

PENGELLI FOREST EGLWYSWRW PEMBROKESHIRE 2005

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir
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PENGELLI FOREST EGLWYSWRW PEMBROKESHIRE 2005 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Pete Crane

Swydd / Position: Senior Archaeologist

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SUMMARY

PENGELLI FOREST

SUMMARY

Pengelli Forest is one of the largest areas of ancient semi-natural woodland in south Wales, and lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (SN 132 390). Much of the wood is owned and managed by the Wildlife Trust for South and West Wales, and it is home to numerous rare and protected floral and faunal species. Adjacent to Pengelli is the farm of Penpedwast, which is entering into a management agreement with the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

During the winter of 2004-5 PCNPA, with a funding contribution from the Wildlife Trust, commissioned Cambria Archaeology to undertake a survey of Pengelli and part of Penpedwast in order to identify any surface archaeological features, and to ensure that they were safeguarded in future management plans.

The woodland has a long documented history, and has played host to a variety of industries throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. It was well described by the Elizabethan historian George Owen. This area is rich in prehistoric remains, and is also notable for its association with several substantial medieval farms and settlements. However, there has been little previous survey work, and no recorded excavation.

This survey identified a large number of industrial sites in the woodland, mostly relating to charcoal burning, but also to the timber industry. Many of these sites cannot, at present, be securely dated. Water management has also played a significant part in the history of the woods, with long leats and a possible mill-site identified. Ruined cottages and farmsteads as well as relict field boundaries and cleared fields attest to settlement in and around the woodland.

The report suggests future work which could usefully be carried out in these woods, as well as making management recommendations for identified sites.

INTRODUCTION

A short phase of fieldwork was undertaken over two weeks in January 2005. The project entailed rapid reconnaissance of woodland in Pengelli Forest, Pant-têg Wood and parts of land associated with Penpedwast Farm. This is located 1.4 km to the northwest of the village of Eglwysrw, in northern Pembrokeshire, and is centred on National Grid Reference SN 132 390. The reconstructed Iron Age hillfort of Castell Henllys lies just to the west. This woodland is one of the largest areas of semi-natural woodland in southwest Wales and is in the region of 1.6 km from east to west and 1.3 km from north to south. It contains an outstanding variety of woodland types with numerous scarce woodland plants and animals. Most of the site is owned and managed as a nature reserve by the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales. The farm of Penpedwast is privately owned by Tim Irish, who is in the process of entering into a management agreement with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

Cambria Archaeology were commissioned by PCNPA to look for surface archaeological features within areas of woodland along with a few fields of pasture or rough pasture. A funding contribution was also made by the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales (WTSSW), and the information will be available to them to enable a comprehensive management plan to be drawn up for the forest and the surrounding areas.

Dyfed Wildlife Trust (a predecessor of the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales) undertook a considerable amount of work in Pengelli Forest and Pant-têg Wood in the recent past, during which the location of a number of archaeological features was plotted. Unfortunately it has not been possible to trace this work. However, Celia Thomas, who carried out a large proportion of this work, and is now the Woodland Officer for PCNPA, kindly provided a map with indicated locations of a number of known archaeological sites.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Due to the restricted nature of this project, it has not been possible to substantially extend or re-examine the sources of the desktop study produced by Philip Poucher last year on Pengelli Forest (Poucher 2004). Therefore, with permission, the brief historical background from that work is reproduced below. A more detailed account was also undertaken by John Comont (1986), and the discussions which follows draws heavily on this work.

"A significant amount of information exists about Pengelli Forest and it has been described as the most well researched forest in west Wales. The most significant recent document is a Nature Reserve Description and Management Plan that was prepared in 1986 by John Comont on behalf of the West Wales Trust for Nature Conservation. This study collated a large amount of historical information regarding the forest and gives a good detailed account of woodland development and management.

The first mention of woodland in the area comes from the 14th and 15th centuries when wood from Pengelli was used for building, although the bounds of the forest at this time are unknown. At this period it is likely that the woodlands in the area would also have been used as hunting reserves as well as sources of firewood, pannage, pasture, honey, hawks, bark, charcoal, fruits, berries, nuts, wood ash and dyestuffs.

The history of the woodland benefits from the fact that it was owned in the late 16th century by the Pembrokeshire historian George Owen of Henllys and he provided a detailed description of the forest in 1594. It is clear from his description that many of the earlier woodland practices were still evident. He talks of pasturage and pannage, as well as honey and herbage, cockshoots and the breeding of hawks. Demand for fuel wood, charcoal and bark for tanning also probably remained high. At this time Owen describes the forest as 'about 500 acres enclosed with quicksett and pale rounde about'.

Some of the farms surrounding the forest have a long history. These include Court, first mentioned in the 13th century and home to some of the Fitzmartin family, the ruling Norman family of Cemaes. Berllan was first mentioned in the 14th century and Pen Pedwast was first mentioned in the 15th century. Land was no doubt reclaimed from the forest by these farms that would also have used the woodland for pasture, fuel, building material etc. Other farms, established later, such as Pant-Têg (1779) and Ffynnon Haiarn (19th century) are known to have enclosed former woodland. There are also records of a quarry within the forest by the 18th century.

The current extent of the forest appears to have been established by the 19th century. The later 19th century may have seen a decline in the demand for charcoal but bark and timber was still in high demand. This probably reached a peak during WWI when much of the forest was decimated. The early 20th century also saw the construction of rail and tram lines, winches, pulleys and more trackways to facilitate the felling process. The later 20th century has seen somewhat of a reversal, with little or no exploitation of the woodland." (Poucher: 2004: 2-3)

METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork element was restricted to seven days with a two person team. Sites were recorded on forms designed for this project, to enable rapid recording whilst ensuring essential basic information was noted. A few sites already had Primary Record Numbers (a site record number allocated on the regional Historic Environment Record housed with Cambria Archaeology) and these have been used throughout. New sites were issued with temporary PRNs which were later rationalised during the report-writing process, where some, especially linear features, had been issued with more than one number. At most sites a digital photograph was taken and in a few circumstances a sketch plan was made.

It was intended for the team to separate and walk some distance apart from each other. However, this was found to be impractical most of the time due to the amount of bramble cover. Because of the amount of vegetation and the very large area to cover in a short time fieldwork was rationalised to visit all sites indicated by Celia Thomas, along with recording any other sites encountered. Existing trackways and open ground was used for access towards indicated sites where possible. All indicated locations were inspected. Following this a rapid walk-over was made of parts of Pen Pedwast farmland followed by a final day of checking and tracing further features already encountered.

The weather was mild for the time of year with temperatures well above freezing, but recent heavy rain had left ground conditions very damp. The sky was frequently overcast, with one day of mostly drizzle and rain. These gloomy conditions, particularly near the end of the day, may have obscured features that otherwise may have been noticed. Work on one day was postponed due to gale force winds and rain.

A basic Global Positioning System (GPS)(Garmin 12) was used for plotting locations. While this equipment had some problems, probably caused by the amount of tree cover obscuring satellites, it always managed to obtain a reading. Where these locations could be plotted against known positions the errors always appeared to be less than 10 metres.

It was soon evident that there still exists considerable surface evidence for former trackways. Some, but not all, of these are indicated on earlier large scale Ordnance Survey Maps (1891, 1908 and 1953/64) whilst a few form part of the current woodland footpaths. Not all of these trackways could be traced within the time available, therefore only those lengths walked are recorded and this is considered rather an subjective selection. Parts of other former trackways were glimpsed within the forest and it is probable that evidence exists of most, not all of the mapped trackways, probably with some re-routeing and also possibly some un-mapped tracks.

After the fieldwork all sites encountered were plotted on a digital map (Fig 1). Descriptions of each site are to be found in the gazetteer at the end of this report.

Figure 1 (below) shows the sites located in Pengelli Forest, Pant-Teg Wood and on part of the land belonging to Penpedwast.

Key to figure 1

Tramway



Line of tramway (presumed)



Leat



Trackway



New site allocated a PRN (includes points along a linear feature)



Site indicated on sketch map, but not found during the survey



Existing SMR entry



Non archaeological feature



Routes walked (where not corresponding with other linear feature)



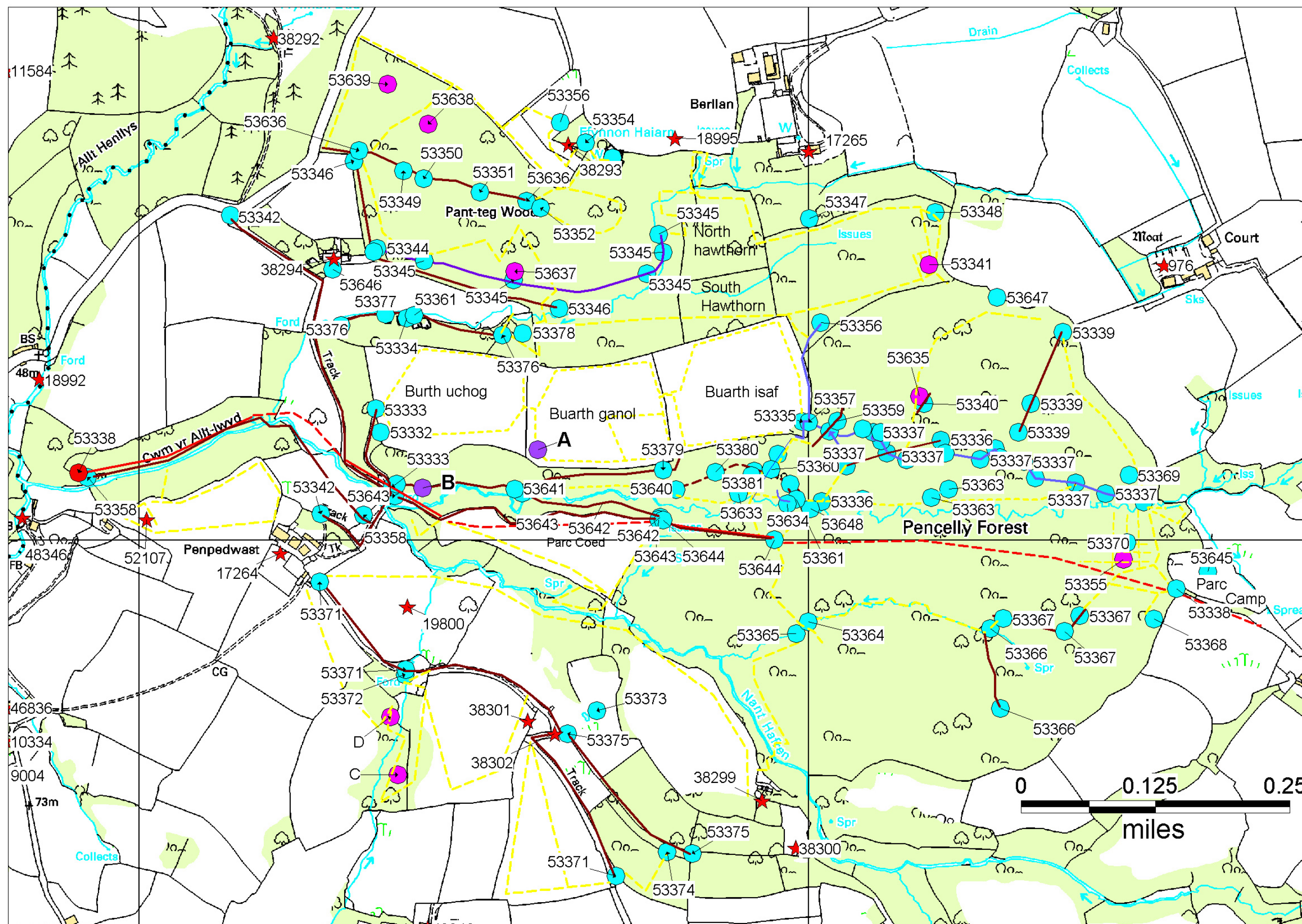
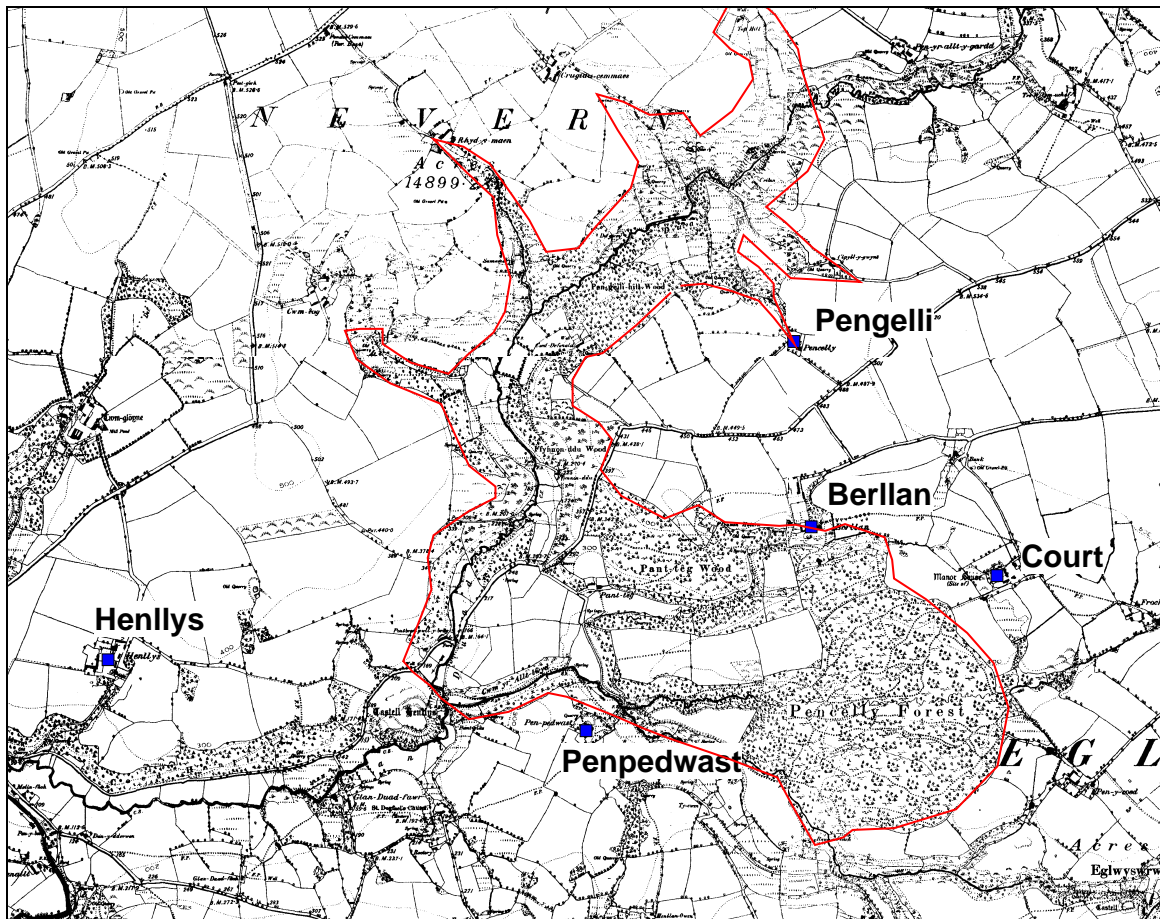


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DISCUSSION

Map evidence, the richness of documentary resources and the extensive historical research already carried out by John Comont (1986) meant that there was already a good level of understanding about the development of Pengelli Forest. This fieldwork has given the opportunity to 'flesh out' these bones, and also to include a rapid survey of the woodland at Penpedwast. The woodland at Penpedwast adjoins Pengelli, and forms a coherent part of the overall landscape, as does what is now known as Pant- Teg wood. The Pembrokeshire historian, George Owen, provided good descriptions of the size and extent of Pengelli, bounded by Afon Gavran and Nant Duad (Comont: 1986: 47). His description indicates that Pengelli clearly encompassed Pant Teg wood and parts of Penpedwast in 1581. Interestingly, Owen also comments that: "These last ryvers compasseth the lower parte of Penkelly Wood and their spring and fall maketh the lande between them both in forme of a hart." (*ibid*)



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Fig 2 (above) An estimated outline of the boundaries of Pengelli Forest as described by George Owen. The base-data is the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1887). The dwellings marked all have substantial medieval origins.

Although sections of the woodland have been felled and re-planted at different times during Pengelli's history, the basic shape of the wood, as described by Owen, is still traceable on modern maps and aerial photographs. A long history of woodland exploitation, clearance, management and neglect can be traced through the physical remains located within the wood and through the surviving pattern of cleared fields.

Prehistoric period

Pengelli lies in an area which is rich in prehistoric remains. On its west side the woodland runs up to Castell Henllys Iron Age Fort (PRN 952), and a short distance further north lies another prehistoric enclosure (PRN 11584) in what is known as the "top field" belonging to Castell Henllys. Also defended enclosure near Penpedwast (PRN 52107).

South of Pengelli, along the Nevern Valley, lies a series of at least three Iron Age forts – Castell Llwyd (PRN 981), Castell Bach (PRN 991) and Cwm Pen-y-Benglog (PRN 986). These are overlooked by the impressive Castell Mawr (PRN 983) which lies between the river and the southern boundary of Pengelli Forest.

The area is also well known for its earlier prehistoric remains, with individual barrows and a probable barrow cemetery sited on high ground north of Pengelli (PRNs 1141 and 1142). Scattered findspots of worked flint and prehistoric artefacts attest to a widespread prehistoric presence (PRNs 11585, 980 and 958).

Given these surroundings, it is perhaps surprising that there appears to be no evidence for prehistoric features within the area of Pengelli wood which was surveyed as part of this project. Furthermore, previous work (e.g. Comont 1986) does not mention any features which could be ascribed a prehistoric date. There may be several explanations for this:

Firstly, and least likely, this area (whether wooded or not) was avoided during the prehistoric period, and the absence of recorded features represents a 'real' absence of people using the area.

Secondly, and yet to be confirmed, is the possibility that this area was wooded – perhaps densely – during much of the prehistoric period, and was exploited as woodland. This may have been for the collection of firewood and timber, for grazing animals, and for collection of wild foodstuffs (for example nuts, berries, fungi). It is also very likely that the wood was managed and coppiced, at least during the later prehistoric period. Experimental work during the reconstruction of the Iron Age roundhouses at Castell Henllys suggests that there would have been a very real need for large-scale, dependable supplies of coppiced rods for building (Bennett 2004). However intensive this usage may have been, it is unlikely to have left many – if any – physical traces which can still be seen today. Paleo-environmental work would help to clarify whether this area was, in fact, wooded. It may also shed some light onto any management of the woodland which was taking place. Investigation into prehistoric land use through paleo-environmental work (especially pollen analysis) has been identified as a priority in the draft research agenda for Wales (the draft document is available on www.cpat.org.uk/research/index.htm). There is good potential for the area around Pengelli and Penpedwast to make a significant contribution to this research.

Thirdly, it is possible that no prehistoric remains were identified simply because they have been destroyed or masked by later activity. Pengelli and its surroundings have been used intensively throughout the medieval and post-

medieval period, and this, combined with difficult surveying conditions due to thick undergrowth, most likely explains why no prehistoric remains were located during this survey.

Suggestions for further work

As discussed above, the fact that no obviously prehistoric remains were located during this survey does not mean that there is no potential for evidence of the prehistoric period to survive, particularly paleo-environmental evidence. This potential should be borne in mind if any future archaeological work is carried out in the area, or if significant works are planned in wet areas of the wood. Silts at the base of ponds may also contain waterlogged paleo-environmental deposits.



Fig 3 *One of the ponds in Pengelli Forest. The silts at the base of ponds and waterlogged areas have the potential to contain valuable paleo-environmental evidence which may date back to the prehistoric period.*

Medieval Period

Pengelli is remarkable for being surrounded by houses which have significant medieval or late medieval origins – Pengelli itself, Berllan, Court, Henllys and Penpedwast. Francis Jones 'Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families' gives a brief history of each of these houses:

Berllan was occupied by a number of families in turn until it became the home of William Owen (son of William Owen of Henllys) in the 16th century. In the 19th century it became part of the Bronwydd estate.

Court, or Cwrt, has a very long history. William Cantington, of Eglwysrw lived there in 1199, and died in 1227. The same family retained the house throughout the medieval period, until Court became part of the Owen of Henllys estate in the 16th century. The house never appears to have been particularly large in size, but in 1594 a description documents the "...ancient manor howse or castell called Coorte Hall...which was seated upon a faire plaine within a square mote standing very commodiously for woode, water and other commodities..." The moated

house appears to have been ruined by the 16th century, but a new house was built next to it, and the moated site still remains.

Henllys is most famous for its association with the Elizabethan historian George Owen. However, the house was in existence throughout the medieval period, part of an estate owned by the Rees family of Pentre Ifan. Henllys passed to the Owen family in the mid 16th century and in the late 17th century, the Owen and Bronwydd estates were joined when Ann Owen married Thomas Lloyd of Penpedwast, descended from the Bronwydd family.

Penpedwast seems to have begun its life as a remote hamlet of two or three dwellings, but this became a single farmstead when it was purchased by George Owen of Henllys in the 1570s. 'Pant Bedewas' is documented back to at least 1465.

Pengelli, or Pencelli, began as two distinct dwellings – Pencelli Fawr and Pencelli Fychan or Fach. Little is known of the early genealogy of Pencelli, but by late Elizabethan times Pencelli Fawr was owned by George Owen of Henllys. The name of Pengelli Fach is not seen after the 17th century, so it would appear that the two properties had merged by that stage.

During the medieval period, the woodland would have been exploited and managed by all of these properties. In Owen's 1594 description of Pengelli, he mentions a number of practices which were old by his time – pannage, for example (the out-pasturing of swine in the woods) is well documented in woods throughout the Britain by the 13th century (Marren,P: 1990:61).

It is difficult to pin down remains in woodland which clearly date to the medieval period. Trackways, for example, may follow routes which were used during this period. The wood also contains a number of platforms/hearths (e.g. PRNs 53349, 53350, 53351) which are presumed to be post-medieval, but there is always the possibility that these are on older sites, or that the presumption of their date is incorrect.



Fig 4 Part of the deserted farmstead of Penpedwast. This is one of the settlements surrounding Pengelli which has medieval origins. It is hoped that the house will be sympathetically restored in the future and brought back into use.

Suggestions for further work

Pengelli woodland clearly played an important part in the medieval landscape of this part of Pembrokeshire. Although there are many written sources about medieval woodland management and forest customs, there seems to have been little fieldwork to investigate it. Pengelli would be an ideal opportunity to specifically look for evidence of medieval forest use.

Part of the wood is bounded with a large bank and ditch (around the northeast side, PRN 53647). This is possibly the remains of a wood-bank, used to enclose deer. A survey specifically following the route of this feature may be of interest, to see if there is any topographical evidence for this enclosing a coherent section of woodland, and/or relating to field boundaries which may be associated with the medieval dwellings around the edge of Pengelli. This would be assisted by a systematic and detailed analysis of all the historic maps available, looking at the field systems outside the woodland.

Another possibility would be trial trenching one or more of the platforms/hearths to establish whether there is any significant depth of deposit, which may indicate a long time-period of use. If funds were available, it would also be of interest to obtain dates from any site which appears to have a long sequence of use.

Post-Medieval and Modern

Pengelli contains a large number of remains relating to post-medieval and modern industry, and also to agriculture and settlement throughout this period.

Industry

A variety of industries are represented within the woodland at Pengelli and Penpedwast. Two industries – timber extraction and charcoal burning – have left particularly clear field evidence. The earthwork line of a tramway (PRN 53644), running east-west across the woodland, is a striking remnant of the timber industry. It was constructed during the First World War, and was used to haul timber out of the woodland, to be loaded onto trucks and taken to the railway stations at either Boncath or Crymych (Comont, J: 1986: 171). Comont reports that much of the south of the woodland was felled during the first world war, using mostly Finnish and Russian labourers who were housed in a campsite, located in a field to the east of Pengelli Forest and still known as 'Parc Camp' (PRN 53645). The tramline was removed in the early 1930s, when the felling license expired. However, timber extraction would have taken place long before the 20th century, and the timber would have been sawn into manageable lengths before being taken off site. Sawpits (like, for example, PRN 53381, 53369) next to trackways are practically undateable, but are clearly associated with the extraction of timber.

Charcoal burning is another industry which has left clear evidence within the woodlands. Abundant small hearths/platforms scattered throughout the woodland are testimony to the activities of charcoal burners, and we presume these to be post-medieval, although the precise dates are unknown. Charcoal burning is heavily dependent on managed woodland, as the wood burnt needs to be uniform in size and thickness. The most common way of achieving this is through coppicing areas of woodland in rotation. As Comont points out, this implies that much of the charcoal burning in Pengelli would have taken place prior to the early 19th century. Throughout the later 19th and 20th centuries, little woodland management was practised in Pengelli, apart from large scale felling, so there would have been few raw materials suitable for use.

Charcoal hearths are often associated with trackways – critical, since the wood needed to be brought to the burn-site, and the charcoal removed easily. Similarly, these hearths or platforms are often located at the base of slopes, it being easier to roll timbers down a hill ready for burning, than it is to haul them up!

Historic maps show an abundance of trackway winding their way through all of the woodland covered in this survey – Pengelli, Pant-Teg and Penpedwast. Pant-Teg, in particular, contains a number of hearths/platforms (e.g. PRNs 53349, 53350, 53351, 53352) which are set along the line of a trackway, suggesting that this area was a focus for charcoal burning activity.

Other industries do not appear to be represented in the physical remains located in the forest. However, Comont recorded a series of interviews with local residents, asking them what they remembered taking place in the forest, and what 'local folklore' they knew. Clog-making is an industry which is mentioned (p. 212), using specifically sycamore wood. Tanning also used large quantities of bark, and the Nevern tithe map records a tannery in the parish. However, tanning is unlikely to leave physical evidence in the woods, since bark stripping was carried out after trees were felled (or coppiced) in order to avoid damaging living wood. Comont also includes a photograph of besom-making. Again, this is very unlikely to leave any physical remains.

Suggestions for further work

This survey has identified and located many industrial remains within the forest. However, it has also highlighted how ephemeral industrial remains can be in this kind of landscape, and how many processes related to small-scale industry are archaeologically invisible.

The tramway (PRN 53644) offers good opportunities for interpretation and recreation, and consideration should be given to utilising this feature – perhaps creating a path along its line and including some information about the varied industrial history of the woodland. It may be possible to create a path which links the east side of Castell Henllys with Pengelli Forest along this routeway.

Although tanning is unlikely to leave physical evidence in the wood itself, the tithe map for Nevern parish records a tannery. Remains of a tannery are located down the lane from Castell Henllys, 2km to the west of Pengelli. Comont suggests that the site of the tannery has been flattened, but it may be worth making investigations to evaluate the potential for any underground remains to survive. These small-scale industries were clearly significant in the local economy, and they highlight the importance of the forest, and of woodland management, in the post-medieval landscape.

This survey has recorded physical evidence for the timber and charcoal industry, but it is highly unlikely that it has identified all the remains. The systematic recording of any areas of the woodland which appear to contain old coppice stools may prove to be an effective way of highlighting areas with high potential for further charcoal hearths/platforms.

The use of labourers from Russia and Finland to fell timber in Pengelli is an interesting snippet of social history, which survives still in the field name 'Parc Camp'. There are unlikely to be any physical remains from the campsite itself, but it is equally unlikely that there are no traces of these labourers. An interesting social history project may be to try and collect any evidence of these ephemeral people – any oddments or objects which have found their way into local farms or

pubs (maybe gifts, letters or things left behind) along with any photographs or documents which people still retain. Along with the oral history which Comont has already recorded, this may provide a small archive of material documenting an interesting episode in Eglwysrhon's history.

Settlement and Agriculture

The themes of settlement and agriculture are strongly linked throughout the county of Pembrokeshire, and the area of this survey is no exception. The relationship of the medieval forest to the surrounding medieval settlements has already been discussed. The occupiers of these settlements had a number of rights which they exercised within the forest, collecting resources from the woods and also grazing animals at certain times of year. During the post-medieval period, the ways in which the forest was used began to change; parts of the woodland were cleared for agriculture, and dwellings were constructed inside the woodland, rather than around its edges.

A very striking feature of Pengelli are the cleared fields within the heart of it. Map and documentary evidence, collated by Comont, suggests that the three fields running east-west (Buarth Uchog, Buarth Ganol and Buarth Isaf) were present by the late 18th century (though possibly as one large field, rather than sub-divided). It is not known to which farm the fields belonged, nor why they were located there. The two hawthorn fields are depicted on a map of 1822 (Bronwydd Collection) but it is not known whether they were contemporary with the other three fields. An interesting feature of this area is the pond in the southeast corner (PRN 53335) which, presumably, would have provided water for any livestock in the field. The pond is partly spring-fed, but also appears to be fed by a leat (PRN 53336) which runs north-south alongside the field. It seems that the field boundary (PRN 53357) would have served as a dam for the pond, meaning that the water-level would have been considerably higher. It is, though, very unlikely that this substantial leat would have been constructed solely for watering cattle – it appears more likely that the pond was almost a by-product, and the leat was actually to provide power for something else. During this survey, a possible building platform (PRN 53634) was noted, which appears to be approached by a small water channel. A convincing explanation would be that the platform represents a mill-site, which was powered by the leat (PRN 53336). The alignment of the leat, heading towards the “mill-site”, also supports this interpretation.

Another leat (PRN 53337) winds its way to the east through the wood. The length of this leat is traceable as a clear earthwork, although in places other streams and paths have cut across it, damaging the structure of the banks. The function of the leat is unclear, however its construction and maintenance must have been a major undertaking. It would seem likely that the leat powered either a mill, or farm machinery, either associated with Court Farm or with Pen-y-coed.



Fig 5 *The line of a leat (PRN 53345) where it is cut by a later trackway (PRN 53346). The long leats in Pengelli are feats of engineering, often taking tortuously twisted route in order to maintain a steady gradient. Their upkeep would have been a major task too, keeping them clear of blockages and repairing damage to the banks.*

Other clearance was also taking place around the end of the 18th century – by 1822, Pant-Teg farm is shown on a map along with two fields cleared out of the woodland, one to the north and one south of the farmyard. Pant-Teg is also approached by a leat (PRN 53345) which fed a reported mill-site (PRN 53646). The mill-site was not visible at the time of this survey due to dense undergrowth and bramble.

By the time of the tithe map (1841, Eglwysrw parish), a scattering of small cottages and holdings were shown around the edges of the wood. During the survey, a number of derelict, semi-derelict and ruined buildings were noted. All of these are seen on the tithe map, suggesting that, by the early 19th century, the woodland was playing a substantial role in supporting a number of small communities. This ties in with the previous discussion about the industrial history of Pengelli, and the variety of products coming out of the wood.



Figs 6 and 7 (above and below.) *The cottage site at Ty-Cwm (PRN 38301), one of a number of small dwellings seen on the tithe map of 1841.*



Suggestions for future work

The derelict and ruined buildings within the study area and adjacent to it, are considered to be the most immediate problem where action is necessary. A priority is to rapidly record these to RCAHME Level 2 or 3 (see appendix). This recording will entail some clearance, but in the case of Pant-Têg (PRN 38294), it is strongly advised to record the buildings before any trees or parts thereof are cut in case they bring down the fabric of the structure. A recommendation for the level of recording and an estimate for undertaking this field recording with a two person team is given below; reporting in each instance is likely to be the same amount of time again for Level 2 recording but could be doubled for Level 3:

- PRN 38293. Ffynnon Haiarn: 1 day at Level 2 (not much to record but is heavily overgrown with brambles)
- PRN 38294. Pant-Têg: 2 to 3 days at Level 3 depending on the inclusion of outbuildings (House too overgrown but animal pens to west and would need some vegetation clearing)
- PRN 38301. Ty-cwm: 1 day at Level 3 (Interior will have to be recorded as best as possible as a lot of the first floor has collapsed. Note that the interior is very dark and a good torch will be necessary)
- PRN 17264. Penpedwast: 2 days at level 2, this should include the older, but not the modern, out-buildings
- PRN 38299. Banciau-Bach: 2 days at level 3, this includes clearing of bramble but not scrub trees

In the longer term the future of these buildings must be addressed. It is likely that Penpedwast (PRN 17264) will be renovated in the near future and its preservation assured. Ty-Cwm (PRN 38301) would still appear to be economically restorable, as long as access and services could be secured. An extension here is likely to be required for modern amenities of bathroom and kitchen (there appeared to have been a small structure on its northwest side). The style of any extension could possibly be sympathetically done using painted corrugated iron to blend in with the agricultural vernacular architecture. Ty-Cwm may not be suitable as a full time residence. The farmhouse of Pant-Têg is a much larger, and ruinous and therefore far more problematic. A feasibility study is needed here to assess the options. However it will not be long before the resident owl loses the roof over its head if nothing is done. Banciau-Bach (PRN 38299) would appear to have access problems regarding any future use and parts of the ruin have structural problems. It is likely that this site here can only be "preserved by record", but a fuller recording than undertaken in this project would seem desirable. The cottage of Ffynnon Haiarn is far too ruinous and small to realistically do more than record and make safe, which may entail reducing the standing gable end.

The suggested mill-site (PRN53634) is particularly interesting. Trial trenching and a more detailed earthwork survey is recommended here, in order to clarify whether this is indeed a building site and, hopefully, to obtain any dating evidence which would also assist in dating the leat (PRN 53336) which seems to approach it.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the suggestions for further work which have already been identified, a number of general management issues were identified during the survey.

- If a programme of felling or coppicing is to be entered into, then consideration should be given to clearing noted archaeological sites, and keeping them clear. Earthworks and building remains, in particular, are vulnerable to damage by windthrown trees, and any vulnerable trees along the lengths of the leats or near to the buildings should be removed in a controlled fashion before they fall.
- Any new trackways which are required should follow the routes of old trackways wherever possible. However, if the new tracks are to be surfaced, then the old routes should be recorded first. Old tracks should not be widened – many of the features located during this survey lie alongside tracks, and some of the charcoal hearths (PRNs 53349 – 51) have already been damaged by metalling a trackway. Over time, it would be advantageous to plot the routes of all former trackways, and to note where they are braided or when diversions have taken place.
- It should be borne in mind that any heavy machinery may damage surface evidence for past activities. Wherever possible, work involving heavy machinery should be restricted to those areas which have already undergone survey (see the yellow routes marked on the map), and should only be carried out in dry weather. Smaller features like saw-pits and charcoal hearths are particularly vulnerable, and could easily be lost as a result of relatively minor ground disturbance.
- The open fields within the woodland are distinctive landscape character elements. It is recommended that their open nature is retained during any future woodland management, and that they are not completely re-planted. Boundaries around them (other than temporary fences) should be left in place.
- In general, any relict boundaries (other than temporary fences) should be left. Grown-out hedgerow species should not be grubbed out, and hedgebanks should not be damaged.
- Ponds should not be dug out or de-silted without consulting an environmental archaeologist to evaluate their paleo-environmental potential.
- A seed drill was noted in the corner of Buarth Ganol (SN12594 39135) which has a substantial sapling growing through it. Before the drill is removed, it may be of interest to record any visible maker's marks and photograph the seed drill to try and establish the date of and place of manufacture.
- Rubbish dumped at SN124 390 (marked 'D' on the map in figure 1) needs adequate disposal; it contains old batteries, parts of corrugated asbestos roof sheets as well as plastic and old vehicle tyres.

CONCLUSION

This survey aimed to record and collate the basic information which is necessary to ensure that future woodland management can consider the archaeological resource. Archaeological remains can be compromised either by action or by inaction but it is hoped that the management plans for Pengelli and Penpedwast will be able to include appropriate works to enhance the archaeology within the overall management regime.

The most urgent problem facing the archaeology of this woodland relates to the buildings. A general decision needs to be made on whether they should be preserved as buildings in use or just preserved by record, through photographs and drawings. As ruins they are going to deteriorate rapidly and there is an element of danger to the public. Any recording works should be carried out as soon as possible, before any further deterioration can take place.

Pengelli, Pant-Teg and Penpedwast have a very long and varied history, and have been a significant part of the landscape of the area for centuries. This survey has certainly not identified every archaeological site in the woodland, but it has provided a base-line to which future discoveries can be added. A number of suggestions for future work have also been provided and it is hoped that, in the future, it may be possible to carry out some of these projects.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Richard Ramsey, who assisted in the fieldwork. Polly Groom, who arranged this project with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. Celia Thomas, of PCNPA, for information on sites within the area. Tim Irish, the owner of Pen Pedwast farm.

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Map Sources

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Ordnance Survey 1887 Pembrokeshire, sheet VI.4 (1st edition)

Ordnance Survey 1907/8 2nd Edition 6" and 25" scale

Tithe map 1843 Nevern Parish

Tithe apportionment 1840 Nevern Parish
Map of Eglwyswrw Parish 1822, NLW Bronwydd Collection
Tithe map 1841 Eglwyswrw parish
Tithe apportionment 1838 Eglwyswrw parish

GAZETTEER OF RESULTS

These are listed in PRN order followed by Ordnance Survey Grid References (for linear features grid references recorded at either end are given).

PRN 38293 **NAME** FFYNNON HAIARN

SITE TYPE COTTAGE SN1264739580
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Building
CONDITION D

The remains of a small cottage, seen on a map of the Bronwydd Estate (Eglwswrw Parish), c.1822. The gable end at the north survives to full height. The west wall is only partially surviving, as is the east wall, which stands to around 0.7m high. A small central division exists internally on the gable end. The dimensions of the cottage are not clear, but it seems to be about 5m in width.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Clear to record in very near future. (1 person for 1 day to clear and record)

PRN 38294 **NAME** PANT TEG

SITE TYPE FARMSTEAD SN1228039420
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Building
CONDITION B

This farmstead consists of a substantial house, a "pig sty" lean to, a 3-bay barn and extension to the west. The house is of clay bonded stone, with some mortar pointing. It has been rendered. The house is about 10m x 9m, with both gables standing almost to full height. The walls are standing, but some of the upper courses have tumbled. A lean-to abuts the east side. There is also a cart-shed or garage here. A reported mill site is just to the south. Inside the house a hearth can be seen on the east side, and a substantial inglenook fireplace on the west side.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Needs urgent detailed recording - elevations and plans. Would require 2 people for 2 days. First clear light scrub (brush cutter). Record. Then clear large trees. Long term plan would be for house to be re-occupied.

PRN 38299 **NAME** BANCIAU - BACH

SITE TYPE COTTAGE SN1293738627
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Building
CONDITION B

Stone cottage, 4.2m x 6m, on an E-W long axis. The building is clay bonded, and includes some quartz. The east gable end stands at full height (4.2m) to the top of the chimney stack, which still remains. Internally, it has been rendered, but mortar pointing is visible on the east gable. Parts of the internal walls survive and

there is an inglenook on the east side, and an oven in the central part of the cottage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This site needs further recording. Clear of trees if possible. Would need 1 to 2 days for two professionals to record rapidly. Will be overgrown in summer

PRN 38301 **NAME** TY - CWM

SITE TYPE COTTAGE **SN**1259838756
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Building

CONDITION B

A stone building cut into a hill slope and measuring 5.2m x 7.2m. It is clay bonded, mortar pointed and rendered, with a slate roof and brick chimney stacks. The cottage displays dressed quoins and large slates. Internally, the first floor is collapsing or collapsed.

The cottage is marked on historic maps including the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) and the parish tithe map (1841).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Needs recording very soon. Then find new use - e.g. Holiday Home?. Try to return look of 12 pane sash windows

PRN 38302 **NAME** UNKNOWN

SITE TYPE COTTAGE **SN**12623871
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Building

CONDITION U

A cottage is marked on the parish tithe map of 1841. However no surface remains were observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ground intrusive activities should be avoided in this area, to prevent damage to buried remains.

PRN 52107 **NAME** PENPEDWAST

SITE TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE **SN**12013903
PERIOD Iron Age

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION

Possible very slight earthwork in a pasture field - but nothing followable. It is unlikely to extend into the woodland to the north as the ground falls away very steeply. Geophysical survey and limited excavation have taken place.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to prevent damage to any surviving buried remains, the field should not be deep-ploughed or drained. Ideally, all ground intrusive activities should be avoided here.

PRN 53332 **NAME** PENGELLI

SITE TYPE SILAGE CLAMP? SN1235839167
PERIOD Modern

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION A

A cut on the east side of a trackway. About 6m wide and 10m long. This may be a silage clamp. It is cut 1m deep into bedrock. Spoil from the excavation can be seen opposite. Sited in open woodland.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53333 **NAME** PENPEDWAST

SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1231939132
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Topog
CONDITION

A curvilinear trackway extending from north of a ford up slope to a field. It is part metalled, part onto bedrock. The track is sited in woodland.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53334 **NAME** PANT TEG

SITE TYPE QUARRY SN1239939331
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

An irregular quarry, the largest part being at SN 12912 39335. Several cuts go back into the lower part of the hill slope. Sited in woodland with a bit of scrub. This quarry is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53335 **NAME** SOUTH HAWTHORN FIELD

SITE TYPE POND SN1299139176
PERIOD Post-Med?

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A spring fed pond about 1.8m below the level of a field. It may also be fed by a ditch which runs on the north side of a field boundary (marking the south side of the three open fields in the centre of Pengelli wood). The pond may be partly silted up, but the base still seems to be very firm. The pond is roughly semi-circular and set into the south east corner of the field. The southern hedge bank of this field may have acted as a dam. This may have acted as a holding pond for the leat (PRN 53337) which runs to the east. It is also possible that this pond is related to the possible mill site (PRN 53634) which lies to the south.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations, but see general recommendations about ponds.

PRN 53336 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST

SITE TYPE TRACKWAY/DITCH SN1301939057
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A sunken trackway or ditch with possible slight mounds on either side. This ditch fades out and the feature appears to become a trackway at SN13055 39110. It continues as a defined trackway up to SN 13197 39149 and may continue further to the northwest, but this is uncertain. A footpath strikes off to the north (20 degrees) from here.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53337 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST

SITE TYPE LEAT SN1320339136
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION Varies along its length

A long leat which runs east-west from the cleared fields across the main body of Pengelli Forest. The leat follows the contour of the ground, curving along the side of a stream valley at its eastern end. The far western end could not be traced. The leat is generally about 0.8m deep, with earth sides. It is cut in several places by streams and trackways.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The earthwork banks of the leat should not be subject to any intrusive or damaging activities. New tracks should not be cut across the line of the leat, but should follow existing crossing points.

PRN 53338 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST

SITE TYPE TRAMWAY SN1190039100
PERIOD Modern

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D

A tramway, c. 3m wide partly raised or cut into terrain, which in part appears to have utilised earlier trackways (notably PRNs 53342, 53358, 53643 and 53644). This tramway was in use from circa 1914 to the 1920's. It is raised slightly where it is super imposed on trackway PRN 53644. The route is no longer visible accross Parc Coed field but rejoins trackway PRN 53358 down Cwm yr Allt-lwyd.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53339 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1337939305
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

The site was heavily overgrown at the time of the 2005 visit. No details were therefore visible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53340 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1317139203
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A trackway running SSW to NNE. Overgrown at time of 2005 visit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53341 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE SAW PIT SN13183941
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U

This saw pit could not be found on 13/01/2005 at the indicated location. There was a lot of bramble in the area so the site may have been missed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53342 **NAME** PENPEDWAST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1226739046
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION A

A curving track which winds down from Penpedwast farm to a ford and then beyond. A level recent foot path runs adjacent on the east side, between two

fords, up to SN 12261 39326. Quite deep mud is present between the fords. Some metalling is visible on the track but near the farm it also goes down to the bedrock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53344 **NAME** PANT-TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN1235539435
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A charcoal burning heath sited in open woodland. It is sub-rectangular and terraced into the hill slope. The platform has been terraced up to 1m deep and circa 1m high on the hillslope.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Possibly clear holly bushes

PRN 53345 **NAME** PANT-TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE LEAT SN1235039430
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A square cut leat, c. 0.7m deep by 1m wide, (possibly starting at SN12775 39456) which drains to the west. It is uncertain where it goes when it meets with trackway PRN 53346, but it probably extends just through into enclosure around Pant Teg farmhouse (PRN 38294). The leat curves round at SN12754 39414. It was not traced any further west than the boundary with Pant-Teg farm (when visited in January 2005), but it reportedly went to the mill site (PRN 53646) just to the south of the farmyard. This mill site could still be seen in the 1980's but is now overgrown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53346 **NAME** PANT-TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1234639435
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A trackway of post medieval origin rather than modern and still in use. It is metalled around part of the edge of Pant-Teg Wood and probably post dates the nearby leat - or at least was re-metalled afterwards. On first and second editions of Ordnance Survey the trackway continues further east than observed when visited in January 2005.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53347 **NAME** BERLLAN

SITE TYPE POND; MARL PIT?
PERIOD Post-Med

SN1300439466

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

A series of interconnecting ponds. The woodland and scrub meant was not possible when the site was visited in January 2005. However, the ponds did appear to be partly artificial at least. On Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889

RECOMMENDATIONS

Probably would benefit from closer observation and a measured sketch plan. Do not de-silt without consulting an environmental archaeologist.

PRN 53348 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST

SITE TYPE POND
PERIOD Post-Med

SN1318539484

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

A sub-oval pond, probably artificial. Set amidst woodland and scrub and situated in the corner of a field boundary (PRN 53647?) around north east corner of wood. Not shown on Ordnance Survey 1st edition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Do not de-silt without consulting an environmental archaeologist.

PRN 53349 **NAME** PANT-TEG WOOD

SITE TYPE PLATFORM
PERIOD Post-Med

SN1239439551

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A probable hearth, sited in open woodland, adjacent to the south side of a modern trackway/woodland walk which is on the line of an earlier trackway (PRN 53636). It appears as a small platform, about 0.5m high, with the north side having been removed by the trackway.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53350 **NAME** PANT TEG WOOD

SITE TYPE PLATFORM
PERIOD Post-Med

SN1242439539

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A semi-circular platform which lies adjacent to the south side of a modern trackway/woodland walk which is on the line of an earlier trackway (PRN 53636).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Site needs to be cleared of vegetation.

PRN 53351 **NAME** PANT-TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN1250839518
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A potential platform/hearth adjacent to the south side of a modern trackway/woodland walk which is on the line of an earlier trackway (PRN 53636) and within scrub.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Site would benefit from scrub clearance

PRN 53352 **NAME** PANT-TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN1259939495
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM earthwork

CONDITION C

A probable charcoal burning hearth on the corner of a modern metalled trackway which is on the line of an earlier trackway (PRN 53636) and also crossed by a footpath. It is circa 0.6m high on the down-slope and 0.4m high into the upslope. Some bramble cover was present at the time of the January 2005 visit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53353 **NAME** FFYNNON HAIARN
SITE TYPE QUARRY SN1271039566
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION A

A good sized quarry cut down and into the hill-slope with entrance on south side. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 as an old quarry

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53354 **NAME** FFYNNON HAIARN
SITE TYPE WELL SN1266639593
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A well / spring (and possibly a small pool as well) dug back into the hill slope. The well is possibly 0.5m deep but is mostly silted. Set in scrub and trees. Identified on Ordnance Survey 1st edition as set in an enclosure adjacent to Ffynnon Haiarn cottage (38293)

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

CONDITION C

An old trackway sited 30m upstream of a new footbridge. A probable easy crossing point is at SN1327138868, as the stream here is deep cut for some distance to the south. The trackway is not easily identifiable but can be seen to run circa north to south at the crossing point. Shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1953. It is not indicated north of the stream on these maps but on the ground it does appear to cross.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53367 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1329038882
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A double parallel sunken trackways, running NW-SE, with about 3m between each bank. Not traced more than 20m west of SN1329038882 but would appear to extend further. Just to the east of the given grid reference, the northern trackway curves round to the NE. The southern track runs SE straight to SN1338238863 where it then turns to the NE. It still is a double track at SN1340438887 but quite small. Circa 30m after this point the track meets with the modern main ride footpath and probably continues further east. This trackway does not appear to be shown on any Ordnance Survey map.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Trackways could do with tracing further

PRN 53368 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE POND SN1351538881
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

An oval shaped pond with some upright timbers to retain the edges. Set in woodland and scrub.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53369 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE SAW PIT SN1347939096
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A rectangular saw pit aligned on an east - west long axis with a bank on the south side. Set in woodland and scrub. The woodland may possibly have been coppiced in the past.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53370 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN1347538996
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A probable sub-circular platform circa 0.7m to 1m high and cut into the south side of a valley slope. There is another "bump" circa 5m to the south but this is probably a tree bowl.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53371 **NAME** PENPEDWAST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1227038937
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

A partly metalled trackway between large boundary banks (circa 1.4m high) which, near Penpedwast farm, have herring bone stonework. Trees on the banks are encroaching with scrub onto the trackway. This is probably the main trackway for the surviving building. It is cut deep into bedrock just west of the ford and quite sunken at the south eastern extent of the farm.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cut back trees and scrub to the boundary banks

PRN 53372 **NAME** PENPEDWAST
SITE TYPE QUARRY SN1239838799
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

Various cuts around a ford made into bedrock. There is more than one area of activity in this area. The cuts are partly filled with other tailings or track clearances. They measure up to circa 3m in depth but are level or above the trackway or stream.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53373 **NAME** TY - CWM
SITE TYPE POND SN1268238744
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Landform
CONDITION C

Two merging ponds (standing water, probably shallow), sited in a hollow with scrub and trees within. The ponds appear to be natural but may well have been improved for sheep or cattle.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53374 **NAME** PENPEDWAST
SITE TYPE PLATFORM? SN1278838534
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A probable platform possibly associated with a trackway or boundary, superseded by trackway (PRN 53375) 10m to the north. To either side and just below are probable terraces. The platform is roughly rectangular and probably associated with woodland activity. Cut up to 1m into the south slope and over 1m to the north. Set in woodland and scrub.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53375 **NAME** PENPEDWAST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1282438531
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A slightly sunken trackway, but now partly silted, with a field boundary on one side (with field boundary stone) and a hill slope on the other. Identified on Ordnance Survey 1st edition. This trackway forms part of a woodland walk and joins trackway PRN 53371 at SN1264038711. No longer shown as a full length trackway by the time of the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1907.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53376 **NAME** PANT - TEG
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1230039320
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C

A trackway at the bottom of a valley, set in woodland but with holly and scrub making it almost impassable in places. The track probably continued past platform PRN 53378 to the trackway indicated on Ordnance Survey maps (Pembrokeshire First Edition - 1891 and Second Edition - 1907). It is only shown on these maps however as extending from quarry PRN 53361 westwards. Circa 100m south of the west end of Pant Teg, this trackway meets with an adjacent main trackway between Pant Teg and Penpedwast.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If this was cleared of scrub it would make a good level walk down the bottom of the valley

PRN 53377 **NAME** PANT TEG
SITE TYPE QUARRY SN1236539337
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A quarry cut into the lower part of a valley side, just above trackway PRN 53376. Set in woodland and scrub, this quarry is shown on the Pembrokeshire First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53378 **NAME** PANT TEG
SITE TYPE PLATFORM? SN1257239309
PERIOD Post-Med?

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A roughly circular probable platform (could be natural) sited near a trackway and SW of a major trackway crossing a stream. Cut into the hill slope (the lower slope undulates) and possibly disturbed by tree bowls. Set in trees with a little bramble, especially in the upper slope.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53379 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1278339104
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

A trackway continuing up from alongside a stream to just below a boundary, then along into the SE corner of a field. Set in woodland and holly. The trackway does not continue eastwards into the woodland. On Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Holly could be clipped back but doesn't need much, to make accessible.

PRN 53380 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE PLATFORM? SN1286039100
PERIOD Post-Med?

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A possible platform but not absolutely certain. Diameter 9m. Slight / minimal banks 0.3m higher than level area. Set in woodland and scrub. When visited in January 2005, fallen logs at a right angle helped define the location of this feature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53636 **NAME** PANT TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1245939391
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION R

A trackway now with modern metalling. It is indicated on the Pembrokeshire First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53637 **NAME** PANT TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN1256039400
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U

A reported "Hearth" site. This site could not be found at the given grid reference when visited in January 2005. It may be obscured by surrounding scrub.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53638 **NAME** PANT TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN12433962
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U

A reported "Hearth" site. This site could not be found at the given grid reference when visited in January 2005. The area at that time was well covered with brambles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53639 **NAME** PANT TEG WOOD
SITE TYPE PLATFORM SN12373968
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U

A reported "Hearth" site. This site could not be found at the given grid reference when visited in January 2005. The area at this time was well covered with bramble.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53640 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY SN1297239084
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A trackway indicated on the Pembrokeshire First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. Partly covered by scrub but mostly woodland. This site was only partly observed when visited in January 2005. Probably part of the same trackway which makes up trackway PRNs 53360 and 53361.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53641

NAME PENGELLI FOREST

SITE TYPE TRACKWAY

SN1249539082

PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

Trackway on north side of stream joining trackway PRN 53333 with trackways PRN 53379 and PRN53642. On Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53642

NAME PENGELLI FOREST

SITE TYPE TRACKWAY

SN1237239070

PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

This is probably a continuation of trackway PRN 53641. However, PRN 53641 may originally have been part of trackway PRN 53379. This particular trackway section fords a stream. The ford is shown on the Pembrokeshire First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The eastern part of the trackway is obscured and may have been superseded by trackway PRN 53643.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53643

NAME PENPEDWAST

SITE TYPE TRACKWAY

SN1277539030

PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

A trackway running along the north side of a field. At the west end of the field it slopes down to a stream, then probably ran adjacent to the stream bed to a ford and trackway PRN 53333. This may have been a tramway. A possible parallel route exists to the south where the route slopes down from the west end of a rough pasture field.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations

PRN 53644 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE TRACKWAY; TRAMWAY? SN1278239030
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

A very level trackway running approximately east to west, mostly raised above ground level?. This may have been a tramway. Set in woodland with some scrub on the trackway but no major trees. Probably joined with PRN 53643 in a later period than PRN 53642 given its alignment near a trackway junction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This would form a good new woodland walk route

PRN 53645 **NAME** PARC CAMP
SITE TYPE CAMP-SITE SN1360038950
PERIOD Modern

FORM Topog
CONDITION U

Field named Parc Camp, since it was used during the First World War to house Russian and Finnish labourers working on felling timber in Pengelli forest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific recommendations apply.

PRN 53646 **NAME** PANT-TEG
SITE TYPE MILL SN1329039360
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Building
CONDITION U

A mill, reported to belong to Pant-Teg farm. The site was too overgrown to be seen at the time of the survey, but could still be seen to the south of the farm in the 1980's (Pers. comm. Celia Thomas). Associated with leat PRN 53345.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Avoid ground disturbance in area. Locate and record if vegetation cleared.

PRN 53647 **NAME** PENGELLI FOREST
SITE TYPE BOUNDARY BANK SN1329039360
PERIOD Post-Med

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B

Large earth bank on northeast edge of Pengelli forest. May be accompanied by a ditch.

APPENDIX

RCAHM Recording Standards

Recording Historic Buildings. A descriptive Specification. 3rd edition 1996.

R.C.H.M.E Level 1.

Level 1 is essentially a visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and will typically be adopted when the aim is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings for statistical sampling, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time.

Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow it will a sketch plan be drawn.

	RCHME Level 1.
Written Account 1	The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town etc and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling.
Written Account 2	The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder.
Written Account 3	A summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.
Drawings 1	A sketch plan, roughly dimensioned (when no more thorough drawn record is made). Such a plan may not always include structural details (eg, timber framing)
Photography 1	General view or views of the exterior of the building
Photography 2 (sometimes)	The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

RCHME Level 2.

This is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when rather more information is needed. It may also be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will have produced an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached but will not discuss the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan will be made and the possibility of publication must be borne in mind.

	RCHME Level 2.
Written	The precise location of the building, by name or street number,

Account 1	civil parish, town etc and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling.
Written Account 2	The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder.
Written Account 4	This account should outline the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the buildings when no fuller record is necessary, to served as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the Royal Commission's findings.
Written Account 10 (sometimes)	A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting; for example, its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man-made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
Drawings 1	A sketch plan, roughly dimensioned (when no more thorough drawn record is made). Such a plan may not always include structural details (e.g., timber framing).
Drawings 2 (normally)	Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) or all main floors as existing. Small buildings or well-known types, or buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g., many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g., blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).
Photography 1	General view or views of the exterior of the building
Photography 2	The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
Photography 3	Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

RCHME Level 3

A level 3 record is fully analytical, and will comprise an introductory written description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined. It will also included all visual records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support a historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself, without extensive use of other sources, and the record will not normally discuss at any length the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may however, form part of an extended survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional

source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.

	RCHME Level 3.
Written Account 1	The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town etc and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling.
Written Account 2	The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder.
Written Account 4	This account should outline the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the buildings when no fuller record is necessary, to served as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the Royal Commission's findings.
Written Account 5	An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.
Written Account 6	An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and its purpose.
Written Account 7	Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.
Written Account 8	Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.
Written Account 9	Relevant information from other readily available sources –from published books – and from other people (owners, builders, architects) who may be familiar with the building. The sources of information must be given.
Written Account 10	A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting; for example, its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man-made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
Written Account 12 (sometimes)	A note on the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.
Drawings (normally) 2	Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) or all main floors as existing. Small buildings or well-known types, or buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g., many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g., blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).
Drawings 3	Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural detail (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

Drawings 4	Sections to illustrate the vertical relationship within a building (e.g. ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).
Drawings 5	Drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (e.g. moulded doorcases; mullions; cornices). A measured drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is precisely datable.
Photography 1	General view or views of the exterior of the building
Photography 2	The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
Photography 3	Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
Photography 4	Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
Photography 5	The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
Photography 6	Internal detail, structural and decorative (as for 4).

RCHME Level 4

This level of recording will only be employed by the Royal Commission in respect of buildings of special importance. The range of drawings may also be greater than at other levels. Whereas the analysis and interpretation employed at Level 3 will clarify the building's history so far as it may be deduced from the structure itself, the record at Level 4 will draw on the full range of other sources of information about the building and discuss its significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history.

	RCHME Level 4.
Written Account 1	The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town etc and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling.
Written Account 2	The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder.
Written Account 4	This account should outline the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the buildings when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the Royal Commission's findings.
Written Account 5	An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.
Written Account 6	An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and its purpose.

Written Account 7	Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.
Written Account 8	Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.
Written Account 9	Relevant information from other readily available sources –from published books – and from other people (owners, builders, architects) who may be familiar with the building. The sources of information must be given.
Written Account 10	A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting; for example, its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man-made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
Written Account 11	The potential for investigation of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and of its site should be included where possible.
Written Account 12	A note on the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.
Written Account 13	Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, its designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of this information. The potential for further documentary research should be indicated. Oral information. Bibliography.
Drawings (normally) 2	Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) or all main floors as existing. Small buildings or well-known types, or buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g., many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g., blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).
Drawings 3	Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural detail (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).
Drawings 4	Sections to illustrate the vertical relationship within a building (e.g. ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).
Drawings 5	Drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (e.g. moulded doorcases; mullions; cornices). A measured drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is precisely datable.
Drawings 6	Elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function.
Drawings 7	A site plan typically at 1:500 or 1:1250 relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
Drawings 8	Copies of earlier plans that throw light on the building's history.
Drawings 9	Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building. These must always be supported by measured, plane representations of all elements shown in the

	projection (i.e. plans, sections and elevations).
Drawings 10	Reconstruction drawings (including phase hatching) when these are of value.
Photography 1	General view or views of the exterior of the building
Photography 2	The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
Photography 3	Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
Photography 4	Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
Photography 5	The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
Photography 6	Internal detail, structural and decorative (as for 4).

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Cover Photo: Carningli from Buarth isaf in the centre of Pengelli Forest