

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

Blaencilgoed Quarry, Ludchurch, Pembs.

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



By
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CAP Report No. 157

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK - BASED ASSESSMENT

**Blaencilgoed Quarry,
Ludchurch, Pembs.**

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ii) IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for a desk-based assessment

The Standard

A desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

Definition of a desk-based assessment

The definition of an desk-based assessment is a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.

It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

Purpose of a desk-based assessment

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- ◆ the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- ◆ the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- ◆ the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological desk-based assessment was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.

Non Technical Summary

The following report is the result of work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. on behalf of Matthews & Son as part of a condition attached to a planning application submitted by Matthews & Son to Pembrokeshire County Council. The desk-based assessment is an appraisal of all the readily available documentary, photographic and cartographic evidence relating to the site and its environs. A walkover of the site by staff from CAP Ltd. was also undertaken. The results of the desk-based assessment indicate that the site of the proposed development is surrounded by a number of important prehistoric sites with the site itself containing a cist burial which was removed during the early 20th century. A number of features relating to previous quarrying activity are also evident within the site of the proposed development.

1 Introduction

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. were invited to tender for this desk-based assessment at Blaencilgoed Quarry (Fig. 1) by Matthews & Son, Chartered Surveyors. The tender was successful and following the submission and approval of a specification the work was carried out in December 2000.

The following text details the findings of this desk-based assessment undertaken by CAP Ltd. on behalf of Matthews & Son.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological desk-based assessment*.

1.1 Planning Background

Matthews & Son have submitted a planning application (Planning application No. 99/0323/PA) to Pembrokeshire County Council. The site of the proposed development is located at NGR SN 1509011370, SN 15250 10690 and involves re-opening previous quarry workings, extending these workings and constructing a new access road into the quarry and a hard standing area.

1.2 Site Description

The site of the proposed development covers an area of approximately 37 ha. and is located to the east of Ludchurch village, within the Parish of Ludchurch. The site occupies an area of land between, what was originally, two reasonably sized agricultural estates; Blaencilgoed and Gelli-halog.

There is some variation in altitude although the majority of the site is situated at or around 140m. O.D. The area is relatively level with the north of the site sloping gently to the south and the south of the site sloping gently to the north, producing a shallow sided valley.

The majority of this site is presently maintained as improved pasture for a herd of dairy cattle. These fields are broken up by large, now disused, limestone quarry workings. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural, although an active limestone quarry is located immediately to the east of the proposed development. This quarry is operated by RMC and is due to close down and cease quarrying at the end of December 2000. To the west of the site there is also a small landfill which is infilling a previous limestone quarry.

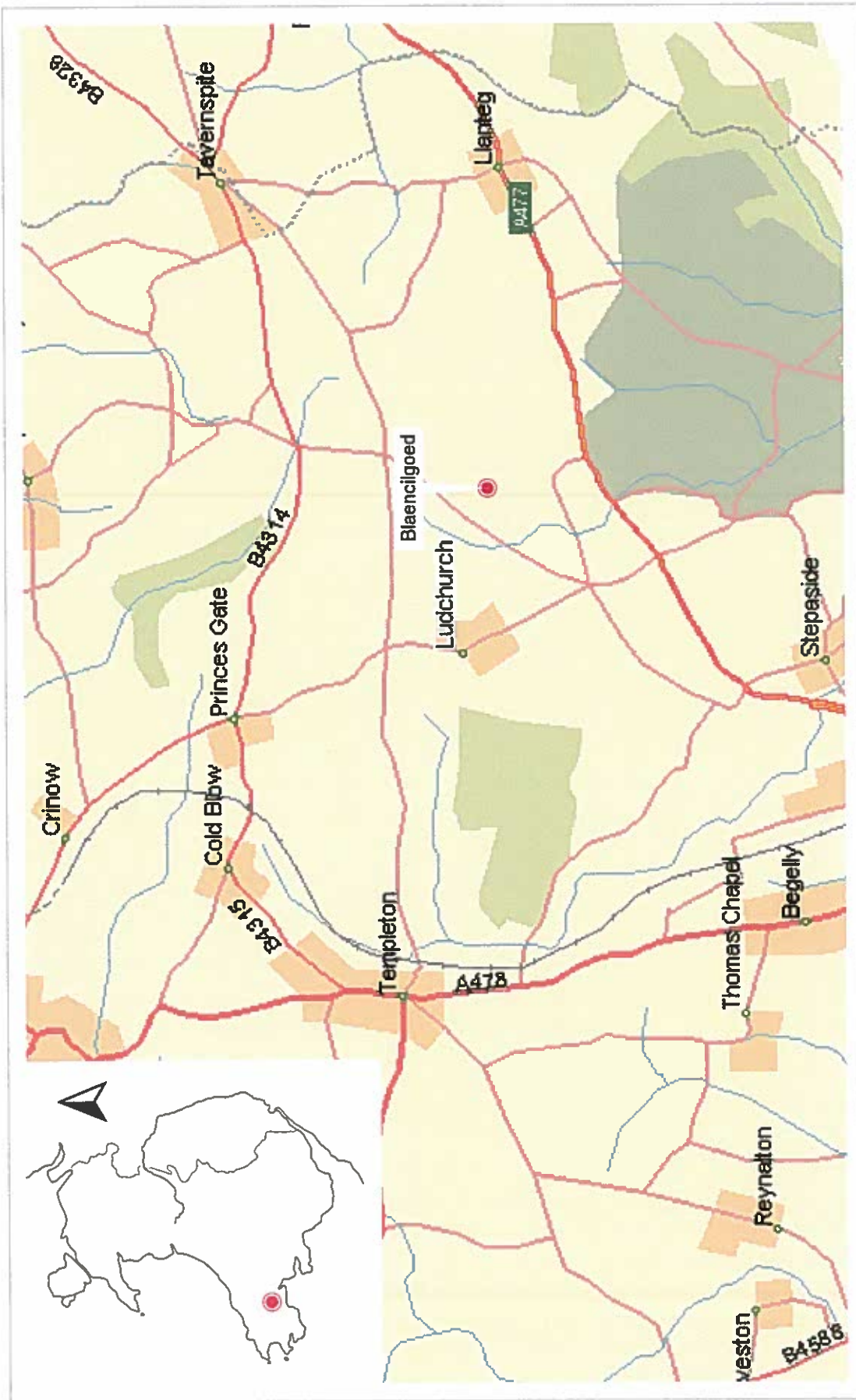


Fig 01: Site Location Map

1.3 Soil and Geology

The Geological Map indicates that the underlying geology present on the site is Tournaisian and Viséan Carboniferous Limestone (BGS, 1979).

According to the Soil Survey of England and Wales the soil present on the site conforms to the East Keswick 3 Series which is a typical brown earth soil. These tend to be well drained deep loamy soils ideal for stock rearing and dairying (SSEW, 1983).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Archaeolog Cambria Archaeology – Heritage Management Section (hereafter referred to as ACAHM) have prepared a design brief (Planning Application No. 99/0323/PA) outlining the requirements for an archaeological desk-based assessment. This assessment work is to be undertaken on Blaencilgoed Quarry prior to the re-opening and extension to the quarry workings and the construction of a new access road. This desk-based assessment is necessary as the proposed development lies within an area considered to be of high archaeological potential, with a number of nationally important sites in the immediate environs.

2 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with ACAHM Design Brief, the prime directive of this desk-based assessment was to “identify the location, extent, nature, date and significance of surviving remains threatened by the proposal, and to identify areas of high potential which may contain buried archaeology”.

3 Methodology

3.1 In order to fulfil the aims of the desk-based assessment the following research was required:

- i) Collate and assess relevant information held in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record.
- ii) Collate and assess all cartographic information relevant to the area.
- iii) Assess the topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.
- iv) Assess the aerial photographic evidence held within the SMR, NMR and National Assembly.
- v) Include a site walkover.
- vi) Provide a detailed assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and identify key locations where intrusive investigation should be undertaken to fully evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

3.2 The majority of this information was held by the following:

- The County Sites and Monuments Records (SMR), held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.
- The National Monuments Records (NMR) and RAF Aerial Photograph Collection, held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHM(W)), Aberystwyth.
- Maps and Documents dating mainly from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries held at The National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth.

4 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

4.1 Documentary Evidence

Figure 2 shows the location and distribution of the archaeological sites within, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed development and Figure 3 catalogues their basic details.

Numbers contained within brackets (), refer to numbers which were allocated to individual archaeological sites and features as shown on Figure's 2 & 3.

This area of Pembrokeshire has a rich cultural heritage particularly in respect of the prehistoric monuments which are still preserved within this landscape and cover a range of different periods and monument types.

Within this area, particularly to the north of the proposed development, are a number of Bronze Age Standing Stones and funerary monuments, such as Barrows. Subsequent agricultural practices, in particular ploughing, have reduced the size of these monuments through time, although they are still visible within this landscape. In all there are 6 Barrows within the immediate environs of the site, with a particular concentration located to the north-east of the proposed development. The concentration of Barrows in this area is indicative of a Barrow cemetery.

A further burial (19) was uncovered at the turn of the century on the western edge of the quarry (Grimes, 1928). At this time the site of the find formed the entrance to Croft Quarry. This burial was recorded by W.F. Grimes in 1928. According to his records the stone-lined cist burial was originally uncovered around 1902 when the corner of the cist was damaged by a tractor. At this stage the owner decided to fill in the grave and leave the cist and its contents *in situ*. However, it is believed that at some point the cist was reopened and some of the contents disturbed and/or removed. When the cist was re-examined in 1928 it was found that the majority of the remains were those of a woman, but there were also the fragmentary skeletal remains of an adult male, a young child, a newborn and a dog, suggesting some re-use of the cist. The remains of a beaker vessel were also recovered from the cist. The article does not record what happened to the stone cist following its uncovering in 1928.

In addition to the Bronze Age evidence the adjacent hills are host to two Iron Age Hillforts; Castell Meherin (1 & 2) which lies to the north-west and Longstone Camp (26) to the south-west. Both sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's).

Castell Meherin (SAM No. Pe 34)- This is a large Hillfort with a series of outer earthworks and defences. The defences of the main enclosure are all that is visible from the ground.

Longstone Camp (SAM No. Pe 179)- This Hillfort consists of a flat area surrounded by a single circular bank and ditch, with the north and west sides being the best preserved.

The SMR database contains a reference (PRN 12586) to a possible medieval Water Mill (18). The exact location of this feature is unknown and the only reference to it is through an early documentary source.

The site of the proposed development at Blaencilgoed falls within the Parish of Ludchurch. The Parish of Ludchurch originally made up one part of the Narberth Hundred which was created between 1536 and 1542 from the commotes of Coedraeth and Efelre (RCAHM(W), 1987). Narberth was recorded as being one of the largest and best-wooded hundreds in the shire although between 1536 and 1642 the stocks of timber were greatly reduced due to unlicensed felling.

By the end of the reign of Elizabeth I large areas of the Narberth Hundred had been enclosed. Therefore, the field pattern layout which is evident on the mid 18th century cartographic sources and has continued in a relatively unchanged state to the present day may well have early post-medieval origins. The agricultural emphasis was very much on pastoral farming with oats tending to be the most popular crop followed by wheat, peas and beans.

Between 1563 and 1670 population increase in Narberth exceeded that in any other hundred apart from Cemais. The Pembrokeshire County History (RCAHM(W), 1987) records that by 1563 Ludchurch had 15 households and that just over a century later in 1670 the number of hearth tax payers was approximately 17. In 1801 the number of recorded families within Ludchurch had risen to 37 (RCAHM(W), 1987).

It is during the post-medieval period that the quarrying activity in this area becomes established. The cartographic evidence neatly illustrates the evolution of this quarried landscape. What remains today of this quarry industry is relatively limited. Clearly the large workings indicate the location of the quarries, but little else remains intact relating to the post extraction processes. Perhaps the most obvious features are the limekilns, a surprising number of which survive in this area. The limekilns were used to produce lime between the 16th and 19th centuries. Lime was used in the building and tanning trades but was predominantly used in agriculture as a soil dressing to reduce soil acidity, particularly in the upland areas. Interestingly the earliest description in Britain relating to the production of lime for agricultural use is in George Owen's *Description of Pembrokeshire* which was written in 1603 (Williams, 1989). This lime making process took off as more land became enclosed during the 17th century. Few early limekilns remain today and most intact kilns which are still evident tend to be at least late 18th century in date. The early kilns tended to be temporary structures which were often only used for one episode of lime production before they were dismantled. Farmers also constructed their own 'dry-stone wall' kilns which were efficient and easily maintained. As the lime industry became more established and demand grew more sophisticated kilns were constructed until the early 20th century when huge Hoffman kilns were in operation.

The 5 limekilns present on the site at Blaencilgoed are all listed Grade II buildings and have been dated to the 19th century. The numbers they have been assigned on Figure 3 are not PRN numbers but Listed Building numbers.

By the 19th century the limestone from this area was also appreciated as a quality building stone.

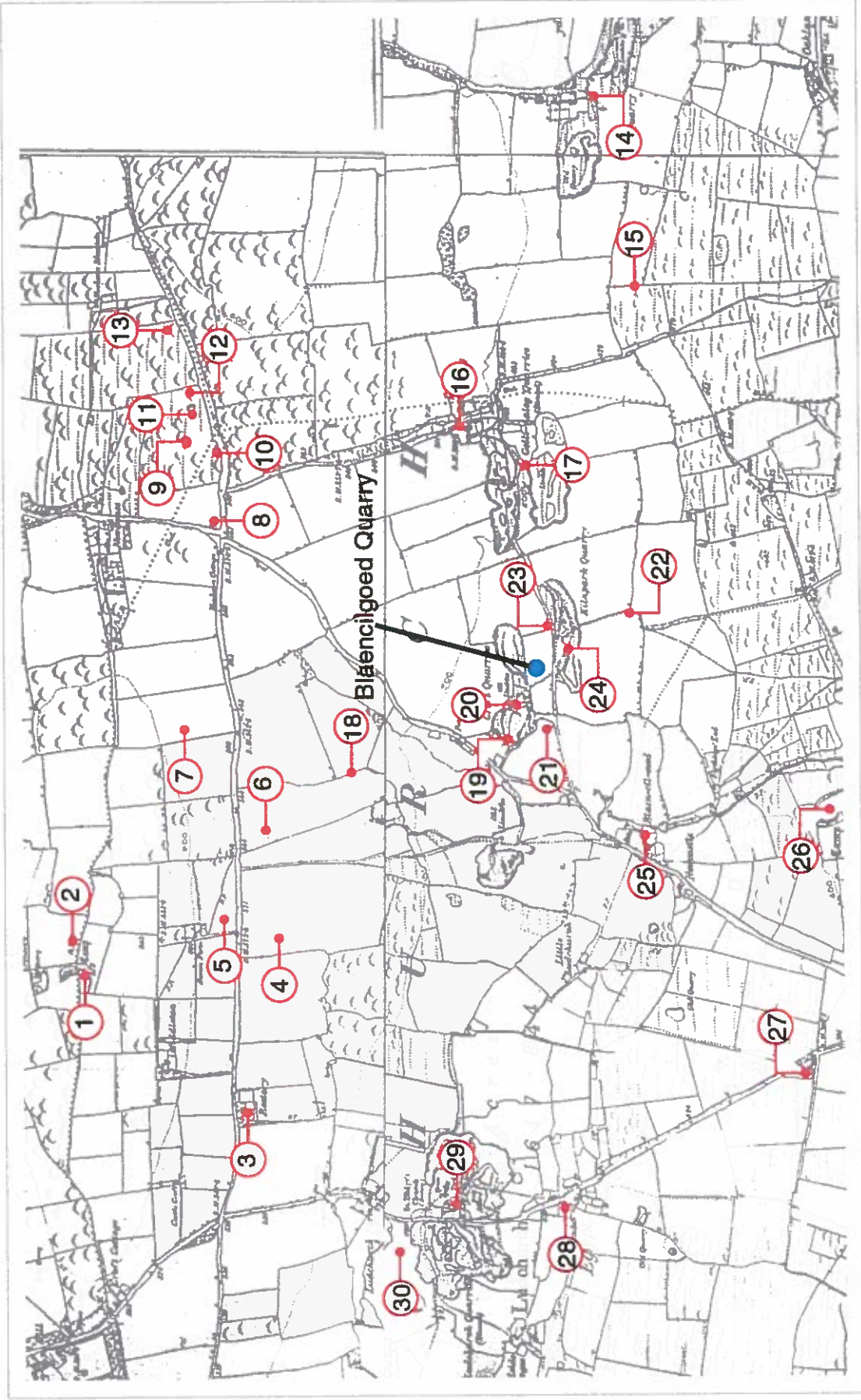


Fig 02: Distribution of Archaeological Sites.

Fig. 3: Table of Archaeological Sites

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Form/Condition</u>
1	3765	Castell Meherin	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork
2	3766	Castell Meherin East	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork
3	19485	Ludchurch Rectory	Rectory	Post-med	Building
4	7415	Kings Park	Crown land	Med/Post-med	
5	4923	Lower Camp	Unknown	Unknown	Earthwork
6	6340	Newhouse	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	O.Structure
7	3804	Parc y Garreg	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	O.Structure
8	3792	Newhouse "A"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Earthwork
9	3794	Newhouse "C"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	O.Structure
10	3795	Little Newhouse	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	O.Structure
11	3793	Newhouse "B"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Earthwork
12	8309	Newhouse	Ring Barrow	Bronze Age	Cropmark
13	12873	Newhouse	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Earthwork
14	19161	Trenwydd	Kiln	Post-med	O.Structure
15	8021	Trenwydd	Hollow Way	Med/Post-med	
16	25452	Gelli-Halog	Dwelling	Post-med	Building
17	19159	Gelly-Halog Quarries	Quarry	Post-med	Earthwork
18	12586	Newhouse	Water Mill	Medieval	Documents
19	3802	Croft Quarries	Inhumation	Bronze Age	Documents
20	18994-96	Croft Quarries	Limekilns (3)	Post-med	Structure
21	46283	Croft Quarries	Weigh Station	Post-med	Structure
22	46284	Croft Quarries	Powder House	Post-med	Structure
23	46285	Croft Quarries	Trackway	Post-med	
24	18992-93	Kilnpark Quarry	Limekilns (2)	Post-med	Structure
25	34741	Blaencilgoed	Farmstead	Post-med	Building
26	3653	Longstone Camp	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork
27	19474	Ludchurch Chapel	Chapel	Post-med	Building
28	25449	Egypt Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-med	Building
29	19463	Ludchurch Quarries	Quarrying Complex	Post-med	Earthwork
30	28030	Ludchurch	Settlement	Post-med	Building

Fig. 3: Table of Archaeological Sites

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Form/Condition</u>
1	3653	Longstone Camp	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork
2	3765	Castell Meherin	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork
3	3766	Castell Meherin East	Hillfort	Iron Age	Earthwork
4	3792	Newhouse "A"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Earthwork
5	3793	Newhouse "B"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Earthwork
6	3794	Newhouse "C"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	O.Structure
7	3795	Little Newhouse	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	O.Structure
8	3802	Croft Quarries	Inhumation	Bronze Age	Documents
9	3804	Parc y Garreg	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	O.Structure
10	4923	Lower Camp	Unknown	Unknown	Earthwork
11	6340	Newhouse	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	O.Structure
12	7415	Kings Park	Crown land	Med/Post-med	
13	8021	Trenewydd	Hollow Way	Med/Post-med	
14	8309	Newhouse	Ring Barrow	Bronze Age	Cropmark
15	12586	Newhouse	Water Mill	Medieval	Documents
16	12873	Newhouse	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Earthwork
17	19159	Blaencilgoed Quarries	Quarry	Post-med	Earthwork
18	19161	Trenewydd	Kiln	Post-med	O.Structure
19	19463	Ludchurch Quarries	Quarrying Complex	Post-med	Earthwork
20	18994-96	Croft Quarries	Limekilns (3)	Post-med	Structure
21	—	Croft Quarries	Weigh Station	Post-med	Structure
22	—	Croft Quarries	Powder House	Post-med	Structure
23	—	Croft Quarries	Trackway	Post-med	
24	18992-93	Kilnpark Quarry	Limekilns (2)	Post-med	Structure
25	19474	Ludchurch Chapel	Chapel	Post-med	Building
26	19485	Ludchurch Rectory	Rectory	Post-med	Building
27	25449	Egypt Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-med	Building
28	25452	Gelli-Halog	Dwelling	Post-med	Building
29	28030	Ludchurch	Settlement	Post-med	Building
30	34741	Blaencilgoed	Farmstead	Post-med	Building

4.2 Cartographic Evidence

Each map used as part of this assessment is referenced in the **Bibliography and Sources** part of this report, section 7.2.

Numbers contained within brackets (), refer to numbers which were allocated to individual archaeological sites and features as shown on Figure's 2 & 3.

When viewed chronologically the cartographic evidence neatly illustrates the development of the quarry workings at the Blaencilgoed site. Clearly people had some difficulties in spelling Blaencilgoed and hence a number of different spellings have been used over time.

"Penbrok" as Drawn by W.Kip (Fig. 4)

This map was based on George Owen's survey of Pembrokeshire and first appeared in the 1607 edition of Camden's Britannia. Clearly the scale of the map prevents any analysis of the proposed development site. However, the village of Ludchurch is clearly well established at this time.

Pengilgot, in the Parish of Ludchurch and County of Pembroke, belonging to John Philipps Esq. By John Butcher, 1743. (Fig. 5)

Despite the incorrect spelling of Blaencilgoed this is an extremely well drawn and detailed Estate Map. The accompanying schedule provides some information as to the landuse of each land parcel:

	<i>Field Name</i>
1.	Anchor Well
2.	New Moore
3.	The Moore
4.	A Cottage and Garden
5.	Another and Gardens
6.	Croft
7.	New Croft
8.	Upper Kiln Park
9.	Lower Kiln Park
10.	Upper Mountain Park
11.	Lower Mountain Park
12.	A Close with a Cottage and Garden
13.	Mountain Meadow
14.	A Garden
15.	Long Meadow
16.	Shut Meadow
17.	Croft Meadow
18.	Calves Park
19.	Pit Park
20.	Grove Park
21.	Foxes Holes
22.	Barn Park
23.	Inner Green
24.	A Piece near the Road
25.	The House, Out-Houses, Gardens, etc.

At the time this map is produced a Quarry with a Limekiln is already established adjacent

to the site of the proposed development. An additional area of quarrying with two limekilns is located to the south-west of the proposed development area. The proposals currently being assessed would involve constructing an access road which would cut along the western boundary of Field No.3 (The Moore) and into Field No.6 (Croft) where the weighbridge and hard standing area would be located. The extension to the actual quarrying would approximately include Field No.'s 6 (already substantially quarried), 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 and possibly touching on some of the fields to the west.

Apart from the Limekilns no sites of archaeological interest or significance were identified from this Estate Map.

Estate Maps of Pengilgot (Fig. 6) and Gelly-Halog (Fig. 7) 1774-75

These are two loose leaf maps which have been joined for the purposes of this assessment. The schedule for 'Pengilgot' is almost identical to that of the 1743 map, although it does provide some detail regarding the landuse of each field:

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Landuse</i>
1. Anchor Well	Arable
2. New Moor	Arable
3. The Moore	Arable
4. A Cottage and Garden	Arable
5. A Cottage and Gardens	Arable
6. Croft	Arable
7. New Croft	Arable
8. Upper Kiln Park	Arable
9. Lower Kiln Park	Arable
10. Upper Mountain Park	Arable
11. Lower Mountain Park	Arable
12. A Close Cottage and Garden	Arable
13. Mountain Meadow	Meadow
14. A Garden	-----
15. Long Meadow	Meadow
16. Shut Meadow	Meadow
17. Croft Meadow	Meadow
18. Calves Park	Arable
19. Pit Park	Arable
20. Grove Park with the grove	Arable
21. Foxes Holes with the Limekilns and quarry	Quarry
22. Barn Park	Arable
23. Inner Green	Arable
24. A Piece near the Road	Path
25. Houses, Gardens and green	-----

Aside from these minor alterations to the field names no alterations to the estate holdings are evident and no features of archaeological significance are evident which have not already been identified.

The map for the adjacent Gelly-Halog estate has also been included as it is possible that field and land boundary changes may have resulted in part of the western lands of this estate being included within the proposed development area. Also, any archaeological features identified within Gelly-Halog may have implications for the Blaencilgoed Estate. The schedule for Gelly-Halog is as follows:

	<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Landuse</i>
1.	Homestead	-----
2.	Longlands	Pasture
3.	Shut Park	Pasture
4.	New Park	Pasture
5.	The Layes	Pasture
6.	Three Halfpenny Acre	Pasture
7.	Upper Croft	Pasture
8.	Force Park	Meadow
9.	Furzy Field	Arable
10.	Middle Croft	Pasture
11.	Lower Croft	Arable
12.	Cobb's Cot Meadow	Pasture
13.	Pitt Meadow	Pasture
14.	Meadows next the Kiln	Ar. & Pas.
15.	The Quarries	-----
16.	The park before the door	Arable
17.	The field below the Kiln	Arable
18.	Mountain Park	Pasture
19.	Upper Mountain	Heath
20.	Lower Mountain	Furzy
21.	Frog's Hole	Pas. & Furzy

Analysis of this map reveals that at least two Limekilns are located in the centre of the Estate holding and that there are also two small structures located in the very south of the Estate. No other features of archaeological significance are evident on this Estate map.

The Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing (1809-1836)(Fig. 8)

This series of maps were produced at a much larger scale than the Estate Maps and Generally do not contain a great deal of detail. However, this map was produced at least 34 years after the Estate Maps of Fig.7 and some new information is evident. The quarry at Gelly-Halog now appears to be connected by a track (23) to Blaencilgoed (noted here as Blaengwelgoad). A trackway was already in existence but it appears that at the end of the 18th century or beginning of the 19th century this trackway was extended into the Gelly-Halog estate. Identifying the quarry areas from this map is extremely difficult, although the Blaencilgoed quarries to the north and west of the track are still evident on the map.

No archaeologically significant features are evident apart from the 'Castle Merrin' Hillfort (1 & 2) to the north of Blaencilgoed.

The Tithe Map for the Parish of Ludchurch 1839 (Fig.9 & 10 a&b) (NLW)

The track, evident on Fig. 8, extending from Blaencilgoed to Gelly-Halog is clearer on the Tithe map. The quarrying at Gelly-Halog is composed of two separate areas with the southern site being the most extensive.

The Tithe map of the mid 19th century is very similar to the Estate Maps of the mid to late 18th century. The accompanying schedule (Fig's. 10a & b) shows that a large number of the fields bear the same names as they did on the Estate maps. The quarry at Blaencilgoed (spelled Blaengilgoed) is marked on the Tithe map as Old Road & Quarry (Tithe schedule

no.130) and Lime Kiln & Quarry (Tithe schedule no.131). The field containing the Quarry and Lime Kiln to the west of the road was known as the Foxes Holes (Tithe schedule no.124) which is still within the ownership of Blaencilgoed Estate. However, no mention of the Quarry and Kiln is made of within the Tithe and the land is designated as being in arable production.

Estate Maps of Blaencilgoed and Gelly-Halog 1850 (Fig.'s 11 & 12) (NLW Picton Castle Collection Vol. 4)

The Gelly-Halog map (Fig. 12) shows the two areas of quarrying as previously noted on the Tithe map, possibly with the Lime Kilns marked on as black dots. No other features of archaeological significance are evident on this Estate map.

The Blaencilgoed map (Fig. 11) does not show any features of archaeological interest which have not previously been identified. The two quarry working areas are both evident on this map, as is the connecting track to Gelly-Halog.

The Ordnance Survey First Edition Map 1891 (Fig. 13)(Pembs. XXXV NE & XXXVI NW)

This map was produced in 1891 with the land having been surveyed in 1887. In the intervening 37 years between the production of the Tithe map and the surveying for the First Edition map, quarrying activity in this area has increased significantly.

The quarry to the north-west of Blaencilgoed (*Blaen-cil-coed* on this edition) has now had its own access road constructed, allowing lime to be transported directly onto the main Carmarthen/Templeton route.

The other quarry which featured on the pre First Edition maps has almost doubled in size and is known as '*Croft Quarries*' with the '*Old Limekilns*' (20) still evident. To the south of this quarry is a new large quarry area known as '*Kilnpark Quarry*'.

The '*Gelli-halog Quarries*' have also expanded considerably, forming almost one single quarry. However, the map notes that the '*Gelli-halog Quarries*' are at this time '*Disused*'.

To the north of the proposed development area two spots mark the position of previously unmapped Barrows (8 & 11). Although not labelled the spot is clearly intended to represent a mound.

Other features such as field boundaries appear to have remained intact since the Tithe maps were produced and the naming of the quarries reflects the field names as given on the mid 18th century Estate maps.

The Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1908 (Fig. 14)(Pembs. XXXV NE & XXXVI NW)

The Second Edition map is very similar to the First Edition having been produced 17 years after the production of the First Edition.

Gelli-halog Quarries are still disused although there does appear to have been a slight extension to the workings in the north-west corner.

The Limekilns are no longer marked on any of these quarries and a number of small structures are now evident. One of these structures (22) is located to the south of Kilnpark Quarry at the junction with a field boundary. The other (21) is located adjacent to the

trackway which runs to the south and west of Croft Quarries.

Within the boundary of the original Croft Quarry three features are mapped with the same convention. These probably relate to the position of the Limekilns (20), which are less well defined on the First Edition map.

To the north of the proposed development area this Second edition map does show the location of the two mounds marked on the First Edition map, referring to them as **'Tumulus'**(8 & 11).

The Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition Map 1953 (Fig. 15)(Pembs. XXXV NE & XXXVI NW)

By the time this map is produced in 1953 the Croft and Kilnpark Quarries have closed down and Gelli-halog appears to have reopened and been extended. A number of new buildings are evident within the Gelli-halog Quarry.

The small structures noted on the Second Edition map are still evident on this edition and probably mark the position of the Limekilns (20).



Fig 04: 'PENBROK' as drawn by W.Kip

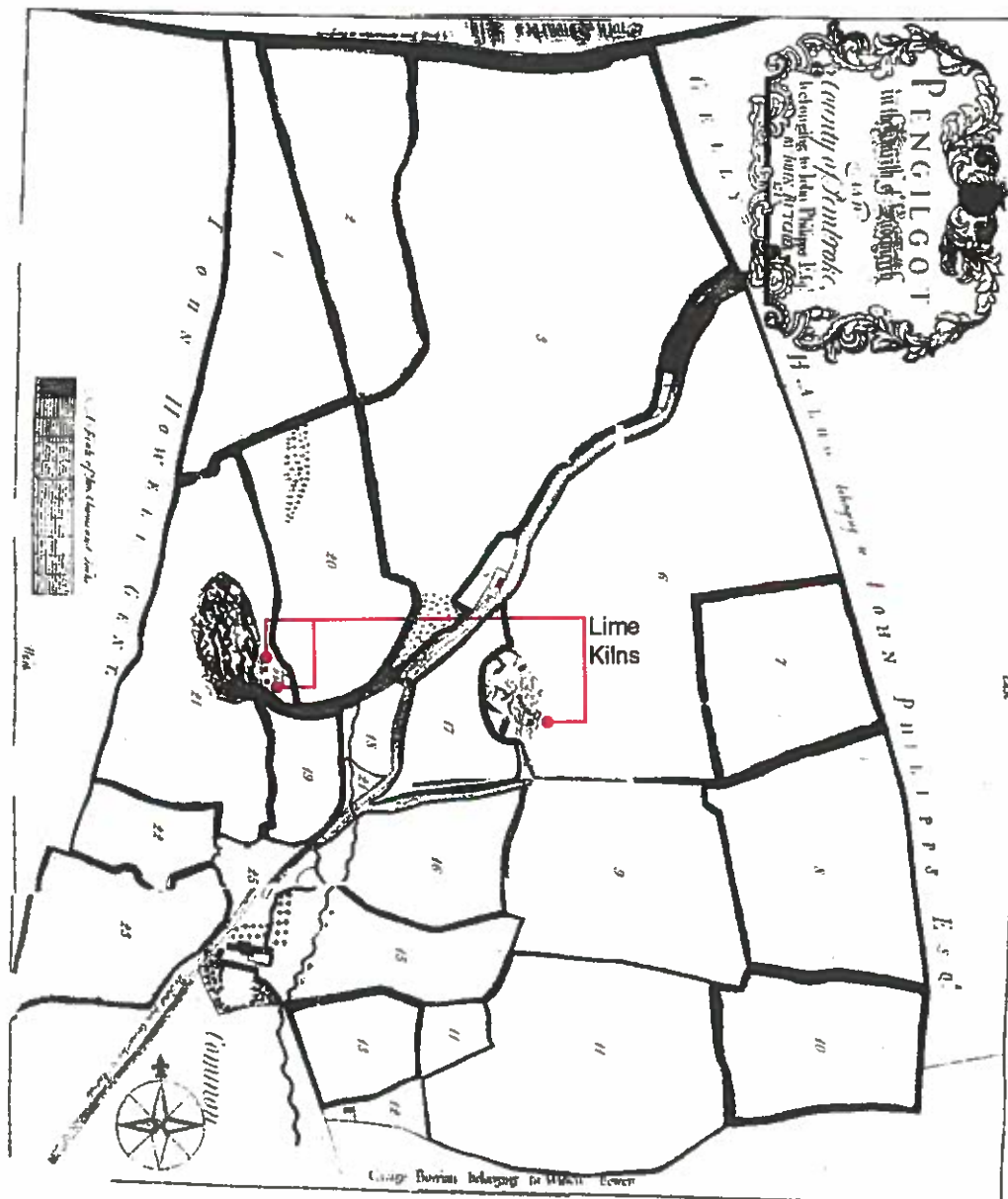


Fig 05: Blaencilgoed Estate Map, 1743

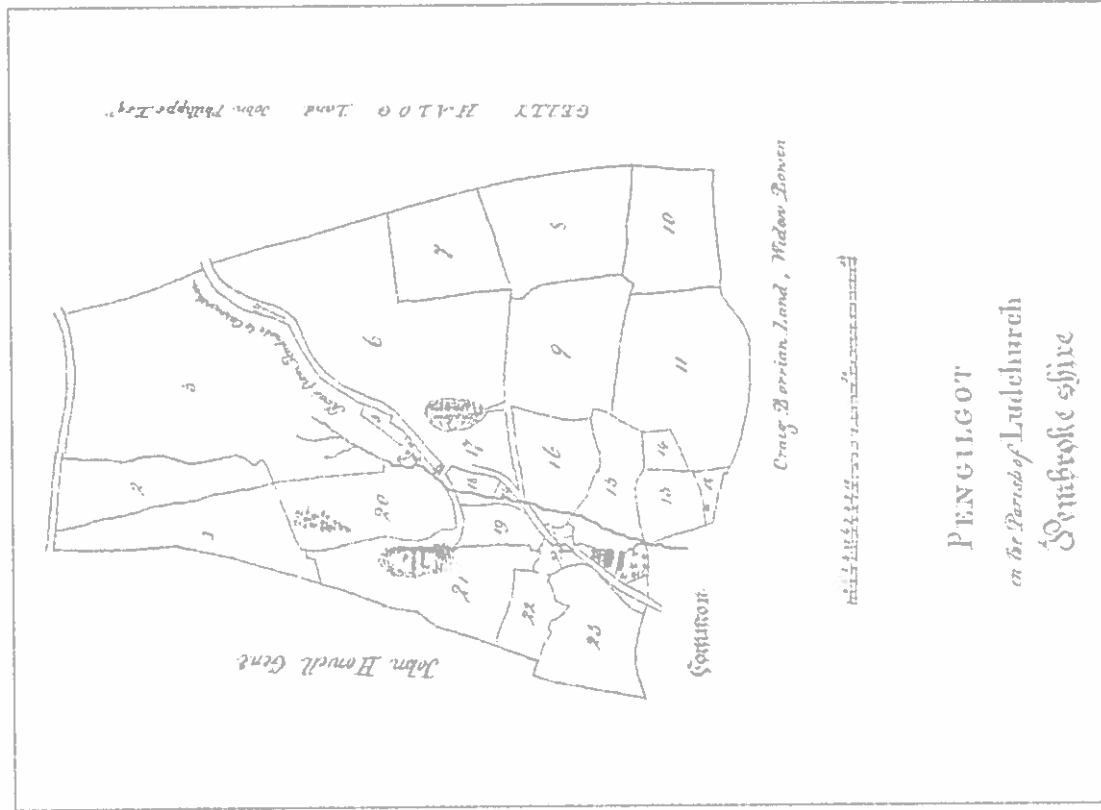


Fig 06: Blaencilgoed Estate map, 1774-75

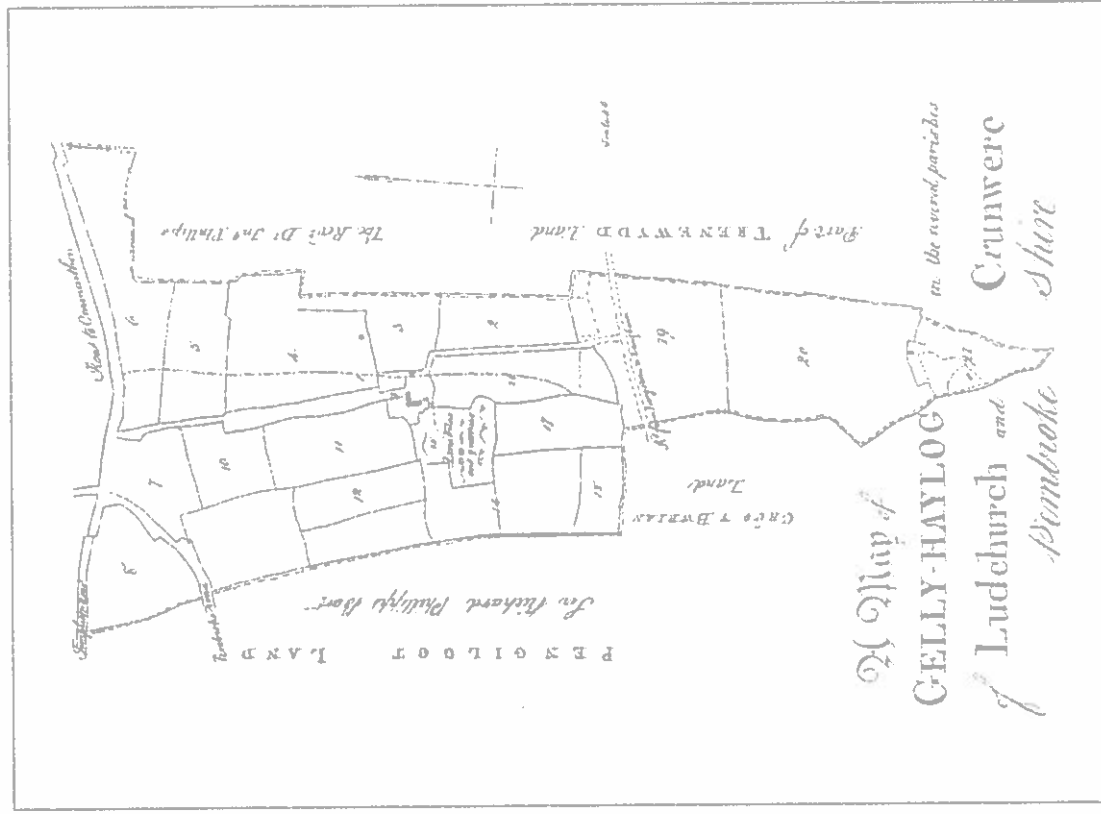


Fig 07: Gelly-Halog Estate map, 1774-75

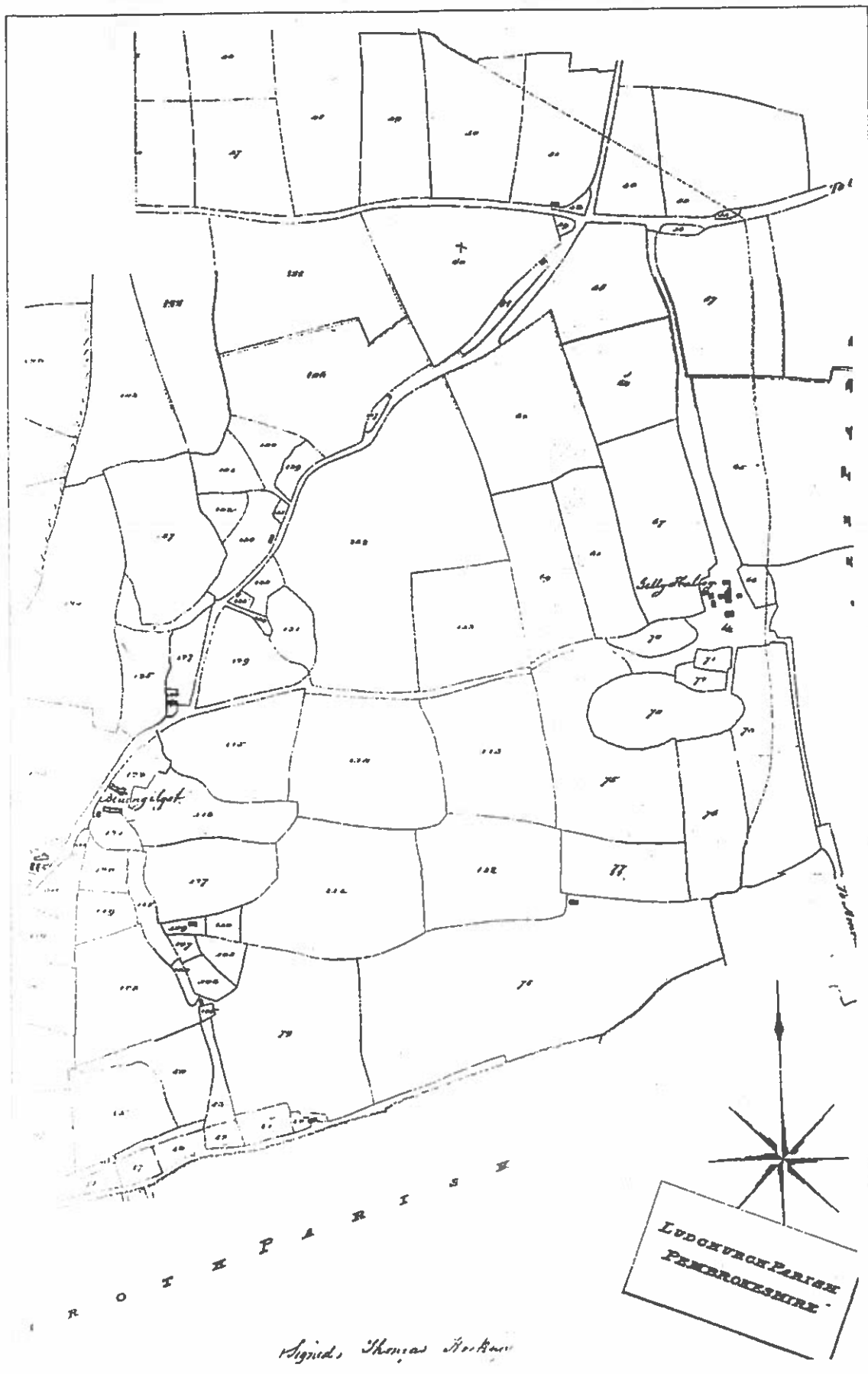


Fig 09: Tithe Map for the Parish of Ludchurch, 1839

Fig. 10a: Title Map Schedule - part I

REV. 4. - London: Printed and Published (by Statutory) by G. ROUTLEDGE, 11, Ryder's Court, Leicester Square.

LANDOWNER	OCCUPIER	Number relating to the Plot	NAME AND DESCRIPTION LANDS AND PREMISES	STATE OF CULTIVATION	QUANTITIES in STATUTE MEASURE				REMARKS
					1.	2.	3.	4.	
Thomas the Honsorable William (Continued)	Enright's James	192	Whitstone Mountain	Pasture	1	35		1	30
		193	Whitstone Mountain	Pasture	1			1	
		194	Whitstone Mountain	Pasture	1			3	
		195	Whitstone Mountain	Pasture	3	24		1	
		196	Whitstone Mountain	Pasture	1	2	28	2	
	Houston Mary				3	2	1	5	
		255	House and Garden				20	1	
		256	Piece		1	1	37	3	
		257	Garden				15	1	
		258	Piece		3			1	
		263	Piece		2	1	21	5	
		286	Piece		2	2	4	2	
John, John & Richard Street Butcher by Philip's	Edley Henry				1	1	17	11	2
		56	Garden				28		
		57	Part of the Long		1	2	16	1	
		58	Part of the Long		1		32	1	
		59	Garden				16	1	
		60	Stone Park		11		39	13	
		61	Cottage and Garden			2	25	1	
		62	Sturdy Chalk		11		5	11	
		63	Little South		1	3	17	9	
		64	Mountain		1	2	10	9	
	John, John & Quaggy				1	1		5	1
		65	Part of S. Hill Park				23	1	
		66	Garden			2	23	1	
		67	Lower 'Court'		10	1	38	1	
		68	Part of the Mountain		5	3	29	13	
		69	Part of the Mountain		1	3	28	11	
		70	Part of the Mountain		1	2	32	11	
		71	Garden			1	32	1	
		72	Quaggy			3		1	
		73	Part of the Mountain		1	2	16	1	
John's Street	John's Street				5			1	1
		114	Part of the Mountain		1	1	10	1	
		115	Part of the Mountain		1	1	10	1	
		116	Part of the Mountain		1	3	30	13	
		117	Part of the Mountain		1	2	18	9	
		118	Part of the Mountain		11	3	44	15	
		119	Part of the Mountain				32	1	
		120	Part of the Mountain				25	1	
		121	Part of the Mountain		13	2	22	1	
		122	Part of the Mountain		11	2	25	1	



Plate 11: Blaencilgoed Estate map, 1850

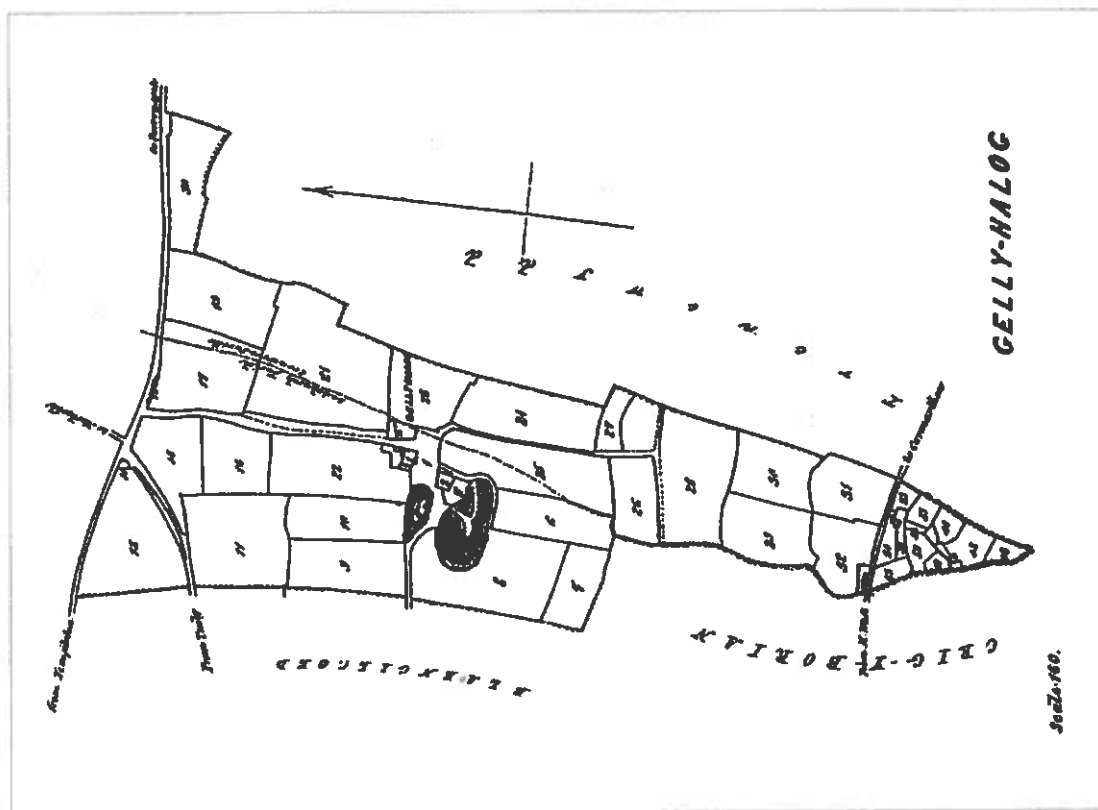


Plate 12: Gelly-Halog Estate map, 1850

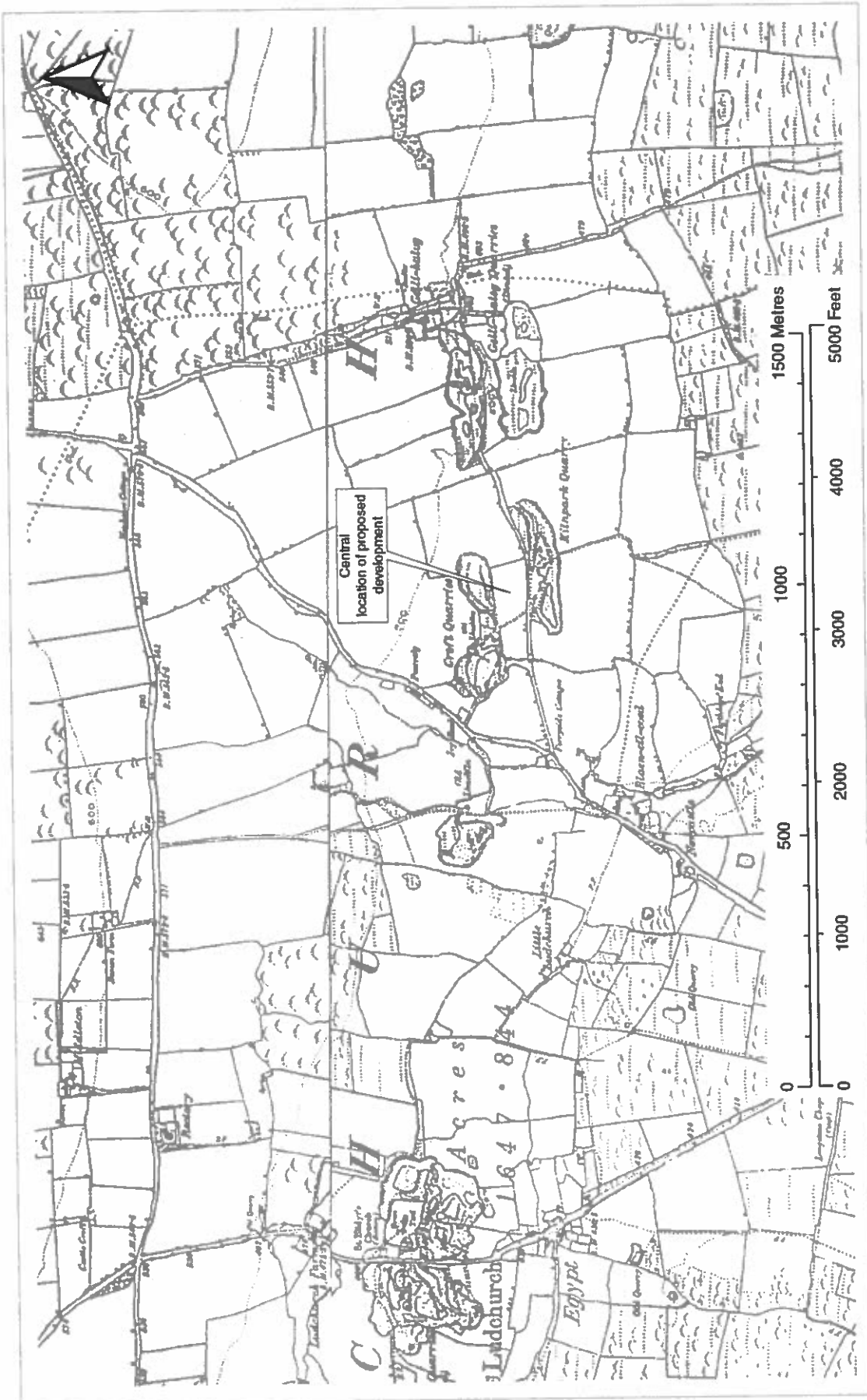


Fig 13: Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, 1891

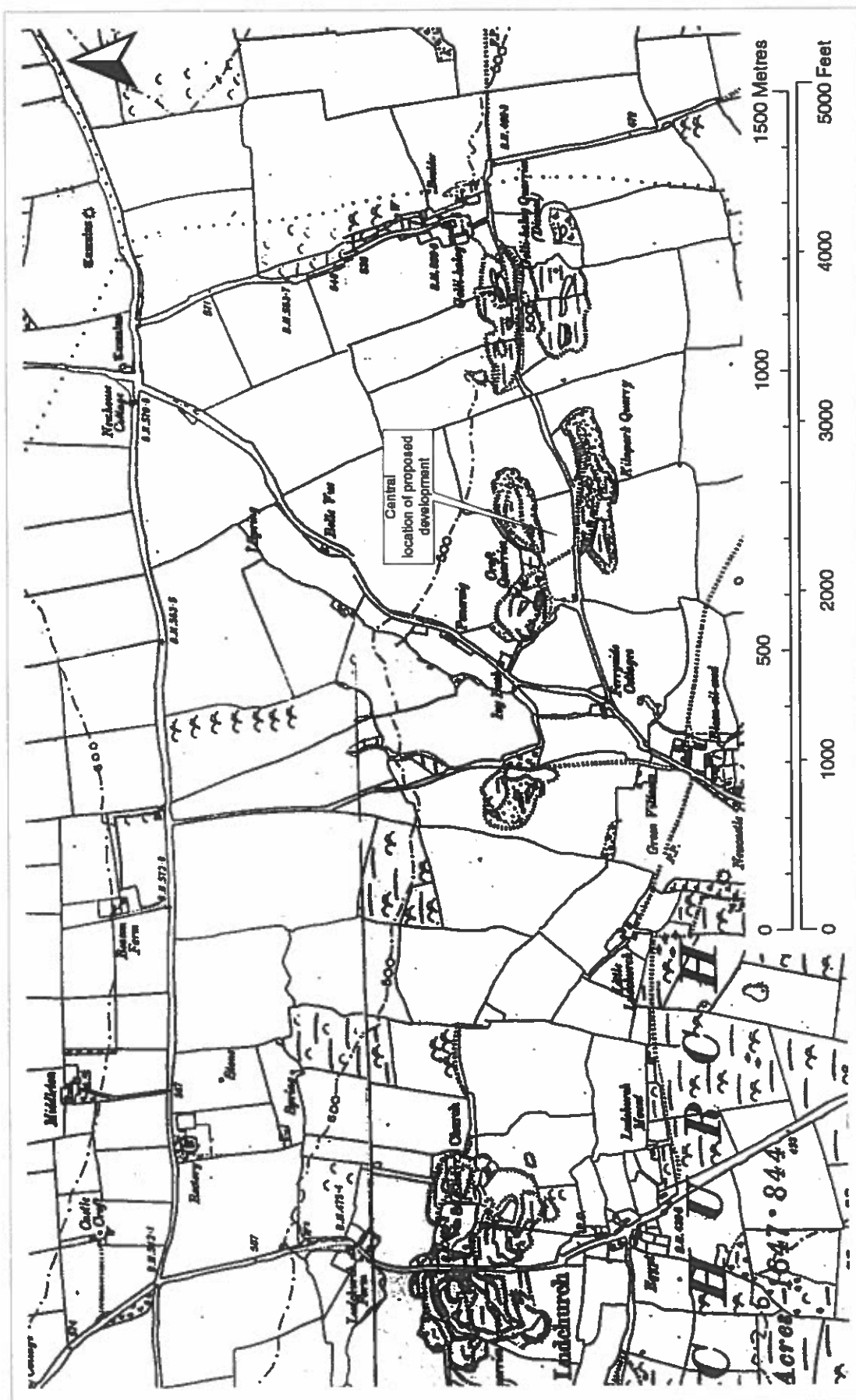


Fig 14: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map, 1908

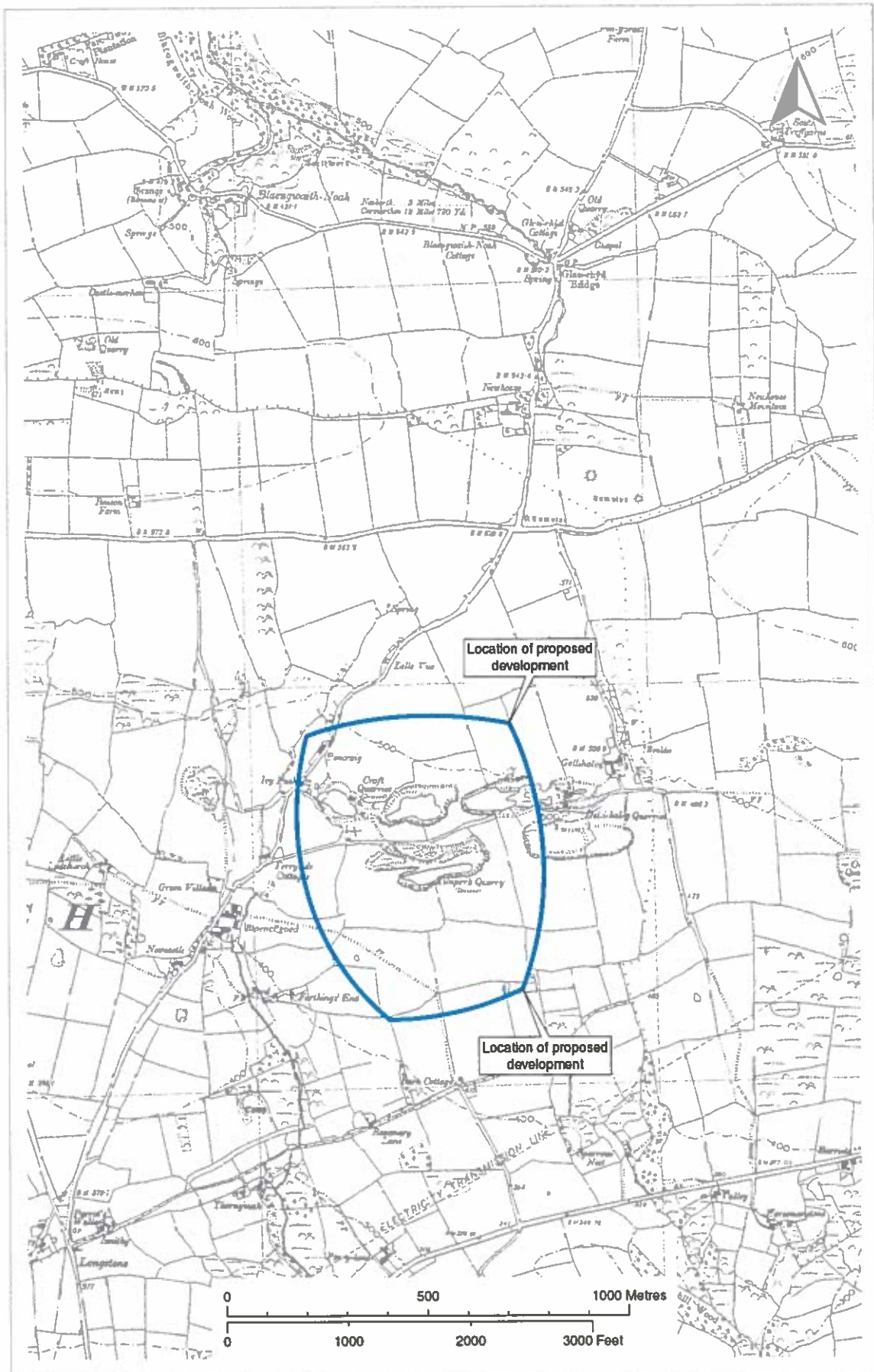


Fig 15: Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition Map, 1953

4.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

During this assessment a number of aerial photographs were studied (See: 7.4). These photographs were in various formats and spanned a period of 40 years. They were useful in identifying the extent of quarrying activity in this area during the middle of the 20th century.

The photographs also showed a number of the surrounding archaeological sites and features which are documented on the SMR database.

However, no previously unidentified archaeological features were identified from this search. Some anomalies in the ground surface were evident but there was no real definition to these features and they were not consistent when comparative analysis of other sorties was undertaken.

4.4 Site Walkover

A walkover of the proposed development area was undertaken by staff from Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. on Friday 1st December. The weather on the morning of the site visit was extremely poor. A large amount of rain fell which added to that from the previous night producing large areas of standing water with a significant volume of run-off from the surrounding fields. During the afternoon the rain ceased and the late afternoon was fairly bright and sunny.

The large volume of rain and standing water prevented access into the quarry workings at Kilnpark Quarry although access was possible into Croft Quarry.

Croft Quarry contains 3 fairly well preserved Limekilns (Listed Building No's: 18994, 18995 & 18996) which have been dated as being 19th century. Plate 1 (Kiln 18994) shows how overgrown, yet intact, these kilns are. The base of this quarry is now flooded, although the kilns are located on a slightly elevated area to the north-west side of the quarry. The central kiln (18995) had a large volume of floodwater flowing through it which was mainly run-off from the adjacent field. To the north of the kilns is an sloping track (Plate 2) which presumably originally provided access to the quarry and kilns. Located to the south-west of Croft Quarry is the old weighing station building (Plate 3). This structure is in a serious state of disrepair, although it should not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

Kilnpark Quarry also contains the remains of 2 Limekilns (Listed Building No.'s 18992 & 18993). Although access was not possible into this quarry one of the kilns was evident on a raised area within the workings. From a distance this kiln appeared to be very similar to those within Croft Quarry although it was more heavily overgrown. Kilnpark Quarry was an extensive quarry working (Plate 4), which is now flooded.

To the south, west and east of Kilnpark Quarry is the proposed extension area to the quarry. At present this area is maintained as improved pasture. The fields were walked and whilst no obvious archaeological features were evident there were some anomalous areas. However, these areas had no definition to them and could be the result of natural geological variations or disturbance due to the 19th century quarrying activity in this part of the site. Within these fields to the south of Kilnpark Quarry were the remains of the Powder House (Plate 5) where the quarry explosives were stored. This small structure is overgrown and in serious disrepair.

The trackway (Plate 6) initially identified from the OS surveyor's Drawing was visited during the site walkover. This trackway ran east-west between Croft Quarry and Kilnpark Quarry continuing on to Gelly-Halog. Modern quarrying activity has removed part of the eastern length of this track. The western section of this trackway, which is the oldest section being evident on the 1743 Estate Map, now forms part of a rough stoned vehicular trackway. The section between Croft and Kilnpark Quarries is the most well preserved section although it is overgrown.

The track which appears on the First Edition map associated with the early quarry to the west of Croft Quarry is still in use, as the quarry is now used as a small landfill site. This route was originally proposed as the access route into the proposed development area. However, the plans have now changed and the location of the access road has shifted to the east.

The newly proposed access route into the quarry extends south from the main Templeton – Tavernspite road, running along the eastern edge of an irregular field boundary. This field boundary is well established and is evident on the 1743 Estate map. The field through which the road will run is on a south facing slope. The land drops away towards the edge of the field which is where the road would be situated. At the time of the visit there was a large volume of water flowing through this area, the result of run-off from the adjacent fields. The ACA-HM SMR database indicated the possible existence of a Medieval Water Mill (18) in this vicinity. There were some irregularities evident in the south of this field but nothing which was well defined.

The proposed access road then bisects a smaller road, which runs north-south, before entering a flat field (Plate 7) to the north-west of Croft Quarry. This field was heavily waterlogged at the time of the site visit. No archaeological features were evident within this field, although it has been in agricultural use for at least the last 250 years.



Plate 01: WESTERN LIMEKILN (18994), CROFT QUARRY



Plate 02: TRACKWAY INTO CROFT QUARRY



Plate 03: CROFT QUARRY WEIGH STATION

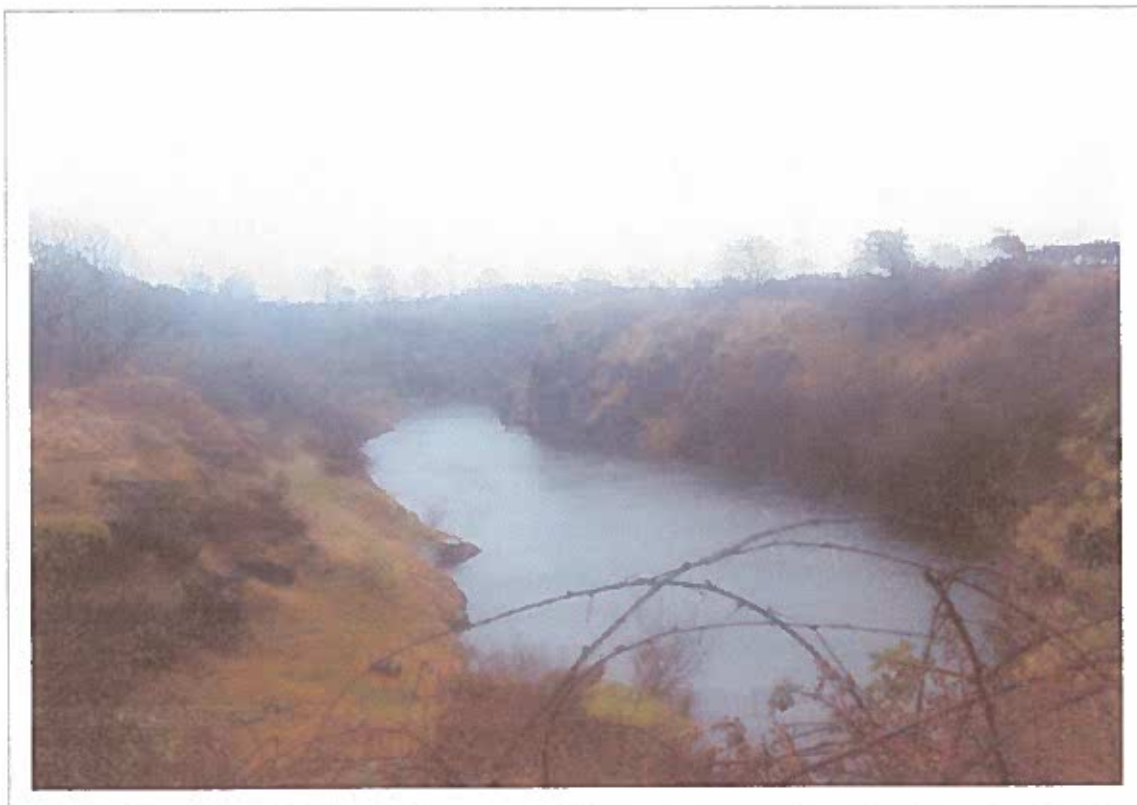


Plate 04: KILNPARK QUARRY, LOOKING EAST

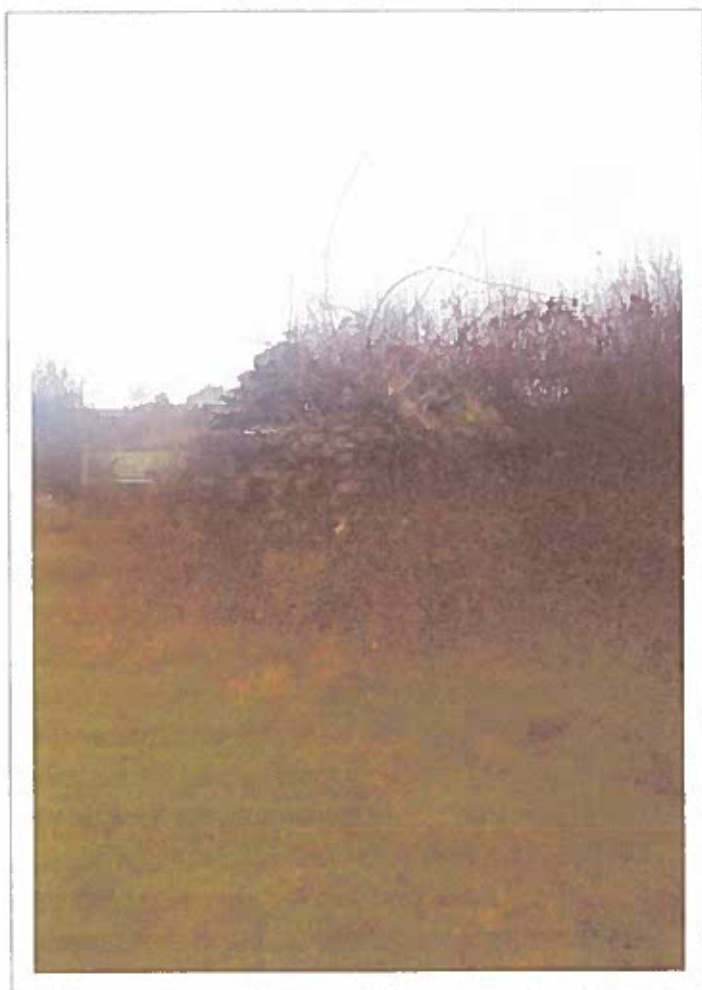


Plate 05: THE POWDER HOUSE



Plate 06: TRACKWAY BETWEEN KILNPARK QUARRY AND CROFT QUARRY



Plate 07: VIEW TO NORTH AND WEST OF CROFT QUARRY

5 Conclusions

A number of archaeological features have been identified during the course of this assessment. Many of these features will be unaffected by the proposed development. There are some features which will inevitably be adversely impacted upon by the proposed extension to the quarry:

Limekilns (24) (Listed Building No.'s 18992/3)

The proposed reopening of Kilnpark Quarry is likely to have an adverse impact upon the two limekilns which are still *in situ* within this quarry. At present they are gradually collapsing and are heavily overgrown.

The Powderhouse (22)

This small structure located to the south of Kilnpark Quarry will eventually need to be demolished when the proposed quarry expands to the south. Cartographic evidence indicates that this feature is probably early 20th century in origin. As with the Limekilns this feature is in a severe state of disrepair.

The Trackway (23)

The western portion of this trackway is evident on the 1743 Estate Map, indicating that it is at least 250 years old. Subsequent alterations and improvements to this trackway mean that it has lost its original appearance and character. The eastern section which was constructed during the early 19th century has been lost to quarrying. Therefore, all that remains of the original track is the section which runs east-west between Croft Quarry and Kinpark Quarry. This section is designated as a public footpath and should be unaffected by the proposed development.

Other features such as the Weighing Station and the Croft Quarry Limekilns should also be largely unaffected by the proposed development. The main consideration with these features is to ensure the new access route and any improved drainage do not have any adverse 'knock-on' effects.

The most useful research source during this assessment were the cartographic records. A number of early Estate maps have survived and these maps were useful in identifying the evolution of quarrying in this area along with the location of any associated features.

However, what the maps actually demonstrate is how little much of this area has changed within the last 250 years. Many of the field boundaries have remained intact as have the field names and it is unusual to have such good information about the past landuse of an area, over such a period of time. Given that many of the field boundaries are at least 250 years old they should be preserved wherever possible and treated as an integral part of this cultural landscape.

The key issue concerning this site is the potential for the preservation of significant sub-surface archaeological deposits and/or features. As the land has been in agricultural production for so long, ploughing will have potentially removed the visible evidence of any archaeological features. This was confirmed during the site visit where it was evident that areas of the site appeared to be uneven and irregular. However, the lack of any definition to these features indicated that they could be natural in origin. The aerial photographic evidence did not confirm the existence of any previously unknown archaeological features. It is important to note that the report concerning the cist, which was uncovered at the turn of the century in the entrance to Croft Quarries, noted that the burial was not evident in

any way above ground. This demonstrates the potential of this site whilst confirming the lack of above ground evidence for any archaeological features.

The following 3 paragraphs should be viewed in conjunction with Figure 16.

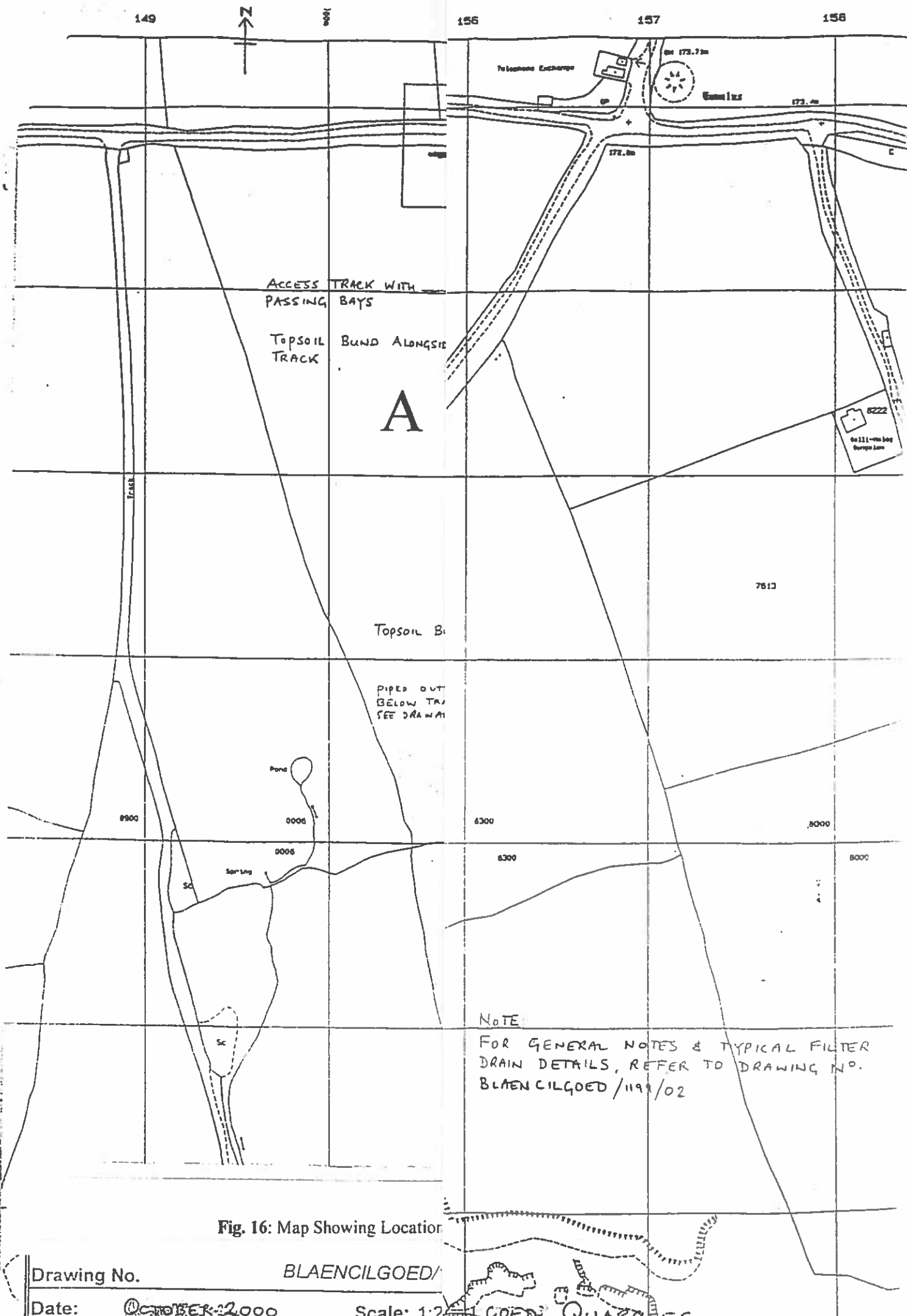
The western half of the proposed access road (A) is located adjacent to an old field boundary within a sloping field. The first section of road runs down the slope of this field and this seems to be the area with the lowest archaeological potential. The ground has been cut away by gullying adjacent to the field boundary and the slope is fairly steep. The logistics of undertaking an archaeological field evaluation in this area could present serious problems due to the volume of field run-off water which flows through this area when it rains. Also, given the slope of the field there could be considerable colluvial deposits which have accumulated in this area.

After heading south the road then turns and heads east (B) on a lower flatter piece of land. This area has a higher archaeological potential and this is the postulated position of the Medieval Water Mill. However, no evidence for a building was evident in this area. Again it would be difficult to undertake an archaeological field evaluation in this area, given the volume of water which collects in this flatter area.

The proposed access road then crosses a smaller road and enters a large flat field where it runs south-east (C) to connect with the proposed hard standing area. This field has the highest archaeological potential along the road route, given that it is relatively flat, fairly close to the barrow cemetery and does not have the run-off problems evident in the adjacent fields.

The extension to the quarry workings in the south of the proposed development area has a similarly high archaeological potential given the elevated position and relatively even ground surface. Natural fissures in the limestone have created sunken 'soak-aways' which are responsible for some of the irregularities within these fields. However, field evaluation of these areas would be recommended.

In conclusion, there are a number of known archaeological features which are likely to be adversely impacted upon by the proposed development. Clearly these need to be considered with regards to possible mitigation measures or recording prior to their destruction. Of less certainty is the archaeological potential of this site. There is no doubt that the site has some exceptional archaeological monuments close to its northern boundaries. The cist find at the turn of the 20th century indicates the potential for further elements of this ritual landscape to have survived undetected. The eastern stretch of the proposed new access road and the hard standing area lie on a direct line between the cist find and the barrow cemetery. Therefore, this area has to be considered as having a high archaeological potential, given the exceptional archaeological monuments in the vicinity. The fields to the south of Kilnpark Quarry also need to be considered as having a high archaeological potential given their landscape similarities to the area in the north and the fact that they have not been disturbed for a considerable time.



6 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; Kevin Blockley for his help and advice during the compilation of this report and to Attila Csaba for undertaking and producing the illustration work.

Also thanks to; the Curatorial staff at ACAHM, The National Library of Wales and The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments (Wales), for their help during the desk-based assessment.

7 Bibliography and Sources

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Tithe Map for the Parish of Ludchurch, 1839. NLW.

7.3 Photographic Sources

RAF Aerial Photographic Sources – Sheet 152

FORMAT	PHOTOGRAPHIC ANGLE	SORTIE	FRAME	DATE
B/W	Vertical	106G/UK/1625	1209/11	07/07/46
"	"	106G/UK/1629	1046/48	08/07/46
"	"	106G/UK/1423	4055/57	15/04/46
"	"	89-040	077	16/05/72
"	"	71-336	145/147	07/07/71
Col. print	Low level vertical	49-83	140/42	30/07/83
"	"	18-84	038/40	04/06/84
Col. slide	Low level oblique	A-05	0263	28/01/94
"	"	A-05	0264	02/02/97
"	"	97-CS	0073	02/02/97
"	"	97-CS	0074	02/02/97
"	"	97-CS	0076	02/02/97



APPENDIX I: **Archive Cover Sheet**

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

BLAENCILGOED QUARRY, PEMBS. (BCG/00/DBA)

ARCHIVE DESTINATION – RCAHM(W)

Site Name:	Blaencilgoed Quarry, Pembs.
Site Code:	BCG/00/DBA
PRN:	42502
NPRN :	N/A
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	CAP Report No. 157
NGR:	SN 1509011370, SN 1525010690
Site Type:	Multi-Period
Project Type:	Desk-based Assessment
Project Officer:	Ian Halfpenney
Project Dates:	December 2000
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	RCAHM(W)
Location of duplicate Archives:	1 x Report ACA-HM SMR
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	Not assigned
Copyright:	CAP Ltd
Restrictions to access:	None