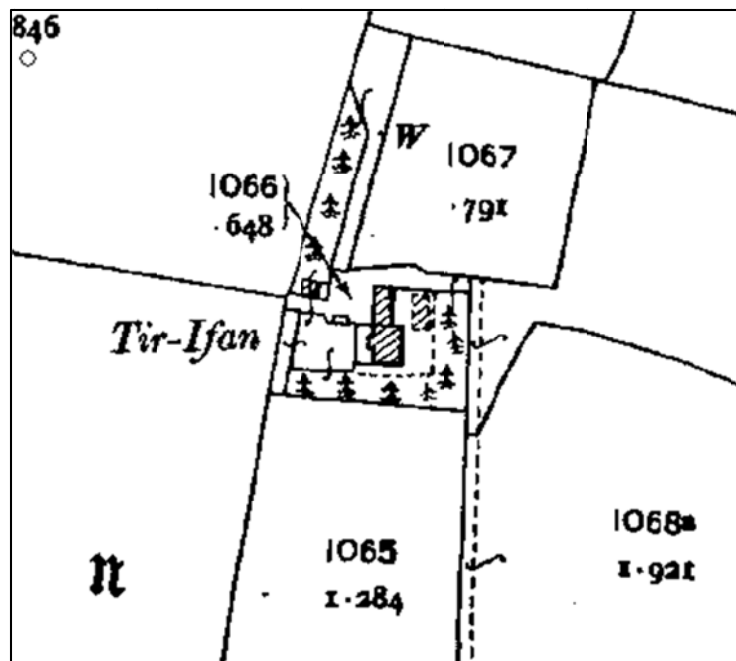


# Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

## Tir Ifan, Ruined Farmstead

Customer Reference Number: A028402

UID: 312,472



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map (1890) © 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.

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**PRN** 40662 **Name** TIR IFAN

**Period** Post-Medieval **Site Type** farmstead

**NGR** SN63134942

### **Site Description**

A late 19th century ruined farm stead, named as Tir Ifan 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 appears to be abandoned. The surrounding landscape is composed of 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 area (PRNs 9489; 9490; 9491; 21814) it 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.

Tir Ifan was visited by DAT in 2000 and was found to be in a ruinous but clearly identifiable state. The remains of the farmstead include the farmhouse with attached barn/byre and various additions and a separate outbuilding to the west all set within a square embanked enclosure. To the NW is a small 2 cell structure possibly a Ty Bach and further a well is marked on the map. Originally two storeys high, the farmhouse and byre now survives in a roofless and ruinous state with walls standing to various heights. Despite its ruinous condition many features such as fireplaces and joist holes survive providing evidence of internal arrangements. The area to the west of the house was subdivided into small garden plots separated by raised paths and banks. The conifer trees surrounding the property were planted as a wind break in the exposed upland setting.

The complex is shown on the most recent Ordnance Survey Mapping (Mastermap, 2011). On aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009) the complex is obscured by trees so its current state is unclear (H Pritchard).

### **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 building and the enclosure boundaries.

## **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.
- Remove mature trees which are at risk of wind throw and could threaten the structure through uprooting (root plate damage) or falling limbs.
- Spot treat to prevent re-growth

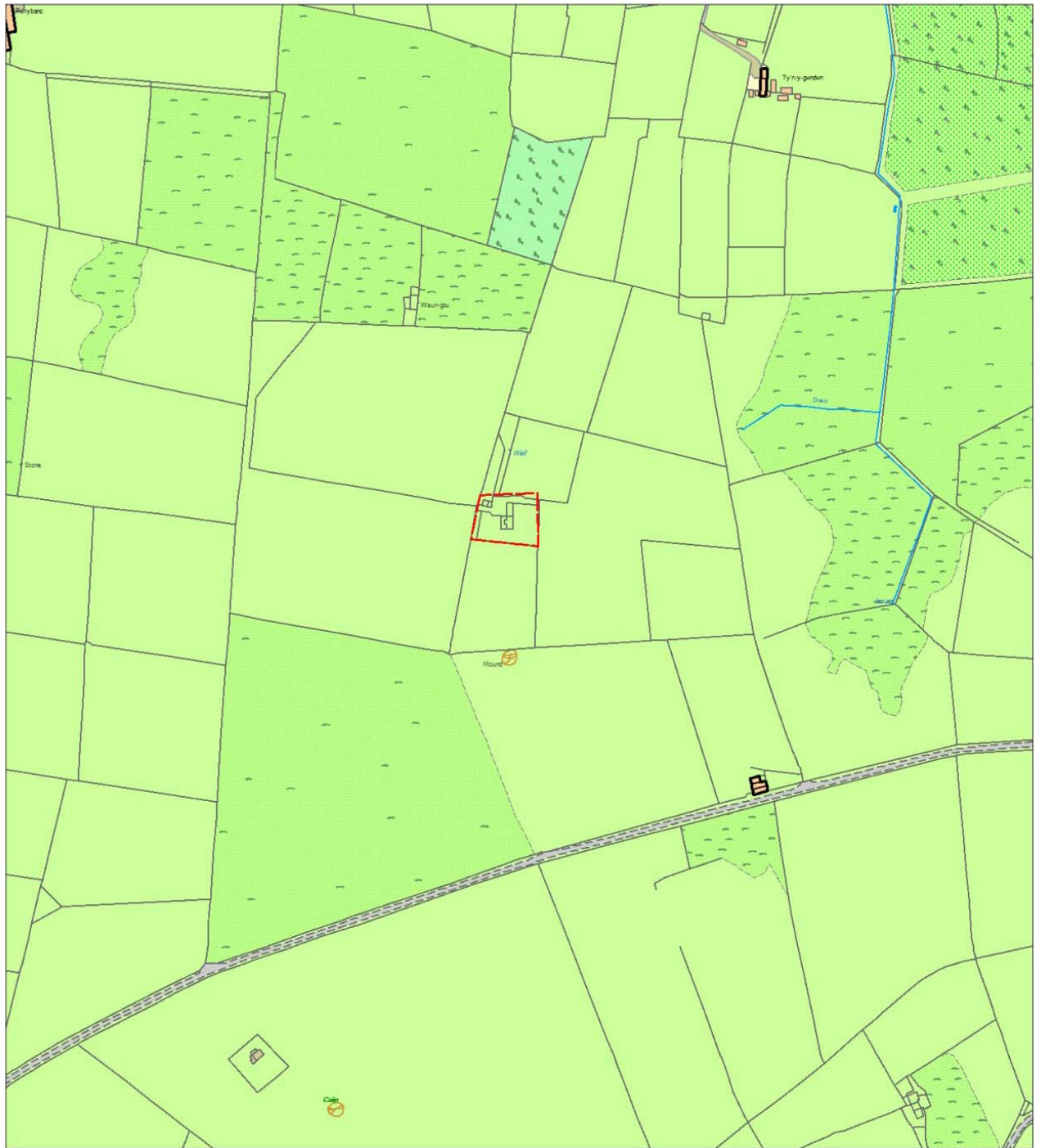
## **Glastir Whole Farm Code**

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.
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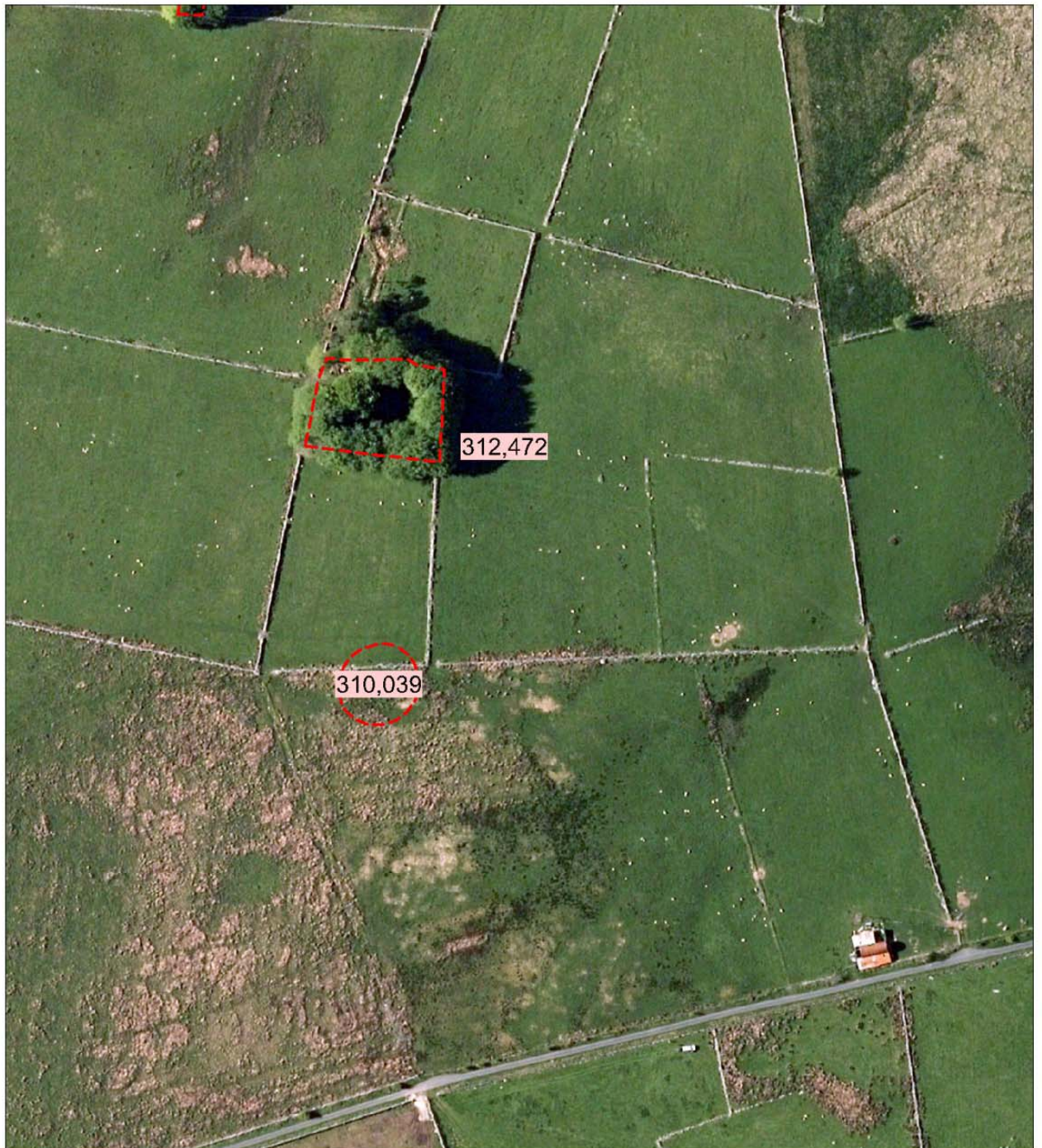
## Location Map



Historic Environment Feature UID 312,472



## Aerial Photograph



© Next Perspectives. Welsh Assembly Government 2009



Historic Environment Feature UID 312,472

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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).

*09.05.13 - HTML file produced for Glastir management report, DAT file number 445.*  
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