

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Pentwyncoch Ganol, Tir y Coed Road, Glanaman**

Archaeological Building Recording (Level 3)



By  
Aurea Izquierdo Zamora

Report No. 1601


# Archaeology Wales

## Pentwyncoch Ganol Tir y Coed Road, Glanaman

Archaeological Building Recording  
(Level 3)

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from a Level 3 Building Survey by Archaeology Wales Ltd of Pentwyncoch Ganol, Tirycoed Road, Glanamau, Carmarthenshire, located at NGR: SN 67195 15015. The work has been undertaken in response to a request by JCR Planning, on behalf of Mr G Philpott & Ms M McDonagh. The work has been carried out as a condition of a retrospective planning application for the renovation of the structure (Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, planning application number 17/14777/FUL).*

*Pentwyncoch Ganol represents a simple, small, two-storey rural dwelling, built in a local vernacular style in the 1870s. The dwelling was stone-built in random-rubble coursing, likely bonded in a lime mortar, with a front elevation to the south that included a central doorway, and four windows, two to each storey. It appears to have contained two chimneys, both built internally and centrally against each gable wall.*

*Prior to renovation the roof structure, all internal features, and most of the window and door fittings were no longer present. Consequently the main additions to the site include a new roof structure, new doors and windows in original openings on the south and north elevations, with new inserts on the gable wall elevations, one removed and one rebuilt chimney, new internal features, and new external re-pointing.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW), in response to a request by JCR Planning, on behalf of Mr G Philpott & Ms M McDonagh, to undertake an archaeological building recording at Pentwyncoch Ganol, Tirycoed Road, Glanamau, Carmarthenshire, located at NGR: SN 67195 15015 (Figures 1 - 3). The work has been carried out as a condition of a retrospective planning application for the renovation of the structure (Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, planning application number 17/14777/FUL).
- 1.2 The requirements of the survey were set out by the Heritage Officer (Archaeology) of the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. The Heritage Officer recommended that an Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 of the dwelling should be undertaken, to recover as much information as possible regarding the historic character and significance of the site.
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) was prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW), for a building recording survey to level 3 Historic England guidelines prior to the

work taking place. This was subsequently approved by the Heritage Officer. The building survey comprises a full photographic and written description of the structure that comprises the dwelling known as Pentwyncoch Ganol. The AW Project Number is 2532. The building survey was carried out in July 2017.

- 1.4 All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014).

## **2 Site Description**

- 2.1 Pentwyncoch Ganol comprises a stone-built two-storey dwelling. The site has been recently renovated, with the addition of new slate roof, new windows and doors, internal stud walls and plastering, new electrics, and external repointing on the walls.
- 2.2 The site lies within an elongated curtilage, accessed from the south via a track through Pentwyncoch Isaf Farm to the southeast. The site is bordered by pastoral agricultural land to the north, east and south, with open moorland to the west. The site lies on the south-facing slopes of Mynydd Isaf, at the limit of the upland enclosure. The nearest settlement of Glanamman lies some 650m to the south.
- 2.3 The underlying geology on site comprises mixed deposits of sandstones, mudstones and siltstones of the South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation and the Bishopston Mudstones Formation. This is overlain by Devensian till (BGS 2017).

## **3 Archaeological and historical background**

### **3.1 Background**

- 3.1.1 Pentwyncoch Ganol is not currently recorded on either the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monument Record for Wales (NMR), however the BBNPA Heritage Officer considers the site to be worthy of inclusion in the regional Historic Environmental Record. Currently however there is little recorded history regarding this site.
- 3.1.2 Glanamman as a settlement has a relatively recent history. Prior to the industrialisation of the region the area, known as Cwmaman, was a remote and rural landscape of scattered farms and open moorland.
- 3.1.3 The area contained important anthracite deposits, however difficulties in accessing and working these coal deposits meant coal extraction was initially relatively small-scale and local in nature. In 1817 the Neath to Cross Inn (Ammanford) turnpike road was established improving access to, and mobility around, the valley. However, it was not until advances in mining extraction techniques in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century made large scale extraction of

these coal deposits possible, that investment and settlement were attracted to the area. The drive to establish new coal mines led to an expansion of the rail network throughout the area between 1835 and 1842, with the line to Cwmaman (Garnant) opening in 1840. The line to Brynaman was completed in 1842. Coal could now be transported from the Upper Amman Valley to the industrial areas and ports of Llanelli and Swansea. Taking advantage of these new coal reserves, several Tinsplate Works were established in the area in the mid to late-19<sup>th</sup> century. These industrial concerns led to a rapid increase in the local population, and the expansion of Glanamau as a nucleated settlement, particularly noticeable in the census returns from the 1860s onwards.

- 3.1.4 The Tinsplate industry of the area was a relatively short-lived one however, and by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Works in the Glanamau area were either in decline or had closed. Coal mining remained a vibrant industry, but this too began a decline in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, accelerating after the Second World War, although the last deep mine pit in the area (Betws Anthracite) only closed in 2003. The population of the Amman Valley began to decrease after the Second World War due to the decline in industrial activity in the region.

### **3.2 *Pentwyncoch Ganol***

- 3.2.1 The farmstead of Pentwyncoch, which lies a short distance to the south, and on whose land Pentwyncoch Ganol lies, is shown on the Ordnance Survey original surveyor's drawings of 1811. This small farmstead is one of several scattered farm dwellings throughout the Amman Valley. Further detail is shown on the subsequent tithe map of 1838, which shows a relatively small farm holding containing small irregular fields on the edge of open common land. The field layout would suggest a gradual enclosure of land over a relatively extended period, and it is likely the farm holding itself was well-established by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The tithe map records the name of the farm holding as Pentwyncoch, but the buildings of the farmstead itself are labelled as 'Llwyn yr Haf' on the map, and 'Brynllyn Haf' in the apportionments. The 'Haf' element, meaning 'summer', may be an indication that the farmstead was originally a seasonal dwelling. There is however no indication on either of these maps of a building standing at the location of Pentwyncoch Ganol. The farm holding was owned by William Chambers, but occupied by David Davies.
- 3.2.2 The first indication of a building at Pentwyncoch Ganol comes from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877-8 (Figure 4). The structure itself is not labelled, but is marked as a small square building, with a small attached structure on its eastern side, and is marked within enclosed ground bordering the open common ground to the west. A small enclosure adjoins the

structure to the west, a small outbuilding lies to the north, and an enclosure immediately to the south may mark the location of an associated garden, orchard or small paddock. Comparisons with the tithe map indicate a larger field has been subdivided, with a relatively narrow strip at the western edge of the field given over to the building. Footpaths, or un-enclosed trackways, run to the west and east, that the west running onto the open common, before radiating out to give access to several small farmsteads and dwellings in the area, including the main Pentwyncoch farmstead to the south. A sheepfold is marked a short distance to the south.

- 3.2.3 The tithe map for this area appears relatively detailed, therefore it would appear this structure was constructed in the years between the tithe map (1838) and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1877-8). A second building is also shown within the Pentwyncoch farm holding on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, within an enclosure to the north of the current development site. This building also lay within a small enclosure on the edge of the enclosed farmland, and this L-shaped structure is labelled, as is the main farmstead, as Pen-twyn-coch.
- 3.2.4 A more precise date of likely construction for Pentwyncoch Ganol can be found in the census returns for the farm. There is no indication of other dwellings on the farm in any intervening returns in the years between the tithe map (1838) and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1877-8). The last census return before the Ordnance Survey map was taken in 1871, which contains no mention of the site. Assuming therefore that Pentwyncoch Ganol was built as a dwelling (as subsequent census returns suggest), this would suggest it was constructed at some point between 1871 and 1877.
- 3.2.5 The census returns of 1881 is the first to indicate any other dwellings on the farm, and lists two 'Cot [Cottages] on Pentwyncoch'. Comparisons with the map data would suggest that these cottages are likely to relate to the structure that became known as Pentwyncoch Ganol, and the L-shaped building to the north, marked later as Pentwyncoch Uchaf. At this time, the main farm was occupied by the Lodwick family. The occupant of one of the cottages is listed as Mary Hopkins, a 70-year-old widow, along with Rees Hopkins, a 23-year-old coal miner. The other cottage was occupied by Eleanor Jones, a 66-year-old widow. There is no indication which of these two were occupying Pentwyncoch Ganol.
- 3.2.6 The relevant references for the census returns for 1891 could not be located, but in 1901 'Pentwyncoch Ganol' is named for the first time. It was occupied by William Norris, a 43-year-old circular sawyer, originally from Devon. He lived there along with his wife, Catherine Norris (37), a dressmaker. The Ordnance Survey map of 1906 (Figure 5) suggests the northern part of the dwelling may have been altered, the attached building to the east extended slightly, and attached buildings added to the west, and a new small



outbuilding to the north. The building is also labelled for the first time on this map.

- 3.2.7 In 1911 Pentwyncoch Ganol is occupied by a family of four, comprising Thomas Evans (33), a coal miner (hewer), his wife Jennet (33), and their two children Angharad (10) and Violet (3). It would appear the whole family moved down from Ystradgynlais (11 miles to the east) at some point in the previous two years. The wealth and welfare of the family can also be inferred from the fact that six children are recorded with the family, of whom only Angharad and Violet were still surviving in 1911. The census returns also record that Pentwyncoch Ganol consisted of three rooms.
- 3.2.8 Subsequent census returns are not available, and the site is not accurately recorded on mapping evidence again until after it had been abandoned in the 1960s. Available aerial imagery of the site indicates that the building had become roofless and ruinous by the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 3.2.9 It would appear from the available records that Pentwyngoch Ganol was built by the owners of Pentwyngoch farm in the 1870s as a small dwelling, presumably as an opportunistic venture to take advantage of the large numbers of newcomers into the area coming to work in the local industries. Early occupants of the dwelling included widows, coal miners and sawyers, all relatively low-paid positions, and therefore it is assumed that the dwelling was relatively basic in construction and layout and offered low rent. The lack of continuity in these early occupants suggests it may have continued to be occupied by a succession of people throughout its history. Its abandonment in the 1960s appears to reflect the general post-war population decline in the area as the former industrial concerns that once attracted people to the area all began to close.

## **4 Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 As stated in the approved WSI (Appendix I), the main objective of the work is to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all the key internal and external components of the affected building so that a permanent record survives. This is supported by documentary, cartographic and historic imagery research.
- 4.2 The presentation of these observations will be made in this written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.
- 4.3 The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

## **5 Methodology**

- 5.1 The building recording was carried out to level 3 standards according to Historic England guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016), and in accordance with the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).
- 5.2 Access was possible to the exterior and interior of the structure, and descriptive records and photographs were made of both. Elevations were drawn at appropriate scales, and photographs were taken by digital camera to high resolution 10mp. Surveyed plans and elevations were provided by the client, and these were also amended as required.
- 5.3 Aurea Izquierdo Zamora undertook the building recording work. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.

## **6 The Building Recording: Pentwyncoch Ganol**

### **6.1 General**

- 6.1.1 Figure 6 shows the existing ground floor and first floor plan of the existing building, Figures 7 and 8 show the elevations and a profile of the existing building. Figures 9 and 10 also show the location and direction from which the photographic plates were taken. The number after each red arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears.
- 6.1.2 Plates 1 to 20 show views of the exterior of the existing building; plates 21-37 show views of the interior of the existing building; and plates 38-46 show views of the surrounding areas from the existing building. Plates 47 and 48 show views of the building taken prior to renovation works.
- 6.1.3 The existing building is a renovation of the ruins of Pentwyncoch Ganol. Prior to renovation, although walls stood largely to original height (the northern, rear, wall appears slightly collapsed), the structure was roofless, doors and windows had largely been removed, and the interior had been removed. The renovation work utilised the original materials when possible, and where needed used materials complying with the traditional agricultural architecture of the area with the addition of more modern materials in windows, doorways and roof material. The lack of internal features meant the interior utilises modern materials and features throughout. Additions and alterations to the original structure, where known, are noted below (section 6.4).

### **6.2 Exterior**

- 6.2.1 The building is rectangular in plan, approximately 10m long by 8.5m wide, and is two-storey high with walls standing 2.5m to eaves, 6.1m to roof apex. The building is orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, with the front side facing south. The ruins of a small lean-to shed and an indeterminate structure, are attached to the eastern gable end of the building, each measuring approximately 3m by 2m.
- 6.2.2 The walls are built of roughly-faced mixed local stone laid in random-rubble coursing, and bonded in a mid-grey cement mortar. These walls have been re-pointed in recent renovation work. The stones used vary in size from approximately 0.2m by 0.1m, to 0.4m by 0.3m. Some of the larger stones are used as corner quoin stones, and front and rear door surrounds.
- 6.2.3 There is a simple gable roof along the length of the building, covered in grey artificial slate tiles with a ridge of similar material, and brown Upvc weatherboarding. A single square chimney stack stands centrally towards the western gable wall. The chimney stack is stone built with modern grey-brick

edging, with a concrete crown, ceramic flue and lead flashing. As with the roof structure, this chimney would appear to be a modern rebuild.

- 6.2.4 The southern (front) elevation (Plates 1-5) contains a centrally-placed doorway, comprising the single front door to the property. The doorway is topped with a machine-cut, squared, oak lintel, replacing the original brick lintel, and a reused limestone step at the base. A new wood-effect resin door with a small window vent in the centre has been added to the original opening. There are four windows, two on each floor, all 0.8m wide, those on the ground floor being 1.2m high, and those on the first floor 0.6m high. The windows are four-panel awning windows in brown Upvc. The window openings have been rebuilt to the original sizes, with grey-brick edging and machine-cut, squared, oak timber lintels added. The original protruding slate sills have been re-incorporated in the new windows. The roofline projects over the upper windows. Black Upvc guttering runs along the roofline, with a downpipe to the west.
- 6.2.5 The western gable (Plates 5-7) is built in the same style as the southern elevation. A new window opening has been inserted at ground-floor level, towards the southern end of the wall. The window measures 1.05m tall, by 0.7m wide, and is a plain awning window in brown Upvc. The window opening is edged in decorative grey-brick, with a modern oak lintel, and re-used slate projecting sill.
- 6.2.6 The northern (rear) elevation (Plates 8-12) shows a continuation of the same building style, and mirrors the front elevation with a central doorway and four windows, two to each floor. The rear door is a similar brown wood-effect resin, but with a half-window opening. The door opening appears to be original, but with a modern oak lintel and re-used limestone step. The four windows are all 0.8m wide, those on the ground floor being 1.2m high, those on the first floor being 0.6m high. They are all modern brown Upvc four-panel awning windows, with decorative grey-bricks on the sides, modern wooden lintels and protruding slate sills.
- 6.2.7 The eastern gable (Plates 12-14) continues the same building style, with two newly inserted windows, one to each floor, and both in the southern half of the face. The ground floor window measures 0.7m wide, 1.05m high, and comprises a plain awning window in brown Upvc. The first floor window is 1.1m wide, 1.05m high, also comprising a plain awning window in brown Upvc. Both window openings are in the typical style with decorative grey-bricks on the sides, modern wooden lintel, and protruding slate sill. The eastern gable wall preserves a section of the original wall prior to repointing. This section, built in the typical randomly coursed, roughly faced, stonework, is bonded in a light buff lime-mortar (Plate 14).
- 6.2.8 An attached small outbuilding range (Plates 15-20) protrudes east from the eastern gable wall of the house, measuring approximately 6m by 2m in total.

It comprises a lean-to shed to the south and the ruins of an indeterminate structure to the north. The lean-to shed to the south (Plates 18-19) still consists of walls approximately 1.5m high, stone in a random-rubble style with mortar bonding, and traces of cement render on the interior of the southern face (Plate 20). This unit is accessed from the south, it does not appear to have been accessible from the interior of the original house building. The ruined indeterminate structure on the northern side is almost fully covered with vegetation. Both structures butt against the eastern gable wall of the main building.

### **6.3 Interior**

- 6.3.1 The interior of the house has been completely rebuilt, prior to renovation work there appears to have been few, if any, remains of the original fixtures and fittings. The interior space is divided into two storeys, with a large living area and one utility room on the ground floor (Plates 21-27), and two rooms with *en-suite* space in the first floor (Plates 28-37).
- 6.3.2 The main door at the front (south) face entrance gives access to the main, open-plan living area of the ground floor. The entire space at the ground floor has been renovated, with wooden chipboard floor and white painted plaster on all wall and ceiling faces. New fittings for kitchen, heating and lighting have been incorporated, with kitchen unit places against the eastern gable wall. The single fireplace is located centrally on the western gable wall, in approximately the same location as an original fireplace. The squared fireplace has been built in slate with mortar bonding, and a large oak wooden lintel at the top. An iron wood-burning stove sits within the fireplace. There is a small utility room located at the north-east corner of the ground floor. At the north-west corner a provisional wooden staircase gives access to the first floor.
- 6.3.3 The provisional staircase gives access to a small landing (Plates 28-29) from which access can be gained to both Room 1 and Room 2. Room 1 (Plates 30-34) is located to the south of the house, with maximum dimensions of 10m x 8.5m in an L-shape, with 3.5m maximum width. A plaster wall has been built to create a partition with the *en-suite* area fitted to be converted into bathroom (Plate 34). This room has painted plastered walls and ceiling and wooden skirting, and wooden panel floors. The room is lighted by four windows, two at the front face, one at the eastern face, and one at the north face in the *en-suite* area. The room is open to the trusses and beams of the new roof, which are encased in painted plaster.
- 6.3.4 Room 2 (Plates 35-37) is located to the northwest of the house, with maximum dimensions of approximately 4.5m by 3.5m orientated north-south, and one window at the north face. A plaster wall has been built to the

eastern side to create a small partition with the *en-suite* area, fitted in this case to be converted into a wardrobe. This room has painted plastered walls and ceiling and wooden skirting, and wooden panel floors.

#### **6.4 Noted additions**

6.4.1 With the exception of the interior and the roof structure, neither of which were intact prior to renovation, noted additions also include:

- Window and door furniture in the north and south elevations. Partial remains indicated windows where originally wood-framed units, but windows and doors did not survive. These have been replaced within modern windows and Upvc fittings. Original window surrounds appear to have been in red-brick, with low-arched brick voussoirs over windows and doors. These have been replaced with grey-brick surrounds and oak lintels.
- Window inserts in east and west gable walls. Both walls appear originally to have been featureless.
- External wall render. Pre-renovation photos (plates 47 and 48) suggest the exterior faces of the walls were at one point covered in dark-grey cement render, which had partly detached prior to renovation. This render may not have been an original feature itself, although original lime-mortar render is a possibility. The walls are now un-rendered.
- Chimneys. Pre-renovation photos indicate a centrally-placed chimney stood against the interior of the eastern gable wall. The chimney stack was stone-built, and covered in cement render, obscuring any original detail. A single ceramic chimney pot topped the stack. This chimney appears to originally have been mirrored by a second chimney on the opposing gable wall, but this had collapsed prior to renovation. The eastern chimney has now been removed, and the western chimney rebuilt in its original position, using stone and grey-brick.
- Repointing. Pre-renovation photos indicate mortar had largely weathered and/or fallen out from many of the joints in the stonework. This is likely to have been lime-mortar throughout. The building has now been extensively re-pointed in modern grey mortar.

#### **6.5 Building Surrounds**

6.5.1 The building has been terraced into gentle south-facing slopes. The building itself is currently surrounded by a raised gravel/hardcore terrace. The surrounding plot is rectangular, orientated roughly north - south. The eastern

boundary runs tight to the attached leant-to, and comprises part mature-trees from the house southward, with post and wire fencing continuing the line to the north of the house. Post and wire fencing, interspersed with trees and scrub define the western boundary, running alongside the small *Nant Du* stream. The plot extends approximately 30m to the south, laid to overgrown grass with a gravel access track. To the north the plot extends approximately 50m of rough ground, with an isolated raised planting bed, and a small wooden store against the northern boundary. There is no visible indication of the enclosures and outbuildings surrounding the dwelling, as indicated on early Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 4 and 5).

- 6.5.2 Enclosed land parcels extend to the north, east and south, comprising largely a mix of rough ground and pasture. The parcels are bounded in tumbled stone walls, topped with mature trees and remnant hedgerows and post-and-wire fencing. To the west, beyond the *Nant Du*, extends rough open common ground.
- 6.5.3 Views northward are limited by rising ground and vegetation. Views east are also blocked by vegetation, but includes partial views of the slopes of *Drysgol* over the *Berach* valley. Views west are also limited by rising ground across the common land. The main views are largely southwards over the *Amman Valley*, with partial views of *Glanaman* and *Mynydd y Bettws* beyond.

## **7 Discussion and Interpretation**

- 7.1 *Pentwyncoch Ganol* represents a simple, small, two-storey rural dwelling, built in a local vernacular style. It appears to have been built in the 1870s, likely by the owners of *Pentwyncoch Farm* (the *Lodwick* family). It was likely built as an opportunistic venture to gain rent from the increasing population of the *Glanaman* area in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was subsequently rented out to a series of semi-itinerant, and low-wage, occupiers. It's abandonment in the 1960s appear to coincide with a general population decline following the Second World War as employment opportunities in the area decreased.
- 7.2 The dwelling was stone-built in random-rubble coursing, likely bonded in a lime mortar, with a front elevation to the south that included a central doorway, and four windows, two to each storey. It appears to have contained two chimneys, both built internally and centrally against each gable wall.
- 7.3 Prior to renovation the roof structure, all internal features, and most of the window and door fittings were no longer present. Consequently the main additions to the site are a new roof structure following the original gable roof line, new Upvc doors and windows in original openings on the south and north elevations, with new inserts on the gable wall elevations, one removed and one rebuilt chimney, new internal features, and new re-pointing on external faces, replacing a largely detached render.

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- Ordnance Survey 1953 1:10560 map: Carmarthenshire
- Census Returns 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 & 1911



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Figures**

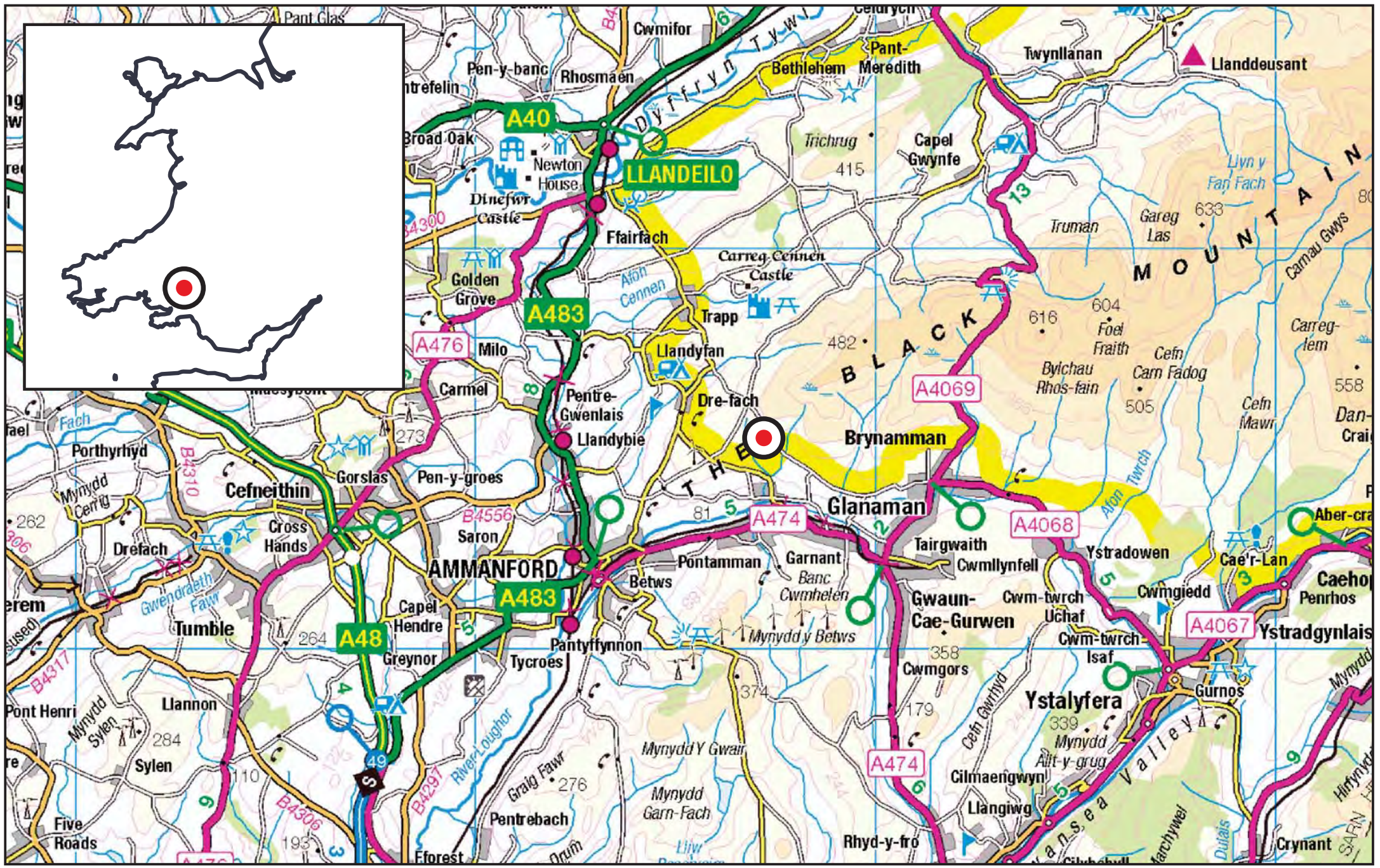


Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Carmarthenshire; scale 1:120,000



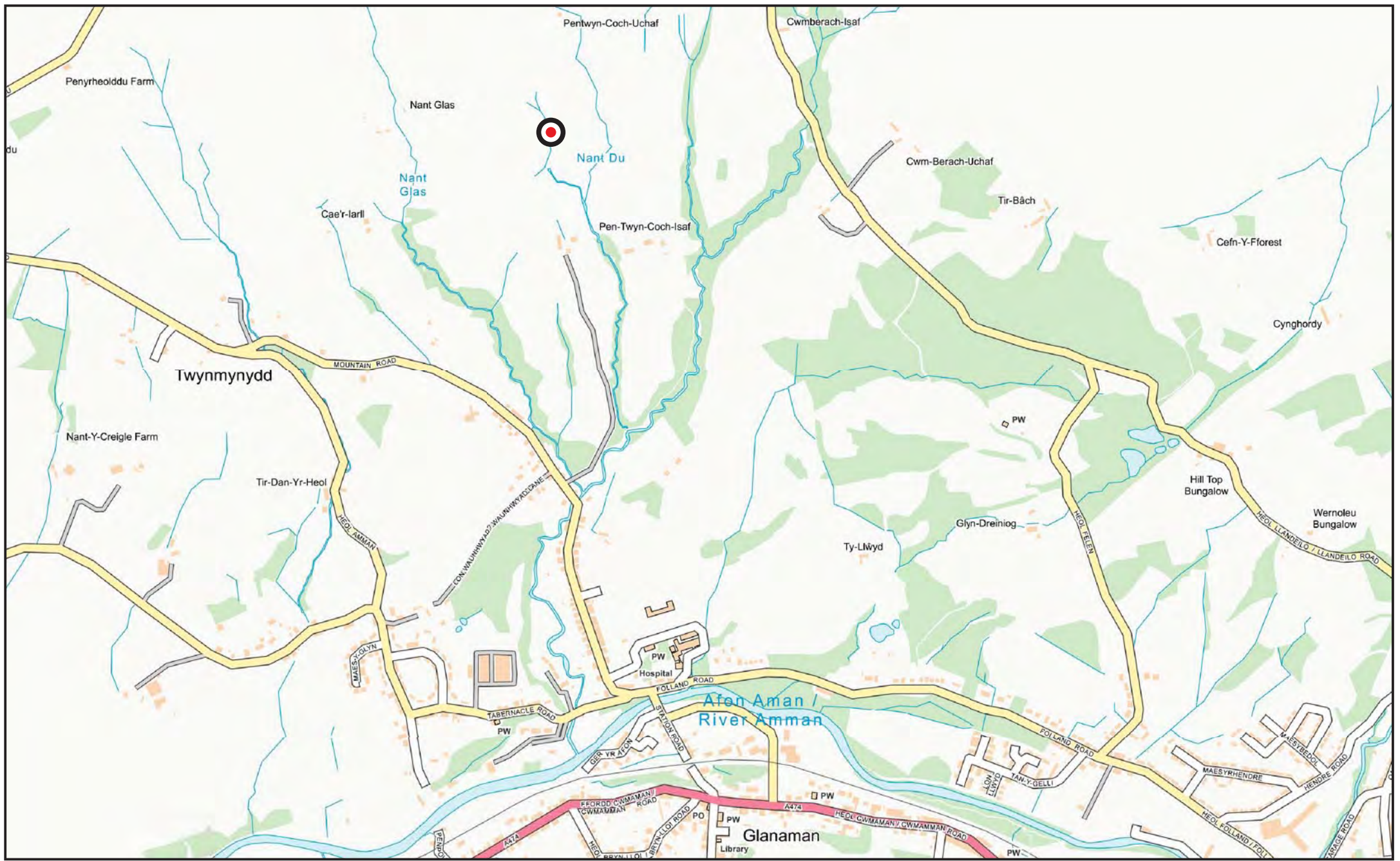


Figure 2: Location of site (target) within Glanamman; scale 1:10,000



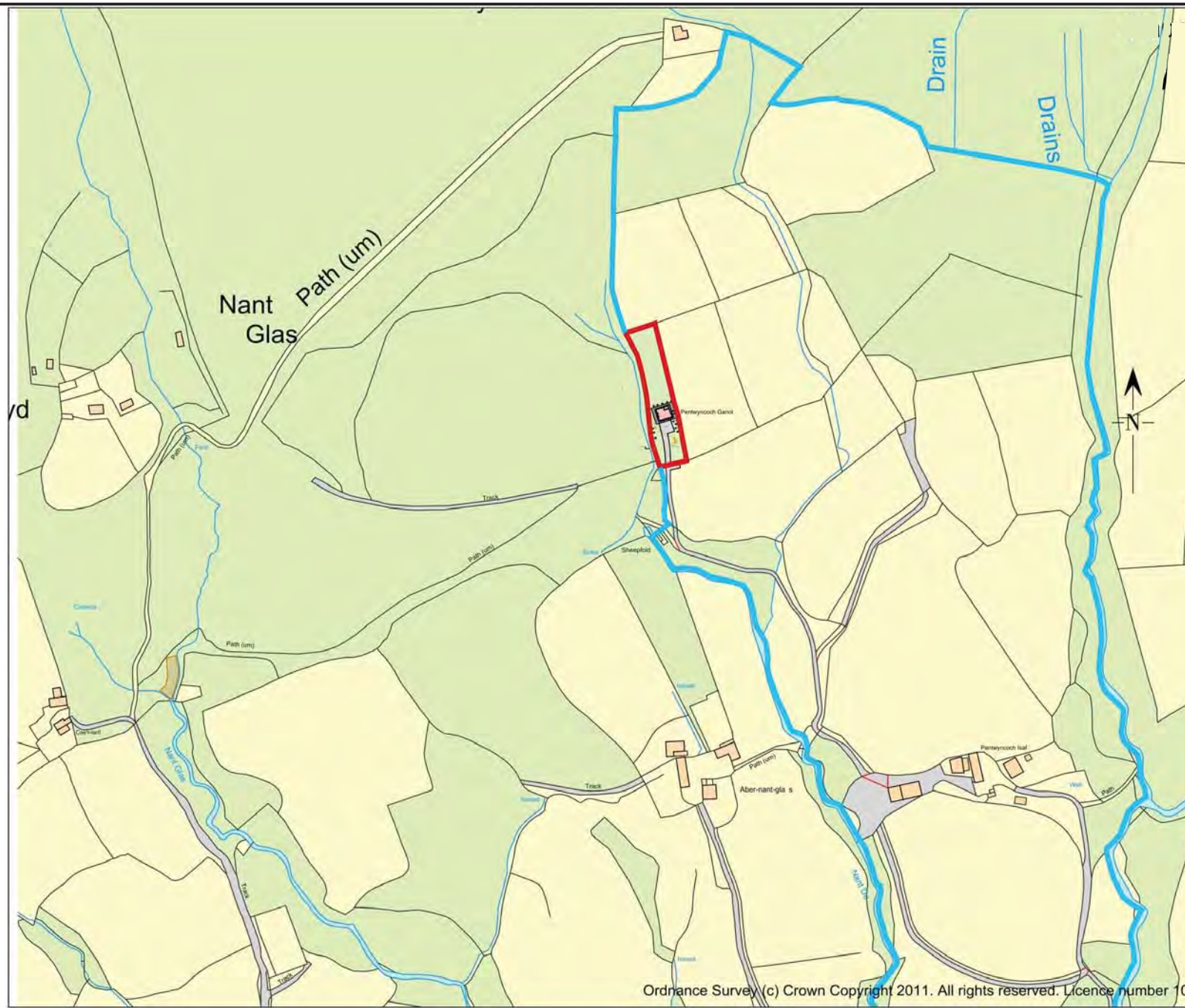


Figure 3: Detailed plan of proposed development area (red) -  
 Plan provided by DR Design Architectural Services. Scale 1:2500

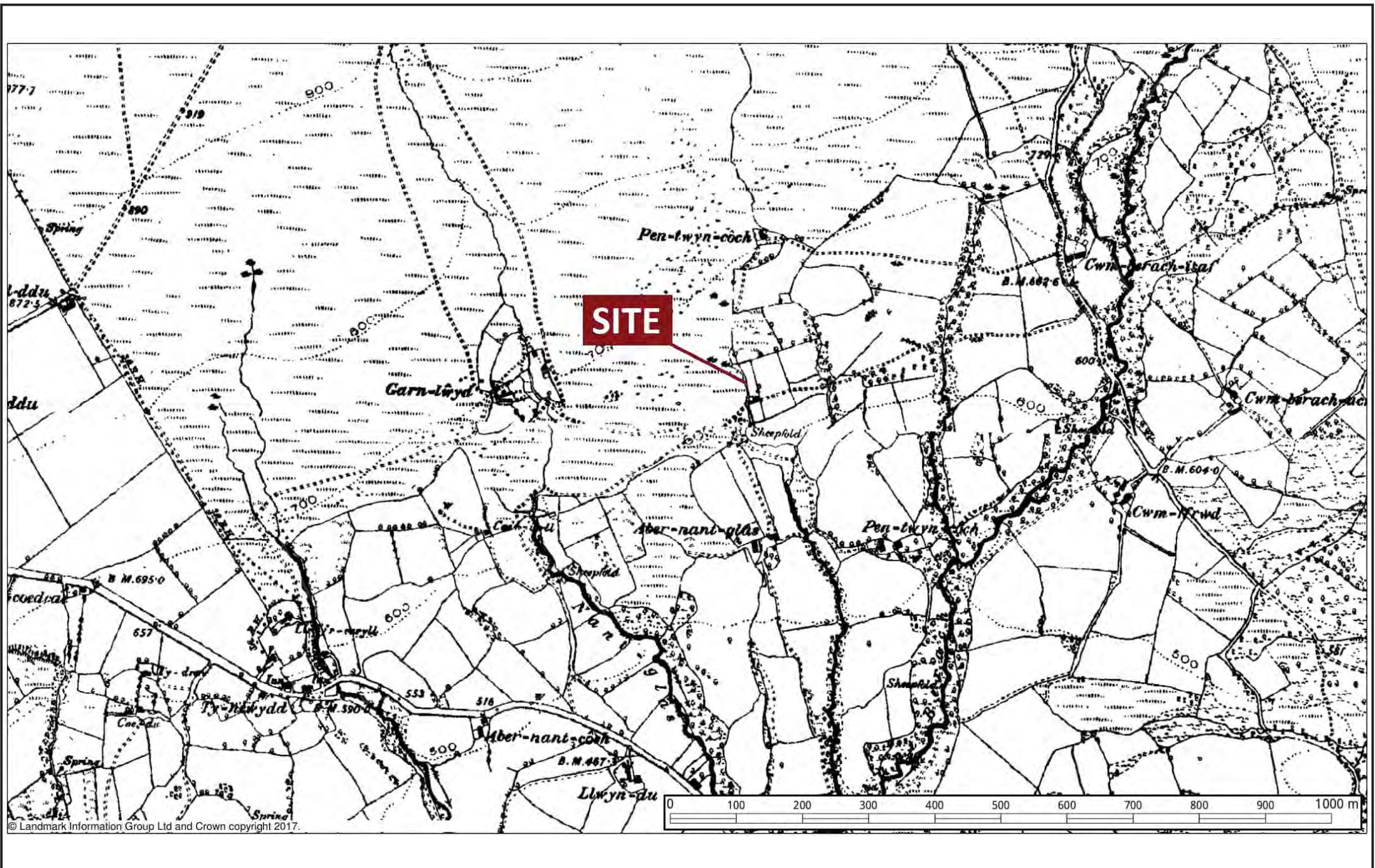


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1877-8, showing location of site



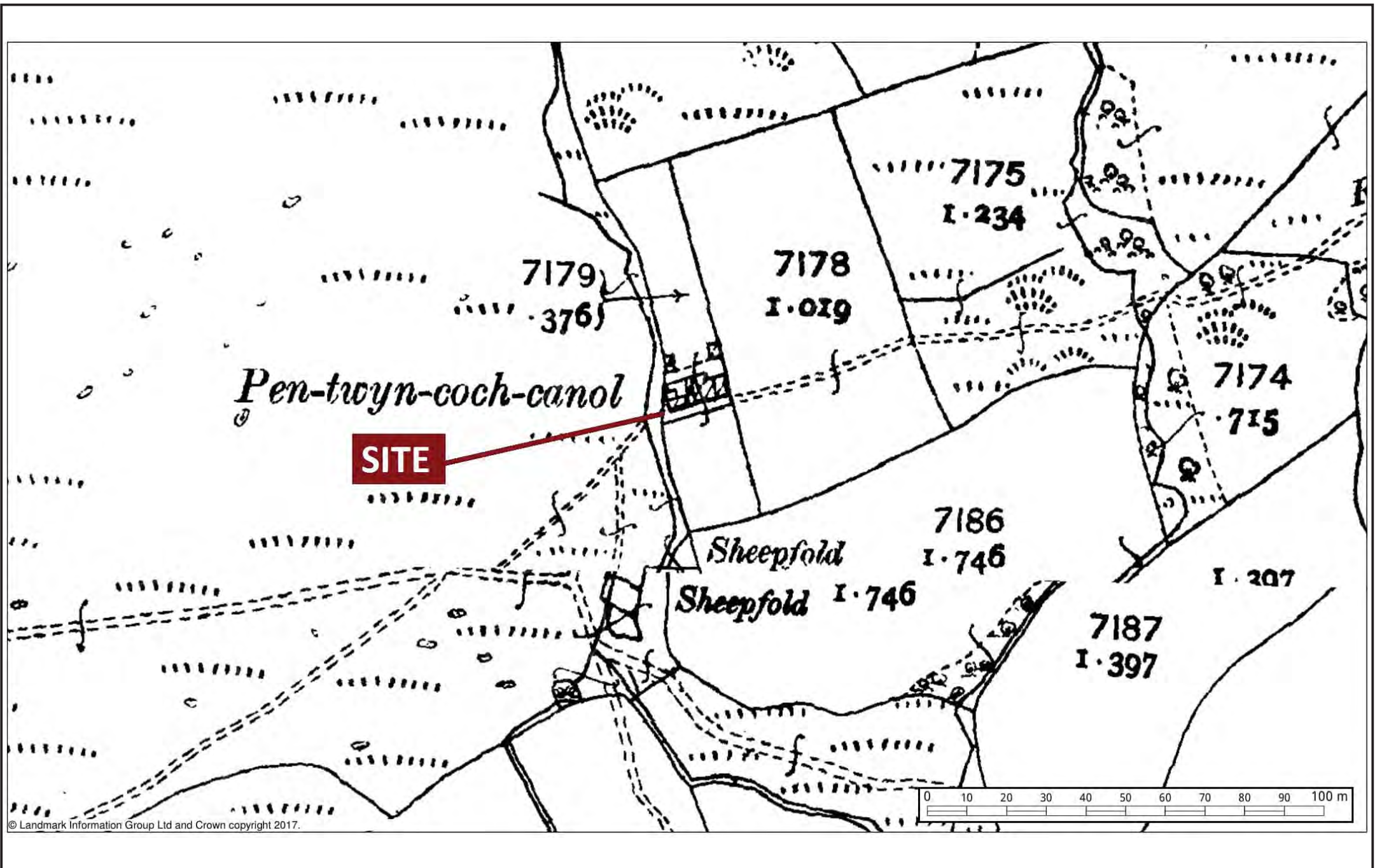
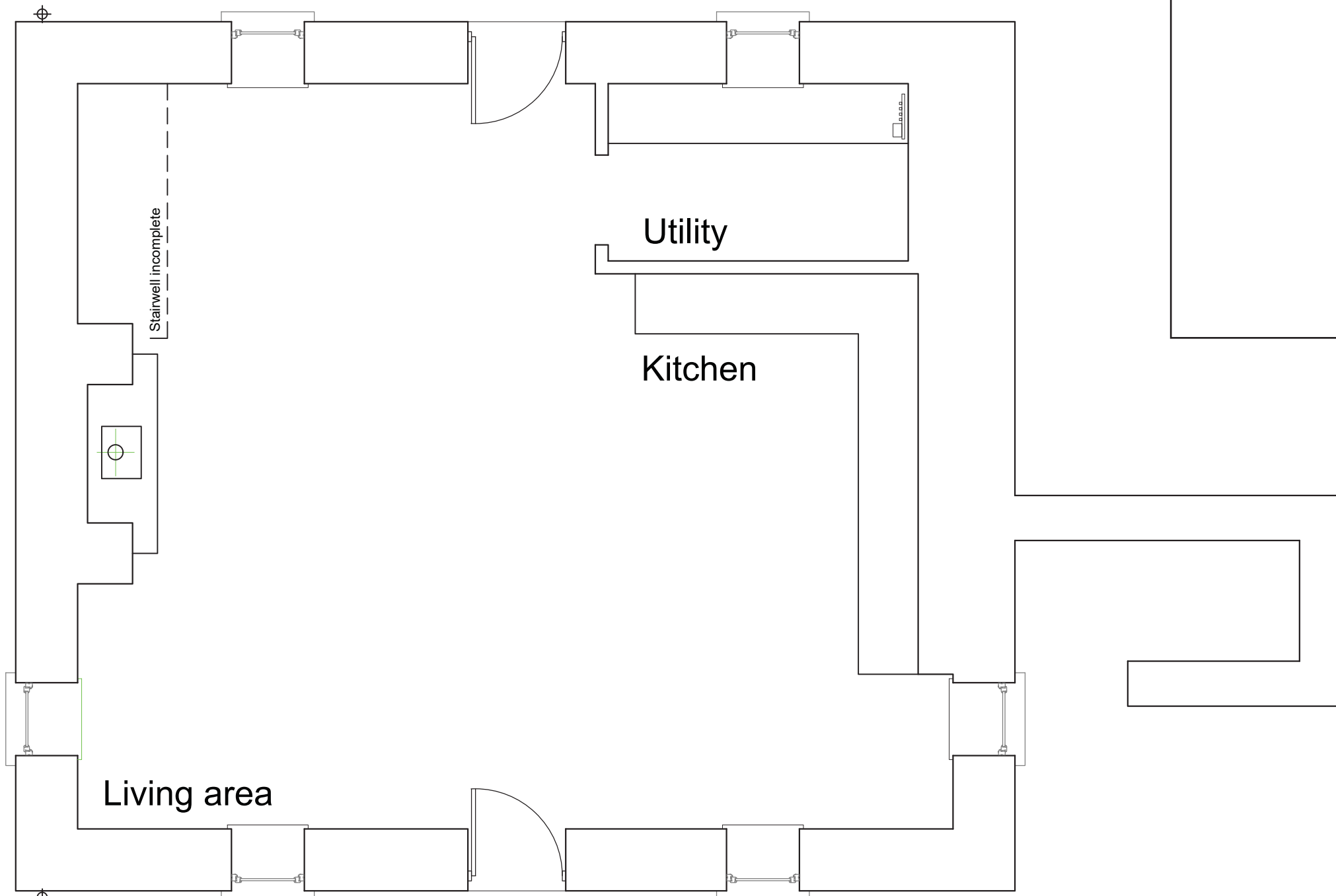
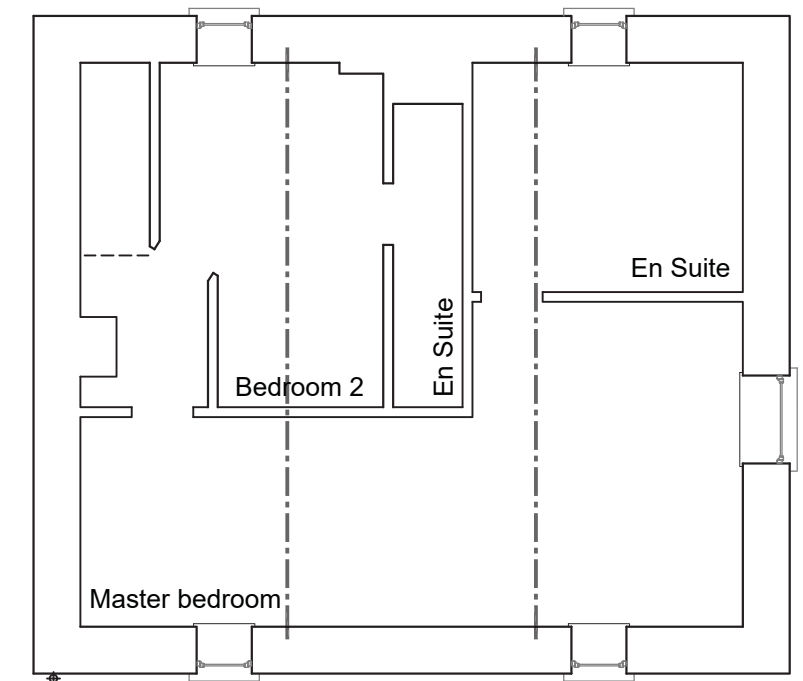
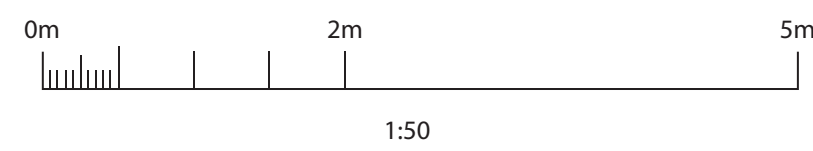


Figure 5: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906, showing the site in more detail.





Ground floor layout as built



First floor layout as built

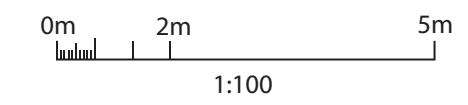
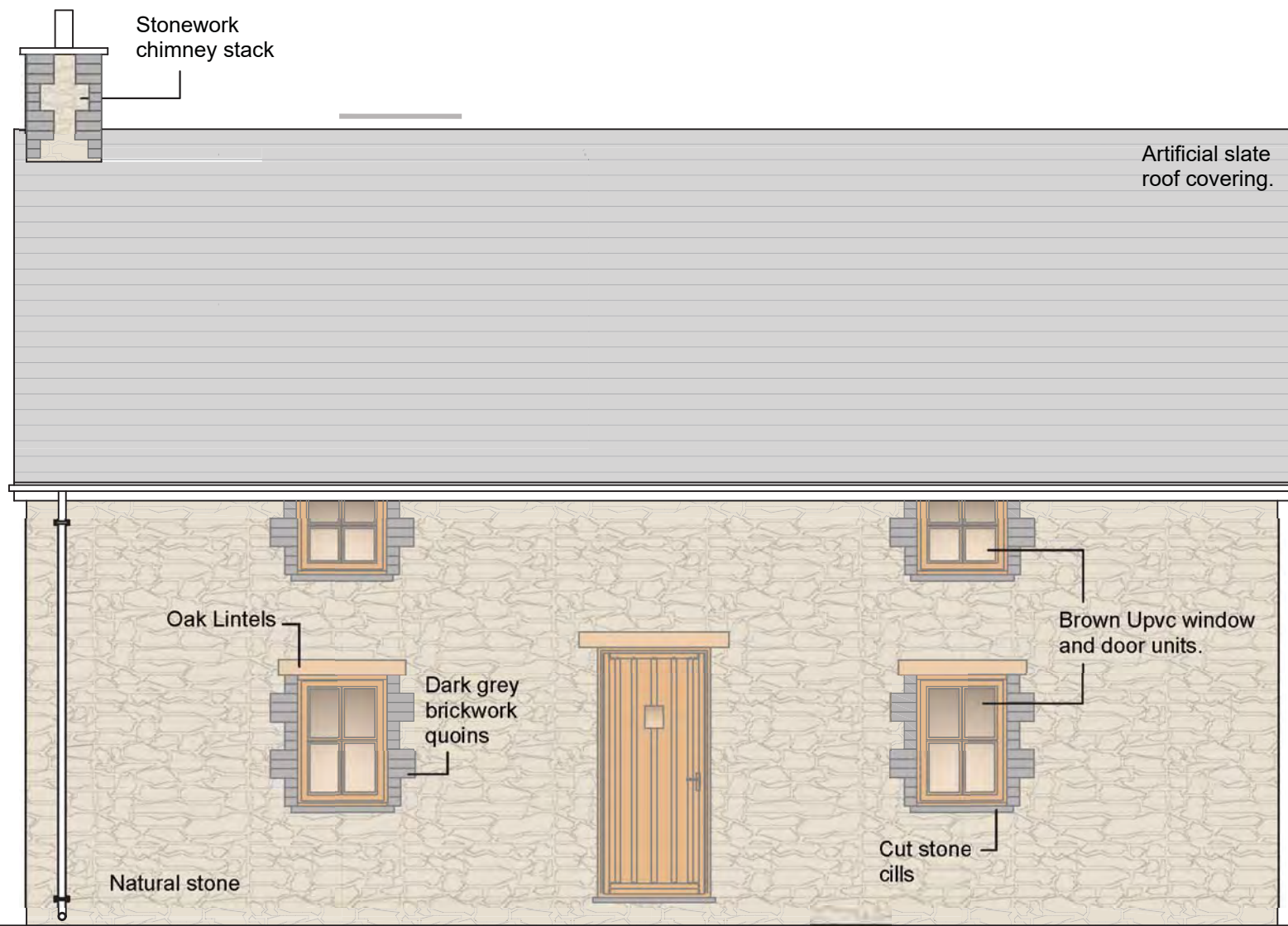
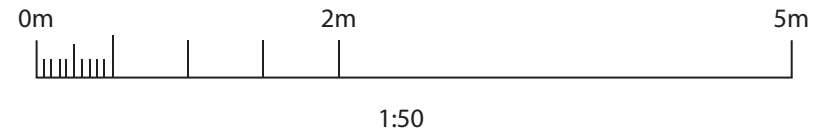
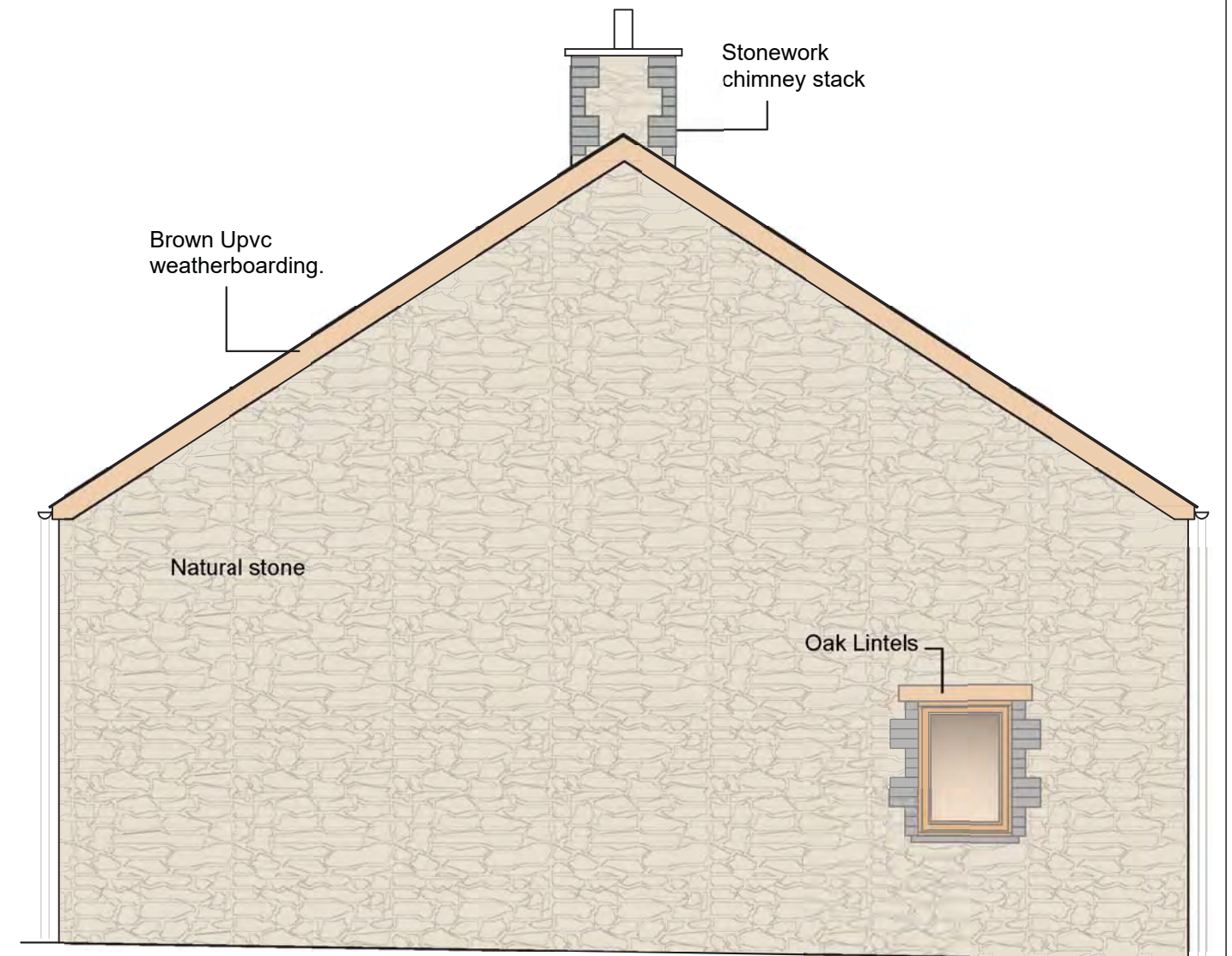


Figure 6: Ground floor plan of Pentwyngoch Ganol at 1:50. First floor plan (insert) at reduced scale (1:100) as all features at this level are modern.





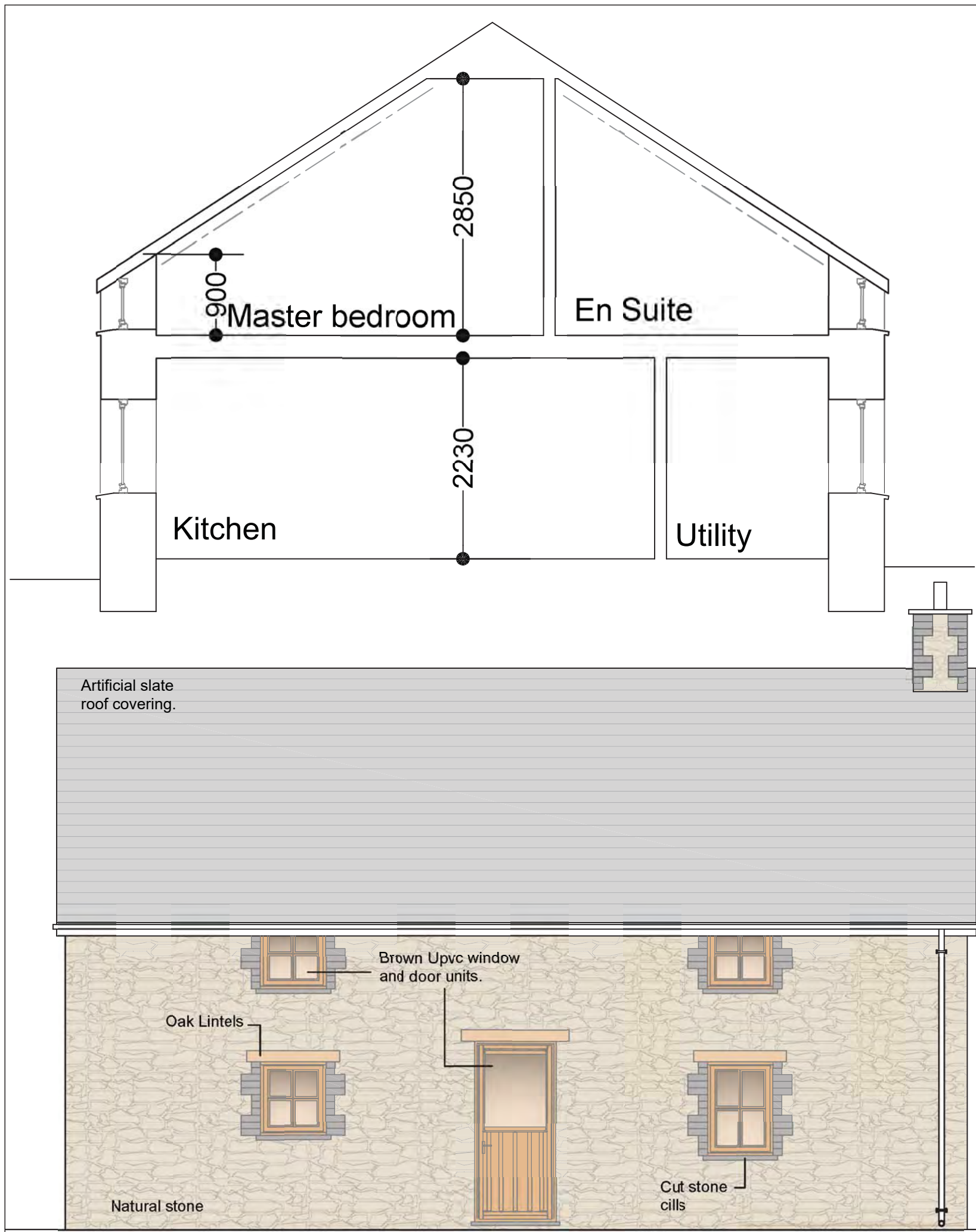
Front elevation as built - South



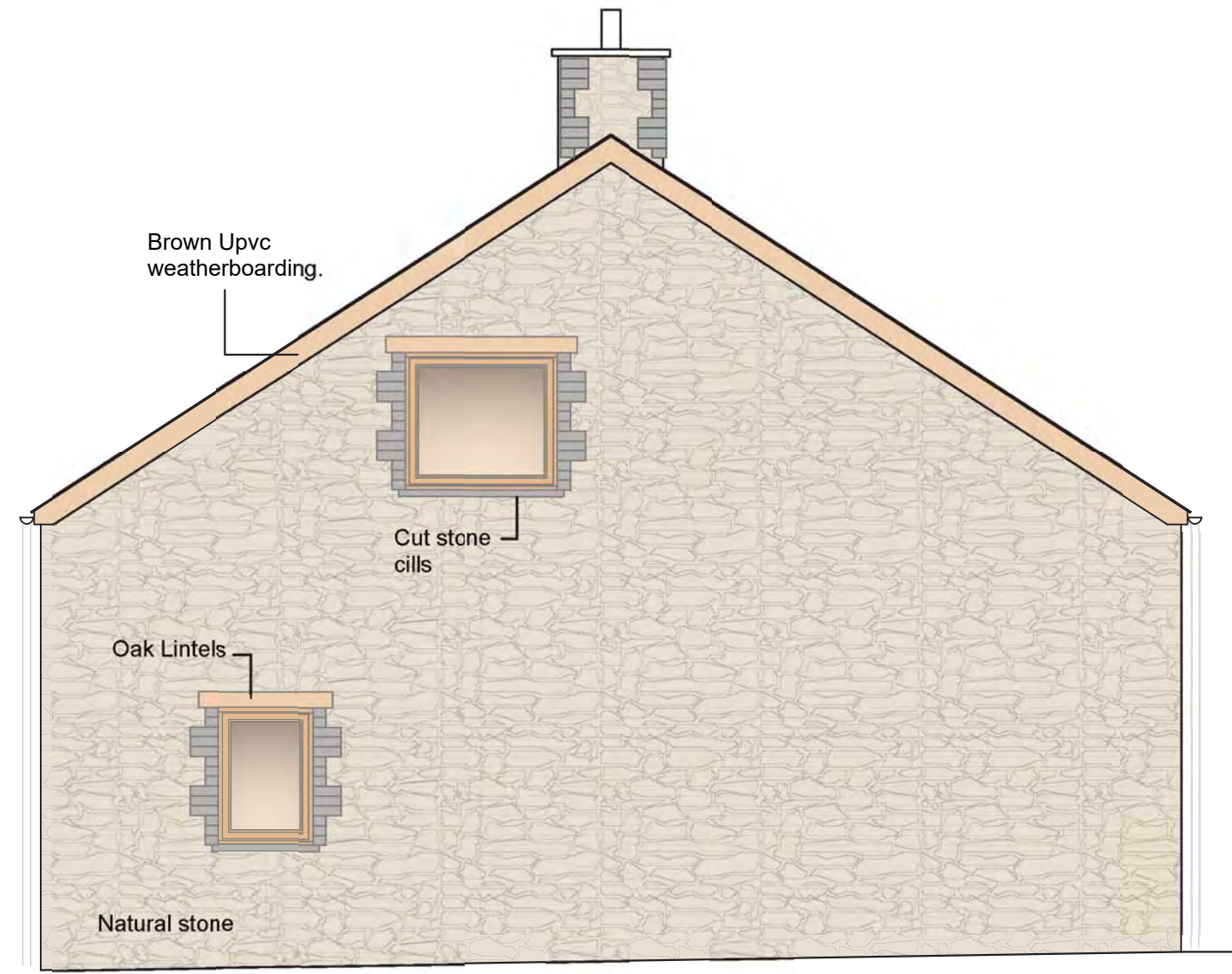
Side elevation as built - West

Figure 7: South and west elevations of Pentwyngoch Ganol at 1:50.





Side elevation as built - North



Side elevation as built - East

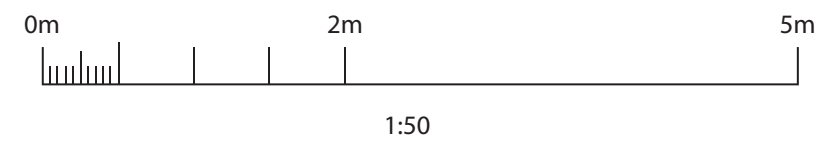


Figure 8: North and east elevations and profile of Pentwyngoch Ganol at 1:50.

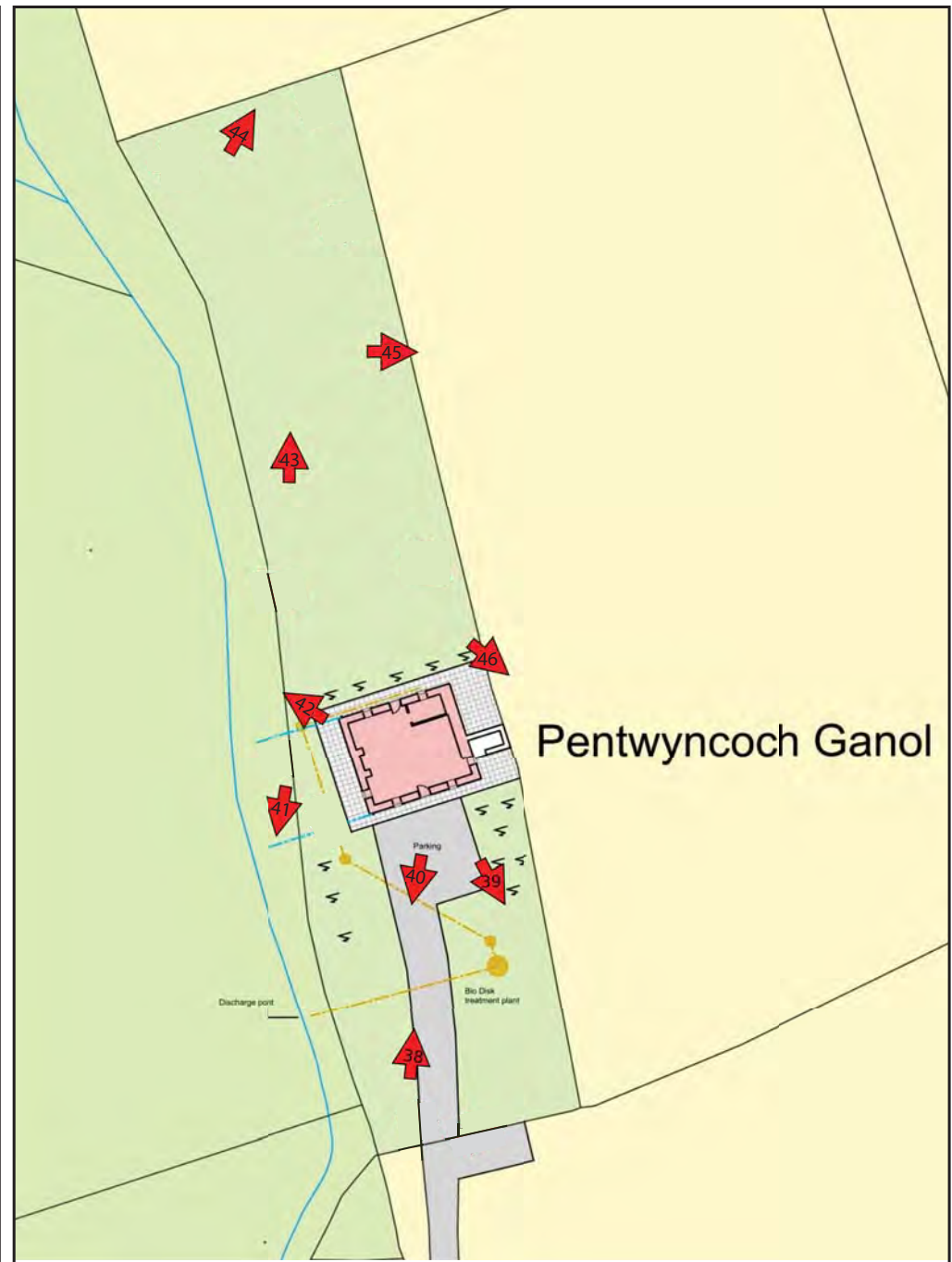
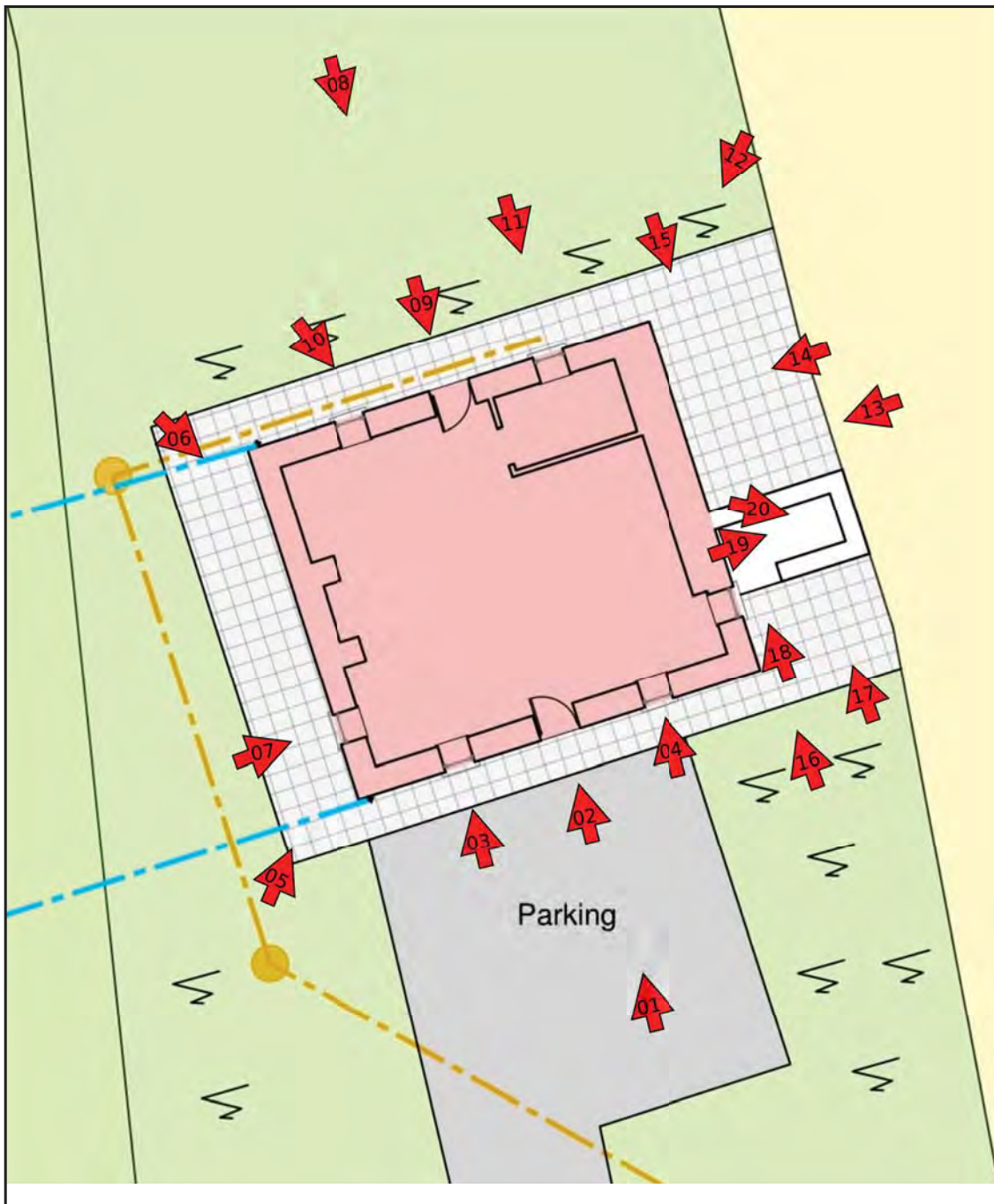


Figure 9: Location and direction of shots, by plate number, approximate scales: 1: 1,000 (right) and 1: 500 (left)



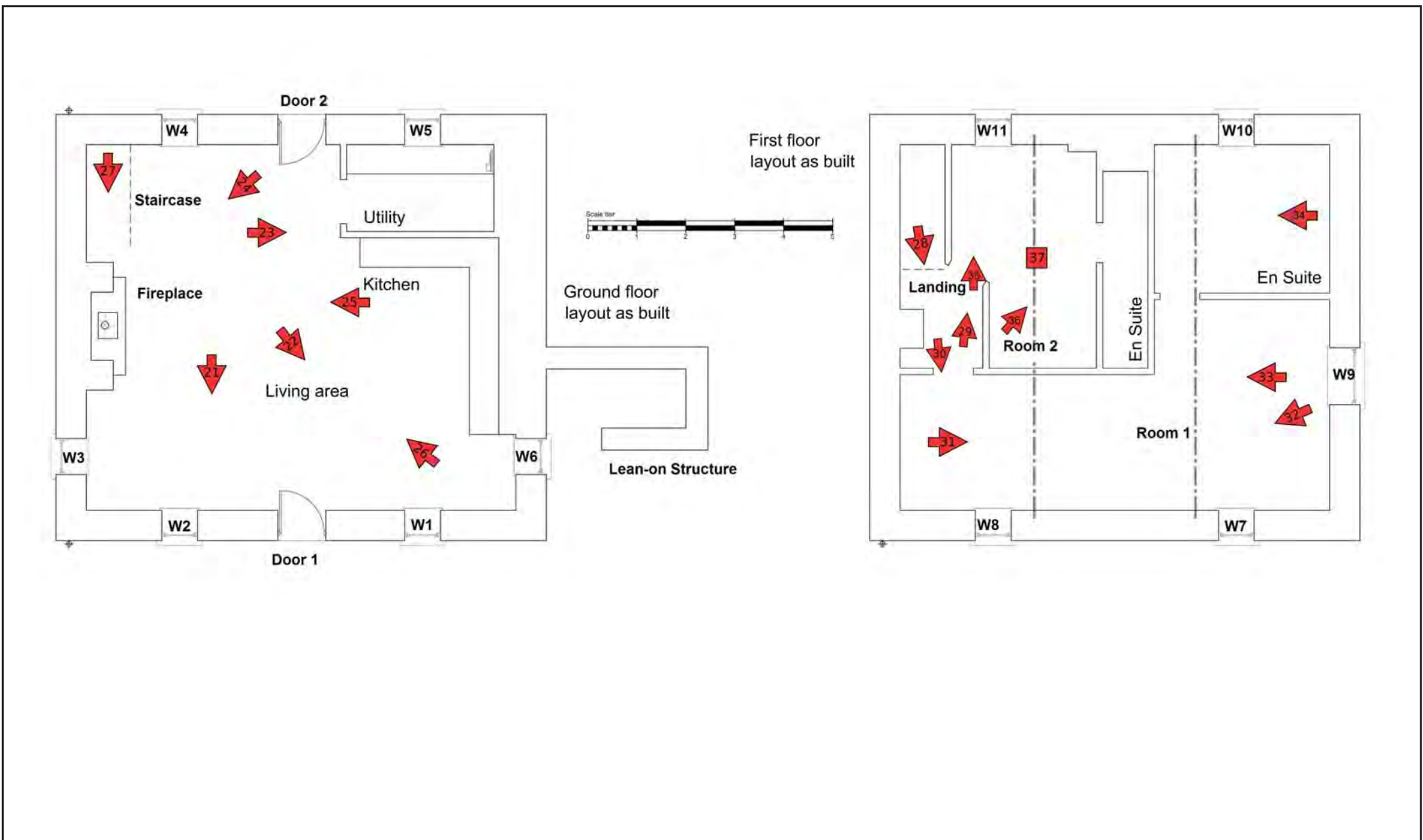


Figure 10: Location and direction of shots, by plate number, taken in the interior of the building. Approximate scale: 1: 100



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Plates**



**Plate 1:** Front (south) elevation, general view; shot facing N. 2m scale.



**Plate 2:** Front (south) elevation, door view; shot facing N. 2m scale.



**Plate 3:** Front (south) elevation, windows view; shot facing N. 2m scale.



**Plate 4:** Front (south) elevation, window and slate sill; shot facing N. 0.5m scale.



**Plate 5:** West side and Front (south) elevations; shot facing NE. 2m scale.



**Plate 6:** West side elevation; shot facing S-SE. 2m scale.

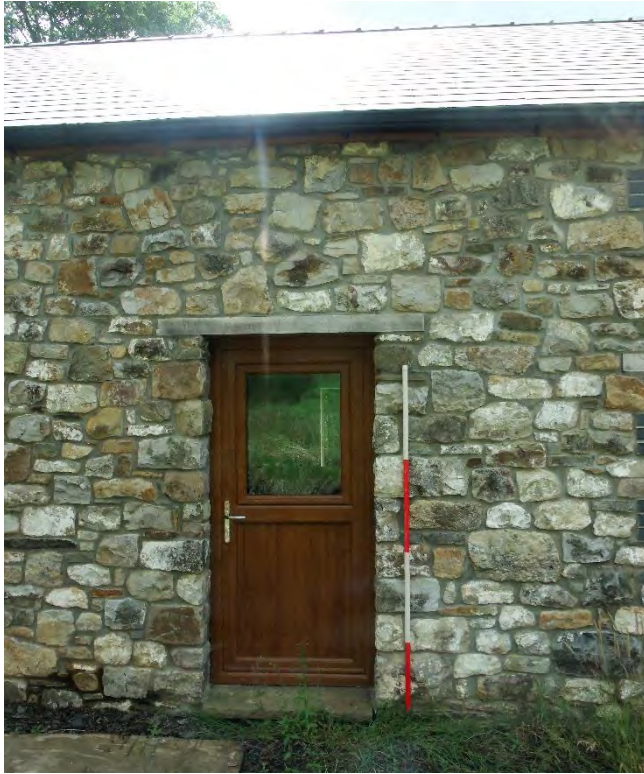


**Plate 7:** West side elevation, view of window; shot facing E. 2m scale.



**Plate 8:** Rear (north) side elevation, general view; shot facing S. 2m scale.





**Plate 9:** Rear (north) side elevation, door view; shot facing S. 2m scale.



**Plate 10:** Rear (north) side elevation, Windows view; shot facing S-SE. 2m scale.



**Plate 11:** Rear (north) side elevation, windows view; shot facing S. 2m scale.



**Plate 12:** East side and Rear (north) elevations; shot facing SW. 2m scale.



**Plate 13:** East side elevation, general view; shot facing W. 2m scale.



**Plate 14:** East side elevation, window and original wall detail; shot facing W. 2m scale.



**Plate 15:** Lean-on structure and East side elevation, view from N; shot facing S. 2m scale.



**Plate 16:** Lean-on structure and East side elevation, view from S; shot facing N. 2m scale.



**Plate 17:** Lean-on structure general view from S; shot facing N. 2m scale.



**Plate 18:** Lean-on structure, detailed view from S; shot facing N. 2m scale.



**Plate 19:** Lean-on structure, detailed view from East side; shot facing E. 2m scale.



**Plate 20:** Lean-on structure, detailed view from East side; shot facing E. 2m scale.



**Plate 21:** Interior, ground floor; view towards S. 2m scale.



**Plate 22:** Interior, ground floor; view towards SE. 2m scale.



**Plate 23:** Interior, ground floor; view towards E. 2m scale.



**Plate 24:** Interior, ground floor; view towards SW with rebuilt fire place in original location. 2m scale.





**Plate 25:** Interior, ground floor; view towards W with fire place and temporary staircase. 2m scale.



**Plate 26:** Interior, ground floor; view towards W with fire place and staircase. 2m scale.



**Plate 27:** Interior, staircase to first floor; view towards S. 2m scale.



**Plate 28:** Interior, landing at first floor and entrance of Room 1; view towards S. 2m scale.



**Plate 29:** Interior, landing at first floor and entrance of Room 2; view towards N. 2m scale.



**Plate 30:** Interior, first floor, Room 1 entrance; view towards S. 2m scale.



**Plate 31:** Interior, first floor, Room 1 general view; view towards E. 2m scale.



**Plate 32:** Interior, first floor, Room 1 general view; view towards SW



**Plate 33:** Interior, first floor, Room 1, view of trusses; view towards W. 2m scale.



**Plate 34:** Interior, first floor, Room 2 entrance; view towards N. 2m scale.



**Plate 35:** Interior, first floor, Room 2 general view with wardrobe; view towards NE. 2m scale.



**Plate 36:** Interior, first floor, Room 2 general view towards W. 2m scale.



**Plate 37:** Interior, first floor, Room 2 detailed view of trusses; shot facing S-SW



**Plate 38:** View towards the house from the site entrance; shot facing N



**Plate 39:** View of the Eastern hedge of the house at the entrance; shot facing SE





**Plate 40:** View of surroundings from Front (south) elevation of the house; views towards S



**Plate 41:** View of surroundings from West side elevation of the house; views towards SW



**Plate 42:** View of surroundings from West side elevation of the house; views towards NW



**Plate 43:** View of surroundings from Rear (north) side elevation of the house; views towards N



**Plate 44:** View of surroundings from northern edge of the parcel; views towards NE



**Plate 45:** View of surroundings from East side of the house; views towards E



**Plate 46:** View of surroundings from East side of the house; views towards Glanamman, S-SE



**Plate 47:** Photo of the house taken prior to renovation work, showing front (South) elevation. Shot facing NNE



**Plate 48:** Photo of the house taken prior to renovation work, showing front (South) elevation and part of the west elevation. Shot facing ENE

# *Archaeology*

## *Wales*

### **APPENDIX I:**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
BUILDING RECORDING LEVEL 3  
  
AT PENTWYNCOCH GANOL, TIRYCOED ROAD, GLANAMMAN

Prepared for:

JCR Planning, on behalf of Mr G Philpott & Ms M McDonagh

Planning Application Number: 17/14777/FUL

Project No: 2532

July 2017



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Figure 1. Location map

Figure 2. Site plan



## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of Archaeological Building Recording to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of JCR Planning, on behalf of Mr G Philpott & Ms M McDonagh.*

*The Archaeological Building Recording will consist of a Level 3 standards according to Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines. The building recording will be undertaken on a dwelling known as Pentwyncoch Ganol, Glanamman, NGR SN 6721 1526. Pentwyncoch Ganol is a traditional rural dwelling of at least late-19<sup>th</sup> century origin, and represents a site of local historic interest and significance. The work is undertaken as part of a retrospective planning application, therefore restoration works at the property are largely complete. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/14777/FUL.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of Archaeological Building Recording, Level 3 (Historic England, 2006, revised 2016) to be undertaken in association with the renovation of a dwelling known as Pentwyncoch Ganol, Glanamman, Carmarthenshire SA18 2YG, centred on SN 67212 15263. The local planning authority is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). The associated Planning Application No. is 17/14777/FUL.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of JCR Planning, on behalf of Mr G Philpott & Ms M McDonagh (henceforth – the client).

Pentwyncoch Ganol is a rural dwelling of at least 19<sup>th</sup> century origin. It comprises a single two-storey, stone-built structure. The structure had been abandoned since the 1960s, and was a roofless ruin by 2009. From 2009 onwards the structure underwent renovation works. A retrospective planning application has now been submitted for those works.

The methodology set out in this WSI will be agreed with Heritage Officer (Archaeology) of the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. The Heritage Officer has recommended an Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 of the dwelling as part of a retrospective planning application for the restoration works, in order to recover as much information as possible regarding the historic character and significance of the site.

The details set out in this document outline procedures to be undertaken during the building recording work at Pentwyncoch Ganol, which will result in an archive standard drawn and photographic record and an illustrated report.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Site Description

Pentwyncoch Ganol comprises a stone-built two-storey dwelling. The site has been recently renovated, with the addition of new slate roof, new windows, internal stud walls and plastering, new electrics, and external repointing on the walls.

The site lies within an elongated curtilage, accessed from the south via a track through Pentwyncoch Isaf Farm to the southeast. The site is bordered by pastoral agricultural land to the north, east and south, with open moorland to the west. The site lies on the south-facing slopes of Mynydd Isaf, at the limit of the upland enclosure. The nearest settlement of Glanamman lies some 650m to the south.

The underlying geology on site comprises mixed deposits of sandstones, mudstones and siltstones of the South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation and the Bishopston Mudstones Formation. This is overlain by Devensian till (BGS 2017).

## 3. Archaeological background

Pentwyncoch Ganol is not currently recorded on either the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monument Record for Wales (NMR), however the BBNPA Heritage Officer considers the site to be worthy of inclusion in the regional Historic Environmental Record. Currently however there is little recorded history regarding this site.

The building is recorded on early Ordnance Survey mapping, indicating it is of at least late-19<sup>th</sup> century date. Historic mapping shows a number of historic tracks passing and converging in close proximity to the site. A sheepfold is also noted in close proximity, an indicator of the historic upland pastoral economy of the area.

## 4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for **Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording** (2014) **and according to Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice** (2016).

The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key

internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives. This will be supported by documentary, cartographic and historic imagery research, of particular relevance as renovation work on this property has already been undertaken. This work will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 3 Building survey.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

## 5. Timetable of works

### 5.1. Fieldwork

Start date for the fieldwork has not yet been confirmed, although it is anticipated to be imminent. The programme of Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. Archaeology Wales will update BBNPA with the exact date.

### 5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to BBNPA within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## 6. Details of work

### 6.1. General

Recording will be undertaken in accordance with HE level 3 requirements (Historic England 2006, revised 2016). Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an **introductory description followed by a systematic account of the structure'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 in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate **the structure's appearance and to support an historical analysis.**

### 6.2. Building Investigation

The Level 3 Archaeological Building Recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording **Archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure** and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

The following will be consulted:

- Any NMR or HER data relating to the site and its surrounds

- Relevant published sources
- Local/regional archive centres
- Historic mapping
- Historical imagery pertaining to the property, particularly historic photographs held by the client

The following will be considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The building has recently been largely renovated and it is assumed therefore that the interior of the structure is in relatively good condition and accessible. It is not anticipated that there will be any significant constraint to the ability to record the exterior or interior of the structure. Should this prove to be the case however further consultation with the Heritage Officer at BBNPA will be undertaken on the appropriate level of internal recording required.

The work will be completed in accordance with ClfA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (2016).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution digital format (10+ Mega Pixel). For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

A site plan and measured plan of the building will be produced. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations will be used to supplement the report and further measured plans and elevations may also be provided to illustrate features not more readily obtained by photography. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

## 7. Monitoring

The Heritage Officer of BBNPA will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the Heritage Officer for approval on behalf of BBNPA.

The Heritage Officer will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording if required. The Heritage Officer will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

## 8. Archive and Reporting programme

### 8.1. Archive

#### 8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists upon completion of the project.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMR) held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ, within three months of the completion of the full report.

#### 8.1.2. Analysis

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 3 months of the end of the survey. Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the Historic England Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site
- A written record of the building(s)
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions all drawn and photographic records relating to the survey
- Illustrative plans and elevations
- Photographic record

- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

## 8.2. Reports and archive deposition

### 8.2.1. Draft Reports

Initial draft copies of all reports associated with the Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 will be submitted to BBNPA upon completion for approval. Draft copies will also be supplied to the client.

### 8.2.2. Final Report

Upon final approval by BBNPA final copies of all reports associated with the Archaeological Building Recording Level 3, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and BBNPA.

### 8.2.3. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant regional Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### 8.2.4. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### 8.2.5. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

## 9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitable building archaeologist from Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of BBNPA and the client.

## Additional Considerations

### 10. Health and Safety

#### 10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

#### 10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

### 11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

### 12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

### 13. Quality Control

#### 13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists'** *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of*

*Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological building investigation and recording* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### 13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## 14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered **Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

## 15. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>,  
retrieved 03.07.2017

Historic England 2006, revised 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*



# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Pentwyncoch Ganol, Tirycoed Road, Glanaman

Site Name:	Pentwyncoch Ganol
Site Code:	PGG/17/BR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 67212 15263
Site Type:	Post-medieval rural dwelling
Project Type:	Building Recording (Level 3)
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	July 2017 – August 2017
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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