

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol
Dyfed
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF



Dyfed Archaeological Trust
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Penpedwast, Eglwyswrw, Crymych, SA41 3UR**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/7846**

**DAT Report No. 2008-96
Project Record No. 63603**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area description: no. 280 Eglwyswrw**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Penpedwast Farm, centred on NGR SN12533892, is located within the community of Eglwyswrw, Pembrokeshire.

The southwestern fields of the holding also lie within Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 280: Eglwyswrw. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape (Murphy & Ludlow, 2000). HLCA 280 lies across a rolling hilly landscape to the north of Mynydd Preseli and consists of rich pasture-land divided into fields that vary in shape from the irregular through to the strongly rectilinear. This presumably represents different periods of enclosure or enclosure by individuals rather than estates. The entire area was settled and probably enclosed with the present system by the early post-medieval period.

The remaining area of the holding, bounded to the north by Panteg Wood and to the east by Pencelly Forest, is divided into fields that vary from smaller, irregular enclosures around the woodland edges to large, regular enclosures further north, possibly indicative of later woodland. The boundaries recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map remain more-or-less the same through to the present day and the holding is now under pasture with mixed woodland bordering several streams.

Archaeological and Historic Content

The Scheduled Ancient Monument Castell Henllys (SAM PE175, PRN 952), an Iron Age hillfort is located just beyond the westernmost boundary of the holding and, perhaps associated with this, within the holding is an enclosure of probable Iron Age date (PRN 64416). An excavation was conducted here in 1996 and a geophysical survey was carried out in 2006.

All the other recorded archaeology within the holding dates to the post-medieval period. This includes the 19th century Penpedwast Farmstead (PRN 64409) that incorporates the farmhouse (PRN 17264) and several traditional buildings, including a pigsty and a possible brewhouse. In addition, there are two, now abandoned, cottage sites (PRNs 38301 and 38302).

Key Objective

A management priority for this farm is the preservation and management of potential archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the enclosure recorded in the northwest of the holding. Otherwise, the key objective is to retain the landscape continuity through

the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries and the upkeep of traditional buildings.

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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

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

Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

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

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

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

Location and description:

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

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

| Name (& PRN) | Period/Site type | NGR | Status | SAM/listing | Management required |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| UNKNOWN (38302) | Post Medieval cottage | SN12623871 | B | | Generic |
| Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwysrw Parish in 1822 and the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Now deserted. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal farm visit of 15/09/08. | | | | | |
| (52107) | Iron Age enclosure | SN12013902 | A | | Generic |
| Penpedwast is a small univallate, rectangular defended enclosure on a scarp edge at c.85m above sea level and measures approximately 55 metres east-west and 45 metres north-south. The site itself occupies a high point of a very rounded hill and the land falls gently away in all directions except to the northwest, where this side of the enclosure is defined by a sharp break of slope above a valley. In 1996 H.Mytum of the University of York excavated a trench across the west side of the defensive ditch showing it to be rock cut. Several post-holes were detected in the interior. The site is under improved pasture, the steep valley side under deciduous woodland (Murphy, 2006). | | | | | |



Location of the Iron Age enclosure

The location of the site was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (15/09/2008). As would be expected, as all the archaeology is below ground, nothing of the enclosure was visible and the field was under thick grass - the farmer informed me that a hay-crop is taken every year and that no ploughing occurs. In 2006 a geophysical survey was conducted on the site and the results are presented below:

CROP-MARKED ENCLOSURES IN SOUTH CEREDIGION AND NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE 2006: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Aerial photograph: Aerial photographs show a sharp-cornered rectangular cropmarked enclosure, almost square, approximately 35m across internally. The south side is particularly well defined, with a ditch perhaps 6m wide and an entrance towards the east end. A very steep, wooded slope defines the north side of the enclosure. Some geological marking is shown on the photograph, but a faint, c. 12m diameter circle outside the SE corner of the enclosure may be archaeological.

Topographic setting: The site lies at c.80m above sea level on fairly level ground at the edge of steep valley side that falls 30m to a stream. Land falls gently away from the site to the south, but to the southeast it rises very slightly on to a high point. **Visible earthwork features:** There are no traces of this enclosure in the pasture field. However, a c. 1m wide terrace running along the steep slope to the north (in deciduous woodland), a few metres below the crest top, may mark the line of a defensive ditch.

Gradiometer survey: The entirety of the remaining defended enclosure was recorded with the exception of a short length of the western most ditch running toward the escarpment. The survey revealed a square enclosure with a slightly curving eastern ditch which had overshot its meeting with the southern ditch by approximately 5m. The enclosing ditches are of variable width with the western ditch being 2m at its widest, the southern ditch at 3m and the eastern ditch at 5m. The south-facing entranceway is clearly defined. Within the enclosure was found a roundhouse drainage gully in the centre and a cluster of pits or post-holes in the SE corner. The high-resolution survey provided much more information about the interior of the roundhouse and the cluster of post-holes in the SE corner of the enclosure. Within the roundhouse can be seen two doorposts and a possible central hearth area. The cluster of post-holes may be a second roundhouse. A 4-post structure was revealed as well as two post-holes that had previously been obscured by interference from the barbed-wire fence. One gate post-hole may be evident at the entranceway, although this is uncertain, as the whole of the entranceway was not surveyed.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| (64410) | Post Medieval quarry | SN12243902 | C | Generic |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|

Quarry recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map. Not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (15/09/08).

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| (64411) | Post Medieval footbridge | SN12363904 | C | Generic |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|

Footbridge recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| (64412) | Post Medieval footbridge | SN12593890 | C | Generic |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|

Footbridge recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| (64413) | Post Medieval footbridge | SN12713888 | C | Generic |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|

Footbridge recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map.

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| (64414) | Post Medieval footbridge | SN12403879 | C | Generic |
| Footbridge recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map. | | | | |
| (64415) | Post Medieval quarry | SN12413879 | C | Generic |
| Quarry recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map. Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (15/09/2008) | | | | |
| (64417) | Post Medieval quarry | SN11953903 | C | Generic |
| Quarry recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map. | | | | |
| (64418) | Post Medieval footbridge | SN12583905 | C | Generic |
| Footbridge recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map. | | | | |
| (64420) | Post Medieval building | SN12633870 | C | Generic |
| Small square building recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, close to cottages PRNs 38301 and 38302. Not shown on modern mapping. | | | | |
| (64955) | Post Medieval gravel pit | SN11923860 | C | Generic |
| Recorded on the 1899 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Old gravel pit', and assumed to be disused by the end of the 19th century | | | | |
| (94138) | Post-Medieval pheasantry | SN11923860 | C | Generic |
| Pheasantry recorded on the 1907 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map, associated with Ty-Cwm cottage (PRN 38301). A second pheasantry (PRN 94139) is close-by. Not shown on modern mapping. | | | | |
| (94139) | Post-Medieval pheasantry | SN11923860 | C | Generic |
| Pheasantry recorded on the 1907 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map, associated with Ty-Cwm cottage (PRN 38301). A second pheasantry (PRN 94138) is close-by. Not shown on modern mapping. | | | | |

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.

4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

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

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

| | Name (& PRN) | Period/Site type | NGR | Status | SAM/listing | Management required |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | TY CWM (38301) | Post Medieval cottage | SN12583873 | B | | Specific |



Ty Cwm Cottage (PRN 38301)

Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwysrw Parish in 1822. The cottage was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (15/09/08). A stone-built, white-washed cottage, measuring approximately 6 x 8 metres, with a slate roof, wooden sash-windows and a wooden plank doorway. Internally it is now a single space, but the site of a kitchen range in the southeastern corner and a fireplace and mantelpiece in the centre of the opposite wall indicate the former division of the groundfloor. In the southwestern corner there is a small window that may once have been in a pantry and an angled groove in the wall where stairs to the upper, loft floor would have been. The walls are plastered and there is a remnant of paint in the living room.



Interior of Ty Cwm Cottage. (Left) kitchen and possible pantry. (Right) fireplace in living room.

The upper floor has now gone, with the roof-rafters and 'A'-frame structure now exposed, but timber remnants and wall-sockets indicate the original ceiling height. There are some outbuilding remnants attached to the northwestern sidewall. The cottage is now redundant and at risk of becoming derelict. Tarpaulin has been placed on the roof and the windows are boarded to keep the structure weather-tight. Two 'pheasantrys' (PRNs 94138 and 94139) are shown to the south of Ty Cwm on the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. These structures were not seen during the Tir Gofal farm visit and are not marked on modern mapping.

2 **PENPEDWAST** ([64409](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN12243897** **B** **Specific** **farmstead**

Penpedwast Farmstead, recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, comprises a fairly haphazard complex of farmbuildings located around the farmhouse (PRN 17264). These included a long building with a circular feature marked behind it, which may represent a horse ginny ring used for powering farm machinery (threshing, winnowing, chaffing etc.) before the arrival of oil or diesel engines, a pigsty, a possible granary, two stone buildings - possible workers' cottages and a potential brewhouse. At the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (15/09/2008) the main long farmbuilding was undergoing extensive restoration work and there was no sign of the probable horse-engine recorded on the 19th century OS map. Also, the farmbuilding alongside the farmhouse has fallen into ruin with only the rear, northern, gable end still standing. A flight of external stone steps leading to a loft doorway suggests that the building may have been a granary.



(Left) the remains of the possible granary. (Right) Restoration works on the long farmbuilding.

The southwestern buildings, either side of the entrance trackway to the farmstead, were the main focus for the visit. To the north of the track are two adjoined stone-built structures, aligned northeast - southwest.