

# Historic Environment Feature

## Management Report:

### **Bwlch Blaen Carfan farmhouse**

Customer Reference Number: A0028396

UID: 311012



'© Next Perspectives. Welsh Assembly Government 2009'

This management plan has been produced by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management to inform the positive management of the identified Priority Historic Environment Feature. The identified management outcome will meet the objective for the Historic Environment Feature Targeted Layer as part of the Glastir Land Management Scheme.

**PRN 8521 Name** BWLCH BLAEN CARFAN  
**Period** Post-medieval **Site Type** FARMHOUSE  
**NGR** SN70095505

### **Site Description**

Described as a post-medieval farmstead by RCAHM in 1978 thus; "A drystone walled enclosure with the roofless remains of a small stone-built farmhouse in the south east corner. No evidence of any great antiquity." (RPS September 2001) The site is recorded on the 1889 1st edition and 1905 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is shown only in outline on Mastermap and recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives, 2009) indicate it to be ruinous, although partially obscured by tree cover (M.Ings, 2013)

### **Management Issues**

The main management issue for this site is the control of tree and scrub growth which has the potential to damage buried archaeological remains through the disruptive activity of root development, and built structural remains by prising apart masonry bonds or wind throw.

### **Desired Management Outcome**

The management outcome is to maintain the remains of the farmhouse in a stable and visible condition.

### **Management Actions**

Scrub growth is damaging to the long term survival of earthwork and built structural remains through the disruptive activity of root development. Trees can pose a threat through wind throw or falling limbs.

- Remove mature trees which are at risk of wind throw and could threaten upstanding remains of the cottage and mill and associated features through uprooting (root plate damage) or falling limbs.
- Remove any young trees or vegetation growing out of the wall tops but cutting by hand. Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Cut any scrub back by hand in order to retain the visibility of the building ruins.
- Maintain a canopy of mature trees over the site. This will prevent light entering the ground, inhibiting scrubby vegetation growth.

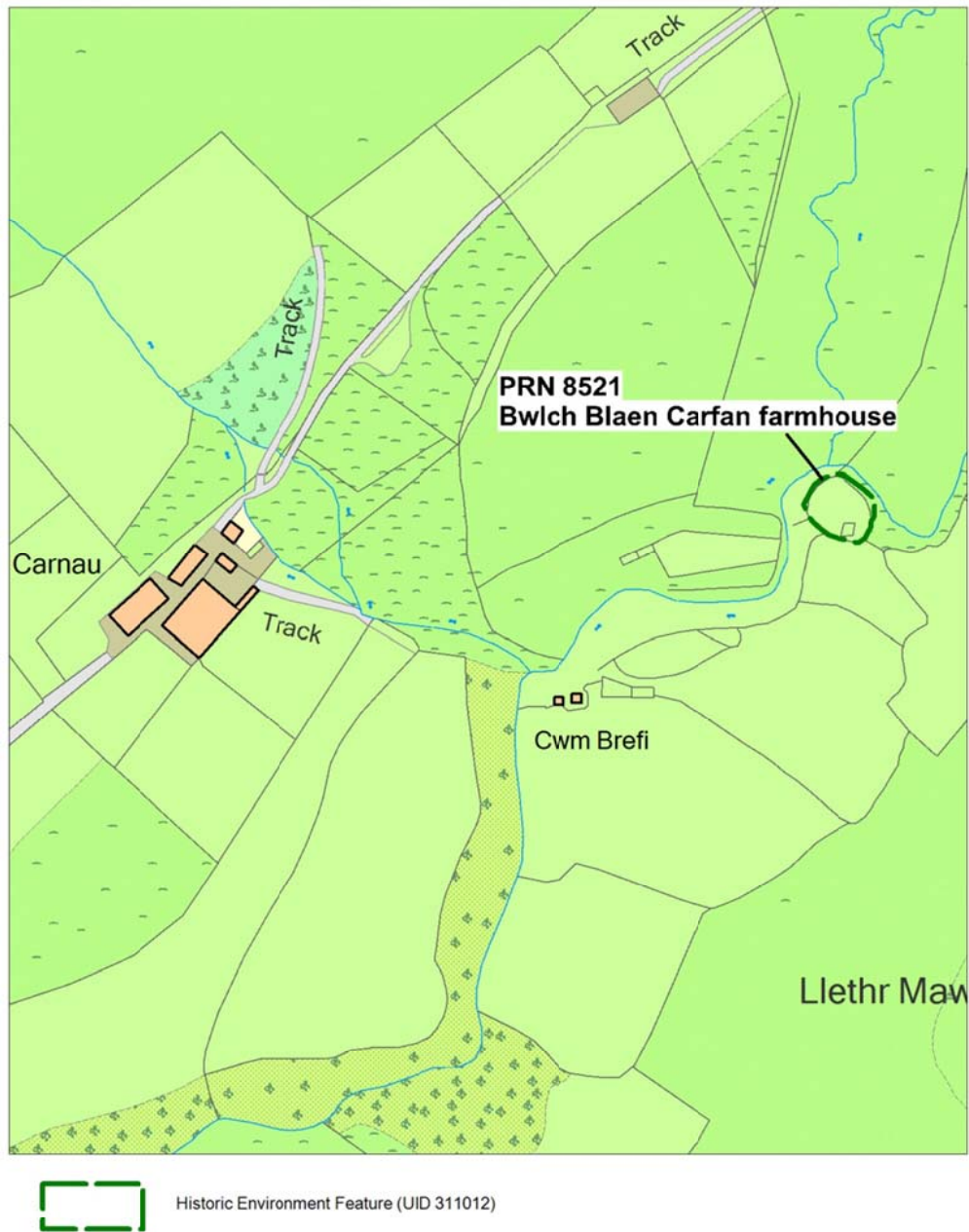
### **Glastir Whole Farm Code**

Please also remember that, unless we have indicated otherwise, the Glastir Whole Farm Code should be observed for all historic features on your farm. The Whole Farm Code states that you must not damage any historic feature identified on your agreement map.

Definitions of damage to a historic feature include ANY of the following:

- Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.
- Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.
- Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.
- Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice.
- Planting trees.
- Allowing scrub to develop.
- Ploughing or reseeded.
- Displacing individual stone features.

## Location Map



Maps based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings'. Welsh Assembly Government 100017916.  
03.12.13

*12.03.13 - HTML file produced for Glastir management report, DAT file number 386.  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Heritage Management, The Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street,  
Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF.  
tel (01558) 823131 , fax (01558) 823133, email [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk) , website  
[www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).