

Ffynnon-brodyr W/13/3960

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Looking east across the earthworks of Y Gaer towards Ffynnon-brodyr farmstead.

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Ffynnon-brodyr
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

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

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Ffynnon-brodyr farm (PRN49827) comprises nine separate land parcels, which fall within the counties of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. The home farm lies to the east of Castell Dwyran in Carmarthenshire. Two further holdings lie to the west of the village and are centred on Bryn-hyfyrd farmstead (PRN 49988). These holdings lie within a landscape characterised by irregular fields enclosed by hedged earth banks. A number of small tributary streams of the River Develidge cross these holdings. These are flanked by trees, and provide narrow pockets of woodland in an otherwise open landscape.

The landscape encompassed by these holding has great time depth. Prehistoric ritual activity is represented by a round barrow (PRN3733), and a possible henge (PRN3729) which has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A Roman road (PRN14277) crosses holdings 3960 and 3960a. and is visible as a parchmark on aerial photographs, although a short section can still be traced on the ground as a ploughed down holloway.

Ffynnon-brodyr farmstead is itself of considerable interest, particularly given the association with a holy well (PRN 8008). The farmstead moved to its present location in the mid-nineteenth century, and the well lies approximately 200m to the north, near to the site of the former farmstead.

An additional holding centred on Hendre-fawr farmstead (PRN 50002) near Llandissilio lies approximately three kilometres to the north. The name hendre is generally associated with transhumance systems practiced throughout Wales until recent times. The hafod, hendre tradition dates to at least the end of the medieval period, and Hendre is likely to be a long-lived farmstead site. A nearby stone (PRN 50001) marked on historic maps is now lost and of unknown archaeological significance, although possible interpretations include a prehistoric standing stone or a cattle rubbing stone.

The remaining five holdings are scattered around the village of Templeton in Pembrokeshire. The main holding here extends to Templeton farmstead, which backs onto the main street of the village. Its survival implies continuity from the medieval period, when the medieval burgesses cultivated their plots in the open fields. Narrow plots of land (PRN 49993) arranged at right angles to the main street may have their origins as burgage plots.

Templeton is one of the most complete planned Post-Conquest villages in South-West Wales, and its origins are likely to go back to the construction of an earthwork castle which lies to the west of the village. This mound, known as Sentence Castle is believed to date from the early 12th century. Sentence Castle (PRN 3750) lies in the southeast corner of this holding and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Ridge and furrow (PRN 49830) and further unclassified earthworks (49982) lie to the east and south of the mound.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PRN 3729 HENGE, Y Gaer; Ffynnon-brodyr SAM No. Cm 065

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Cadw.

The principal management aim is to maintain a stable grass sward over the site with no breaks in the ground surface. Periodic ploughing is potentially damaging to the profile of the monument, and below ground archaeological remains. The main priority here is to remove the site, and the area extending approximately 15 metres from the base of the earthworks, from future cultivation. Archaeological deposits may survive beneath the current depth of cultivation.

PRN 3750 MOTTE, Sentence Castle SAM No. Pe 110

The following management recommendations have been made in consultation with Cadw.

The management aim is to establish a stable grass sward over the site with no breaks in the ground surface.

Cattle poaching and scrub growth are the principal threats to the monument. In order to prevent damage by poaching, cattle should be excluded from the site during the wet winter months. The site would also benefit from some clearance of scrubby vegetation. This will enable light to penetrate the surface of the mound, and encourage grass growth. Scrub should be cut at ground level without causing disturbance to the roots or ground surface. The work should only be undertaken when conditions are dry. Stumps should be spot treated to prevent re-growth.

The site should be temporarily protected following scrub clearance to exclude livestock. This will prevent damage to the newly exposed ground surface. Temporary electric fencing could be used for this purpose if grazing is to continue in other parts of the field. The long-term benefit to the site will depend on some level of continued maintenance. Temporary electric fencing should be reinstated if grass cover deteriorates.

PRN 49830: RIDGE AND FURROW SAM No. Pe 110

The earthworks lies within the scheduled area of Sentence Castle motte. The management aim is to establish a stable grass sward with no breaks in the ground surface. In order to prevent damage by poaching, cattle should be excluded from the site during the wet winter months.

PRN 49982: EARTHWORK

The management aim is to establish a stable grass sward with no breaks in the ground surface. In order to prevent damage by poaching, cattle should be excluded from the site during the wet winter months. Buried archaeological remains may survive here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within an area of 10 metres from the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PRN 3750 MOTTE, Sentence Castle SAM No. Pe 110; PRN 49830 RIDGE AND FURROW SAM No. Pe 110; PRN 49982 EARTHWORK

Templetons plan, including burgage plots and the surrounding system of strip fields combine to provide one of the most complete examples of a planned Post-Conquest village in South-West Wales. Sentence Castle Motte (PRN 37550), the ridge and furrow (PRN 49830) are important elements of this landscape, and the low earthworks (PRN 49982) to the south of the motte indicate the wider potential for buried archaeological remains within this field. There is potential for these sites to be managed as a whole. Ideally cattle should be excluded from this field during the wetter winter months in order to prevent poaching and damage to sub-surface archaeological remains. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within this field and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3729	Site Name	Y GAER; FFYNNON- BRODYR	Grid Reference	SN12311893
Site Type	HENGE?	Period	Neolithic; Bronze Age	Site status	SAM Cm 065

Description

This large sub-oval shaped earthwork enclosure with a lowered interior measuring approximately 80m NE-SW by 110m NW-SE is interpreted as a possible henge and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is well defined by spread earthwork banks, which stand to about 2.3m internally and 1.7m externally, despite repeated ploughing. The west corner of the monument is overlain by a field boundary.

The monument is similar to the henge at Castell Garw, Cilymaenllwyd (PRN 1024) and is likely to be a ritual rather than domestic/ defended enclosure dating to the late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age (Bestley 2001). It is one of only a few such sites in the region.

The site was under stable pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit. The field is ploughed every 5/6 years for arable cropping.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Cadw.

The principal management aim is to maintain a stable grass sward over the site with no breaks in the ground surface. Periodic ploughing is potentially damaging to the profile of the monument, and below ground archaeological remains. The main priority here is to remove the site, and the area extending approximately 15 metres from the base of the earthworks, from future cultivation. If this cannot be achieved at this stage, then it should be considered during the 5 year break. Otherwise plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category A



Plate 1- looking east over the earthworks of Y Gaer (PRN 3729) towards Ffynnon-brodyr farmstead (PRN 6484).



Plate 2- the earthworks of Y Gaer (PRN 3729) viewed from the southwest.

PRN	3733	Site Name	BRYN DWYRAIN	Grid Reference	SN13771844
Site Type	ROUND BARROW	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

A well preserved round barrow standing some 0.75m high with a diameter of c.30m. It is situated on a flat area of low lying land in a poorly drained pasture field.

The mound was found to be in a stable condition, with no breaks in the ground surface, at the time of the archaeological farm visit. Pockmarks on the mound surface indicate that it is susceptible to poaching during wet conditions.

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 occasionally external) features are rarely able to be recorded for these monuments unless they have been excavated and documented” (Bestley, N. 2001).

Recommendations

The management aim is to maintain a stable grass sward over the site, with no breaks in the ground surface.

The site should be monitored, in order to prevent poaching, which is potentially damaging to buried archaeological remains. If necessary, livestock should be temporarily excluded during wet conditions. Temporary electric fencing could be used to protect the site, and should be erected at at least 10 metres from the base of the barrow. The mound, and the area extending 10 metres from its base, should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category B



Plate 3- Bryn Dwyrain round barrow (PRN 3733) viewed from the east.

PRN	3750	Site Name	SENTENCE CASTLE	Grid Reference	SN11061164
Site Type	MOTTE	Period	Medieval	Site status	SAM Pe 110

Description

A well preserved motte to the west of Templeton. Although classified as a motte, the earthwork castle is technically a ringwork. It has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The circular interior measures approximately 10m in diameter and is deepened to approximately 1m in the centre. It stands to approximately 2m above ground level. The surrounding ditch averages approximately 3m wide. A stream flows through the eastern side and may originally, by means of a dam or sluices have filled the whole of the ditch.

The site lies within a field, which had recently been used as pasture for cattle at the time of the archaeological farm visit. The mound itself is relatively open and accessible, with a scattering of mature oak trees. The ditch is obscured by scrub from many aspects, particularly the south and west. The whole site is heavily poached and pockmarked. Erosion scrapes and terraces are altering the profile of the mound on all sides.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations have been made in consultation with Cadw. The management aim is to establish a stable grass sward over the site with no breaks in the ground surface.

Cattle poaching and scrub growth are the principal threats to the monument. In order to prevent damage by poaching, cattle should be excluded from the site during the wet winter months. The site would also benefit from some clearance of scrubby vegetation. This will enable light to penetrate the surface of the mound, and encourage grass growth. Scrub should be cut at ground level without causing disturbance to the roots or ground surface. The work should only be undertaken when conditions are dry. Stumps should be spot treated to prevent re-growth.

The site should be temporarily protected following scrub clearance to exclude livestock. This will prevent damage to the newly exposed ground surface. Temporary electric fencing could be used for this purpose if grazing is to continue in other parts of the field. The long-term benefit to the site will depend on some level of continued maintenance. Temporary electric fencing should be reinstated if grass cover deteriorates.

Site Category A

PRN	6484	Site Name	FFYNNON-BRODYR	Grid Reference	SN12621877
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The present day farmstead of Ffynnon-brodyr was built sometime between 1819 and 1843. It seems to have been established following the abandonment of an earlier farmstead (PRN 49828) which lay about 150m to the north.

The farmstead is first seen at its present location on the tithe map of 1843. This representation appears somewhat schematic however and may not be accurate. The first detailed depiction is provided on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile, Ordnance Survey map. A typical nineteenth century U-shaped farmstead plan, on a general east-west axis is shown, with the farmhouse and farm buildings defining the west, north and east sides of a rectangular farmyard. A circular structure, probably a horse engine, abuts the north wall of the northern farmstead range at this time. Another building lies a few metres to the northeast. The historic farmstead layout remains largely unchanged today. Despite the addition of modern agricultural buildings to the south and south-east, the historic U-shaped core remains intact and retains good historic character. Of the elements shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map only the outlying building to the north and the horse engine have been lost.

The L-shaped farmhouse occupies the western side of the farmyard. It is built in the vernacular style of the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The façade comprises three bays, with a central door flanked by windows on either side and three windows at first floor level. This is abutted by an annex to the north with a prominent external chimney in the north gable end. The agricultural buildings are stone built, with slate roofs. The eastern range is centred on a two bay cart shed, with a pair of impressive stone vousoired arches. Abutting buildings to the north and south are later in date, and are characterised by red brick dressings. The interior of these buildings was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and their original function is not known. The larger northern range comprises a lofted stable which is adjoined by a large barn to the east, and features slit ventilators and opposing doors. A probable cow house with upper loft lies to the east, and is a later addition to the range.

An inscribed stone, set into the façade of the stable, reads “erected anno domini 1832”. This provides a likely date for the construction of this part of the range. A Welsh inscription, is set into the wall above this. This is only partly legible and its message is not presently known.

Recommendations

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

Site Category C

PRN	8008	Site Name	FFYNNON-BRODYR	Grid Reference	SN12621877
Site Type	HOLY WELL	Period	Medieval		

Description

Francis Jones (1992) gives an account of a holy well associated with Ffynnon-brodyr farmstead, c. 1766. No further information is provided. Local knowledge indicates that the well lies approximately 200m to the north of the present-day farmstead (PRN 6484). This is consistent with the former location of the farmstead (PRN 49828), before its abandonment sometime between 1819 and 1843.

The well lies to the south of a small pond (PRN 49829). No clear signs of any built structural remains were observed during the archaeological farm visit. Some scattered stone around a sub-circular silted area, two to three metres in diameter, are all that survives of the well today.

Recommendations

The well should be retained and protected against damage. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within five metres of the edge of the well.

Site Category B

PRN	11773	Site Name	MANORDRE	Grid Reference	SN11611830
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Site Type	NATURAL FEATURE?	Period	General
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Description

This dark green cropmark appears on aerial photographs. It is an irregular U-shape in plan and partly encloses an area of approximately 100 by 110m. It lies on a moderate south facing hillslope, and crosses a stream valley. A curved, spread depression defines the south and west sides of the cropmark on the ground. It is indistinct at its northern extent, becoming larger as it progresses downslope towards the stream. The position of this cropmark, across a stream valley, makes it an unlikely defensive site, and its origin and function are not presently known. It may be natural in origin, possibly a dried up water course.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category D

PRN	23377	Site Name	DYFFRYN- GLAS	Grid Reference	SN13301830
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A cottage first seen on the tithe map of 1843 and identified as Dyffryn-glas on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps. It is absent from later map sources. No surface traces of the cottage survive today, probably due to periodic ploughing. The site was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

Although no surface traces of the cottage survive, there is potential for buried archaeological remains here. The area extending 10m around the site should not be ploughed or subjected to any ground intrusive activities. If cultivation is to continue, then plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category C

PRN	28106	Site Name	WATER GATE	Grid Reference	SN11211862; SN11331863
Site Type	ROAD SEGMENT	Period	Roman		

Description

A segment of the Roman road to the west of Carmarthen. It appears as a cropmark on aerial photographs, where it can be traced passing beneath Bryn-Hyfyrd farmstead (PRN 49988). From here it continues westwards, to the south of an existing hedgeline, before descending a hillslope to cross a tributary of the River Develidge. Few surface traces of the road remain visible due to repeated ploughing. A ploughed down holloway, visible for a length of perhaps 20m or more, marks the descent to the stream. The field in question was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

Buried and above ground archaeological remains survive here. The area extending 10m from the edge of the cropmarks, and the holloway should not be ploughed or subjected to any ground intrusive activities. If cultivation is to continue, then plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category B

PRN	28109	Site Name	FFYNNON-BRODYR	Grid Reference	SN12601858; SN12971855
Site Type	ROAD SEGMENT	Period	Roman		

Description

A segment of the Roman road to the west of Carmarthen. It is revealed as a cropmark on aerial photographs, where an E-W unclassified road, which overlies the Roman road for much of its length, deviates momentarily south. In all a length of approximately 300m appears as a light, parchmark in pasture, representing the agger or causeway of the road. The fields in question were under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit, although are ploughed in rotation for arable crops. No earthwork traces of the road survive.

The eastern starting point of the road is the Roman fort and town of Moridunum at Carmarthen. From here it can be traced for a distance of 38km to near Wiston, Pembrokeshire. Its route can be observed as a combination of cropmark evidence; principally parchmarks; surviving earthwork sections of agger, although these are rare, and hedgebanks, trackways and roads.

A segment of the Roman road to the west of Carmarthen. It appears as a cropmark on aerial photographs, where it can be traced passing beneath Bryn-Hyfyrd farmstead (PRN 49988). From here it continues westwards, to the south of an existing hedgeline, before descending a hillslope to cross a tributary of the River Develidge. Few surface traces of the road remain visible due to

repeated ploughing. A ploughed down holloway, visible for a length of perhaps 20m or more, marks the descent to the stream. The field in question was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

The cropmarks indicate that buried archaeological remains survive here. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, it is recommended that the area extending 10m from the edge of the cropmarks should not be ploughed or subjected to any ground intrusive activities. If cultivation is to continue, then plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category B

PRN	49828	Site Name	FFYNNON-BRODYR	Grid Reference	SN12681896
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The abandoned farmstead of Ffynnon-brodyr lies approximately 150m to the north of the present farmstead site (PRN 6484). It fell out of use sometime between 1819 and 1843 and few surface traces survive today.

It first appears on the 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1819. It is seen to the east of a long farm trackway, with several buildings loosely arranged around a square yard. The small scale of the map obscures further detail. Only a few irregular field boundaries mark the location of the farmstead by the time of the 1843 tithe map. This coincided with a shift to the present-day location of the farmstead, approximately 150m to the south, on the west side of the trackway. The true reason for the relocation of the farmstead is not presently known, although it may have shifted in advance of the creation of the Great Western Railway, which reached Clunderwen in 1852.

Few above ground traces of the farmstead survive today. Some vague rectangular earthwork platforms centred on SN12681896 probably indicate the original site. A pond (PRN 49829), and a possible holy well, (PRN 8008) from which Ffynnon-brodyr derived its name, lie to the north-east. The site was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

There is good potential for buried archaeological remains surviving here. It is recommended that the area specified should not be ploughed or subjected to any ground intrusive activities. If cultivation is to continue, then plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category D

PRN	49829	Site Name	FFYNNON-BRODYR	Grid Reference	SN12751900
Site Type	POND	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval?		

Description

A small, rectangular pond first seen on the 6 inches to 1mile Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The holy well of Ffynnon-brodyr (PRN 8008) lies at the southern end of the pond. The pond is now silted up, although continues to hold water.

The historic appearance of the pond remains largely unchanged, although it has been enlarged on the north side. Some mature trees now line the banks of the pond. Vegetation growth is kept under control by occasional grazing and the pond banks remains relatively free from scrub growth.

Recommendations

The pond should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. Original pond banks should not be altered. The proximity of the pond to the holy well would have made it a focus for ritual activity, probably from at least the medieval period. Although not a typically Christian practice, votive offerings were sometimes left near to holy wells and there is good potential for the pond holding archaeological deposits. Pond dredging and other potentially damaging ground works are to be discouraged.

Site Category C



Plate 4- pond (PRN49829) viewed from the west

PRN	49830	Site Name	SENTENCE CASTLE	Grid Reference	SN11071166
Site Type	RIDGE AND FURROW	Period	Medieval	Site status	SAM Pe 110

Description

Ten low ridges of ridge and furrow running east to west across a narrow strip of land to the east of Sentence Castle motte (PRN 3750). The ridges lie within a field which had recently been used as pasture for cattle at the time of the archaeological farm visit, and were badly poached. This is potentially damaging to the profile of these earthworks.

In the medieval period, Templeton would have been surrounded by large open fields. These fields would have been split into furlongs and each furlong would have been divided into strips. These would have been cultivated in rotation and the characteristic ridges were formed when these strips were ploughed individually with the plough constantly turning soil onto the inside of the ridge. The furrows formed would have aided drainage and allowed demarcation of land ownership.

Recommendations

The earthworks lie within the scheduled area of Sentence Castle motte. The management aim is to establish a stable grass sward with no breaks in the ground surface. In order to prevent damage by poaching, cattle should be excluded from the site during the wet winter months.

Site Category A



Plate 5- looking north across the ridge and furrow (PRN 49830) to the east of Sentence Castle. The outer ditch of the motte (PRN 3750) lies to the left of the picture.

PRN	49982	Site Name	SENTENCE CASTLE	Grid Reference	SN11031154
Site Type	EARTHWORK	Period	Medieval?		

Description

A poorly defined earthwork mound to the south of Sentence Castle motte. It is sub-circular in plan and covers an area of approximately five hundred square metres. The original function of the earthwork is not known, although an association with the medieval planned settlement of Templeton is possible.

The site lies within a field, which had recently been used as pasture for cattle at the time of the archaeological farm visit. Pockmarking from cattle hooves has broken the surface of pasture in places. This is potentially damaging to below ground archaeological remains.

Recommendations

The management aim is to establish a stable grass sward with no breaks in the ground surface. In order to prevent damage by poaching, cattle should be excluded from the site during the wet winter months. Buried archaeological remains may survive here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within an area of 10 metres from the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category D

PRN	49983	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN13191815
Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A footbridge identified on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map where it is shown crossing the River Develidge. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its present condition is unknown.

Recommendations

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

Site Category C

PRN	49984	Site Name	LLWYN-CELYN	Grid Reference	SN13581851
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cottage first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, where it is named Llwyn-celyn. It is shown to be roofless on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908 and is absent from later map sources. No above ground traces of the cottage survive today. The site lies within a field which, although under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit, is ploughed periodically.

Recommendations

Although no above ground traces of the cottage survive, there is potential for buried archaeological remains here. The area extending 10m around the site should not be ploughed or subjected to any ground intrusive activities. If cultivation is to continue, then plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category C

PRN	49985	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN13041856
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This small roadside quarry first appears on the 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It measures approximately 15m in diameter and is cut into a shallow slope. It is now partially obscured by vegetation growth.

Recommendations

The quarry should be maintained as a visible feature. It should not be infilled.

Site Category C

PRN 49986 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN12381859

Site Type QUARRY **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A large roadside quarry first seen on the 1891, 6 inches to 1 mile, Ordnance Survey map. It is approximately 35m in diameter and is cut into the roadside hillside. The quarry remains visible today.

Recommendations

The quarry should be maintained as a visible feature. It should not be infilled.

Site Category

PRN 49987 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN12381858

Site Type POND **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A rectangular pond first seen on the 1891, 6 inch Ordnance Survey map. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit. Its present condition is not known, but it remains visible on recent map sources.

Recommendations

The pond should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. The appearance of the original pond banks should not be altered.

Site Category C

PRN	49988	Site Name	BRYN-HYFRYD	Grid Reference	SN11581863
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Bryn-Hyfyrd farmstead is a relatively recent creation, having been built sometime between 1891 and 1908. It appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908 as a modest three building complex with the farmhouse and garden enclosure seen to the south of a rectangular farmyard, which features buildings at either end.

The present farm layout is similar to that seen on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. An additional building, which can be dated stylistically to the early twentieth century now flanks the northern side of the farmyard, giving a U-shaped plan.

The farmhouse is built in the vernacular style of the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century, and features a typical three bay symmetrical façade. Traditional farm buildings on the north and west sides of the farmyard remain in active agricultural use today. A long, low cow house with intermittent door and window openings in the south lateral wall abuts an earlier lofted cow house to the west. Both buildings are stone built, with slate roofs and feature red brick quoins and door and window dressings. They are comparatively unmodified from their original appearance and retain their historic character. The building on the east side of the yard has been replaced by a modern structure. A large sheet box-section shed has been added to the north.

Recommendations

Traditional farm buildings at Bryn-hyfyrd should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques, which are appropriate to those of their original construction.

Site Category C

PRN 49989 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10371161

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A cottage and enclosure are shown at this location on the 1842? tithe map and apportionment. The cottage is no longer visible by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its present condition is unknown. The enclosure remains visible on recent map sources.

Recommendations

Any surviving, built structural remains of the cottage should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. In order to protect built and buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken with the area of the cottage enclosure.

Site Category D

PRN 49990 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10311166

Site Type POND **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A pond first seen on the 1891, 6 inch, Ordnance Survey map. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit but remains visible on recent map sources, apparently unmodified from its original appearance.

Recommendations

The pond should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. The appearance of the original pond banks should not be altered.

Site Category C

PRN 49991 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10661175

Site Type POND **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This small pond first appears on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1891, and remains visible on recent map sources. It was found to have been infilled during the archaeological farm visit and is no longer visible.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN 49992 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10821172

Site Type POND **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A small pond first seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It was found to have been infilled during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	49993	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN11501171
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Site Type	BURGAGE PLOTS?	Period	Medieval
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Description

Several narrow plots of land, aligned east-west, behind the main street of Templeton. These may have their origins as burgage plots, set out in the medieval period. The present appearance of many of these strips may have arisen out of the amalgamation of one or more of these individual plots (Kissock 1997, 124).

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

Recommendations

The field boundaries, which mark out these plots should be maintained using materials and techniques which are faithful to those of their original construction. Buried archaeology relating to past settlement may survive here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within an area of 10 metres from the edge of the site and it should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category B

PRN	49994	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN10821172
------------	-------	------------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	POND	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A small pond first seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It was found to have been infilled during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN 49995 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10361205

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This cottage appears on the tithe map of 1842? It is absent from later map sources. No above ground traces of the cottage survive today. The site was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

Although no above ground traces of the cottage survive, there is potential for buried archaeological remains here. The area extending 10m around the site should not be ploughed or subjected to any ground intrusive activities. If cultivation is to continue, then plough depth should not be increased.

Site Category C

PRN 49996 **Site Name** SLADY **Grid Reference** SN11041202

CAE;
SLADE
ACRE
Site Type HOUSE? **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

The fieldname "Slady Cae, House" is given on the tithe apportionment of 1840. No buildings are shown on the accompanying tithe map however. A building seen on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and identified as Slade Acre on the 1908 edition may be the house referred to. Slade Acre is currently occupied and lies outside of the Tir Gofal application area.

Recommendations

No management recommendations need apply.

Site Category C

PRN 49997 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN11521101

Site Type FORD **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A ford first seen on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It remains visible on recent map sources. In many instances fords are natural features, although examples are also known with man made surfaces and other built structural remains. The ford was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

The ford and any associated structural remains should be retained and protected against damage.

Site Category C

PRN 49998 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN11142123

Site Type FOOTBRIDGE **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

A footbridge seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The footbridge was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

The footbridge should be retained as a usable feature in its current location.

Site Category C

PRN 49999 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN11142123

Site Type FORD **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This ford appears on the 6 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1908 to the north of Hendre farmstead (PRN 50002). It is absent from recent map sources. In many instances fords are natural features, although examples are also known with man made surfaces and other built structural remains. The ford was not seen during the archaeological farm visit. Its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

The ford and any associated structural remains should be retained and protected against damage.

Site Category C

PRN 50001 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN10992092

Site Type STANDING
STONE?;
RUBBING
STONE? **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

A stone identified on the 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It is marked at this location as recently as 1964, although is absent from more recent map sources. We have no further information on this stone and its original function is not known. It is now lost.

Possible interpretations could include a prehistoric standing stone, a medieval boundary stone or an early Christian monument. It could equally have served as a cattle rubbing stone.

Recommendations

Even though the stone is lost, there is potential for further archaeological features surviving below ground. Cambria Archaeology would be grateful for information if anything of archaeological interest is recovered nearby.

Site Category D

PRN	50002	Site Name	HENDRE; HENDRE- FAWR	Grid Reference	SN11052101
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Hendre-fawr farmstead lies southwest of Llandissilio in Pembrokeshire. The place-name (PRN 15160) suggests that there was a hendre here. The name hendre is generally associated with transhumance traditions practiced throughout Wales until recent times, where stock are overwintered at the main, lowland farmstead or hendre, and then taken on to higher ground for summer grazing, where temporary dwellings called hafotai were often erected as shelters for shepherds and livestock.

The earliest detailed depiction of the farmstead is the tithe map of 1840. Three buildings in a haphazard arrangement are flanked by yards to the east and west. The 1891, six inch to one mile Ordnance Survey map shows a more formal arrangement, with only one of these earlier buildings retained in the new layout. An L-shaped range defines two sides of an irregular farmyard. A large square building, the farmhouse, is situated a short distance to the west and faces on to the back of the farm buildings.

Map evidence indicates that although the farmstead has undergone development, the layout of the historic core remains unchanged from the late nineteenth century. Documentary evidence states that the hafod, hendre tradition dates back to at least the end of the medieval period and there is good potential for buried archaeological remains relating to earlier phases of occupation here. Traditional buildings at Hendre were not seen during the archaeological farm visit and their condition is not known.

Recommendations

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

Hendre is likely to be a long lived farmstead site and buried archaeological remains relating to earlier phases of occupation may survive here. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within the enclosed area of the farmstead.

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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Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX SE
Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX SW
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX SW
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Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXV NW
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Ffynnon-brodyr

REPORT NUMBER 39087

9th January 2004

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 (Curatorial)

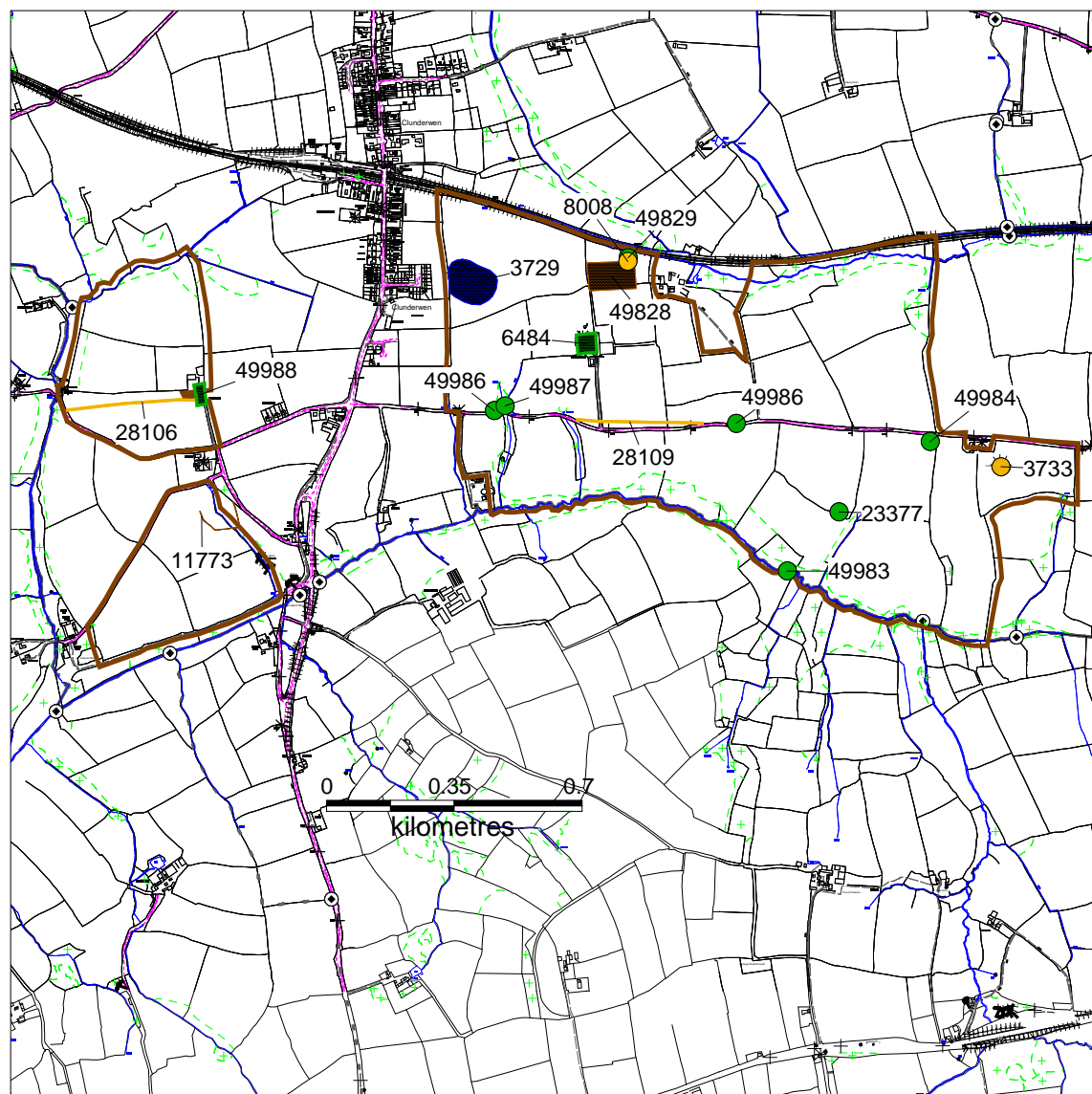
Signature Date.....

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

Ffynnon-brodyr
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3960,a,b
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN39087
 National Grid Reference SN12621877

- Farm Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character Area
- Site Category A - National Importance
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
- Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
- Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
- Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
- Site Category B - Regional Importance
 - Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings
- Site Category C - Local Importance
 - Sites and buildings of Local Importance
- Site Category D – Unknown Importance
 - Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

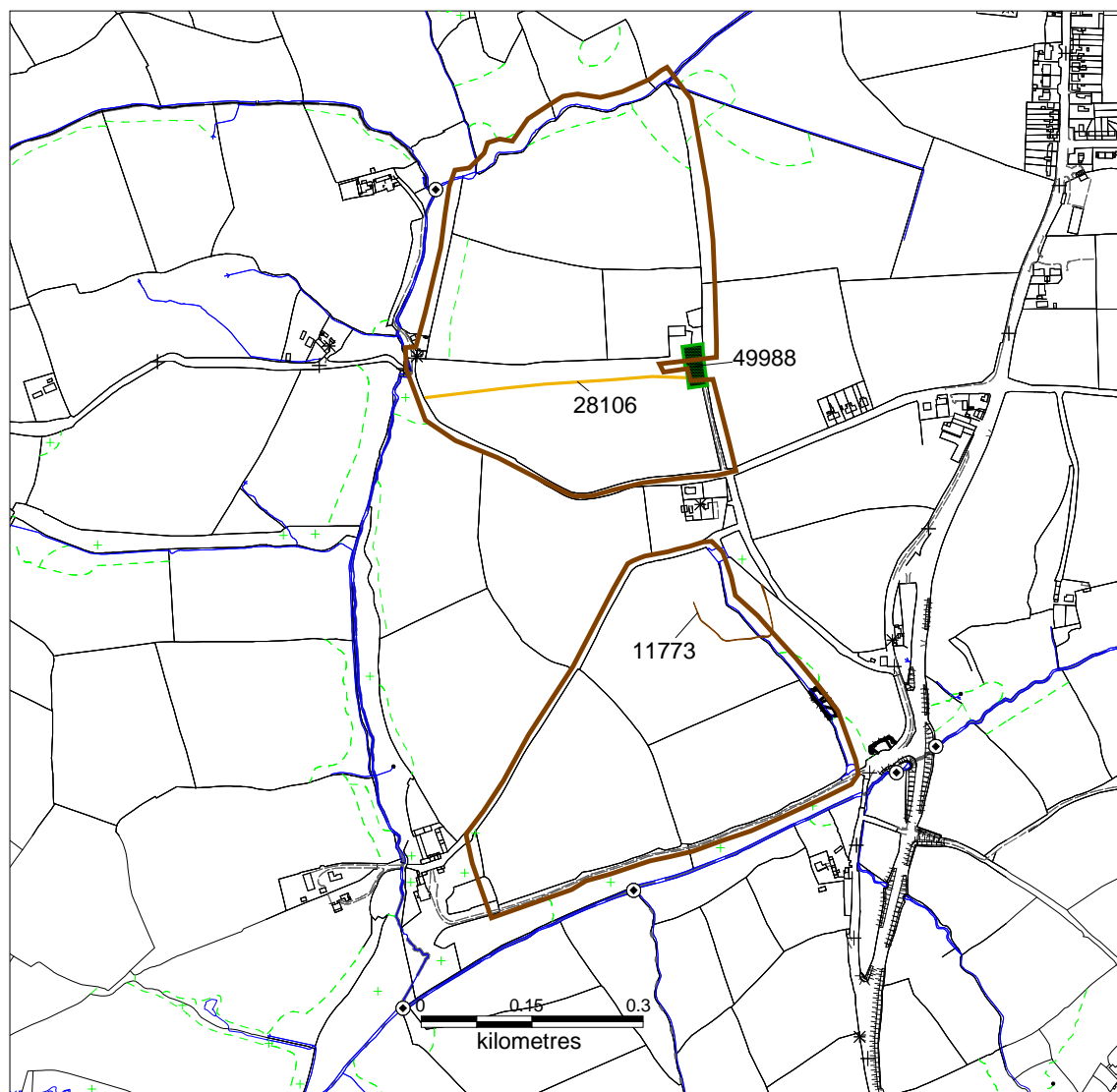
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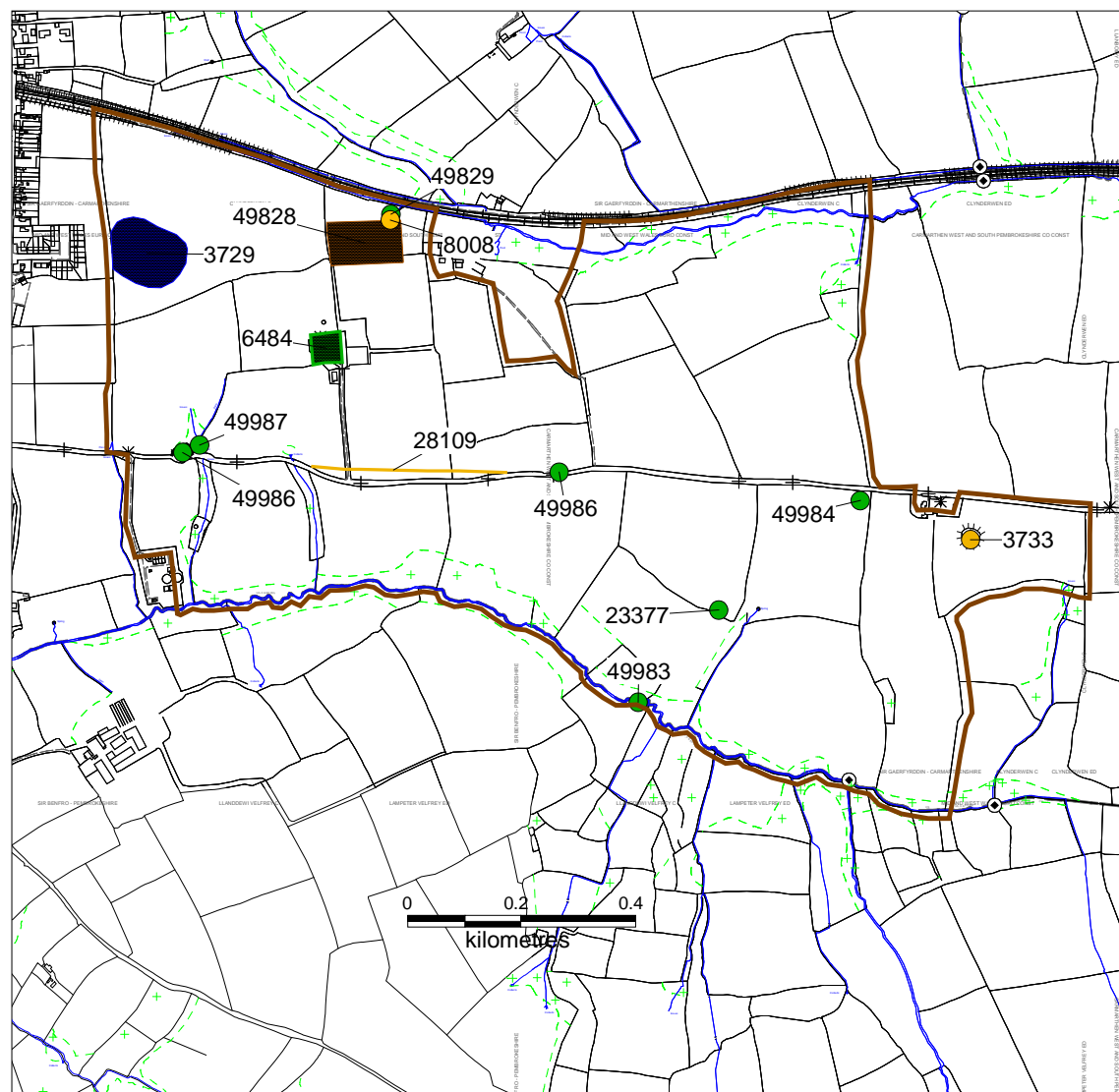
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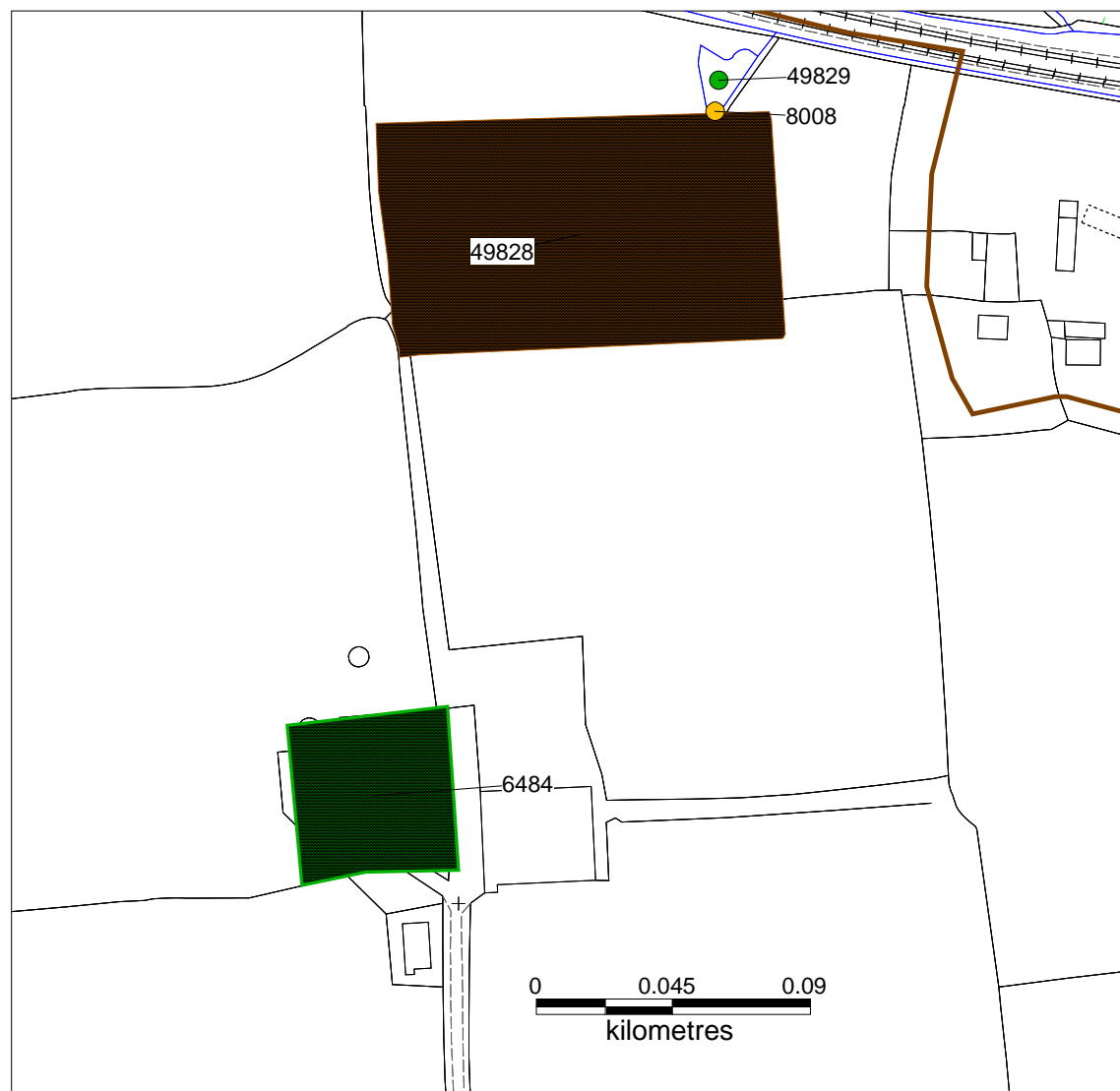
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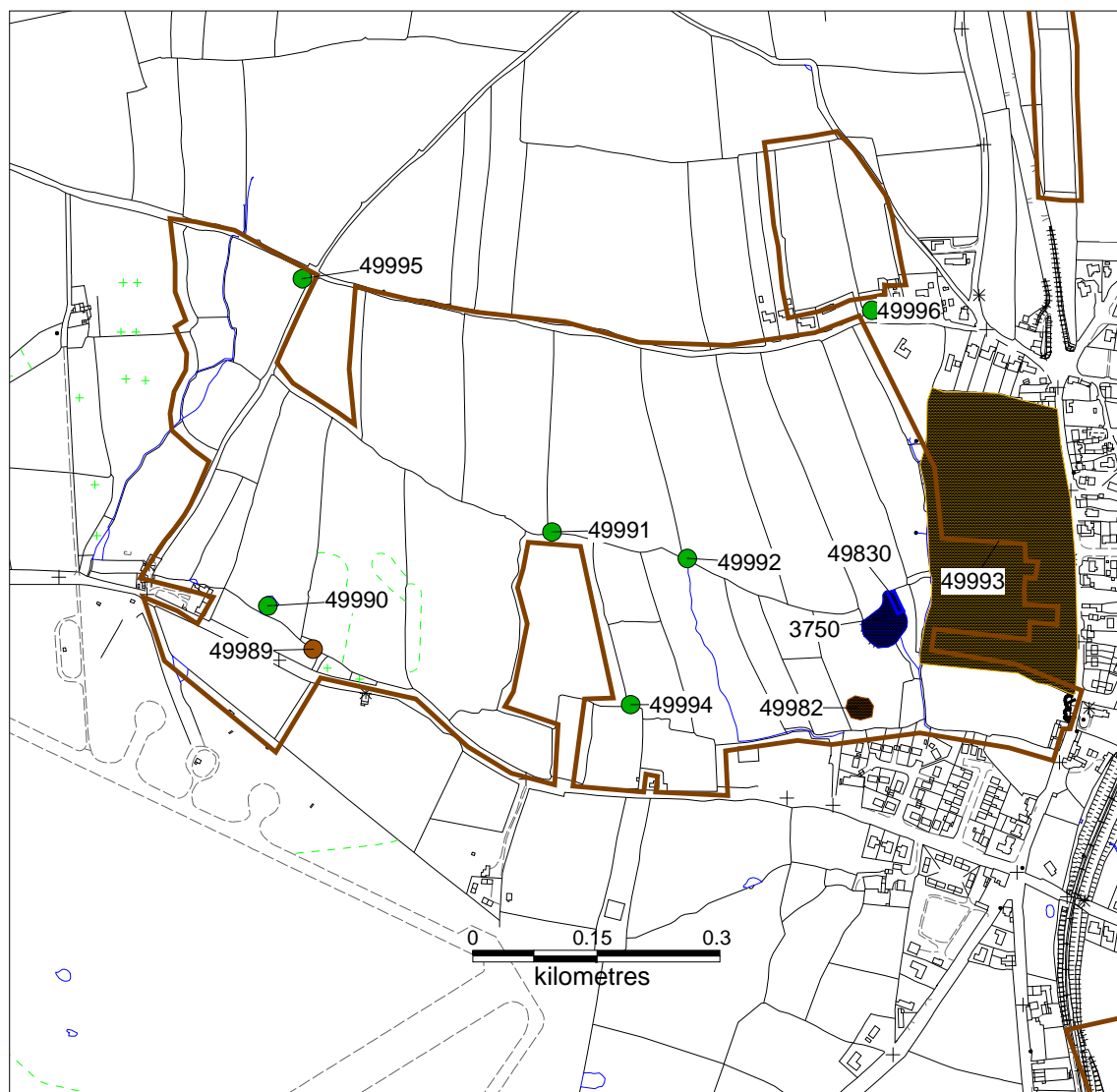
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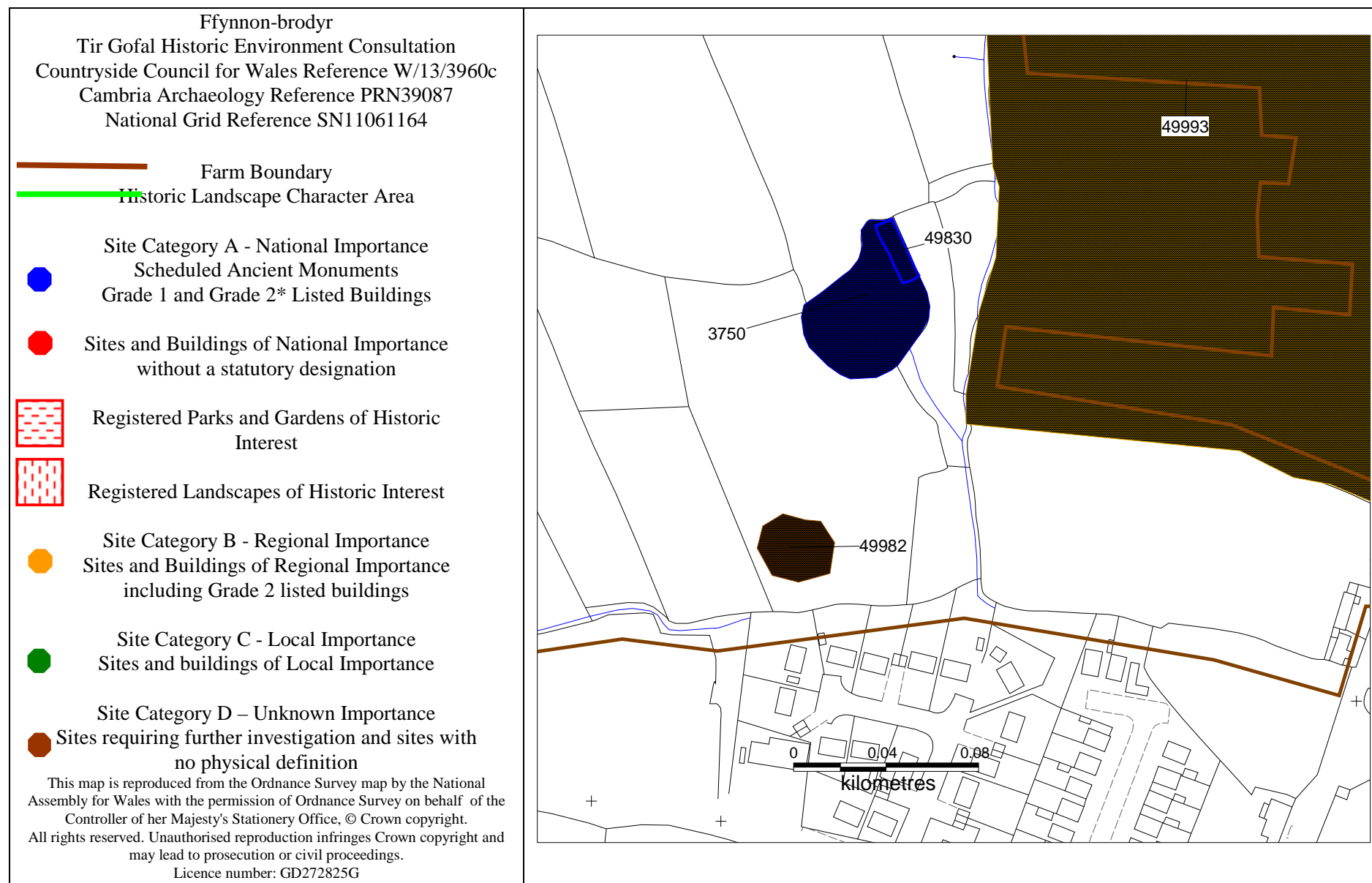


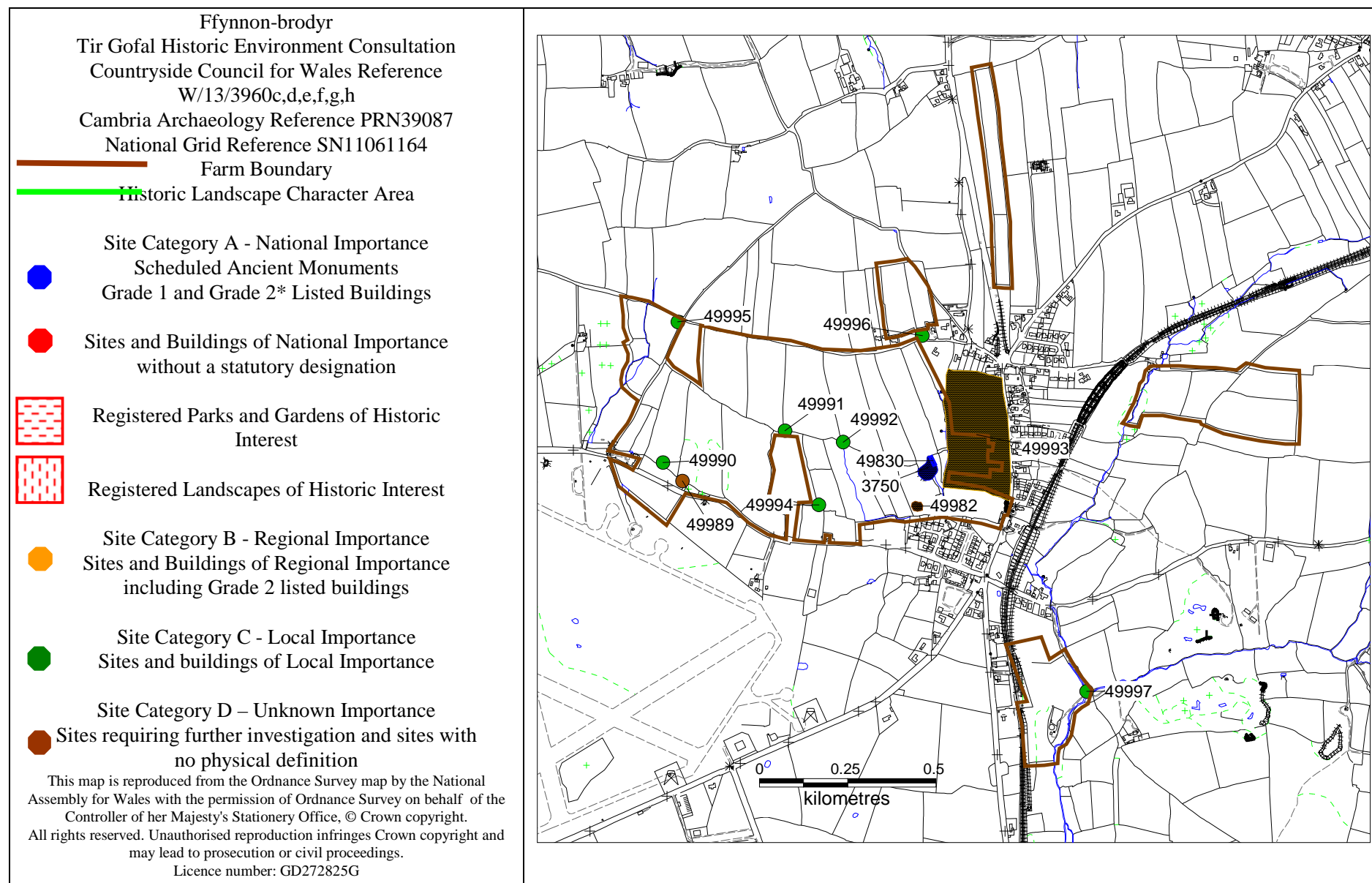
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