traditional buildings (PRNs 49137, 49138, 49140) are all in good condition. All future repairs and maintenance work should be carried out using materials and techniques which are appropriate to the original construction of the buildings.

Due to the longevity of use of this site there is a high potential for the farmstead area to contain buried archaeological remains. To avoid damaging potentially sensitive sites, ground breaking works should be avoided within the area of the farmstead. If any intrusive works are necessary, then please contact Cambria Archaeology in advance to discuss the proposed works. It may be desirable for an archaeologist to be on site when the works are carried out. Any finds made on the farm should be reported to Cambria Archaeology.

Cas Wilia Hillfort – PRN 2767, SAM Pe222

In general, the west side of the site is in very good condition. The current management (ungrazed and unfenced woodland) suits the site very well and has resulted in a vegetation cover of woodland without excessive undergrowth or brambles. Active burrows are a concern, but are not, as yet, a major threat to the site.

A few minor concerns presented themselves on the field visit. Some brash and cut wood has been piled near the edge of the site at the south end. Ideally this should be removed when the ground conditions are dry, taking great care not to damage the ground surface. Some management of the brambles in the interior of the site should also be considered. At present they are not a significant problem, but if they increase in future years they should be cut back to ground level and removed. Roots should not be dug or dragged out.

The outer bank on the north side of the site runs immediately adjacent to a modern field boundary and several cattle water troughs are situated along the fenceline. The ground around these troughs was disturbed on the day of the farm visit and could become heavily waterlogged in the winter. Although the troughs are outside the scheduled area they should, ideally, be moved to prevent poaching and damage to the ground surface in these areas. Hillforts often hosted settlements just outside the defences, and there is still the potential for associated buried archaeology to survive. If this field is to be used for arable, then ploughing should penetrate no deeper than it has in previous years. An unploughed margin of at least 5m should be left along this northern edge of the hillfort. Under the Tir Gofal scheme, the farmer is proposing to plant broadleaved woodland in several areas of the farm, including a block east of the hillfort. Due to the potential for the survival of buried remains in the area of the hillfort, no planting should be carried out within 10m of the boundaries marked on plate 1.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	2764	Site Name	CAS WILIA	Grid Reference	SM88192761
Site Type	FINDSPOT	Period	EARLY MEDIEVAL		

Description

The reported findspot of an inscribed stone which was later removed to Brawdy church for safekeeping. This stone was apparently in use as a gatepost and is a little over 6 feet in length (RCAHMW:1925: p.28). It is inscribed only in Ogam – an early form of writing that originated in Ireland, and consisted of arranged lines and notches.

These inscribed stones are generally thought to date from the early Medieval period (about 410-1066 A.D). They often commemorate individuals (both male and female) and may have been erected by the family or the community as a memorial after the individual's death. Some, but not all, inscribed stones have crosses marked on them.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN	2765	Site Name	CAS WILIA	Grid Reference	SM88442754
Site Type	FINDSPOT	Period	EARLY MEDIEVAL		

Description

The reported findspot of an inscribed stone which was later removed to Brawdy church for safekeeping. This stone was apparently in use as a footbridge, and has been since around 1700 (RCAHMW:1925: p.28). It is 9 ½ feet in length, and is inscribed in both Latin and Ogam script. Ogam was an early form of writing which originated in Ireland, and consisted of arranged lines and notches.

These inscribed stones are generally thought to date from the early Medieval period (about 410-1066 A.D). They often commemorate individuals (both male and female) and may have been erected by the family or the community as a memorial after the individual's death. Some, but not all, inscribed stones have crosses marked on them.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN 2766 **Site Name** CAS WILIA **Grid Reference** SM88142767

Site Type HILLFORT **Period** MEDIEVAL
OCCUPATION?

Description

It has been suggested that the hillfort (PRN 2767) was re-used during the Medieval period, possibly as a cemetery. Although it is likely that the Castle Villa site was in use during this time (see PRN 49141) a recent survey of early Medieval ecclesiastical sites gives only a low probability that the hillfort itself was re-used (Ludlow,N:2003:see PRN 2766).

Recommendations

The hillfort (PRN 2767) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and is therefore protected from ground-intrusive works. No other management recommendations apply.

Site Category D



Plate 1 (above): Aerial photograph of Cas Wilia hillfort (PRN 2767). Half of the earthworks survive in the trees just above the farmstead. The rough shape of the rest of the hillfort can be picked out by the scattered mature trees which form a curved shape around the farm. An estimate of the shape has been marked on the photograph above.

AP Meridian/DAT/James/1991/AP91-72.3/SM8827

PRN	2767	Site Name	CAS WILIA; CASTLE VILLA	Grid Reference	SM88142767
Site Type	HILLFORT	Period	IRON AGE	Site status	SAM Pe222

Description

The remains of a small multivallate hillfort. The west side consists of two concentric well-preserved banks and ditches and a third, outer scarp which has been partially incorporated into a later hedgebank. The east side of the site has been mostly destroyed, and the farmstead of Castle Villa (PRN 49141) now occupies the area which would have been the interior, and the east defences of the hillfort.

The surviving banks and ditches are very well defined, with the banks standing up to 2m in places. In general, the earthworks are more pronounced on the south side of the site. An entrance or passageway runs in a straight line from the southwest, through the banks and ditches to the interior of the hillfort. It is not clear whether this is an original entrance or one which was cut through at a later date – a detailed survey of the earthworks may help to clarify this question. Traces of other internal features are also visible – a low bank runs across the outer ditch in the south, and on the north side the inner bank has a more complex structure, possibly dividing into two.

This section of the site is under woodland, and is generally stable. Mature trees grow along the banks, whilst the ditches are covered in light undergrowth and bracken. In general, the site is accessible and the current management regime seems to suit it very well. In a few places – most notably the flattened area inside the inner bank – the bramble growth is heavier. There are a number of active burrows within the site, and the material coming out of them shows the banks to be constructed of a fine silt and clay soil with a large proportion of stone.

The site is abruptly truncated at its east end, the earthworks have been cut through and levelled, and few traces of them remain. A slight hollow in the field north of Castle Villa Farm is probably all that remains of the inner ditch. The hollow passes between two mature trees which stand on raised 'islands' of ground left by the plough. These trees may mark the position of the hillfort's banks. Aerial photographs may help to indicate the approximate original shape of the hillfort – remnants of tree planting follow a distinctly curved outline around the farm (see plate 1).

The relationship between the hillfort and later use of the Castle Villa site is, at present, unclear. Two early Medieval inscribed stones (PRNs 2764 and 2765) were discovered at Castle Villa farmstead, and it has been suggested that the hillfort itself was re-used during the early Medieval period (PRN 2766). Jones (1996) gives a date of around 1400 for the first recorded owner of the 'Castell Wilia' estate and further finds (PRN 12148) of 16th century date attest to the continued use of Castle Villa. It is not known when or why the banks and ditches were flattened but a large amount of earth-moving has clearly taken place at this farm over the years. The site is therefore of national importance not only for its original form and construction, but also for the potential for later phases of re-use which are not, as yet, fully understood.

Recommendations

In general, the west side of the site is in very good condition. The current management (ungrazed and unfenced woodland) suits the site very well and has resulted in a vegetation cover of woodland without excessive undergrowth or brambles. Active burrows are a concern, but are not, as yet, a major threat to the site.

A few minor concerns presented themselves on the field visit. Some brash and cut wood has been piled near the edge of the site at the south end. Ideally this should be removed when the ground conditions are dry, taking great care not to damage the ground surface. Some management of the brambles in the interior of the site should also be considered. At present they are not a significant problem, but if they increase in future years they should be cut back to ground level and removed. Roots should not be dug or dragged out.

The outer bank on the north side of the site runs immediately adjacent to a modern field boundary and several cattle troughs are situated along the fenceline. The ground around these troughs was disturbed on the day of the farm visit and could become heavily waterlogged in the winter. Although the troughs are outside the scheduled area they should, ideally, be moved to prevent poaching and damage to the ground surface in these areas. Hillforts often hosted settlements just outside the defences, and there is still the potential for associated buried archaeology to survive. If this field is to be used for arable, then ploughing should penetrate no deeper than it has in previous years. An unploughed margin of at least 5m should be left along this northern edge of the hillfort. Under the Tir Gofal scheme, the farmer is proposing to plant broadleaved woodland in several areas of the farm, including a block east of the hillfort. Due to the potential for the survival of buried remains in the area of the hillfort, no planting should be carried out within 10m of the boundaries marked on plate 1.

Site Category A



Plate 2 (above): *The middle of the three banks at Cas Wilia hillfort (PRN 2767).*

Plate 3 (below): *Cattle water troughs situated along the fencline which marks the northern edge of Cas Wilia hillfort. Excavated examples of multivallate hillforts like this one often show domestic buildings directly outside the defences, and there is the potential for buried archaeology to survive here.*



PRN	12148	Site Name	CAS WILIA	Grid Reference	SM881276
Site Type	FINDS	Period	MEDIEVAL; POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A collection of finds which were reported in the 1925 'Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire'.

"In the precincts of the present farmhouse of Cas (or Castell) Wilia, which include part of the ancient earthwork [PRN 2767]...stood the two inscribed stones [PRNs 2764 and 2765] now in the porch of Brawdy church. Other objects [PRN 12148] of the late Medieval period which mark the continued and probably unbroken occupation of the place are a coin of 1573, two iron cannon balls, much corroded and weighing about 4lbs, each found in one of the ditches of the earthwork, now said to be lost; and many fragments of carved and dressed stones. About 1905 two pieces of what appears to have been a trefoil-headed window were found in the ruins of a fowl-house..." (RCAHMW:1925:vol.76 p.30)

The precise locations of these findspots are not known, consequently they are not shown on the map attached to this report.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any further finds are made.

Site Category D

PRN	12149	Site Name	CASTELL WILYM	Grid Reference	SM881277
Site Type	RINGWORK? EARTHWORK CASTLE?	Period	MEDIEVAL		

Description

Castle Villa has been suggested as the location for a Medieval defended site (Rees, W:1932), either an earthwork castle or a ringwork. There seems to be no evidence for this site on the ground but the two possible enclosures (PRN 12150 and cropmark PRN 46772) and the two early Medieval inscribed stones (PRNs 2764 and 2765) may lend support to the idea of a Medieval settlement existing at this location.

A ringwork is a roughly circular area of ground enclosed by an earthwork comprising a bank and ditch. The bank may have been strengthened with palisades and revetments, and possibly timber towers or gatehouses. Domestic structures may have been sited within the ringwork.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN	12150	Site Name	CAS WILIA	Grid Reference	SM88042759
Site Type	ENCLOSURE?	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

A possible enclosure which was identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs (Ludlow, N:2003: see PRN 2766). Nothing was visible on the ground on the day that the farm was visited.

The relationship between this site and other enclosure sites (cropmark PRN 46772 and hillfort PRN 2767) is unclear. It has been suggested that Castle Villa was the site of a Medieval fortified site (Rees, W:1932: SW sheet) – maybe an earthwork castle or a ringwork (PRN 12149) – and this cropmark may be associated with that phase of use. However, the Castle Villa site has a long history of occupation, and it is unknown to which period this enclosure may belong.

Recommendations

Ideally, the site should be maintained under pasture. If the field is to be used for arable, then ploughing should penetrate no deeper than it has in previous years. Please inform Cambria Archaeology in advance if this field is to be used for arable.

Site Category D

PRN 46772 **Site Name** CAS WILIA **Grid Reference** SM88122776

Site Type CROPMARK **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

A roughly circular cropmark, identified from aerial photographs (Ludlow,N:2003: see PRN 2766). Nothing was visible on the ground on the day of the visit.

The relationship between this site and other sites (enclosure PRN 12150 and hillfort PRN 2767) is unclear. The Castle Villa site has a long history of occupation, and it has been suggested that it was the site of a Medieval earthwork castle or ringwork (PRN 12149) which may have been newly built or may have re-used the existing hillfort (Rees,W:1932:SW sheet). It is unknown which period of occupation this cropmark belongs to.

Recommendations

Ideally, the site should be maintained under pasture. If the field is to be used for arable, then ploughing should penetrate no deeper than it has in previous years. Please inform Cambria Archaeology in advance if this field is to be used for arable.

Site Category D

PRN 49137 **Site Name** CASTLE **Grid Reference** SM88232768

Site Type FARMHOUSE **Period** VILLA
POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

Part of Castle Villa farmstead (PRN 49141). The farmhouse is one of three buildings seen on historic maps including the tithe map of Brawdy Parish (1844) and the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It appears to have been extended in the 20th century and is in good condition and inhabited. Jones (1996) gives a date of 1400 for the first recorded occupiers of the Castle Villa estate. Even though the extant buildings are likely to be post-Medieval in date, it is possible that they are on a very early site.

Recommendations

Since the farmhouse is inhabited as a private dwelling it is excluded from the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category C

PRN	49138	Site Name	CASTLE VILLA	Grid Reference	SM88212767
Site Type	STABLE	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

Part of Castle Villa farmstead (PRN 49141). The stable is one of three buildings seen on 19th century maps. Jones (1996) gives a date of 1400 for the first recorded occupiers of the Castle Villa estate. Even though the extant buildings are likely to be post-Medieval in date, it is possible that they are on a very early site.

This stone-built, lofted stable is terraced into the hillside – from the east the access is into the stables, and from the west the access is directly into the loft, in an arrangement similar to the layout of many field-barns. Trapdoors or gaps in the floor often allowed hay to be dropped directly into the horse's mangers. No original internal features are visible in this building. It is comparatively rare to have stables surviving in a relatively unmodified form – as working horses were gradually replaced by machinery, so their accommodation was modified, enlarged or just pulled down. Rarer still is the fact that this stable is still in use. Although the loft is now converted to an office, the stables downstairs are still used and the whole building is in good condition.

Recommendations

The building is in good condition and in use. Future maintenance and repair works should continue to utilise materials and techniques appropriate to the building.

Site Category C



Plate 4: *The stable at Castle Villa (PRN 49138). It is comparatively rare to find stables such as this which are still in use.*

PRN	49139	Site Name	CASTLE VILLA	Grid Reference	SM88202764
Site Type	COWSHED	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A long, low building now converted into accommodation (PRN 49140). The building is seen on 19th century maps and was probably a cowshed. It is stone-built and slate roofed, with regularly spaced windows along its length. Although the windows themselves are new, the ones in the long walls appear to respect the original openings. The south gable contains two windows which may replace earlier doorways.

An interesting feature of this building is the stonework at the base of the walls which is much more irregular than the higher courses and contains a number of large boulders. There is also a very thick batter. These features suggest that the walls of the cowshed may originally have been clom – an earth and straw mixture which was often supported on a boulder plinth. It is difficult to estimate when clom came into use, but it was widespread throughout Wales until the 19th century. The origins of this building are also difficult to pin down. The shape and possible clom construction suggests that there is a possibility that it originated as a longhouse – a combination building housing livestock and people under one roof. This would imply an early date, and may suggest that this building substantially pre-dates the others.

Jones (1996) gives a date of 1400 for the first recorded occupiers of the Castle Villa estate. It is unlikely that the cowshed is Medieval, but it may stand on a very early site.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply. The building is now converted to a dwelling (PRN 49140) and is therefore excluded from the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category C



Plate 5 (above): *South gable end of the holiday cottage (PRN 49140) which is probably a converted cowshed (PRN 49139). The base of the wall is constructed of large, irregular boulders and is very different to the rest of the wall. This may have been the stone base for clom walls.*

Plate 6 (below): *The holiday cottage as it appears now.*



PRN	49140	Site Name	CASTLE VILLA COTTAGE	Grid Reference	SM88202764
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	MODERN		

Description

A long, low building now used as a holiday cottage. It is seen on 19th century maps and was probably a cowshed (PRN 49139), possibly originally clom built.

It is stone-built and slate roofed, with regularly spaced windows along its length. Although the windows themselves are new, the ones in the long walls appear to respect the original openings. The south gable contains two windows which may replace earlier doorways.

Recommendations

The building is now in use for accommodation and is therefore excluded from the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category C

PRN	49141	Site Name	CASTLE VILLA	Grid Reference	SM88212766
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	MEDIEVAL?;POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

The history of Castle Villa farmstead is certainly a long one, and is bound up with the history of Cas Wilia hillfort (PRN 2767). The farm is built on land which has been re-claimed from the banks and ditches of this site, and little remains of the east side of the hillfort now.

It has been suggested that the hillfort was re-used in the early Medieval period (PRN 2766) and that a Medieval fortified site, either an earthwork castle or a ringwork (PRN 12149), existed on the site (Rees, W:1932:SW sheet). Two inscribed stones (PRNs 2764 and 2765) of early Medieval date were found on the farm, and several later finds (PRN 12148), including a sixteenth century coin, were located within the ditches of the hillfort. This early Medieval re-use of an Iron Age site may be the origins of the Castle Villa estate.

Francis Jones (1996) gives the first recorded owner of the estate as Henry Morris in around 1400. The estate apparently passed down the Morris family until 1615 when financial difficulties meant that the estate was sold to William Scourfield. The Scourfields subsequently let the property to yeoman tenants, some of whose families occupied Castle Villa for generations. After World War II the property was sold twice in quick succession, passing out of the Davies-Scourfield family which had held it for nearly 400 years. Francis Jones comments that *'All that is now left of bygone days is the apparition of a medieval owner who, mounted on a spirited horse, gaily clears the entrance gate of Castle Villa in the gloaming'* (Jones, F:1996:p.29)

It is harder to be certain about the buildings themselves. The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1891 and 1908 respectively) show four buildings. Three of these still survive – the house (PRN 49137), the stable (PRN 49138) and the cowshed (PRN 49139) which is now a holiday cottage (PRN 49140). The fourth building was at the southeast of the farmstead and appears to have been replaced by a modern shed in the same location. The cowshed, in particular, hints at the long occupation of the site – it may have originated as a clom-walled longhouse.

Although the surviving buildings are probably post-Medieval in date, Castle Villa is remarkable and important for the length and continuity of its occupation.

Recommendations

The surviving traditional buildings are all in good condition. All future repairs and maintenance work should be carried out using materials and techniques which are appropriate to the original construction of the buildings.

Due to the longevity of use of this site there is a high potential for the farmstead area to contain buried archaeological remains. To avoid damaging potentially sensitive sites, ground breaking works should be avoided within the area of the farmstead. If any intrusive works are necessary, then please contact Cambria Archaeology in advance to discuss the proposed works. It may be

desirable for an archaeologist to be on site when the works are carried out. Any finds made on the farm should be reported to Cambria Archaeology.

Site Category B

PRN	49142	Site Name	Grid Reference	SM87982778
Site Type	BOUNDARY STONE	Period	MODERN	

Description

An inscribed boundary stone dividing Brawdy parish (east) from St Lawrence parish (west). The stone is marked on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map and is still visible today, although it is quite badly damaged. The stone is situated next to the road on the east verge, and much of the top half of it is now gone. It appears to be sustaining quite severe damage from verge-cutting machinery and the interior of the stone is becoming very soft and flaky.

Recommendations

It is not known whether the landowner has any responsibility for the upkeep of this site. Ideally it should be maintained as a visible feature, and care should be taken that no further damage is inflicted.

Site Category C

PRN	49143	Site Name	Grid Reference	SM88192776
Site Type	HOLLOW WAY	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Description

On the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps, a length of trackway is shown running northwest from the farmstead. Faint traces of this track can be seen as a sunken 'channel' in the field.

Recommendations

The site should be left under pasture and should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category C

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

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

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

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

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

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

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

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

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

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Tithe map 1844 Brawdy Parish
Tithe map 1839 Llanreithan Parish

Castle Villa

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4118
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN49073
 National Grid Reference SM88212766

- 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

Site Category B - Regional Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

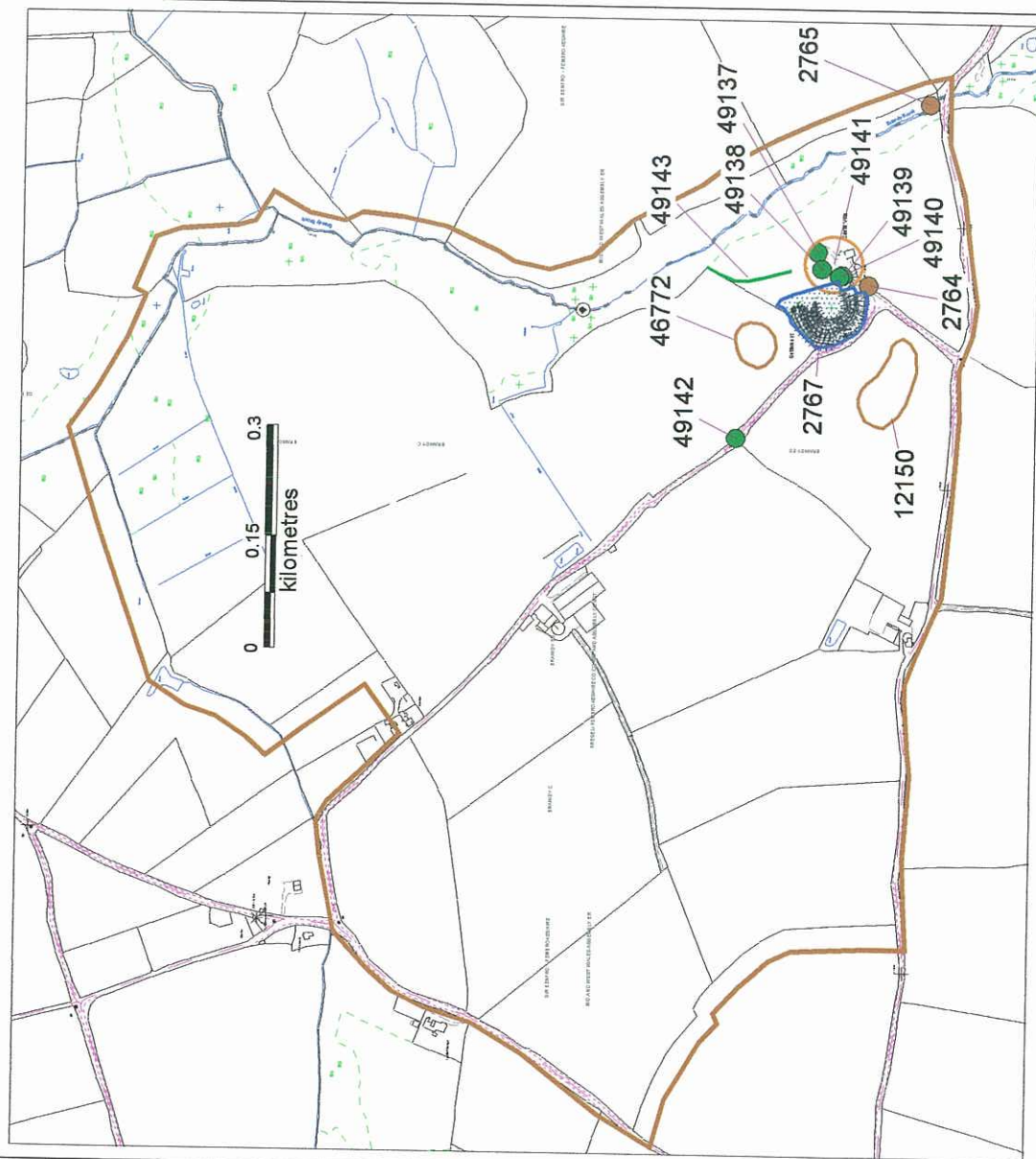
Site Category C - Local Importance

- 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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Castle Villa Farmstead
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/4118
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 Farm Boundary
 Historic Landscape Character Area

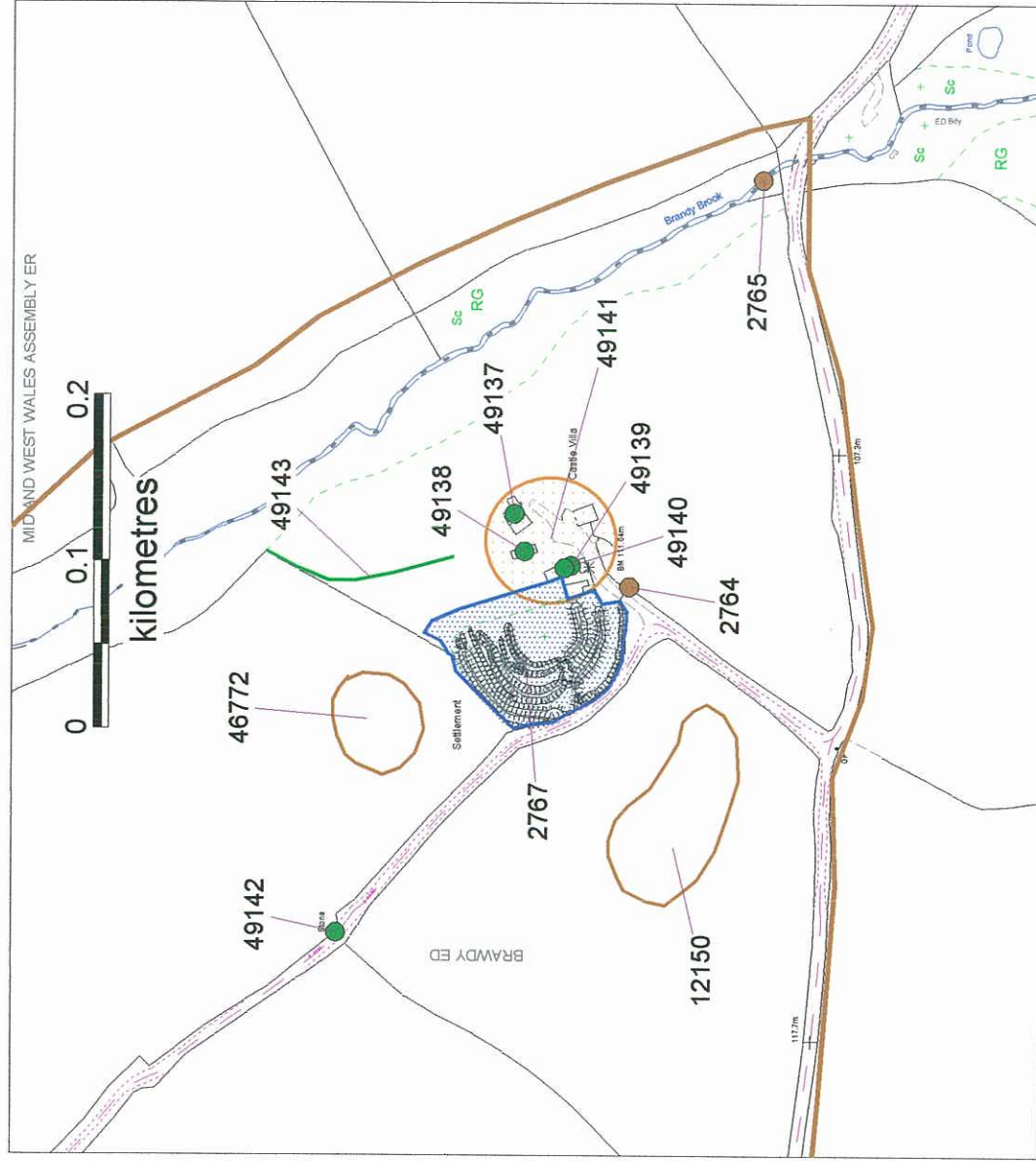
Site Category A - National Importance
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 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance
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Site Category D - Unknown Importance
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**CASTLE VILLA
W/13/4118**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/100

September 2003

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature P. Groom Date 4/11/03

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Austin Date 5/11/03

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report