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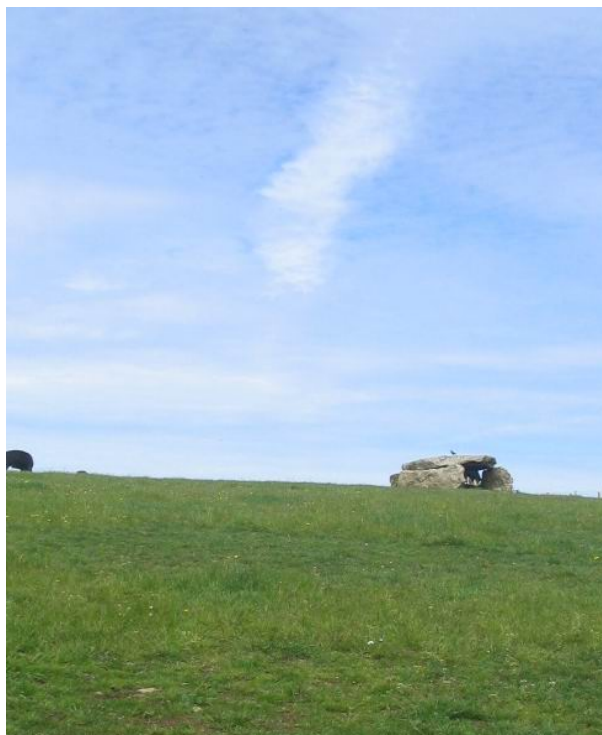


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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Penrhiw**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/5628**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

**ACA Report No. 2005/77
Project Record No. 53665**

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Areas: 357: Llanwnda.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Penrhiw is centred on NGR SM94213896 in the community of Fishguard and Goodwick, Pembrokeshire. The farm occupies an area of high ground known as Pencw on the eastern side of the Pen Caer/ Strumble Head peninsula with good views across Fishguard Harbour and beyond. The surrounding landscape is recognised as being of considerable landscape value and lies within the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 11). This is a non-statutory, advisory designation which aims to provide information and raise awareness of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation. This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, which further characterises areas on the basis of their significant landscape components, and falls within Area 357: Llanwnda.

The surrounding landscape is undulating and relatively exposed, open to prevailing westerly Atlantic winds and with few trees. Settlement is dispersed and set within a field pattern of small, narrow irregular fields enclosed by large banks which may have origins in the medieval period under native systems of land tenure. The fields at Penrhiw are slightly larger however and a later post-medieval date is suggested (Ludlow & Murphy 2003): Penrhiw is not named until 1603 while many nearby settlements are mentioned in earlier documents.

There is also a rich legacy of prehistoric remains present on this side of the peninsula, the concentration of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments arguing strongly that this was once a landscape of religious significance.



Archaeological and Historic Content

Penrhiw (PRN 20292) was a minor gentry house by 1699 but it is unlikely that any of the current buildings date to before the nineteenth century. The current complex is of considerable historic value with the farmhouse Grade II listed as a good example of a regional house with local slate hanging. Grouted slate roofs on some of the outbuildings are another local feature when the slate was cemented over and limewashed, presumably for protection against the strong westerly winds.

The numerous archaeological sites from all periods on the headland indicate a landscape which has been settled for over 5000 years. Parc Y Cromlech (PRN 2499; SAM Pe 33) north of the farmstead is one of several surviving Neolithic chambered tombs in the area and there are records (RCAHMW 1925; Laws & Owen, 1908) of other possible chambered tombs (PRN 4599, 7960) at Penrhiw which have since been destroyed. The Carn Wen cemetery (PRN 2908; SAM Pe 30), another important monument group, lies just outside the eastern boundary of the farm in the lee of a prominent rock outcrop. These three chambered tombs occupy the edge of an enclosed area of rough ground in the eastern edge of the farm, which has long been known as an area of high archaeological potential. A prehistoric hut circle (PRN 2511) and possible round barrow (PRN 2510) were located nearby during fieldwork by the RCAHMW in 1925 and relict field boundaries (PRN 53890) which are thought to pre-date the present enclosure pattern were identified during more recent survey by the RCAHMW. These sites are now obscured by regeneration scrub and there is potential that other, previously unrecorded features may survive which are not visible at present.

Another intriguing feature on the holding is an oversize stone gatepost (PRN 54282) with carved inscriptions “T.J. 1763” and “LJG 1890”, the significance of which is not presently known. The stone could also lay plausible claim to having originally been a Bronze Age standing stone considering the abundant prehistoric sites recorded in the area.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

As a group, the farmhouse and outbuildings at Penrhiw are of exceptional historic interest with strong local character. Consideration should be given to preserving the overall appearance of the buildings and to ensure that wherever possible original and regionally distinctive characteristics 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:

- A possible cairn, 0.2m high and 6.m in diameter described by the Ordnance Survey in 1966. The given grid reference is within an area of regeneration scrub and now completely inaccessible (WWS June 2005).

- 2 **GARN WEN** [\(2511\)](#) **Prehistoric hut circle** **SM947390** **B** **Generic**

A prehistoric hut circle recorded by the RCAHMW in 1925. They describe it as located immediately adjacent to the Garn Wen chambered tombs, measuring about 4m in diameter with remains of the stone foundations still visible. The site described is within an area of regeneration scrub. The hut circle was not located.

- 2 [\(53890\)](#) **Post Med field system** **SM9475039150** **C** **Generic**

A field system recorded by the RCAHMW during recent fieldwork. Described as a rectangular area, c.18m WNW-ESE by 5.0m, demarcated by current field boundaries on the N & W, defined on the south by a linear boulder spread, indicating clearance and possible cultivation prior to 1889, as it is not marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of that date.

- CARN WEN** [\(2068\)](#) **Bronze Age? standing stone?** **SM9439** **U** **Generic**

A standing stone was reported in the vicinity by Laws and Owen in the early 20th century but no further information is available. The landowner has no recollection of a standing stone in this area.

- PENCWM CROMLECH** [\(4599\)](#) **Neolithic chambered tomb?** **SM9444038572** **B** **Generic**

This site was originally thought, by the RCAHM, to be a ruined chambered tomb comprising a white stone. A massive white stone can now be seen in the corner of a pasture field at the given grid reference along with many others which are there as a result of field clearance. The stone, which has machine scratches on it, is visible from a public footpath and is in the southwest corner of the field. Definitely not an *in situ* chambered tomb.



The possible remains of the chambered tomb recorded by the RCAHM in 1925. Some of the stones probably relate to field clearance material.

PARC Y GARN;CARN ELLEN [\(5000\)](#) **Bronze Age round barrow?** **SM940390 U** **Generic**

A "garn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. No such feature was identified at this location.

PEN-CWM [\(7960\)](#) **Bronze Age standing stone?** **SM94273848 U** **Generic**

At the given grid reference there is a large boulder circa 2.10m x 1.4m x1.0m high lying on the ground at the side of a public footpath. Some 2m to the south two more boulders lie in the hedgebank, but they are much smaller. The whole area appears to be littered with such stones, all of which could lay claim to being either standing stones or "cromlechau". The most likely correct assessment is that the stones are either glacial erratics in situ or here as a result of clearance to the field periphery.

[\(30845\)](#) **Post Med quarry** **SM94813906 C** **Generic**

A quarry established post 1888, working in 1905. The site described is within an area of regeneration scrub. No quarry was identified at this location.

[\(53891\)](#) **Post Med sheep shelter** **SM9401939121 B** **Generic**

A sheep shelter recorded by the RCAHWMW. Described as a drystone sheep shelter, contrived within an acute angle of field walls, apparently corbelled over. There is a large pile of stones, from field clearance at the given grid reference. No sheep shelter was identified.

[\(53892\)](#) **Post Med sheep shelter** **SM9401039270 B** **Generic**

A sheep shelter recorded by the RCAHWMW. Described as a drystone sheep shelter, contrived within an acute angle of field walls, apparently corbelled over. There is a large pile of stones, from field clearance at the given grid reference. No sheep shelter was identified.

[\(53893\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM9419138670 U** **Generic**

A "stone" is identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). It may record a natural feature but prehistoric activity is prevalent in this area. No stone was identified at the given grid reference and the landowner has no recollection of any such feature.

TREHELYN FACH [\(53894\)](#) **Post Med cottage** **SM9467738949 B** **Generic**

A pair of cottages with garden plots is identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) as Trehelyn fach. The buildings are now ruinous with semi-collapsed overgrown rubble walls. Close by and hidden behind high field banks are the gardens which are currently tended for vegetables. A fence separates the complex from neighbouring farmland. Scrub is regenerating here.

CW COTTAGE ([53895](#)) **Post Med cottage** **SM9476739200** **B**

Generic

The ruinous and overgrown remains of a cottage identified as "Cw" on the OS 1st edition map (1889). The cottage is fenced out and within an area of regeneration scrub. The neighbouring garden enclosure now lies outside the Tir Gofal application area.



The overgrown remains of Cw cottage.

([54282](#))

**Post Med
inscribed stone;
gatepost**

SM94433941 **A**

Generic

A stone with incised inscriptions now in use as a gatepost on Penrhiw Farm. The height from ground level to its top is c.1.8m and the width about 0.4m.

On the north face, are two carved inscriptions. The first, at chest height bears the inscription "T.J. 1763" and one lower down reads "LJG 1890". A third inscription mentioned by the landowner was not found. No further information regarding the context or interpretation of the inscriptions is currently known.

The stone could also lay plausible claim to having originally been a Bronze Age standing stone considering the numerous prehistoric sites recorded in the area.



The inscribed north face of the stone - the upper carving reads "T.J. 1763".

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

PEN-RHIW;PARC Y CROMLECH ([2499](#))

SM9422939082

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

The following recommendations are provided by Cadw.

The aim of the management within the Tir Gofal Agreement should be to improve the condition of the scheduled ancient monument. The following conditions should apply:

- i) To encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover on the monument and to ensure that any pasture renewal is carried out by non-destructive means which do not disturb the ground surface of the monument;
- ii) To control any regeneration weeds, scrub, sapling growth on the monument by adopting a suitable grazing regime. If this is not possible, or proves ineffective, regeneration shall be re-cut to ground level annually, leaving roots in situ. Work should be undertaken when conditions are dry and debris should be removed from the scheduled area;
- iii) To control stock at a level, which will prevent the breakdown of grass cover if the site of the monument is periodically grazed. Any erosion scars on the monument shall be allowed to recover naturally, but if this does not occur within 2 years of the breakdown first occurring, or the erosion increases, the areas shall be re-seeded in either the autumn or spring season (using a locally sourced seed-mix). Erosion occurring at the base of the stones may require infilling with inert material prior to reseedling;
- iv) No animal feeders, feed, drinking troughs or mineral licks should be placed within the scheduled area;
- v) To ensure that ploughing operations in areas adjacent to the monument are kept outside the perimeter of the scheduled area;
- vi) Not to afford any person access to the scheduled area for the purpose of using a metal detector without the written consent of the Assembly.

Please note: any works, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

Specifically:

- 1) 10m ploughing limit to keep cordon sanitaire around the site (i.e. avoid scheduled area);
- 2) Fill any areas of erosion around the chamber, reseed and protect if necessary;
- 3) Keep monument free of brambles / weeds etc.

Site 2 on MAP 1

Garn Wen Round Barrow[\(2510\)](#); **Garn Wen Hut Circle**[\(2511\)](#); **Field System**[\(53890\)](#) SM94783906;SM947390;SM9475039150

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

These sites fall within an area of enclosed rough ground on the eastern side of the farm, which has long been identified as an area of high archaeological potential. Together they provide a rare glimpse into a relict prehistoric landscape which is now lost over most of the peninsula. In addition to the hut circle, possible round barrow and field system it is also significant that the Carn Wen chambered tomb cemetery (PRN 2908; SAM Pe 30) is just over the eastern boundary. The enclosed area is fenced out and within regeneration scrub. The sites described are hidden and there remains the potential that other unrecorded sites may exist beneath the scrub. Root damage to buried archaeological remains will be occurring inevitably and earthwork remains are vulnerable to erosion where the ground surface is shaded out and grass cover is poor.

Management recommendations:

Consider options within the Tir Gofal scheme to return this area to productive agricultural use. The ideal management would be to establish a controlled cover of pasture or low growing scrub over most of, or all of the area. After clearance it is recommended that a detailed archaeological survey should be undertaken to record any previously unknown features.

Contact Cambria Archaeology for further information.

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
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PEN-RHIW;PEN-Y-RHIW ([21743](#))

**Post Med
farmstead**

SM94233897 B LB2

Generic

A fine farmstead of exceptional regional character on high ground known as Pencw above Fishguard Bay. A Grade II listed double pile farmhouse (PRN 20292) with traditional slate hanging is situated east of two roughly parallel outbuilding ranges with grouted roofs still present in part.

To the left of the house is a long range which consists of intact stable/ granary a new shed and a barn which was later converted to parlour and dairy. A former haggard and horse gin behind were destroyed in the 1970s and the owner recalls finding machine gearing at that time. Opposite is a low L-plan cow house and cart shed, sensitively converted to a stable. Pigsties at the western end of the complex were destroyed during rebuilding.

From map evidence a nineteenth century or earlier date would seem likely for the farm buildings at Penrhiw.



Penrhiw farmhouse in the early 20th century. The roof, now of slate would appear to have had a grouted finish at that time. (by courtesy of the owner).

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:

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

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Project record number 53665.
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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

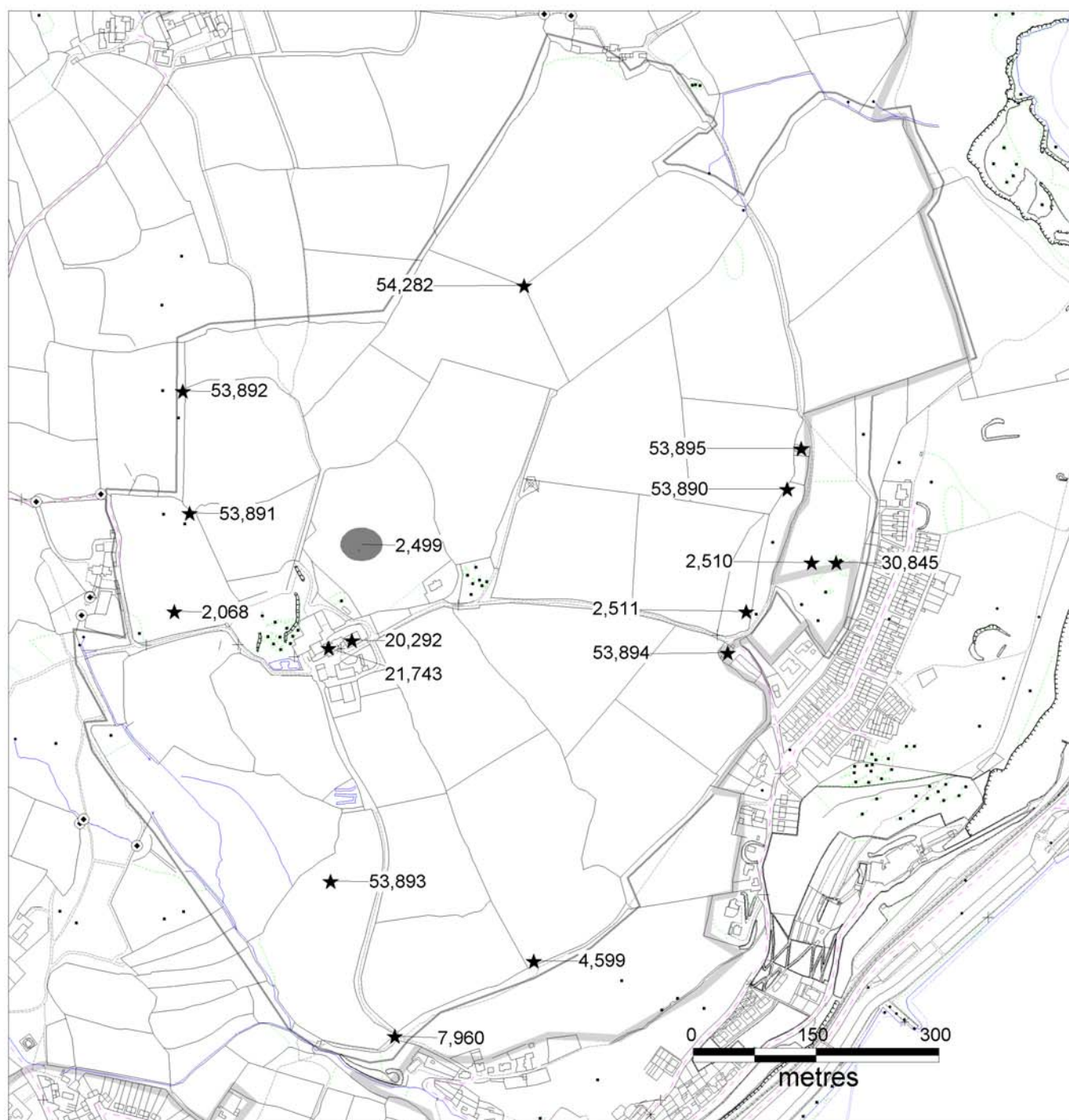
Maps

Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1819 Sheet No.XL, 1"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 4.11
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 4.15
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 4.11

Other sources

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Fishguard & Goodwick Preseli District (part) Dyfed
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 2001. Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest In Wales Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Jones F.. 1996. Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families. Newport
Ludlow, N & Murphy, K 2003 Historic Landscape Characterisation of Pen Caer, Newport and Carningli, Manorbier, and Stackpole Warren. Unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales), 1925 Inventory: Pembrokeshire

Penrhiw W/13/5628



	Farm Boundary		Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
	Historic Landscape Character Area		Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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**Penrhiw
W/13/5628**

Cambria report no. 2005/77
Project Record No. 53665

This report has been prepared by Will Steele
Position: 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