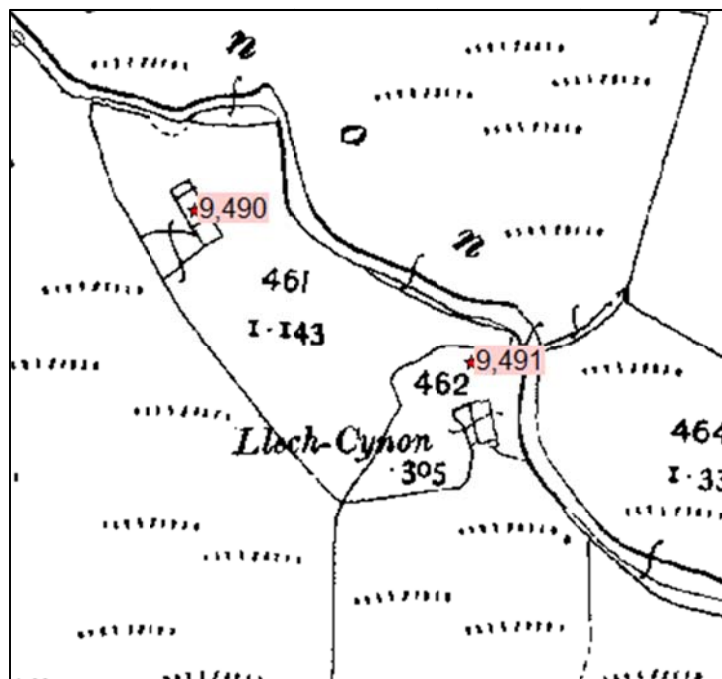


Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Llech Cynon, Ruined Farmstead

Customer Reference Number: A0028402

UID: 310,019 & 310,020



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1891) © 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.

General Site Description

A late 19th century ruined farm stead. It includes a farmhouse and separate barn some 40m to the south east. Although separate structures in separate UID s they are part of a single historic agricultural enterprise with the same management requirements and are thus considered together.

The farmstead is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It does not appear on the Cellan Tithe Map of the 1840s when the area was all unenclosed common, showing that it was built after this date. It appears again on the 1906 mapping but by this time it is abandoned. The surrounding landscape is composed of small regular fields which were part of the enclosure of that part of the common in the late 19th century. Along with other buildings in the vicinity (PRNs 9489; 100,194; 100,195; 21813; 21814) the barn was built as an integral part of the enclosing. It is an element of a widespread but short lived expansion of settlement onto the upland margins of open common evidenced by the numerous abandoned farmsteads and cottages indicating the area had a larger population than today.

PRN 9490 Name LLECH CYNON

Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Cottage

NGR SN6277748232

Site Description

A late 19th century ruined farm house being part of a farmstead with PRN 9491 shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. From the map evidence and a field visit in 2000 it is known that it was a three celled structure with a fireplace in the central cell, showing it was domestic. To the west was a small garden enclosed by a low stone and earth wall. Surrounding the building are a range of unusual plant varieties such as rowan, holly and laurel being remnants of an ornamental planting scheme. The building was described in 2000 as ruinous with walls surviving to a height of 1.5m. It is shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey Mapping (Mastermap,2011). Aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009) show the building obscured by vegetation so the current condition is unclear.

PRN 9491 Name LLECH-CYNON
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Barn
NGR SN62854819

Site Description

A late 19th century ruined barn being part of a farmstead with PRN 9490, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. From the map evidence and a field visit in 2000 it is known that it was a single celled structure with a single vent loop in one wall. There are no windows and the absence of any features of a domestic nature, show it was for agricultural use. At the field visit the walls were recorded as being 3m in height. It is shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey Mapping (Mastermap, 2011). Aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009) show the building obscured by vegetation so the current condition is unclear.

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 for livestock and for burrowing animals 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 of the buildings and field boundaries and to make the remains more visible in the landscape.

Management Actions

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

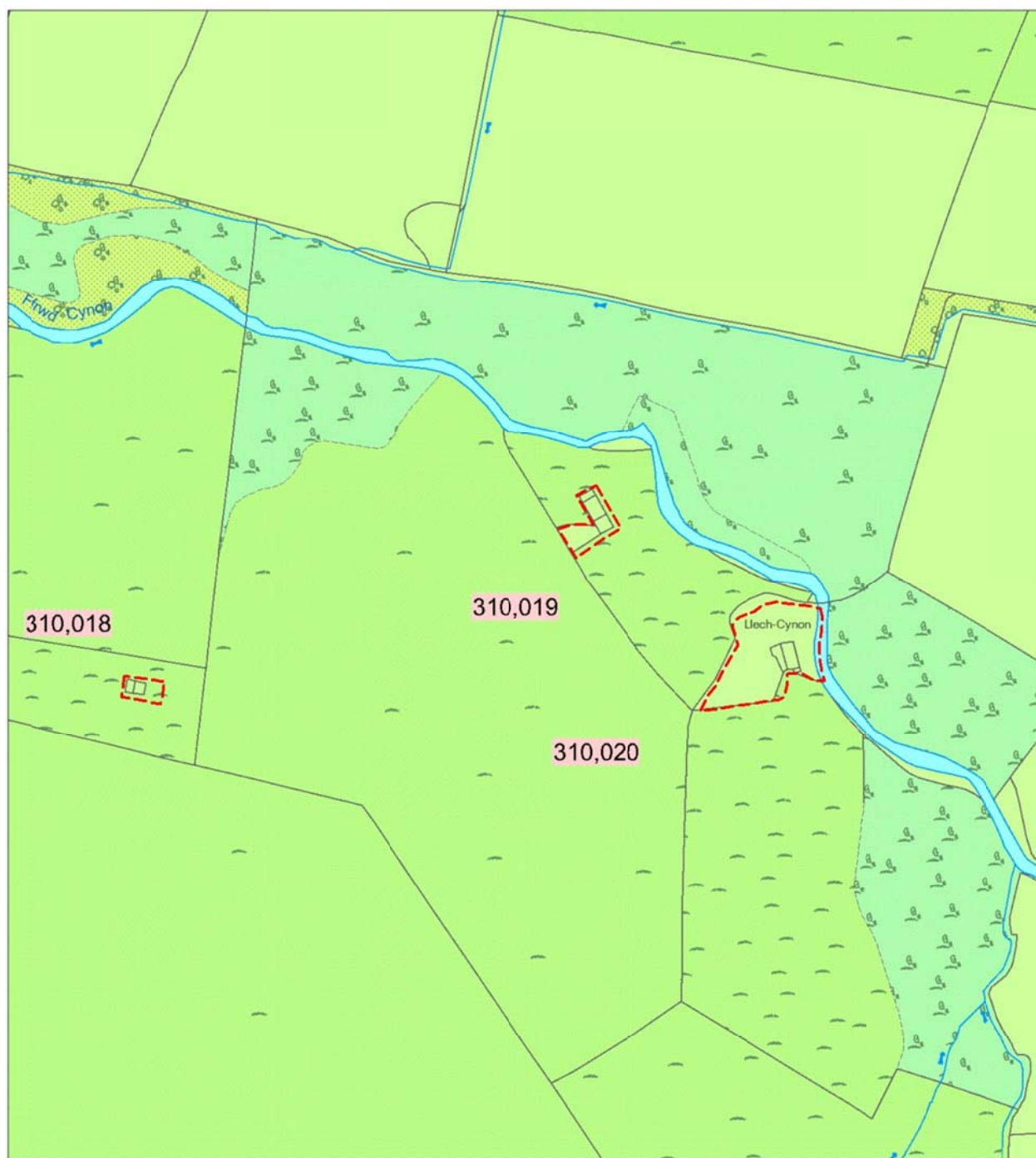
- Cut back vegetation by hand in order to prevent further damage and to enhance the visibility of the structure.
- Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Spot treat to prevent re-growth

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:

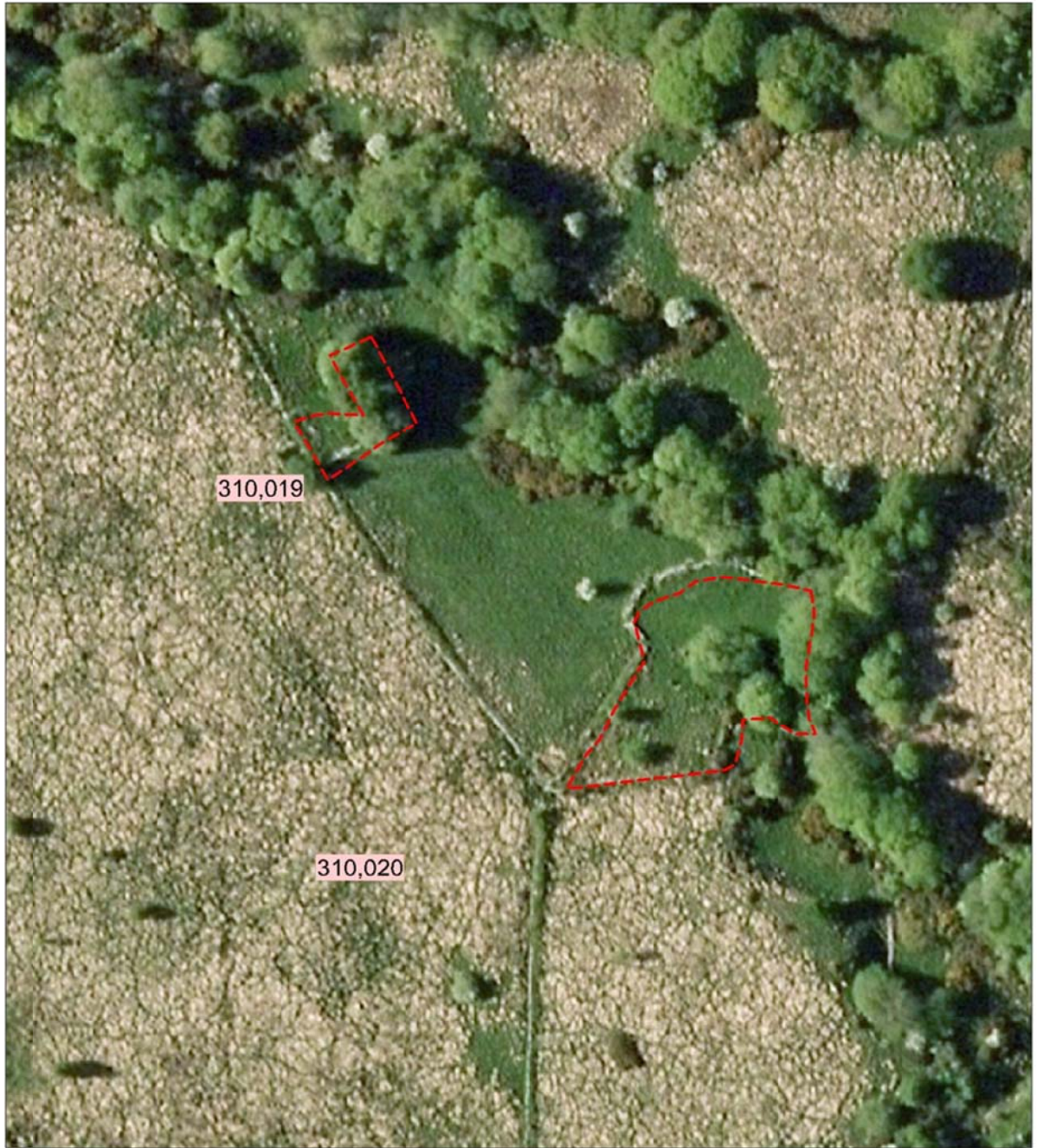
- Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.
- Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.
- Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.
- Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or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

Location Map



Historic Environment Feature UID 310,019 & 310,020

Aerial Photograph



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Historic Environment Feature UID 310,019 & 310,020

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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).

08.05.13 - HTML file produced for Glastir management report, DAT file number 440.
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 , website
www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk