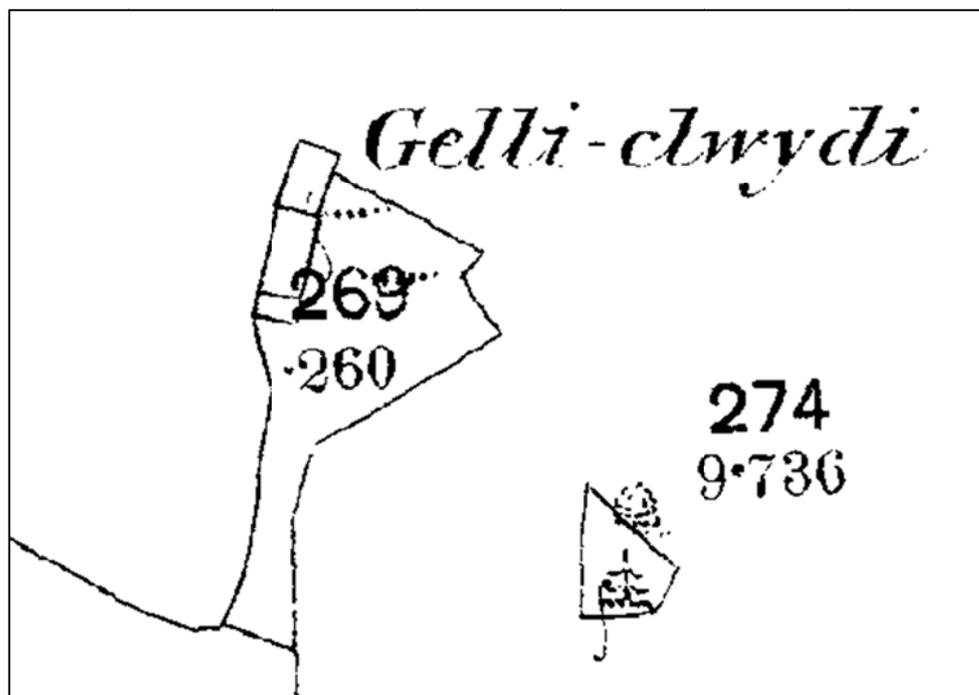


Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Gelli-clwydau, Ruined Farmstead

Customer Reference Number: A0026711

UID: 311,175



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) © and database right Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 08/05/2012)

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 9327 **Name** GELLI CLWYDAU
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Farmstead
NGR SN77126473

Site Description

A ruined post medieval farmstead shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890) where it is named as Gelli-clwydi. The mapping depicts a rectangular farmhouse with an attached barn/byre on one end. The building stands on a cross contour platform within a small yard. The farmstead lies within a wider area of field boundaries which survive as grassy banks. The arrangement of structures remains unchanged on all the subsequent mapping, although it is no longer named. A field visit in 2006 identified a possible circular pigsty to the rear of the buildings.

The surviving remains are typical of a post-medieval farmstead however its position on a levelled platform 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 east and is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Cd179). (See also HEF UID 311,176)

The remains at Gelli-clwydau 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.

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. â€f

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

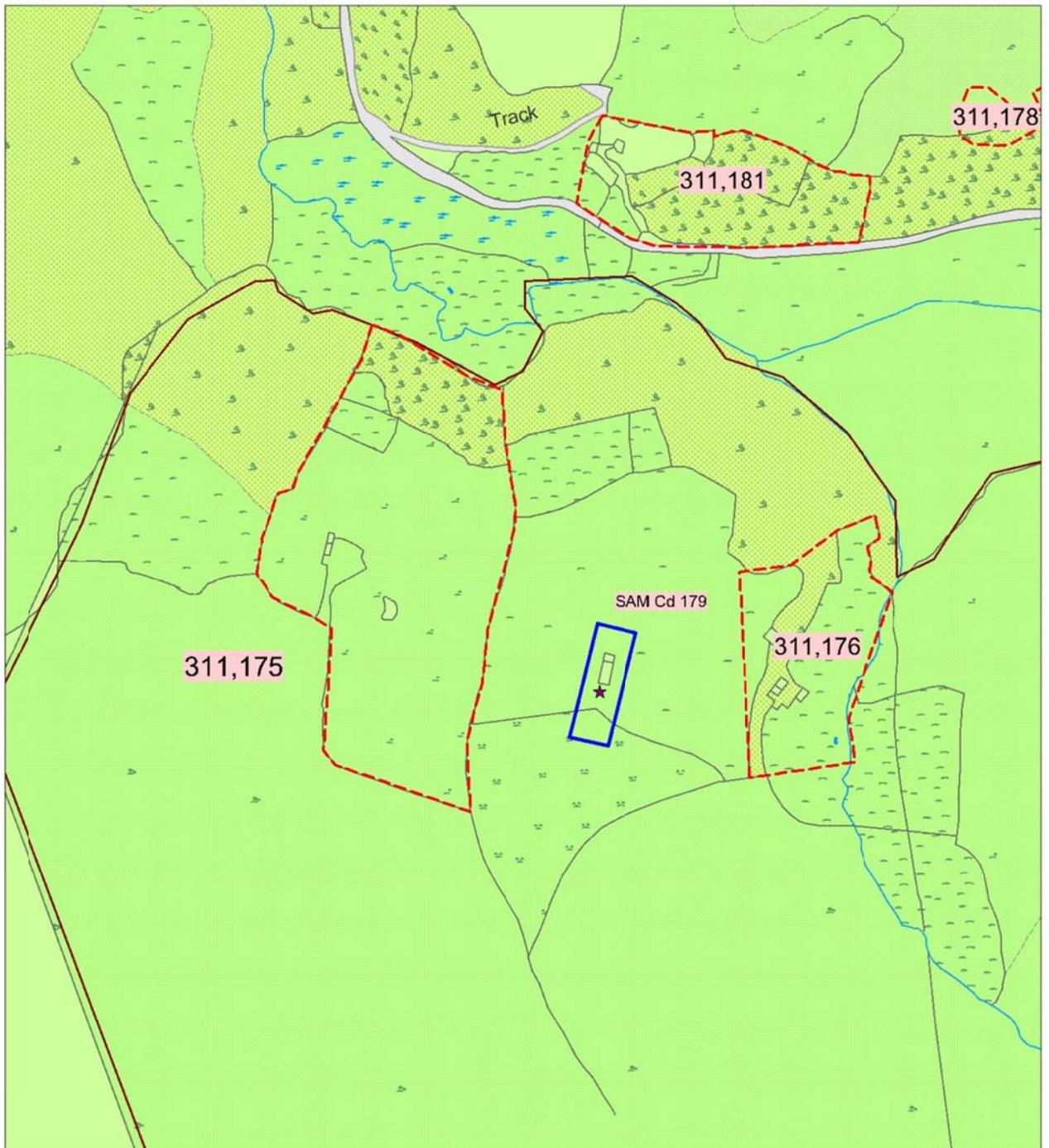
Glastir Whole Farm Code

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:

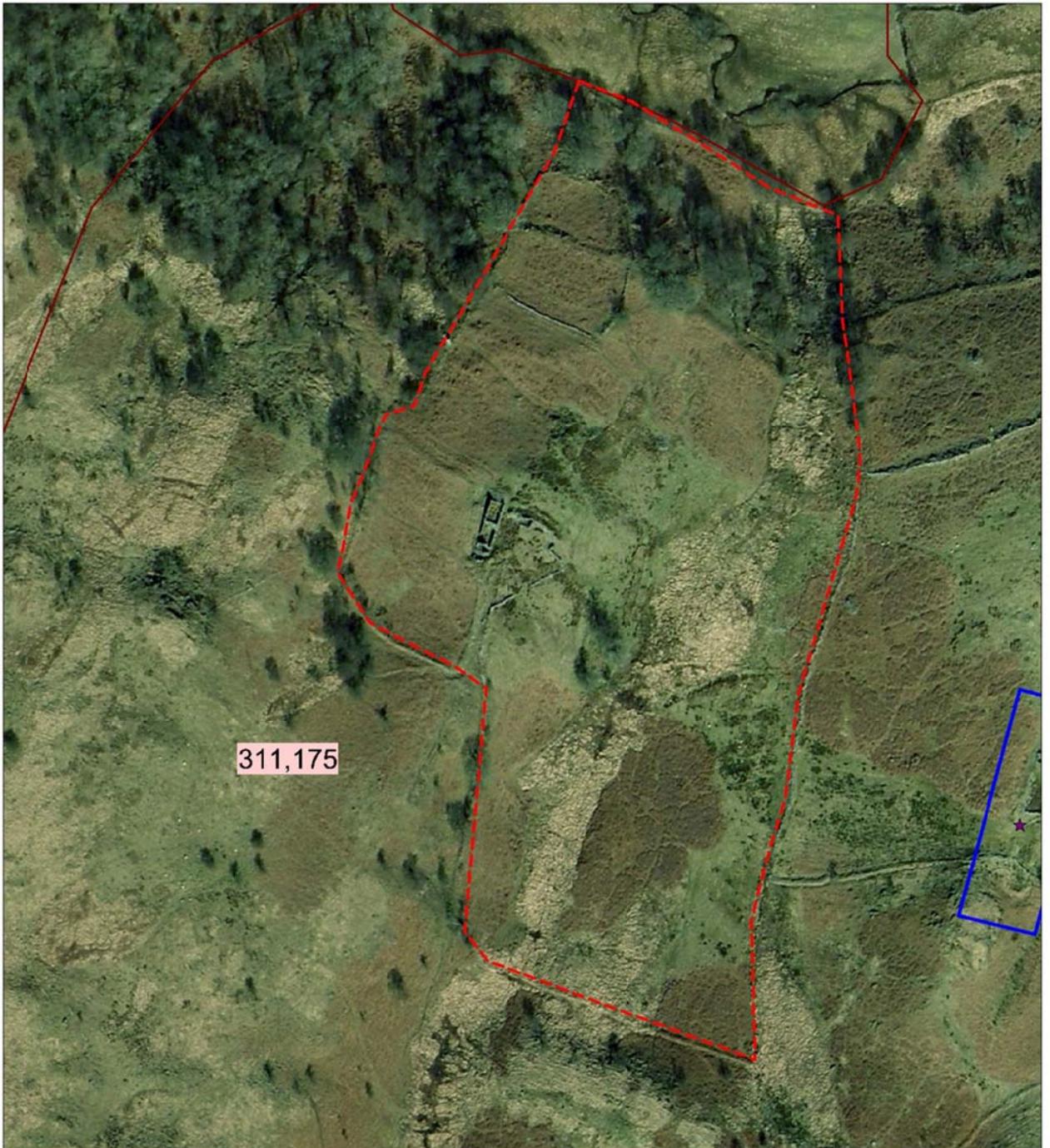
- Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.
 - Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.
 - Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.
 - Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles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

Location map



Historic Environment Feature UID 311,175

Aerial Photograph



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Historic Environment Feature UID 311,175

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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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