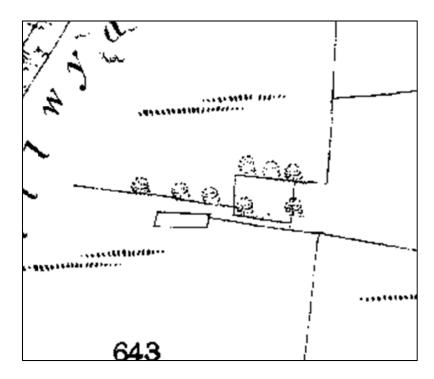
# Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

## Nant Maenllwyd, Ruined cottage

Customer Reference Number: A0028400

UID: 310,173



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.

PRN 9227 Name NANT MAENLLWYD
Period Post-medieval Site Type Cottage
NGR SN6739654085

#### **Site Description**

A post medieval ruined cottage unnamed but marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It is a 2 cell rectangular structure with a long section being the domestic range and a smaller room at one end. There is no evidence of a barn/byre suggesting it was a simple cottage. Given its size and form and location in an isolated upland position it may have origins as a hafod site or shepherds hut for the management of livestock grazing the uplands during the summer months. Such sites were often fully occupied during the 19th century when there was a widespread but short lived expansion of settlement onto the upland margins of open land evidenced by the numerous abandoned farmsteads and cottages indicating the area had a larger population than today. There is an embanked enclosure opposite the cottage which would have served as a garden plot or paddock.

The surviving buildings are depicted on the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011). Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the area of the cottage surrounded by trees and the enclosure boundaries surviving as grass covered banks.

#### 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**

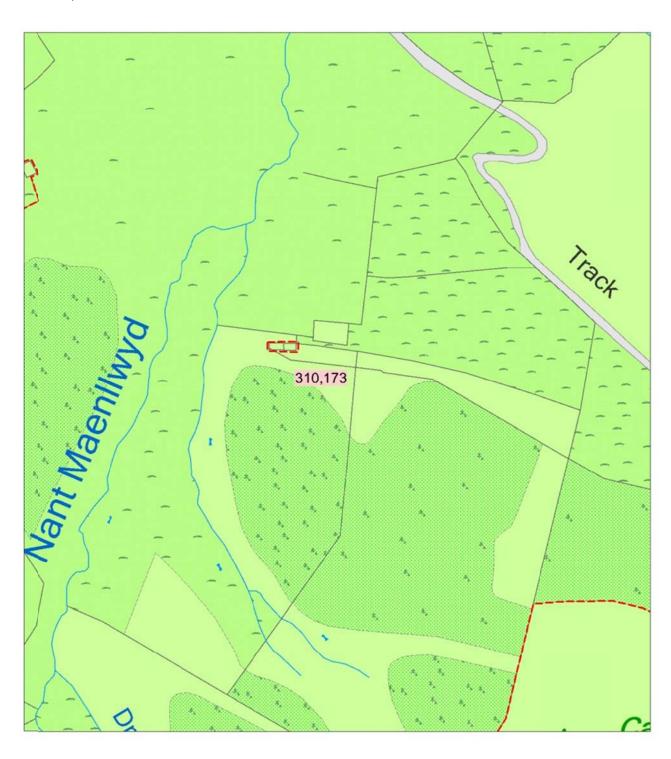
The following management actions are required in order to keep the structures in a stable and visible condition:

- 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.
- Spot treat to prevent re-growth

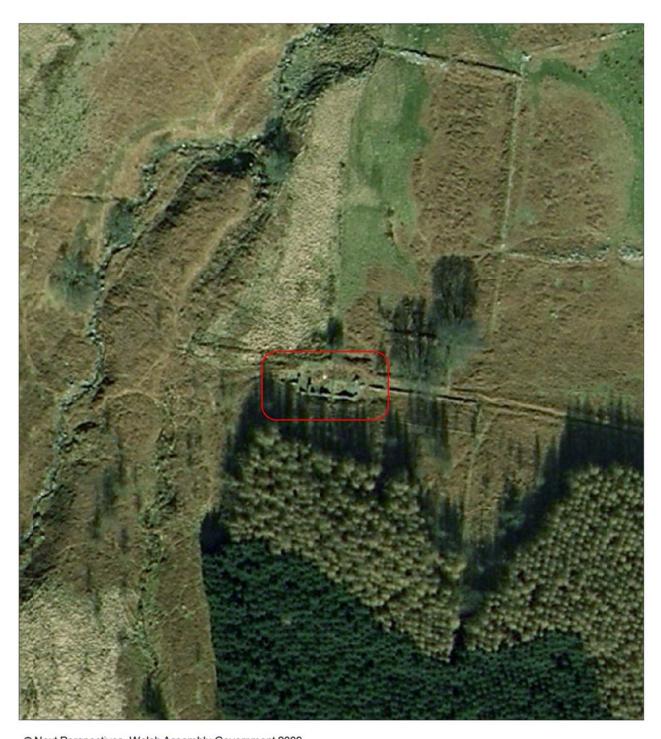
#### **Glastir Whole Farm Code**

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.







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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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Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Heritage Management, The Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF.

tel (01558) 823131 , fax (01558) 823133, email <a href="mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk">info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk</a> , website <a href="mailto:www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk">www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk</a>