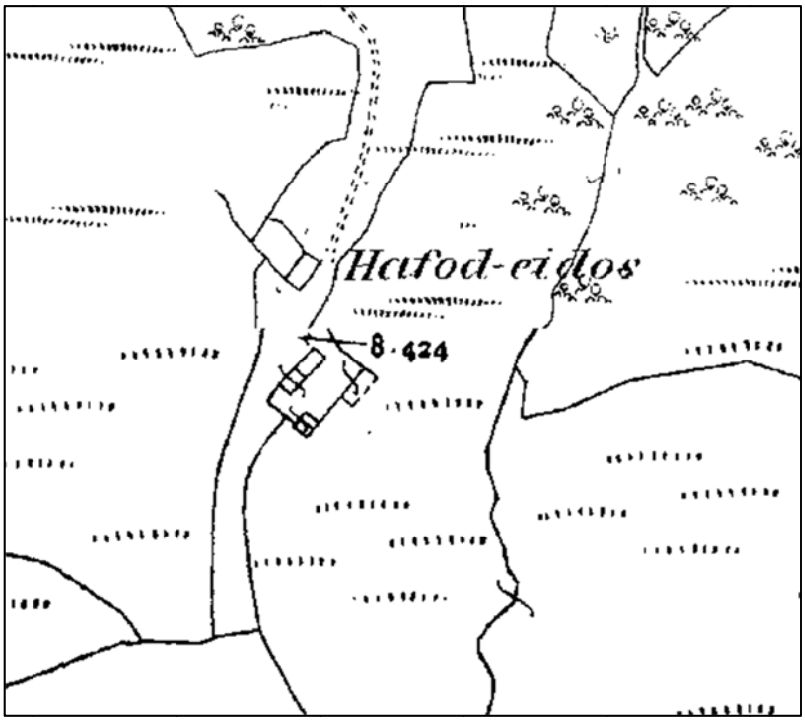
Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Hafod-eidos, Ruined Farmstead

Customer Reference Number: A0026711

UID: 311,176



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890) © and database right Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 08/05/2012)

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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 35645 **Name** HAFOD EIDOS
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Farmstead
NGR SN77486466

Site Description
A ruined post medieval farmstead shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890) where it is named as Hafod-eidos. The mapping depicts a rectangular farmhouse (PRN 9329) with a yard and farm buildings, including a cow house (PRN 9330) and pigsty (PRN 9331) on level ground some 30m to the south. North of the farmhouse is the remains of a potato clamp (PRN 56439). Surrounding the buildings are the remains of small field boundaries. The arrangement of structures remains unchanged on all the subsequent mapping, although it is no longer named. It was last occupied in the 1940s when it was part of the Lisburne Estate. A field visit in 2006 described the buildings as being ruinous and in a state of partial collapse, but still in an identifiable condition.

The surviving remains are typical of a post-medieval farmstead however the history of the area and the name suggests that the site may have medieval origins. The area was formerly part of the holding of the Abbey of Strata Florida who established granges which exploited the uplands for large scale sheep rearing. Scattered throughout the surrounding hills are the remains of medieval hafodydd, seasonal dwellings for summer pastoralism, as well as enclosures associated with the grange system. One nationally important example (PRN 9328/35646), presumed to have monastic origins, lies 150m to the west and is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Cd179). (See also HEF UID 311,175)

The remains at Hafod-eidos are clearly visible on aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009). The current land use is unenclosed rough grazing. The ground cover is a mix of grass sward and bracken and some rushes. There are small trees and shrub growth over the standing remains (H Pritchard)

PRN 9329 **Name** Hafod Eidos
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Building, farmhouse
NGR SN77476466

Site Description
Ruined stone farmhouse in process of collapse. The building has a central door and windows in the SE facing wall, with a fireplace in the SW gable end. On level ground to the south lie the remains of a yard and outbuildings (PRN 9329-9331). On the slope above are the remains of a potato clamp (56439)

PRN 9330 **Name** Hafod Eidos
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Farmhouse, farm buildng
NGR SN77476462

Site Description
Ruined stone outbuilding at Hafod Eidos. Built cross contour with upper lofted stable and a barn at the downslope end, only the dilapidated walls now surviving. No specific management threats: the site is in unenclosed rough grazing land.

PRN 9331 **Name** Hafod Eidos
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Building, pig sty
NGR SN77496461

Site Description
Partially surviving stone walls of former pigsty and outbuilding at Hafod Eidos. No specific management threats: the site is in unenclosed rough grazing land. Reed growth surrounds the building.

PRN 56439 **Name** Hafod Eidos
Period Post-Medieval **Site Type** farmstead, potato clamp
NGR SN7746SE6466

Site Description
A linear cut 0.25m deep x 2m wide by 5m long approximately 10m NW of Hafod Eidos farmhouse. The site is in unenclosed rough grazing land. No specific management threats. Oral testimony in Ceredigion indicates that a clamp was prepared for root vegetable crops by simply excavating the cut and placing a thick layer of bracken in its base. A layer of potatoes would be placed over the bracken and then covered with more bracken. Several more alternating layers of potato and bracken could be added and then a final covering of earth was placed over the clamp to seal in the store.

Management Issues
The main management issue for this site is the control of vegetation which has the potential to damage buried archaeological remains through the disruptive activity of root development, and built structural remains by the prising apart of masonry bonds. Excessive vegetation cover can provide shelter to livestock and burrowing animals, both of which can also cause damage. It also leads to archaeological features being obscured from sight.

Desired Management Outcome

The desired outcome is to arrest any further damage to the standing remains and buried deposits and where possible to maintain a clear grass sward around the structures.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required in order to keep the structures in a stable and visible condition:

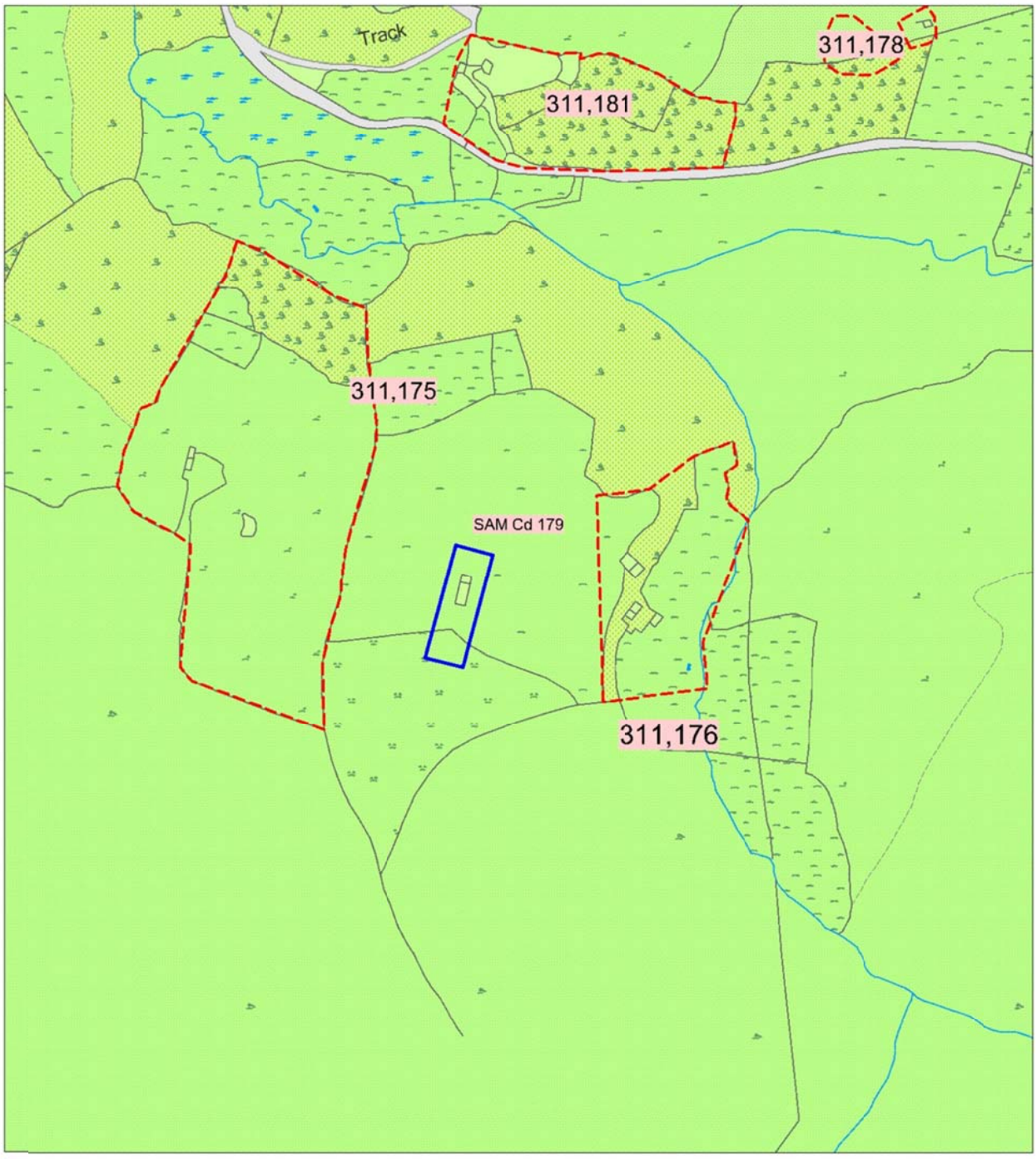
- Cut back vegetation by hand in order to prevent further damage and to enhance the visibility of the structure.
- Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Spot treat to prevent re-growth

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 reseeding.
- Displacing individual stone features.

Location Map



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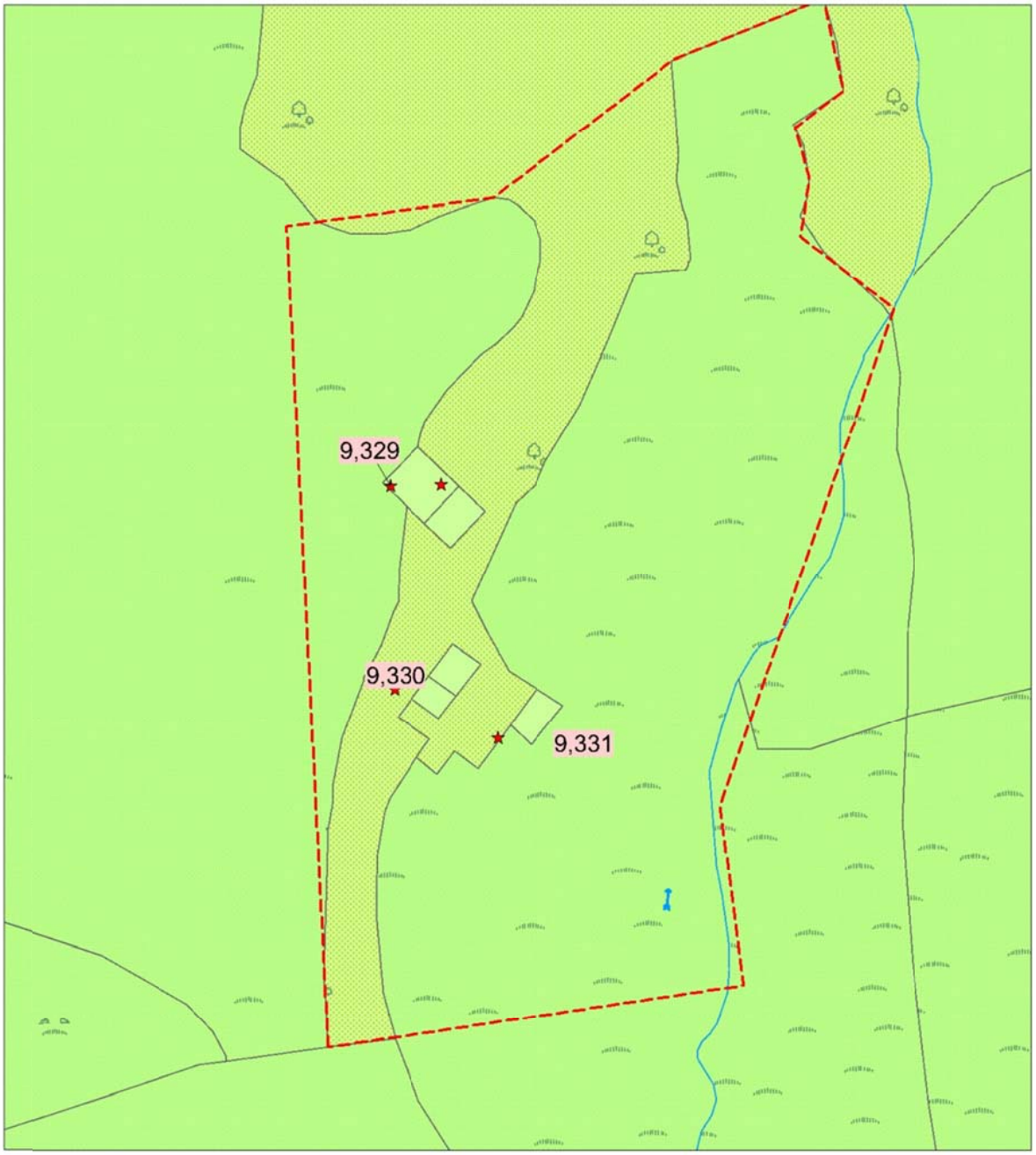
PRN MAP



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Aerial Photograph

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Scheduled Ancient Monument SAM Cd 179

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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).

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