

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com



Cambria Archaeolog
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION HE2

Prepared for:
Pengau
W/12/4437



Prepared by
Will Steele

Report No. **2004/92**
Project No. **50530**

Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area 173: St. Ishmael

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Pengau is centred on SN37380845 in the community of St. Ishmael, Carmarthenshire. It falls within the non-statutory Taf and Twyi Estuary Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest HLW (D) 9. This has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. These areas are intended to define places where land use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. The farm lies within St. Ishmael Historic Landscape Character Area: 173.

This is essentially an open, undulating landscape which drops down to the Gwendraeth and Towy estuaries to the south and west. With the exception of the nearby settlement nuclei of Ferryside and Llansaint, settlement is dispersed consisting mainly of isolated farmsteads and cottages. These are set within a landscape of medium to large, irregular fields which may be derived from medieval strip fields and were probably enclosed during the 17th century. The earliest detailed map, the St. Ishmael parish tithe map of 1840 shows the landscape much as it is today, although some field boundaries have been removed to allow for the creation of larger land parcels. Several cottage sites shown have also been lost.



Archaeological and Historic Content

Evidence of prehistoric occupation at Pengau survives in the form of a Bronze Age axe (PRN 2123) recovered by the Reverend J.P. Gordon Williams, and given to the museum of Carmarthen Antiquarian Society in 1921. Further Bronze Age activity is suggested by the tithe apportionment field names; *Park Carreg Lloyd* (PRN 11231) and *Park Main* (PRN 11232) which suggest that two Bronze Age standing stones may once have existed on the holding. There is no evidence of any such features surviving at Pengau today however.

In the medieval period the farm fell within the demesne manor of St. Ishmael, the nucleus of which may have lain in the vicinity of the present parish church. Other suggested alternatives include Penallt House as well as Pengau (Ludlow & Murphy 2000). Field names at Pengau such as *Parc Langland* and *Langland Meadow* given on the parish tithe apportionment probably recall the strip shares of medieval open field agriculture which were later enclosed in the field pattern recognisable today.

The present residence at Pengau, a three storey Georgian mansion (PRN 20938) dates to 1725. Associated is a walled garden (PRN 52040), courtyard surrounded by some fine farm buildings (PRN 51280) and several ponds (PRN 52041, 52042, 52043). The Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (1811-12) show the walled garden, mansion and general layout remarkably similar to that present today, although the outbuildings are not shown clearly. Francis Jones (1987) mentions a stone in the wall of the haggard dated 1815. The farm buildings could also date to the early nineteenth century if not before. As such, Pengau would seem to be a remarkably well intact example of a high status, early improvement period farmstead.

Among the occupiers of Pengau was the notable - Bevan esq who was credited with pioneering the Norfolk and other improved systems of agriculture in the early nineteenth century (Lewis 1833).

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

As a group, the mansion, walled garden and farm buildings at Pengau are of exceptional interest. Consideration should be given to preserving the overall appearance of these features and ensure that wherever possible original features are maintained.

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.

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
BREACH (<u>22845</u>)	Post Medieval cottage	SN36850795	B		Generic
A cottage shown on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1831) and parish tithe map (1840) but absent from later maps, presumably abandoned. The site is obscured from view by impenetrable scrub. It is not known what survives of the cottage today.					
TRALLWYN (<u>22846</u>)	Post Medieval cottage	SN36900860	B		Generic
Trallwyn cottage appears on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1831), and is also shown on the parish tithe map (1840). It is shown in outline on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890) and was presumably abandoned by that time. The site was under improved pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit. No surface traces of the cottage survive today					



The site of Trallwyn cottage.

(51282) **Post Medieval** **SN37240831** **C** **Generic**
pond

First marked on the tithe map of 1840. The pond is now dried up and obscured by heavy vegetation growth.

ALLT-Y-FRAN (51283) **Post Medieval** **SN37760826** **B** **Generic**
cottage

An abandoned dwelling in woodland at the southern end of Allt-y-Fran. The cottage is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890) and still shown on the 3rd edition map (1914) but was abandoned in later years. It is stone built and now ruinous but sufficiently intact to indicate that it was a single storey building. The door is in the centre of the east wall with windows on either side. To the south is the garden, terraced in to the steep hillslope and retained by a substantial stone wall that stands to 3m. The entire premises are now very overgrown.

(51284) **Post Medieval** **SN37440803** **C** **Generic**
quarry

Marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1890, 1906). The quarry consists of a shallow sub-oval depression (c.20m diameter by 1m deep). The edges are denuded by ploughing.



View of the quarry from the south.

(51285) **Post Medieval** **SN37210835** **B** **Generic**
agricultural
building

An un-named building shown on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1834) but marked in outline on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1890) suggesting that it was probably abandoned by that time. It is shown as an L-plan plan range, partly defining the north end of a rectangular yard with a larger enclosure behind it to the north. Both the building and enclosures have been removed with no evidence remaining on the ground. To the east of where the building stood, in the hedgerow, is a high stone wall some 40m in length and standing to at least 3m high. The original function of the building is not known but it probably served an agricultural function.

PENGAU (52041)

**Post Medieval
pond**

SN34208420 B

Generic

This pond to the east of Pengau mansion (PRN 20938), which first appears on the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (1811-12) is now all but dried up. Built in to a shallow slope, it is retained by a curved earth dam wall c. 30m diameter. The pond is overgrown with scrubby vegetation and mature trees on the dam wall.



The pond is now heavily overgrown.

PENGAU (52042) **Post Medieval** **SN37340847 B** **Generic**
pond

A roadside pond at Pengau. It is marked on the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (1810-11) and is still shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map but was subsequently filled in.

PENGAU (52043) **Post Medieval** **SN37320850 B** **Generic**
pond

A small roadside pond at Pengau. It is first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. A low stone revetment wall which defines the extent of the pond has been recently repaired.

(52044) **Post Medieval shell** **SN36910799 U** **Generic**
scatter

A light scattering of broken, apparently burnt shells in plough soil distributed over about a quarter of an acre. The site is at the break of slope beside a trackway leading to the Taf, Towy, Gwendraeth estuary below. The reasons behind the deposition of this scatter are not known. A possible explanation is that the shells were spread on the fields as fertiliser, their naturally alkali quality improving soil fertility.

(52045) **Post Medieval** **SN36830877 C** **Generic**
pond

This small field pond is first marked on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1831) and is still shown on recent maps. The pond was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

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)

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
PENGAY;PENGAY (20938)	Post Medieval mansion	SN37450850	B		Generic
<p>An early Georgian mansion with impressive views across the Taf, Towy, Gwendraeth estuary to the shores of Devon beyond. Pengau is described by Francis Jones as "a commodius 18th century house of three storeys, with a range of five windows on each floor" (1987, 148). The house has remained substantially unaltered since at least the early nineteenth century (the plan is similar to that shown on the O.S. Original Surveyors Drawings 1811-12), but has not escaped modernisation. A cement render obscures original detail including a date-stone with the inscription "M.M. 1725." Modern windows have also been inserted.</p> <p>Associated with the mansion is an impressive complex of farm buildings (PRN 51280), a walled garden (PRN 52040) and several ponds (PRN 52041, 52042, 52043). Among the occupiers of Pengau was the notable - Bevan esq who was credited with pioneering the Norfolk and other improved systems of agriculture in the early nineteenth century (Lewis 1833).</p>					



The early Georgian mansion at Pengau.

PENGAY; PENGAY (51280)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN37370851	B	Generic
---	--	-------------------	----------	----------------

To the north of Pengau mansion (PRN 20938), across the road is a large courtyard surrounded by some fine farm buildings. The buildings have suffered from neglect in recent years but retain their historic character.

They are stone built, with slate roofs and show considerable expense in their design. In the centre of the long south range, a lofted double cartshed and stables, is an arched gateway with bell tower above. The bell fell in recent years but has been kept. A casting gives the date 1760. Opposite is an impressive barn and lofted cartshed with double threshing floors and high arched doorways, originally with slate canopies. Both buildings feature king post roof trusses. Long low buildings flank either side of the courtyard but are only partially intact. Insufficient detail survives to interpret function but they probably served as accommodation for livestock; either cow sheds or stables.

Pengau is marked on the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (1810-11) but no detailed accurate information on the layout of individual buildings is provided until the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 when the present courtyard layout is shown. Wooden pegged roof detail suggests an earlier nineteenth century date. Francis Jones (1987) mentions a stone in the wall of the haggard dated 1815 and these buildings could date to the early nineteenth century if not before.

The buildings are now derelict and falling into disrepair.



Buildings on the south side of the courtyard at Pengau.

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.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	PENGAU (51279)	Post Medieval walled garden	SN37320843	B	Specific

An impressive walled garden to the south-west of Pengau mansion (PRN 20938). The garden is roughly rectangular, aligned northeast-southwest enclosing an area of about half an acre. The perimeter walls average about 3m but reach over 5m on the south- east side. Outside the garden to the east are the grown out remains of a shelter belt, whilst a trackway skirts around the north and west sides. Doorways are in north-east and north-west walls.

The garden first appears on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawings (1811) but it is tempting to suggest that it may be contemporary with the house or soon after. In 1890 (1st edition Ordnance Survey map) it is shown formally laid out with regular beds to the north and an orchard to the south. A narrow building shown abutting the south wall no longer survives. The garden fell out of use long ago and was put down to pasture. No visible traces of the orchard or beds survive. The perimeter wall is intact and stable, but masked by ivy in areas and breached by a substantial hole (3m diameter) in the south-east corner. The edges of the hole are exposed and unstable. Displaced masonry is scattered about the ground surface below where it has fallen. Some young trees are established in the wall tops.



The south-east corner of the garden wall stands to over 5m.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

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

Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

PENGAU (51279)

SN37320843

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

The aim is to slow down decay of the garden walls and enhance visibility.

The following is recommended.

1. Cut back ivy growth on the walls leaving the roots in situ. This will reduce weight on the walls by excessive vegetation growth.
2. Young trees growing on/ within the walls to be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth. This will prevent displacement of masonry by uprooting or collapse.
3. Mature trees growing near to the walls to be monitored. Unstable specimens to be cut off at the roots before being allowed to fall naturally. This will prevent damage by trees/ branches collapsing on to the walls.

The following should be considered.

1. Ivy to be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth and allowed to die back. Roots to be carefully removed taking care not to displace masonry. Follow up with a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix.
2. Consolidate unstable masonry around the hole in the south-east corner of the wall using a traditional lime mortar mix.

Work should only be undertaken if it is considered safe to do so.

WS - 14/10/2004 (15:06:11) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, ACA Project record number 50530.

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

tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@acadat.com, website www.acadat.com

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

Sources consulted:

Jones, F. 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and their Families

Lewis 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

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

Historic Landscape Character Area 173; St Ishmael.

Tithe Map & Apportionment 1840 St Ishmael Parish

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (1810-11) Sheet 81

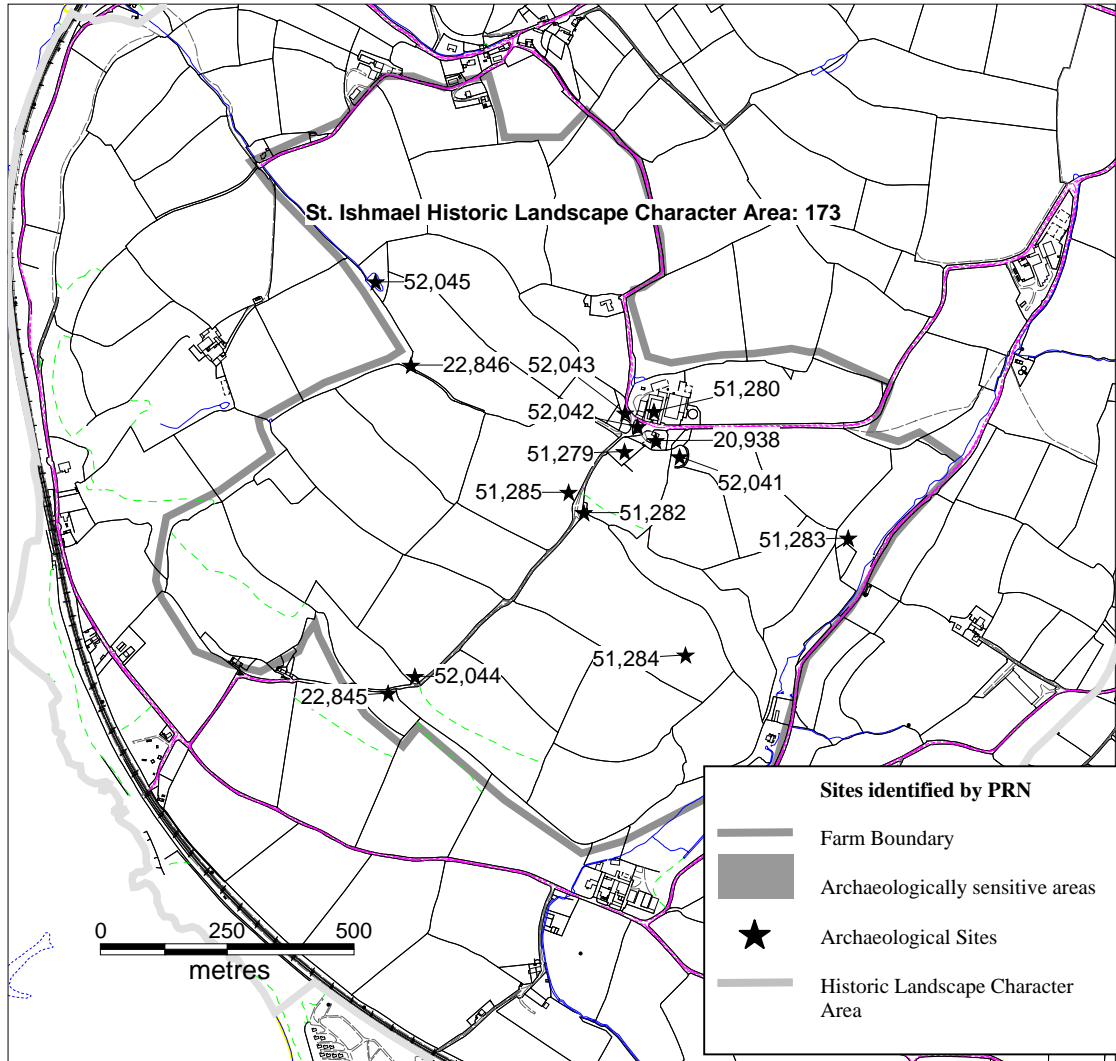
Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1831) Sheet 41, 1"

Ordnance Survey 1890 25" 1st edition Carms.LIII.1, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1906 25" 2nd edition Carms.LIII.1, 25"

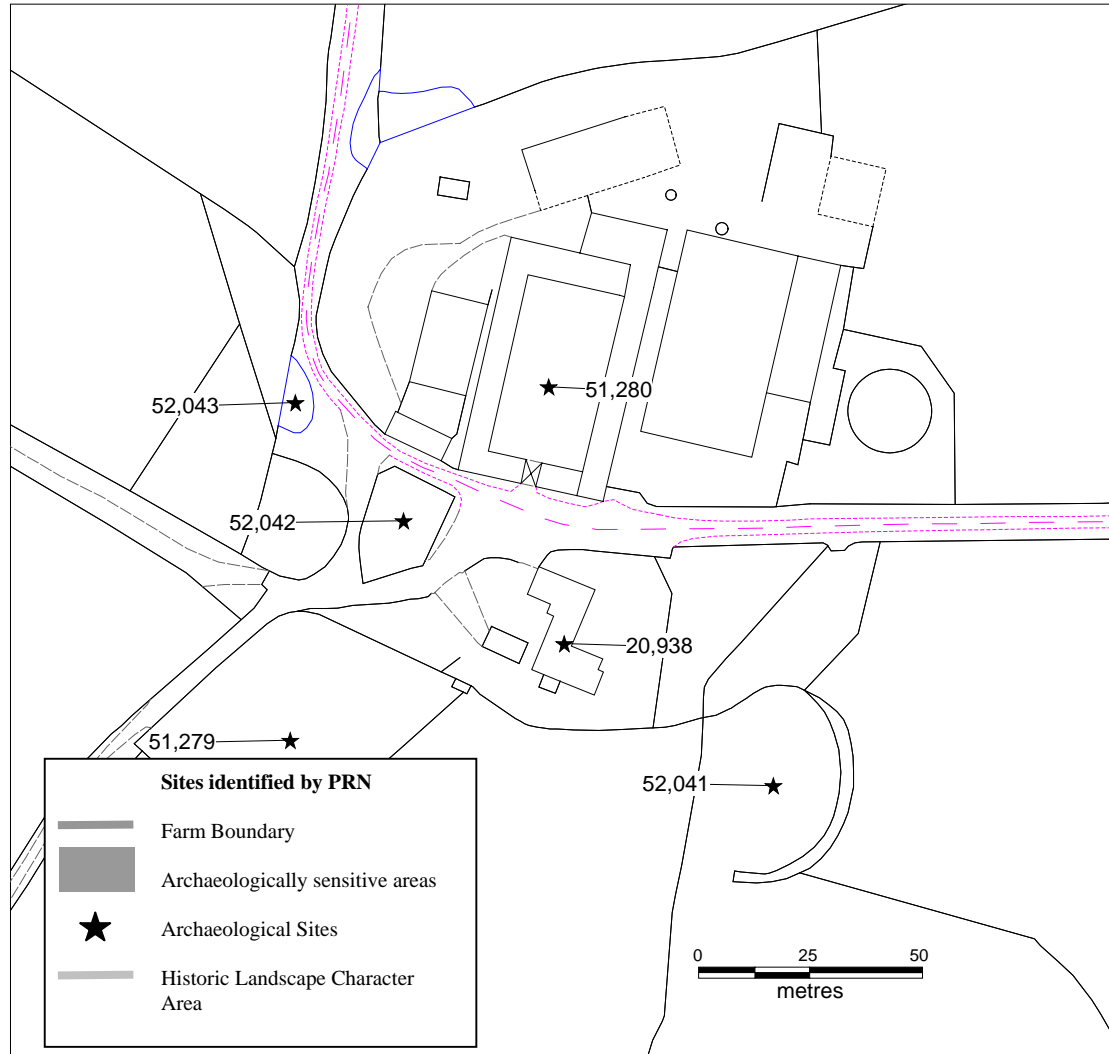
Ordnance Survey 1914 25" 3rd edition Carms.LIII.1, 25"

W/12/4437



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

W/12/4437



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

CARMARTHENSHIRE: TAF & TYWI ESTUARY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 173 ST ISHMAEL

GRID REFERENCE: SN 382088

AREA IN HECTARES: 723.90

Historic Background

An area possibly referred to in a pre-Conquest source when St Oudoceus was attacked by the wild men from 'the rocks of Pen Allt', whilst making his way to a crossing of the Tywi estuary (Davis 1989, 27). The parish church of St Ishmael probably also has pre-Conquest origins, but was first mentioned in 1115 when it was granted to Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, of which St Mary's, Kidwelly, was a cell (Ludlow 1998). The Medieval holding of St Ishmael was a foreignry of Kidwelly Lordship (Rees 1953, 175-212) centred upon the demesne manor of St Ishmael (Rees 1932), the nucleus of which may have lain in the vicinity of the present parish church where the remains of a Medieval settlement of some nature lie beneath High Water Mark immediately west of the church (Nigel Page, *ACA pers. comm.*). Nearby is an area of former common-land. Alternatively, the manor-house may be represented by Penallt House, a building thought to be a grange of Kidwelly Priory by Rees, 1932, but with remains of a purely secular nature, chiefly from the 16th century (Davis 1989, 27-33). Penallt was the home of the important Dwnn family, one of Wales' leading gentry families and commentators, from at least 1393 when John Dwnn was described as 'of Pennolth' (Jones 1984, 145), but had been abandoned long before 1800 (Davis 1989, 27). The 18th century mansion at Pengay represents a third contender for the manor-house site (Jones 1984, 148). The landscape area is crossed by the Kidwelly to Ferryside road which is marked as a Medieval route - 'The Ferryway' - by Rees (1932). The coastal road along the foreshore, which passes both St Ishmael and Penallt, may also have early origins (Davis 1989, 27). These historically-important dwellings and farms provide the context for the development of the present landscape of medium-large, irregular fields, which may be derived from medieval strip fields, and were probably enclosed during the 17th century. The earliest map of the area, the St Ishmael tithe map of 1840, depicts a landscape much as today, with the present pattern of fields and scattered farmsteads. The present small settlement at Broadlay developed from a couple of labourer's cottages around the farm. Twentieth century development also includes the provision of Second World War defences at St Ishmael.

Description and essential historic landscape components

An area of medium-large, irregular fields, that possibly evolved from strip fields during the 17th century, lying between sea level and 125 m. Now all supporting improved pasture, the fields are divided by banks with hedges in fair-good condition and generally well-maintained, though a few are overgrown and some are becoming derelict; those north-east of Ferryside exhibit some distinctive trees. Some roadside banks near the coast to the west of the area have stone facing. There are some small areas of woodland and scrub, particularly on the steeper coastal slopes around St Ishmael, but it is probably all secondary. A number of large, historically important farms lie in the area, but all are stone-built, slate-roofed and with modern outbuildings. Settlement is mainly dispersed, but the cluster of buildings at Broadlay has 19th century origins. The Tywi estuary foreshore has been re-shaped as a cutting for the GWR main West Wales line, which opened in 1852 and is still operational (Ludlow 1999, 28).

Despite the size of the area, the recorded archaeology is limited. Several possible Bronze Age standing stones are suggested by field names, and there is a possible Medieval cross. An Iron Age hillfort is present. Post-Medieval sites include farmsteads and cottages, a mill and millrace, sandpits, the railway, sea defences and a Second World War battery and lookouts at St Ishmael.

There are a number of distinctive buildings. The landmark Medieval parish church of St Ishmael is Grade B listed, and a Medieval dovecote at Coleman Farm is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II listed building. The 16th century Penallt mansion is Grade II listed, but the 18th century Pengay mansion is unlisted. Generally farmhouses in this area are 19th century, stone-built, two-storey and three-bay, with examples in both the vernacular tradition and the 'polite' Georgian style. Most farms have relatively large 19th century farm outbuildings, sometimes arranged semi-formally around a

yard, as well as modern agricultural buildings. Modern residential development is limited to a few scattered dwellings and some ribbon development at Broadway.

This is a fairly distinct landscape area bounded by the Tywi estuary and Ferryside (Area 172) to the west, the coastal marsh (Area 171) to the south, and an area of smaller, narrower enclosures (Area 169) to the east. Only the boundary with Area 187 to the north is indistinct, but the fields in the latter area are rather more regular.

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Ground photograph: 39

Aerial photographs: 87, 101

Pengau
W/12/4437

This report has been prepared by Wiliam Steele
Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature Date

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