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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Bryn Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/1247**

**ACA Report No. 2005/135
Project Record No. 39420**

**Prepared by
Philip Poucher**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This farm holding lies on gently undulating land gradually sloping down towards Afon Daulan to the north. The small settlement of Llanddewi Velfry lies to the south. The enclosure pattern in this area consists of medium sized irregular fields with bands of woodland along stream banks. The irregular nature of this pattern is characteristic of the gradual enclosure of farmland over relatively long periods of time, possibly from the earlier Post Medieval period onwards. The current pattern had been established by the time it was recorded on the tithe map of 1841. The settlement pattern in this area consists of dispersed farmsteads with the small settlements of Llanfallteg to the north and Llanddewi Velfry to the south. The origins of this settlement pattern is unclear but a dwelling is recorded at Bryn by the late 17th century and the pattern of dispersed farmsteads with the beginnings of small settlements is recorded on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

Earthwork features on the opposite bank of the stream that forms the western boundary of this farm holding suggests low-level activity in this area during the Bronze Age, and hillforts to the south demonstrates activity during the Iron Age. No definite Bronze Age or Iron Age archaeology has been recorded within the bounds of this farm holding, although a standing stone (PRN 55606) does lie within the holding, but the date of this site has not been positively established, it may in fact be a Post Medieval feature. During the Roman period the road from Carmarthen ran through this holding (PRNs 28112, 28113 & 28114). The remains of the road can still clearly be made out on the ground at the eastern end of the holding (PRN 28114), which small-scale excavation showed as a 2-phase road, the rest of the line can be traced with aerial photography. The remaining archaeology within the holding is Post Medieval in date. A dwelling is recorded at Bryn since the late 17th and remains of the traditional farmstead (PRN 55602) are still visible at the western end of the current farmstead complex. By the time of the tithe map of 1840 two cottages (PRNs 23378 & 55605) also lay within the holding, presumably housing local agricultural workers. Both cottages have since been abandoned. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 shows some areas of gravel extraction within the holding (PRNs 47046 & 55603), one of which is still used to extract gravel.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm is both the preservation of the Roman Road, part of which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and also the preservation and maintenance of remaining elements of the traditional farmstead complex at Bryn Farm.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	BRYN FARM/DAULAN <u>(28112)</u>	Roman/ Road	SN14891840	B		Specific
	A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as a parchmark from aerial photographs between SN14931839 and SN15631824, although not clearly visible on the ground. <i>Visited</i> 22/11/2005 (PP)					
2	BRYN FARM <u>(28113)</u>	Roman/ Road	SN15131836	B		Specific
	Part of a parchmark identified from aerial photographs between SN14931839 and SN15631824. A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen. Not clearly visible on the ground. <i>Visited</i> 22/11/2005 (PP)					

3	BRYN FARM (<u>55602</u>)	Post Med/ Farmstead	SN1534718257 B	Specific
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The remnants of the traditional farmstead complex at Bryn Farm. The ruins of the main dwelling are still visible, along with a pigsty to the north, described in section ii. Tumbled stone lies on a platform on the east side of the ruins, in an area covered with mature trees. Map sources indicate the barn ranges lay to the west of the main dwelling, these have now been replaced with modern structures and a modern dwelling. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Francis Jones (1996) first records Bryn in 1692, when it was the home to Philip Mathias. By the late 18th and throughout much of the 19th century it was owned by the Twyning family. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*



SE facing shot of the front of the ruined traditional farmhouse building.



SW facing shot of the tumbled rear of the traditional farmhouse building.

CROFT CASTLE (<u>8011</u>)	Unknown/ Place name	SN152176 U	Generic
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This field name is recorded as 'Croft Castle' in the tithe apportionments of 1840/1. The significance of this name is unclear, no earthwork features are visible on the ground or from available aerial photographs. The field occupies a low local summit with shallow slopes. The name would appear to signify a relationship with the dwelling immediately to the south, called 'Castle' on the tithe map. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*

GORSICHIO (<u>23378</u>)	Post Med/ Cottage	SN14911821 B	Generic
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A cottage first marked on the tithe map of 1841. The cottage is marked on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps aligned north-south, with a garden to the east, all within a larger enclosure. The cottage appears to have been abandoned by the later 20th century. There are currently no above ground remains of the cottage or its enclosure, lying in the grass and reed covered corner of a boggy field. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*

**BRYN FARM (28114) Roman/ Road SN15491833 A SAM Generic
Pe472**

A c200m length of well preserved Roman Road, designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The feature is visible as a prominent grass-covered agger, c10m wide and up to 0.5m high, running through a boggy field. This section was first identified by Richard Fenton in the early 19th century, subsequently picked up on aerial photographs. The site was proved by trial excavation in 1993/4, which revealed a 2-phase road. The line of the road has been traced further west through aerial photography but is not clearly visible on the ground (PRNs 28112 & 28113). This section is in good condition, vegetation cover has returned over the area of excavation. The field is occasionally grazed but there is no evidence of erosion on the monument, and this area has not been ploughed within living memory of the owners. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*



Looking ESE down the grass-covered remains of the Roman Road.

**(47046) Post Med/ Gravel SN15391775 C Generic
pit**

A gravel pit marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 as 'Old Gravel Pit'. The feature is no longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907 but gravel is still extracted from this area by the current owners.

**(55603) Post Med/ Gravel SN1507818627 C Generic
pit**

A small semi-circular gravel pit on the south side of the field boundary. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, possibly out of use by the time of the 2nd edition map in 1906. Currently visible as a shallow irregular grass covered hollow. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*

**(55604) Post Med/ SN1507018598 U Generic
Enclosure**

A small square detached enclosure marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. It appears to measure c6mx6m, situated on the crest of a slight hill. Function unknown but it presumably represents an animal enclosure. There are currently no above ground remains of this feature. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*

(55605) Post Med/ Cottage SN1493817888 B Generic

A cottage marked on the tithe map of 1841, lying within an enclosure on the banks of the stream. The cottage appears to have been abandoned by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, although the enclosure was still marked with a footpath running past its southern edge, crossing the stream via a footbridge. Building remains were apparently still visible within living memory but no remains could be located amongst the tree and vegetation cover that now occupy the site, although the banks of the enclosure could still be traced. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*

(55606) Unknown/ Stone SN1504517914 B Generic

A large stone deliberately placed upright near the field boundary. The stone measures at most c1.6m across and stands 1.5m high, tapering towards the top. It is a fairly flat stone, with a circular groove carved into its eastern face. with a small (4cm in diameter) hole in the centre. The stone lies c5m from the field boundary.

below the summit of a low hill, and aligned north-south at an angle to the field boundary. The stone is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and the field name is recorded as 'Parc Carreg' in the tithe apportionments of 1840. The flatness of the stone and the marking on the eastern face suggest an attempt was made to make the stone into a large quern stone, possibly breaking or deemed unsuitable soon into this process. The date of the stone is unclear, although the Post Medieval mill of Felin Bryn lies c900m to the north. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*



The eastern face of the stone, with the curved groove and central hole visible.



South facing shot showing the location of the stone in relation to the field boundary and hill summit.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.

2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

BRYN FARM/DAULAN (28112)

SN14891840

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim for the management of this site should be the preservation of the below ground remains of this Roman Road. This feature is no longer visible on the ground although its route can be traced using aerial photographs. This section of road is not as well preserved as the Scheduled section to the east (PRN 28114) and it is clear this field of improved pasture has been ploughed in the past. However, stone revealed in ploughing and other ground breaking work in this area indicates below ground remains of this feature still exist.

- Further ploughing in this field should not exceed the depth of recent ploughing.

Site 2 on MAP 1

BRYN FARM (28113)

SN15131836

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

See PRN 28112.

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim of the management for this site should be the preservation and maintenance of remaining features of the traditional farmstead complex. The pigsty is still roofed and management recommendations are provided in section ii. The main dwelling has walls standing to single storey height, although much of the rear wall has collapsed. Trees grow close to the walls and on top of some tumbled stone. Root action and branches are putting pressure on upstanding masonry in places and causing damage. A section of flat roofing survives at the southern end of the building, collapsing at the edges. There is also a heavy growth of ivy on the southwest corner, this could be causing structural damage and masking further problems.

- Trees growing close to upstanding walls and causing damage should be cut back to prevent further damage.
- Heavy ivy growth should be cut back to reveal the extent of damage. If it is possible to remove it without causing further damage then this should be done.
- Areas of loose masonry may require consolidation to maintain the structural integrity of the walls. Walls may also have to be capped to prevent further deterioration.
- Partly fallen sections of roofing should be removed to relieve pressure on remaining sections.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
4	BRYN FARM (55602)	Post Med/ Farmstead	SN1534718257	B		Specific

The remnants of the traditional farmstead complex at Bryn Farm. The ruins of the main dwelling are still visible, along with a pigsty to the north. The dwelling consists of a mortared stone rubble built structure. The walls survive up to single-storey level, much of the rear walls has gone. The windows and doors have brick lintels, and there is a mixture of stone and brick quoins. Part of a flat roof survives at the southern end, no internal features survive. The surviving stonework shows different phases of building and repair, map evidence indicates the structure once extended further east. The pigsty is a mortared stone rubble built structure, with patches of brickwork and a slate roof. Tumbled stone lies on a platform on the east side of the ruins, in an area covered with mature trees. Map sources indicate the barn ranges lay to the west of the main dwelling, these have now been replaced with modern structures and a modern dwelling. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Francis Jones (1996) first records Bryn in 1692, when it was the home to Philip Mathias. By the late 18th and throughout much of the 19th century it was owned by the Twyning family. *Visited 22/11/2005 (PP)*



SE facing shot of the pigsty building.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

The following individual traditional buildings are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 4 on MAP 1

BRYN FARM (55602)

SN1534718257

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The pigsty is the only remaining roofed traditional building to survive, the aim of the management for this site should be to ensure the survival of the last elements of the traditional farmstead here by maintaining this building. The walls of this building appear to be in a reasonable condition although many of the corner stones have fallen away threatening the integrity of the structure and damaging the roof. There is a heavy growth of ivy on the north-eastern corner of the building, causing structural damage to the wall, putting pressure on the entranceway to the building and loosening roof tiles.

- The ivy should be cut and removed where this will not causing further damage to the structure.
- The corners of the building need to be consolidated, with loose masonry re-bedded. Once this is done the corner of the roof structure above could be repaired and fallen slates replaced.
- Ivy and vegetation should be cleared from around the entranceway to the building to assess the extent of damage, which will then require consolidation to prevent collapse.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Cadw. SAM File, Pe472

Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record

Jones, F. 1996. Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

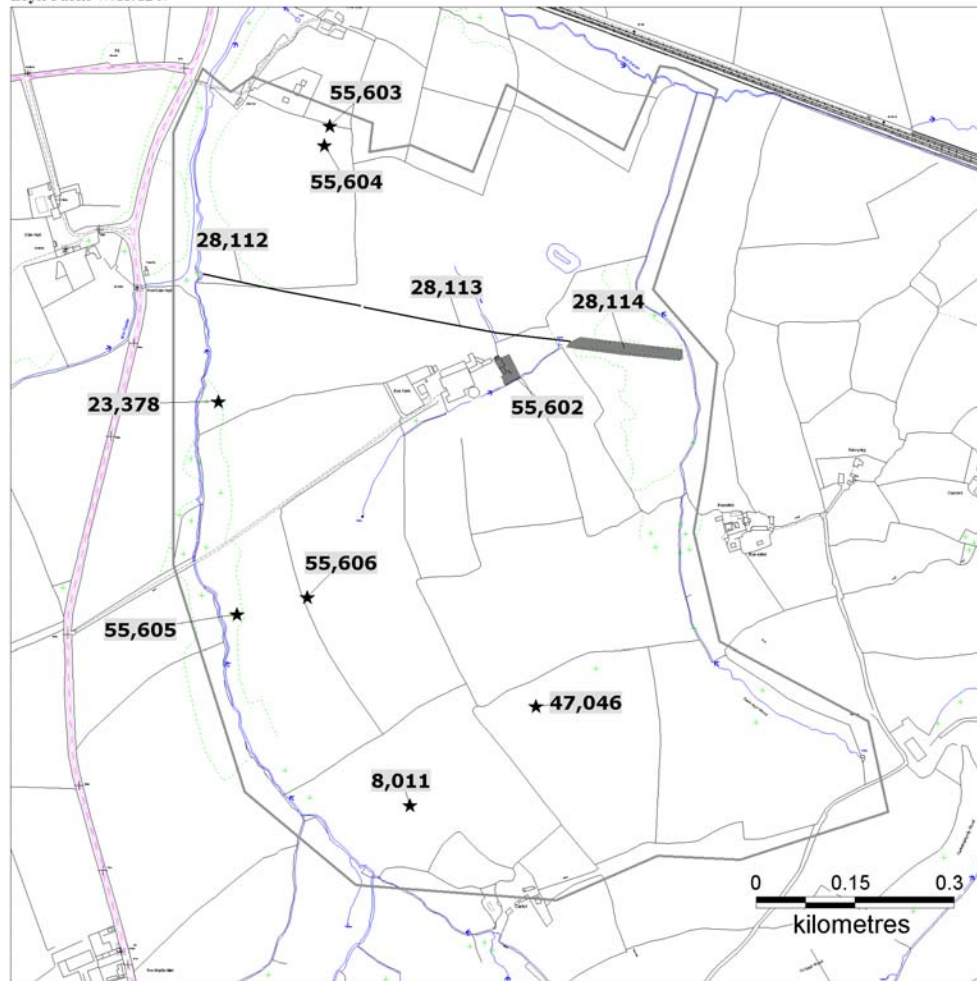
Ordnance Survey 1819 Old Series 1" map, No.XL

Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XXIV.16

Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XXIV.16

Tithe Map & Apportionments 1840/1 Llanddewi Velfrey Parish

Bryn Farm W/13/1247



— Farm Boundary ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) — Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
 ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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