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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**

**Prepared for:  
Penrallt**



**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/4718**

**ACA Report No. 2006/11  
Project Record No. 50477  
Prepared by  
Philip Poucher**

**Other documents enclosed:**

**Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2000: Ceredigion Historic Landscape Characterisation.  
Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales.  
Historic Landscape Character Area 413 Crossway - Glanpwillafon**

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### ***HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER***

This farm consists of four holdings lying to the southwest of Cardigan, partly within the Lower Teifi Valley Area of Special Historic Interest. All four holdings also lie within the Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 413 Crossway - Glanpwllafon. These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape and the descriptions include general management priorities.

The enclosure pattern in this area consists of medium sized semi-regular fields with woodland on the steep valley slopes. This pattern may have been established by the early Post Medieval period, and many of the current field boundaries and areas of woodland are marked on the tithe maps of 1838/9. At that time however every holding was further subdivided into smaller fields but many of these appear to have been amalgamated into the current fields by the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The settlement pattern in this area consists of dispersed farmsteads and dwellings. A medieval church at Llantood together with the remains of a nearby castle site within W/13/4718/a has led to the suggestion that Llantood may have been a Medieval manor that 'failed' (Murphy & Ludlow 2000). The Penrallt name is first recorded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819 shows that the settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and dwellings was in place by that time. A general agricultural downturn in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century appears to have led to the gradual abandonment of some of the farmsteads and many of the smaller dwellings in this area.

#### ***ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT***

A standing stone (PRN 55661) within W/13/4718/a may be Bronze Age in date, although the dating of such monuments is difficult. Sites such as these may have been used for ritual/religious activity and/or landscape markers. Place-name evidence (PRN 5320) and further 'stones' (PRNs 13031 & 55668) marked on early Ordnance Survey maps also hint that these farm holdings may lie in a more extensive landscape of Bronze Age activity, although many of the stones shown on the maps have since been removed.

Settlement activity is recorded in this area during the Iron Age. The promontory fort of Castell Felin-ganol (PRN 1169) borders W/13/4718/a whilst the castle site (PRN 1170/1171) within the holding may be re-using a promontory fort of a similar Iron Age date.

Little is known of the history of the castle (PRN 1170/1171) within W/13/4718/a, but the presence of a nearby church with Medieval origins suggests this may have been the centre of Medieval manor. Rees also marks a water mill (PRN 12608) in the area on his map of South Wales in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

By the Post Medieval period farmsteads were being established in this area. 'Penrallt Llantood' is first mentioned in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and a farmstead complex (PRN 55663)

is marked on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Cottages (PRN 55673) and dwellings (PRN 55662, 55667 & 55669) are also shown in W/13/4718/a, W/13/4718/c & W/13/4718/d by this time. A general agricultural decline and shift towards living in larger nucleated centres appears to have led to the abandonment of these sites in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A barn and house are marked at the current Penrallt farmstead (PRN 55665) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This appears to have expanded into the current farmstead complex during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to the advent of mains water several wells (PRNs 55664, 55670, 55671 & 55672) are marked within W/13/4718/a & W/13/4718/c, the current condition of many of these sites is now unclear. The remains of slate quarries (PRN 19890) also indicate small-scale Post Medieval industrial activity within W/13/4718/a.

### ***KEY OBJECTIVE***

The management priority for this farm should be the preservation and maintenance of Castell Penrallt through the continuation of management work agreed with Cadw. The preservation of evidence for the Post Medieval agricultural and settlement landscape is also a priority, maintaining the remains of old farmsteads and cottages.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to**

**buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**

**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	<b>Name (&amp; PRN)</b>	<b>Period/Site type</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>SAM/listing</b>	<b>Management required</b>
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<b>1</b>	<b>CASTELL-YR-ALLT (1171)</b>	<b>Medieval/ Motte</b>	<b>SN15784203</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SAM</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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A motte lying within a bailey (PRN1170) which itself may be re-using an early hillfort. The motte is roughly circular, measuring c20m in diameter, and c4m high with a central depression of possible later disturbance. The motte consists of earth and stone, some stone having the appearance of tumbled masonry although no mortar is visible. The motte is mostly grass, recently cleared of scrub which has revealed a small area of erosion on top exposing earth and stonework. *Visited 01/02/2006 (PP)*



**S facing shot of the motte.**

<b>1</b>	<b>CASTELL PEN-YR-ALLT (1170)</b>	<b>Iron Age/ Hillfort;Castle</b>	<b>SN15784203</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SAM Pe169</b>	<b>Specific</b>
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A motte and bailey castle possibly re-using an earlier hillfort, occupying an inland promontory. A naturally steep slope defends the southern side of the site. The eastern side is defended by an earth and stone bank with an external rock cut ditch more than 2m deep, making the bank 5m high externally. There are slight remains of a low bank defending the western side. more intact at the northern end. with an external rock cut

ditch. Within the northern end of the bank is a short section of stone walling, possibly the remains of a building, or a later field wall. The bank and ditch that presumably protected the north have long since been ploughed out although the line of the bank is just about visible. An earth and stone motte (PRN 1171) lies near the southern edge of the bailey. Nothing is known of the history of this site, but nearby St Illtyd's Church (PRN 5317) has Medieval origins and the two sites may have been associated. Trees and scrub grow on the steep valley slopes and within the external ditches, but scrub has recently been cleared from the banks and interior of the site. Areas of erosion are now visible on the motte and eastern bank. *Visited 01/02/2006 (PP)*



**SE facing shot of the castle site.**



**SE facing shot of the bank and external rock cut ditch protecting the western side of the castle.**

**2**      **CASTELL** (55662)      **Post Med/  
Dwelling**      **SN1630442163**      **B**      **Specific**

A ruined stone built dwelling first marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The more detailed 1<sup>st</sup> (1889) edition Ordnance Survey map shows an L-shaped building within an enclosure located on the streamside. Much of the rear gable wall of the main dwelling remains, built of mortared slate with the outline of a window visible. The remaining walls have mostly tumbled and are difficult to trace amongst the trees and scrub that cover the site. Tumbled stone and earth banks marks out the rough line of the surrounding enclosure. *Visited 01/02/2006 (PP)*



**ENE facing shot of the remains of the dwelling.**

**CASTELLFELINGANOL Iron Age/ Hillfort SN16414226 A SAM Generic**  
(1169)

A promontory fort with a single bank, revetted by slates, and an external ditch, defending the north and east. The south and west is protected by a steeply sloping ravine. Such forts are generally recorded as having been constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD) but scientific dating of some archaeologically excavated sites has indicated that they may be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC). These forts are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property. They are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses.

This site lies outside this farm holding but the scheduled area protecting the promontory fort extends over the boundary to include the top of the tree-covered ravine. Any work within the scheduled area would require further consultation with Cadw.

**RHYD Y GARN WEN Bronze Age?/ SN15694286 U Generic**  
(5320) **Round barrow?**

A "Garn" place-name that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. A number of 'stones' are also marked in the surrounding landscape on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 which could indicate this was an area of Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity. Unfortunately many of these stones have since been removed and no definite trace of a round barrow has been recorded. However, a low roughly circular mound is visible in the field to the south of Rhyd-y-garn-wen, on land belonging to Penrallt Farm, close to the northern field boundary. The mound measured roughly 15m in diameter, and 0.3m high but without further investigation it is impossible to identify the true nature of this mound, the ground surface is naturally undulating in this area and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map marks several ponds in this area that have now been ploughed out. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)



**N facing shot of the low mound near Rhyd-y-garn-wen. It is unclear if this represents the ploughed out remains of a barrow, a later feature, or a natural undulation.**

**PEN YR ALLT (7664)      Unknown/  
Cropmark      SN157421    U      Generic**

A cropmark recorded in 1979, identified as scatters of small and broken stones in the field to the north of hillfort/castle PRN 1170. It was described as linear, running from just north of the gateway in the western hedge to a point c20m north of the western hillfort/castle ditch, where it turns towards the ditch before disappearing. A further cluster of stones were recorded c30m to the north of the eastern ditch. The date and function of these features are unknown, it is possible they may be associated with the hillfort/castle remains, although the easternmost scatter also lies on the line of a field boundary removed at some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

**MAES-Y-FELIN-FACH (12608)      Medieval/  
Water mill      SN1642    B      Generic**

On his map of South Wales in the 14<sup>th</sup> century Rees marks a water mill somewhere in this area. The precise location of the mill is unknown but it may have been situated on the banks of Afon Piliau or one of its tributaries which run through this farm holding. No definite traces of a mill building could be identified within the holding during the farm visit. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

**RHYD GARN WEN (13031)      Bronze  
Age;Unknown/  
Standing stone?;  
rubbing stone?      SN15724273    U      Generic**

A stone is marked in this field on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, although there is now no trace of this feature. The provenance of this stone is unknown, such 'stones' marked on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS maps have turned out to represent a variety of features including Bronze Age standing stones, Medieval boundary stones, animal rubbing stones and natural boulders. Several 'stones' are marked in this area, and a standing stones lies to the southeast at the end of a nearby valley (PRN 55661) that may be prehistoric in origin. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

**(19890)      Post Med/  
Quarry      SN158428    C      Generic**

A quarried rock face in the southwestern side of a small valley, now covered in trees. The site is marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'old quarry' suggesting it was already out of use by that date. To the northwest at the head of the valley lies a smaller quarried rock face that is marked in operation on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907, no longer in use. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

**(55661)      Prehistoric?/  
Standing stone      SN1626842043    B      Generic**

A standing stone c1.4m high located in the centre of a field at the base of a small valley as it opens out into the Piliau valley. Standing stones are generally thought to be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC) and may have been sites for ritual/religious activity and/or landscape markers. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses. *Visited* 01/02/2006



**S facing shot of the standing stone.**

**PENYRALLT;  
PENYRALLT-  
LLANTOOD (55663)**

**Post Med/  
Farmstead**

**SN1602842175 B**

**Generic**

A deserted and ruinous farmstead complex. The complex is marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819 but Charles (1993) records the first reference to the name of the farmstead in 1673. Map evidence indicates that several of the farmstead buildings appear to have been abandoned in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the main dwelling and one other small building are still shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. What appears to be the main farmhouse lies centrally, aligned N-S, measuring roughly 9m by 6m, with ruined slatestone-built walls standing at most 1.2m high. Little remains of the gable walls, but there is a doorway midway along the eastern wall. 19<sup>th</sup> century maps indicate one or two buildings on the east side of the farmhouse, little remains of these sites other than possible grass covered platforms. To the north of the farmhouse three or four farm buildings were built against what is now a stone field boundary. The stone wall would appear to be the remains of the rear walls of these buildings, standing 1.9m high at the eastern end, down to 1m high at the western end. Building platforms and low banks lie in front of the wall indicating the layout of these buildings. To the west of the farmhouse a small enclosure has been built into the field wall. The enclosure is 2.6m by 1.8m and may represent a former building. South of the farmhouse farm buildings stood against the field boundary. Trees in this area obscure the building platforms but the rear wall of these buildings now serves as the field wall. A trackway runs down the eastern side of the farmstead complex and into the valley below, and then on to Llantoed. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map marks a well (PRN 55664) a short distance to the north. *Visited 01/02/2006 (PP)*



**E facing shot of the remains of the main farmhouse.**



**WSW facing shot along the field wall, formerly the rear wall of farm buildings north of the main farmhouse. The building platforms extend out to the left.**

(55664)                      **Post Med/ Well**      **SN1601642254**   **B**                      **Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map associated with Penyrallt farmstead (PRN 55663) to the south. The site lies on the line of a stream but no structural remains could be identified. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

(55666)                      **Post Med/ Enclosure**                      **SN1585342298**   **U**                      **Generic**

A rectangular enclosure marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> (1889) and 2<sup>nd</sup> (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is located on a small stream suggesting it may have functioned as an animal enclosure such as a sheep dip. No above ground remains. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

(55667)                      **Post Med/ Building**                      **SN1585342422**   **U**                      **Generic**

The old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819 appears to mark a building on the north side of the bend in the farm trackway at this point. It is unclear how accurate the old series map is at this point as no building is marked on later maps and no above ground remains exist at this point. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)

(55668)                      **Unknown/ Stone**      **SN1655443596**   **U**                      **Generic**

A stone marked in the centre of the field on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map. Provenance unknown, no trace of the stone now remains in situ although a large stone now forms the eastern side of the field gateway to the south. This stone measures roughly 1.3m high and 1.3m wide with a gatepost hole drilled near the top of the stone. The size and location of the stone strongly suggests this is the stone that formerly stood in the centre of the field. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)



**E facing shot of the stone at the gateway into the field.**

**RHOS FAWR** (55669)      **Post Med/  
Dwelling**      **SN1460141587 B**      **Generic**

A dwelling first marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819, although Charles (1993) records the first mention of the name from 1779. A dwelling is marked on the tithe map of 1839 with an adjacent barn, and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 also shows two small outbuildings. The current condition of the site is unknown, although map evidence appears to suggest the site was partly abandoned by the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 and may now be ruinous.

(55670)      **Post Med/ Well**      **SN1488344598 B**      **Generic**

An area marked as 'Wells' on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map. The importance of wells prior to the advent of mains pumped water cannot be overstated. Many wells were imbued with religious and ritual significance in the past, and retained this significance until recent times. Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity, and may retain the vestiges of stone built standing structures around them. Current condition unknown, site not visited during survey.

(55671)      **Post Med/ Well**      **SN1496444681 B**      **Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, located close to a trackway to Colwyn, a short distance to the north. Current condition unknown, site not visited during survey.

(55672)      **Post Med/ Well**      **SN1494644226 B**      **Generic**

A well located near the roadside, marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Current condition unknown, site not visited during survey.

(55673)      **Post Med/ Cottage**      **SN1501344527 B**      **Generic**

A cottage marked on the tithe map, with an adjacent 'garden'. The building is still marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map but appears to have been abandoned by that date. The site was not visited during this survey but no trace of the site now appears visible on recent aerial photographs, the adjacent field boundary has also been removed during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century and the field appears to have been ploughed.

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.

6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

### **Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

**Site 1 on MAP 1**

**CASTELL PEN-YR-ALLT (1170)**

**SN15784203**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

This site is an important monument, protected by as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Pe169) and the aim of the management for this site should be its preservation and maintenance. Management of the site within the Tir Gofal scheme was agreed with Cadw following the visit of the Cadw Field Monument Warden Louise Mees in May 2005. Relevant sections of the description and management text following the Cadw FMW visit are laid out below:

The improvements have been undertaken within a Tir Gofal Agreement:

- 1) The vegetation on the motte has been cleared;
- 2) Vegetation clearance has begun on the inner side of the north eastern bank.

The grass within the bailey is in a good condition, grazed and routinely topped.

The following problems on the site remain:

- 1) Overgrown coppice on the outer side of the north eastern bank;
- 2) Overgrown gorse on the top of the north eastern bank; [NB. Now removed, PP 01/2/2006]
- 3) Sheep have eroded an area measuring 0.5m x 1m at the northern end of the north eastern bank;
- 4) Rubbish (silage wrap and other plastics) has been dumped in the south western rock cut ditch;
- 5) Feeders have previously been located within the scheduled area (2 circular areas with poor grass cover are evident on the northern side of the bailey). [NB. No longer evident, PP 01/02/2006]

Condition: improved

Management:

I thanked Mr. Evans for the work completed to date and asked him to undertake the following works:

- A) Cut, at ground level, the overgrown coppice on the outer side of the north eastern bank. Remove debris from site;
- B) Cut, at ground level, the overgrown gorse on the top of the north eastern bank. Remove debris from

site; [NB. This has now been done, PP 01/02/2006]

- C) Fill and reseed the scrape, which sheep have at the northern end of the north eastern bank;
- D) Remove rubbish (silage wrap and other plastics) dumped in the south western rock cut ditch;
- E) Not to locate feeders within the scheduled area.
- F) Future ploughing operations should be kept 5m from the edge of the defensive bank.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**CASTELL (55662)**

**SN1630442163**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The aim of the management for this site should be the preservation of remaining upstanding masonry and below ground remains. Small cottages such as this were once numerous along the local valleys but declining agricultural fortunes and a shift of employment opportunities to towns and cities lead to the abandonment of many of these cottages during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, subsequently few remain making it important to preserve upstanding remains such as this.

Much of the rear gable wall remains, other walls are mostly tumbled. Ivy covers the top of the gable wall and the site lies in an area of thick scrub and tree growth, all of which may threaten the stability of remaining masonry.

- Trees growing on or close to the upstanding masonry should be cut back to ensure branches and roots do not cause further damage. Dead material should be removed from the site.
- Scrub should be cut back from around the surviving masonry.
- Ivy should be cut back as it may be causing damage to the masonry.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
3	<b>PENRALLT</b> ( <a href="#">55665</a> )	<b>Post Med;Modern/ Farmstead</b>	<b>SN1592742356</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>

A working farmstead complex. The complex consists mainly of large modern farm buildings and a modern dwelling, but also contains two traditional buildings at the southern end. A building is first marked at this point on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819 and the tithe map of 1839 shows two buildings described simply as 'House', presumably consisting of a dwelling and accompanying barn, the main farmstead complex appears to have been further south (PRN 55663). The 'House' appears to have been abandoned and rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the stone-built barn still forms part of the farmstead. A stone built pigsty with brick dressing and a slate roof lies to the south. This pigsty is not marked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 and so is presumably later but still appears to be early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. The traditional barn is still in use, and in relatively good condition although modified. The pigsty has a deteriorating roof structure and is no longer in use. *Visited* 01/02/2006 (PP)



**N facing. The traditional barn still in use within the farmstead complex.**



**SSE facing shot of the former pigsty.**

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2**

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### **Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:**

The following individual traditional buildings are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

**Site 3 on MAP 1**

**PENRALLT (55665)**

**SN1592742356**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

This farmstead is essentially composed of modern buildings, although one stone built barn probably originally dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century has been incorporated into the complex. A stone built pigsty stands nearby on the edge of the complex, out of use with a dilapidated and deteriorating roof structure. Map evidence and a traditional building style suggests this pigsty may be early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, but post dates the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. The farmer has expressed a desire to demolish the building as it no longer serves a function in the farmstead complex, and re-use the stone in walling elsewhere on the farm. Ideally from an archaeological point of view it would be preferable to preserve

buildings built in a traditional vernacular style such as this and if no longer viable to use as a pigsty then an alternative use found unless a stronger justification for its demolition is evident.

- If an alternative use for this building is found then ivy should be trimmed back from the roof to relieve the pressure on the structure and the roof structure repaired using appropriate materials and techniques.

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area**

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*PP - 10/02/2006 ( 11:10:14 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 50477.*

*Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.*

*tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk*

*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.*

*Sources consulted:*

**Cadw. SAM file Pe169 & Pe170**

**Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record**

**Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2000: Ceredigion Historic Landscape Characterisation. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales.**

**Historic Landscape Character Area 413 Crossway - Glanpwillafon**

**Charles, B.G. 1992. The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire, vol.I**

**Ordnance Survey 1819 Old Series 1" map, No.XL**

**Ordnance Survey 1889/90 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.II.11, 12, 15 & 16**

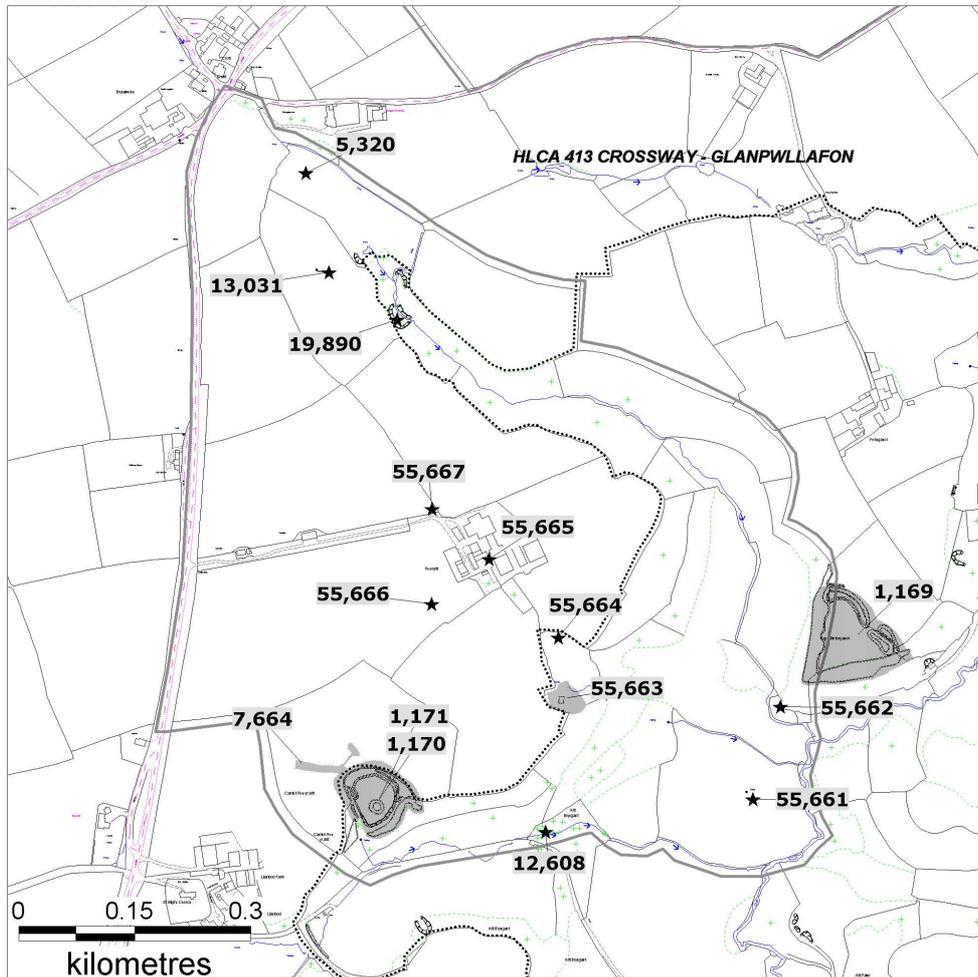
**Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.II.11, 12, 15 & 16**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.VI.3, 4 & 7**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.VI.3, 4 & 7**

**Tithe Map 1839 Llantood Parish**

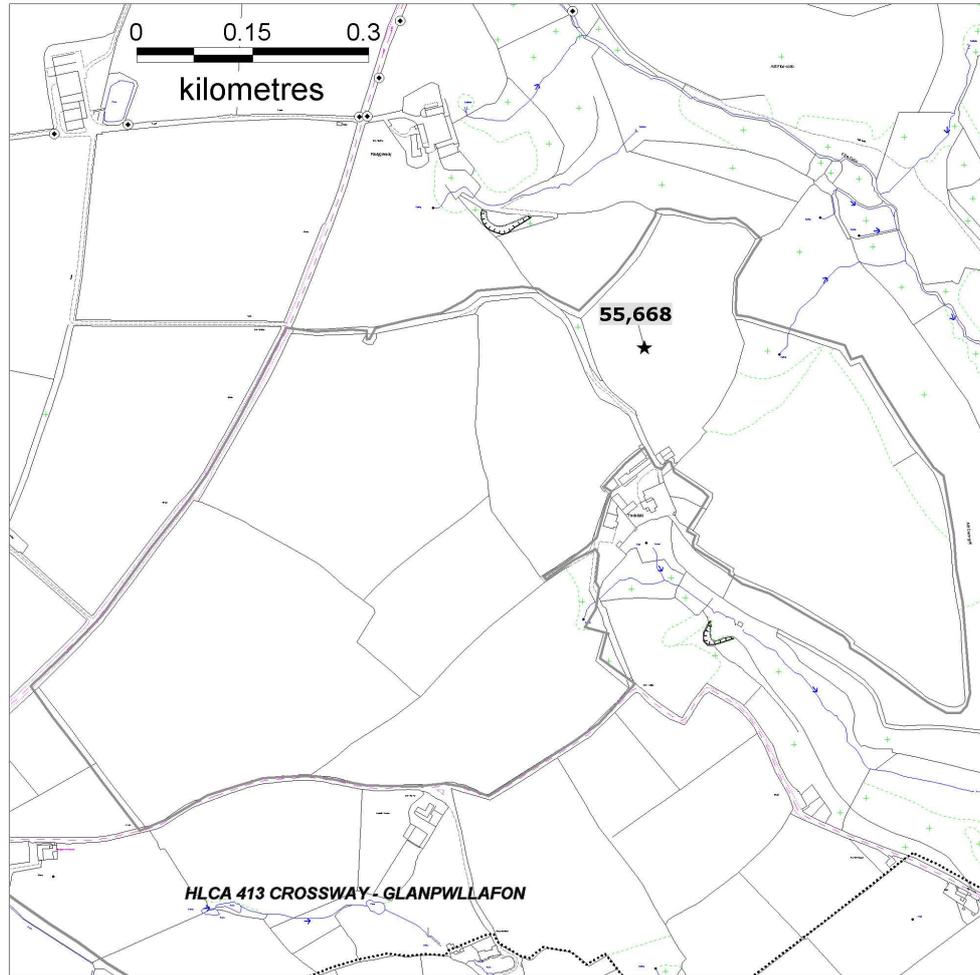
**Tithe Map 1838 St. Dogmells Parish**



- |       |                                   |   |   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| —     | Farm Boundary                     | ■ | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) |
| ..... | Historic Landscape Character Area | ★ | Archaeological Sites (by PRN)             |

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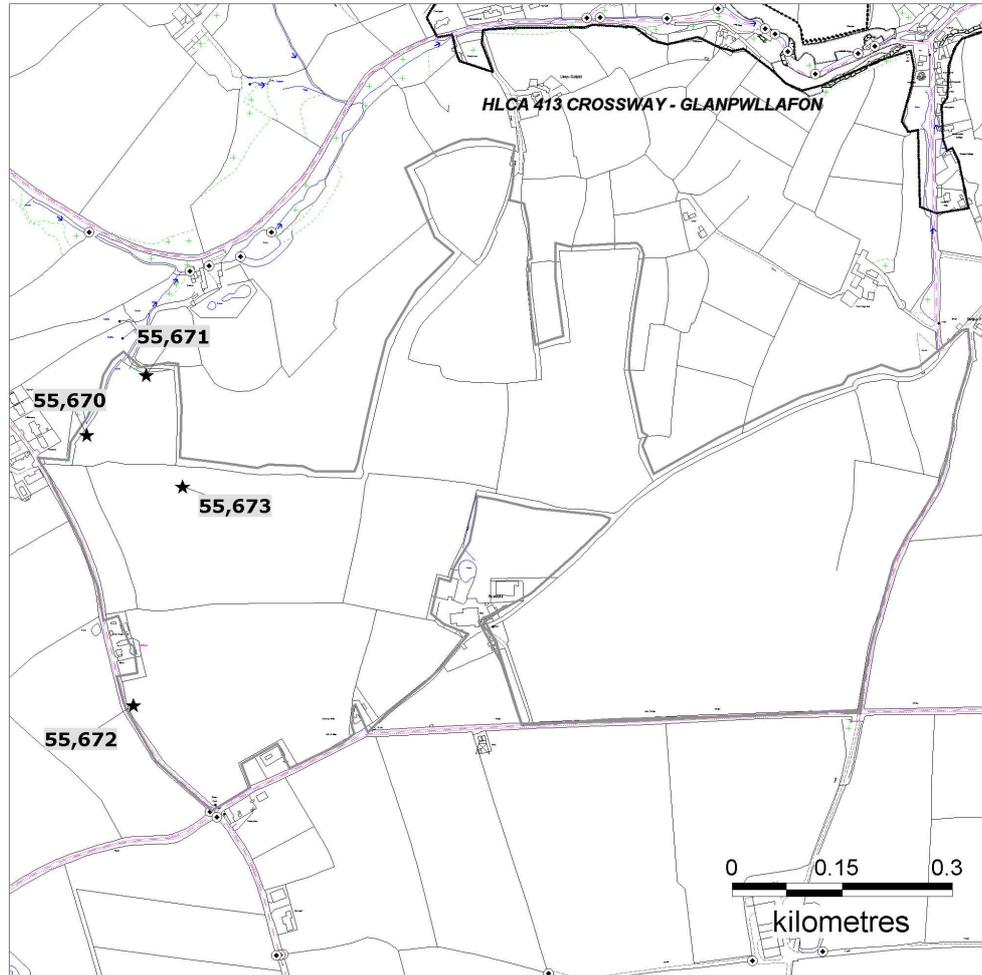
Penrallt W/13/4718/b



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|-------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| —     | Farm Boundary                     | ■ | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) |
| ..... | Historic Landscape Character Area | ★ | Archaeological Sites (by PRN)             |

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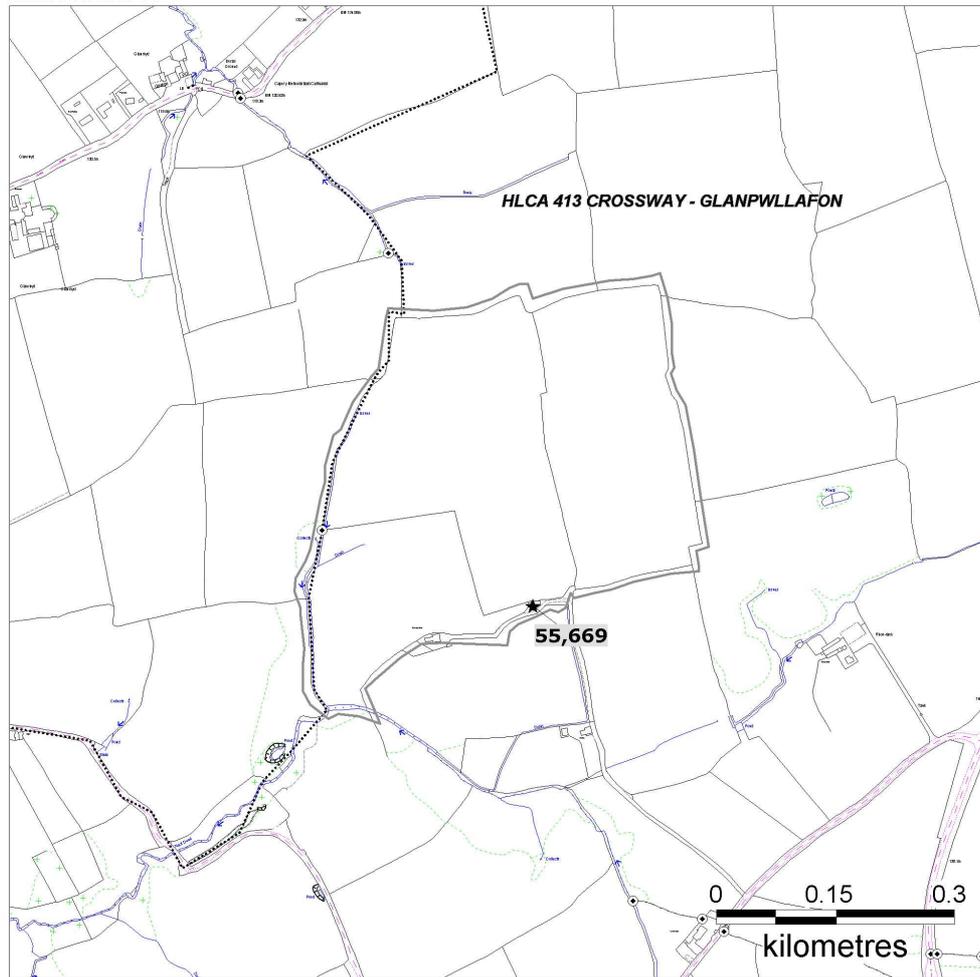
Penrallt W/13/4718/c



- |       |                                   |   |   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| —     | Farm Boundary                     | ■ | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) |
| ..... | Historic Landscape Character Area | ★ | Archaeological Sites (by PRN)             |

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Penrallt W/13/4718/d



- |       |                                   |   |   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| —     | Farm Boundary                     | ■ | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) |
| ..... | Historic Landscape Character Area | ★ | Archaeological Sites (by PRN)             |

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## LOWER TEIFI VALLEY

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 413 CROSSWAY - GLANPWLLAFON

**GRID REFERENCE: SN143437**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 3004**

#### **Historic Background**

This is a large area within modern Pembrokeshire comprising good mainly pastoral agricultural land, between Eglwysrw, to the south, and St Dogmaels on the Teifi estuary. A number of burnt mounds, of possible prehistoric date, attest to early occupation in the area, as do several Bronze Age round barrows on the high ground at the north end of the area.

During the historic period, the area (with the exception of a small area at the far east end) lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes, in Is-Nyfer commote, in the division of Uwch Clydach. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Eglwysrw, Llantwyd, Monington and St Dogmaels parishes.

Eglwysrw parish was coterminous with the manor of Eglwysrw which was held from the 13th century onwards as a sublordship of the barony, comprising one knight's fee. It maintained its own manorial court 'baron' every 15 days and a biannual court leet. However, its early post-Conquest history is vague. Pengelli Forest, just east of this area, which was always part of the manor, could have provided its original name, as a 'lord of Pengelli' was recorded before 1231. It may even have early medieval origins - a study of deserted rural settlement sites by Sambrook has identified seven potential settlement foci within the sublordship of Eglwysrw, that, perhaps correspond to Jones' model of an early 'multiple estate'. By the time Cemais was recaptured from the Welsh, in 1204, the Cantingtons appear to have been lords of the manor of 'Eglwysrw'. It reverted to the Audleys, via a female heir, in 1326 and was henceforth held in demesne by the lords of Cemaes, and in the 16th century, was in the inheritance of the Owen lords of Henllys. The original *caput* of the sublordship of Eglwysrw, originally in the village, was later re-established at Court Farm, a moated site 1km to the northwest, and at the southern end of this character area. It was in ruins by the 16th century but 'huge walls' could still be seen. It appears to have become a mere tenant farm at an early date. Eglwysrw's importance as an economic centre is illustrated by the fact that, in the 16th century, there were four markets and fairs within Cemaes, three of which were held at Eglwysrw, and the manor was responsible for levying the militias of the Hundreds of Cemaes and Cilgerran. It was included in the detailed assessment of 1594 that survives as the 'Extent of Cemaes'. Welsh systems of tenure appear to have persisted throughout the sublordship, with the subsequent development of a number of small landholdings. Each of these was associated with a gentry house of varying status, but by the 16th century the landholdings had mainly become amalgamated under the Owens of Henllys. Among those listed in the 'Extent' were the present farmsteads of Trewilym, traditionally a seat of the 13th century Cantingtons, and Berllan which also had medieval origins. Both were later owned by the Owens of Henllys. The sublordship also included farmsteads of later establishment, such as the 17th century Tredefaid.

The parish of St Dogmaels was coterminous with the manor, which comprised one knight's fee held as 'St Dogmaels patria alias Cassia', of the barony by the abbots of St Dogmaels. At the dissolution, it passed to John Bradshaw who had purchased the abbey in 1543. The Manor of St Dogmaels survived into the 19th century. It had been acquired by the Neuadd Trefawr estate during the 17th century and was sold to David Davies of Castle Green, Cardigan, in 1862. Manian Fawr, at the north end of this area, may be the site of an early earthwork castle. It was part of the manor and later became a gentry-house. The Manor of Monington was also held of the barony. Not being 'parcel' of the barony, the manors of Monington and St Dogmaels were not included in the 'Extent of Cemaes'. Llantwyd was not a manor at this time, and reckoned only as a vill. However, it has a fine motte-and-bailey castle, which is perhaps a re-used hillfort, at 'Castell Pen-yr-allt', although without a recorded history, it shows signs of having been fortified in stone. It lies within 400m of Llantwyd parish church, and the two may be

contemporary Anglo-Norman institutions. It appears, therefore, that Llantwyd was an early manor that 'failed'. It is now a farm. The church was rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, immediately to the north of its predecessor. There is some common land throughout the area, but it is associated with village rights, as at Eglwysrwrw, rather than relict.

It is apparent that the entire area was settled, and probably enclosed with the present system of regular fields, by the early post-medieval period. The tithe maps of the 1840s show the landscape much as today. The character area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, which was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. The Fishguard-Cardigan route (A487T) is of similar age to the B4329. Although industry is never a major factor in the development of this landscape, there was some small-scale lime production. Its overwhelmingly agricultural character is relieved along its western edge by the Whitland - Cardigan railway line, which was incorporated in 1869. The line - which gained a place in local affections and was nicknamed the 'Cardi Bach' - was operational until the 1960s, mainly conveying milk and holiday traffic to Cardigan and St Dogmaels. However, these developments have had little effect on the settlement pattern which remains chiefly dispersed.

### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This is an extensive historic landscape character area lying on the southern bank of the Afon Teifi. Although most of this landscape lies across gentle slopes with a general north-facing trend down to the tidal river, some steeper slopes lie in tributary stream valleys. Higher hills rise to over 200m above sea level. It is an agricultural character area dominated by medium-sized fairly regular fields and dispersed farms. Fields tend to be larger and more regular on higher ground and smaller and more irregular on lower-lying land. Apart from pockets of rough ground along the floor of the Piliau valley, land-use is almost entirely improved pasture with a very small amount of arable. There is some deciduous woodland and a little coniferous plantation on some of the steeper slopes, but apart from these locations woodland does not strongly characterise the area. Hedges on earth banks divide the fields. Hedges are generally well maintained, but thinner, and more straggling at higher altitudes, and more lush and overgrown in sheltered locations. As noted above woodland is not a feature of this landscape. However, in a few locations such as close to Pantirion farm substantial trees have grown in the hedges.

Lower Teifi valley slate is the main pre-20<sup>th</sup> century building material, with north Wales slate commonly used for roofs. On the better quality 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings the Teifi valley slate is cut and coursed, but used as uncoursed rubble pre-19<sup>th</sup> century structure and poorer quality houses and farm outbuildings. It is left unrendered on farm buildings but smaller houses are frequently cement covered. Although the building stock dates mainly to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, minor gentry houses of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries such as the listed Tredefaid demonstrate that stone was the principal building material in earlier periods, at least for major buildings. There is a wide range of 19<sup>th</sup> century social-economic groups represented in the buildings. Georgian styling in most houses is a uniting element in the buildings stock, from substantial early 19<sup>th</sup> century houses such as the listed Parc y Pratt to the more common simple later 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse in the typical southwest Wales style - two storey and three-bay with a central front door and five symmetrically arranged windows. A very good example of this is the listed Glanpwllafon farmhouse. Houses with stronger vernacular traits, including single-storey houses with attached, in-line farm buildings are present, but are not as common. Close to Cardigan and St Dogmaels there is a scatter of 19<sup>th</sup> century worker houses. These mostly date to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and as with the farmhouses most have strong Georgian style traits, but a few have clear vernacular elements. There is also a scattering of modern housing, again with a concentration towards Cardigan and St Dogmaels, with some clustering as at Briscwm. Most farms are large. Tredefaid has a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm building, but as with the houses the majority of the older farm buildings date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and mostly the second half of that century. The large, formally arranged stone farm buildings at Parc y Pratt are typical of a gentry house. Usually one or two ranges of stone outbuildings are present, with extensive modern concrete, steel and asbestos buildings on most working farms. Owing to the numerous modern farm buildings some of the older stone structures are disused or have been converted to other uses. There is a large number (over 120) and wide range of archaeological sites, including Bronze Age round barrows, a hillfort, early medieval inscribed stones, medieval defended sites, Llantwyd parish church and numerous post-medieval quarries and other sites. Apart from the scheduled Bronze Age round barrows, which are found on the highest points, few of these sites help characterise this area.

This is not an easy historic landscape character area to define apart from along its northern boundary where it meets the Teifi estuary, St Dogmaels, Cardigan and Cilgerran. Elsewhere there is a broad zone of change between this area and its neighbours.

### **Conservation priorities**

Most historic landscape components are well managed. Some consideration, however, needs to be given to finding other uses for older farm buildings. Sensitive positioning of modern development will also be required if it is not to have a significant impact on this overwhelmingly agricultural landscape.

**Sources:** Cadw – database of Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; Charles, B G, 1948, 'The Second Book of George Owen's *Description of Pembrokeshire*', *National Library of Wales Journal* 5, 265-285; Cilgerran parish tithe map 1844; Fenton, R., 1811 *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, London; Howells, B E and K A (eds.), 1977, *The Extent of Cemaes, 1594*, Haverfordwest; ; Lewis, S, 1833, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1 & 2, London; Llantood parish tithe map 1839; Jones, F, 1996, *Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families*, Newport; King, D J C, 1988, *Castellarium Anglicanum*, New York; Ludlow, N, 2000, 'The Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project: Pembrokeshire churches', unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology; Ludlow, N, 2003, 'St Cristiolus' Churchyard, Eglwysrwrw, Pembrokeshire: a Post-Conquest Cist Cemetery', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 146, 20-48; Maynard, D, 1993, 'Burnt Mounds in the St Dogmaels area of north Pembrokeshire', *Archaeology in Wales* 33, 41-43; Monington parish tithe map 1838; Owen, H (ed.), 1897, *The Description of Pembrokeshire by George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes* 2, London; Price, M R C, 1984, *The Whitland and Cardigan Railway*, Oxford; Rees, W, 1932, 'Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century'; Rees, W, 1951, *An Historical Atlas of Wales*, London; Regional Sites and Monuments Record housed with Cambria Archaeology; Sambrook, P, 1997 'Medieval or Later Deserted Rural Settlements: 1996-7 Pilot Study, an Interim Report', unpublished report by Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Sambrook, P, 2000, 'St Dogmaels Historic Audit', unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology; St Dogmaels parish tithe map 1838