

MARCH 2002



Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report

Castle Hill

W/11/1842

Report Number 2002/11

**Report prepared for
CCW**



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2002/11

PROJECT RECORD NO. 41708

March 2002

CASTLE HILL
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT

By

Alice Pyper

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Tir Gofal Application Number	W/11/1842
Address	Castle Hill Llanilar, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 4SB
National Grid Reference	SN62547467;SN59657115
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Visit Date	23/10/01

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on the farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases.

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken for this visit include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a GIS-based map for use in the field and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a site visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase, although because of constraints, recording is rapid, usually photographs and site notes, and some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to assign the farm and its individual sites to a management category, which have determined the management recommendations for each site.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

The Castle Hill farm (PRN 43938) consists of two land holdings; the larger of the two, and the only one visited for this survey, lies around the village of Llanilar to the north, west and south. The other smaller parcel of land, not visited, lies to the north of the village of Llangwryfon. The holding at Llanilar has a rich and diverse resource of archaeological sites of various periods; including a possible bronze age cemetery (PRN 8380) to the north west of the village, the hillfort of Pen-y-Castell (PRN 1995) to the east of Castle Hill House, the Llanilar Lead Mine (PRN 25893) to the far west of the holding, various farmsteads and cottage sites scattered over the holding, and the mansion house of Castle Hill itself (PRN 7181) with its associated garden and parkland features.

The Tithe map and schedule of Llanilar parish in 1843 shows Castle Hill and the surrounding land owned and occupied by Sarah Elizabeth Williams, who also owned the adjoining farm of Pencarreg fach, occupied by John William Rees. The holding now also includes the farms of Meillionen and Glanrafon which at the time of the Tithe schedule were owned by David Evans and the Rev. John Bonsall respectively. The field pattern appears to have largely remained the same, with one or two exceptions, since the Tithe map was recorded. The farm boundaries are mostly hedge-lined banks, in some cases the hedges have grown out and are no longer stock proof. The Tithe map records the sites of several cottages that by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1891) map have disappeared, although occasionally traces of their associated enclosures are preserved in the pattern of field boundaries.

The extensive nature of the archaeology means that some sites identified from the documentary evidence have not been inspected as part of the farm visit.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological sites on the holding which require action are detailed below, for other management recommendations see the gazetteer of individual sites.

PRN 1995 Pen-y-castell Earthwork

This monument is recognised to be of national importance as denoted by its' statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is clearly a very impressive site. However in some areas it is obscured by the encroachment of gorse and scrub and it would undoubtedly benefit from some degree of scrub control. Some erosion is caused by tracks formed by the use of quad bikes up the slope on the north east side, where they are cutting into the turf. It would be preferable if the use of these vehicles could be reduced on the monument, so that the turf is allowed to regenerate. The ring feeders are also causing some erosion at the base of the slope on the south east side. The impact on the monument could be diminished if the feeders were moved further away from the site.

There is no formal public access to the monument at present, although the land owner allows visitor access with consent under normal circumstances. The Tir Gofal scheme provides a good opportunity to establish a more official public access route to the monument. Regular monitoring should be undertaken to assess if this creates a further problem of erosion.

PRN 43838 - Ha Ha

The stonework of the ha-ha has collapsed in places. This structure should be stabilized and repaired using traditional materials.

PRN 43841 - Building platform

The remains of this building are currently very overgrown and obscured by brambles and undergrowth. A heap of dead wood beside the site indicates that some clearance has already been undertaken. Further clearance should be undertaken to remove the intrusive vegetation and expose the building remains as a visible feature.

PRN 43842 - Gateway and stile

The pedestrian stone stile is becoming overgrown and some steps are loose. The vegetation should be carefully removed and the masonry steps consolidated. The gateway should continue to be maintained in a stable condition.

PRN 43844 - Kitchen Garden

The garden is very overgrown with trees and shrubs at present, which makes it quite impenetrable in places. Ideally the vegetation should be carefully cleared to expose the garden features and the masonry structures consolidated.

PRN 43846 - Meillionen farm buildings

The farmhouse, although collapsed and beyond repair, should be maintained as a visible feature and carefully cleared of intrusive vegetation. The farm buildings, however, are in reasonable condition and should be maintained using sympathetic materials. In some areas the roof slates have slipped, these need to be repaired and replaced. The walls, likewise, need consolidation in certain areas. These repairs should be carried out as soon as possible, before water ingress causes further damage. Some of the buildings contain historic fittings, in particular wooden stall partitions, and some machinery from a horse gin. These are historically significant and should be retained.

See gazetteer for detailed management recommendations.

KEY TO MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Category	Importance	Colour on map	Detail
Category A	Sites and Monuments of National Importance	Blue	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings
		Red	Other Sites and Monuments of National Importance Other Buildings Of National Importance
		Red Toning	Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
		Red Banding	Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
Category B	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance	Amber	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance Grade 2 Listed Buildings and Other Buildings of Regional Importance
Category C	Sites and Monuments of Local Importance	Green	Sites and Features of Local Importance Buildings of Local Importance
Category D	Sites and Monuments of Unknown Importance	Brown	Sites and Features needing further investigation includings damaged sites or sites with no physical definition

SITE AND AREA DESIGNATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status designations.

SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAMs are notified under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The schedule of SAMs is maintained and administered by Cadw.

LB1, LB2* and LB2 Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are notified under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The list is maintained and administered by Cadw. Local Authorities are statutory consultees for listed buildings.

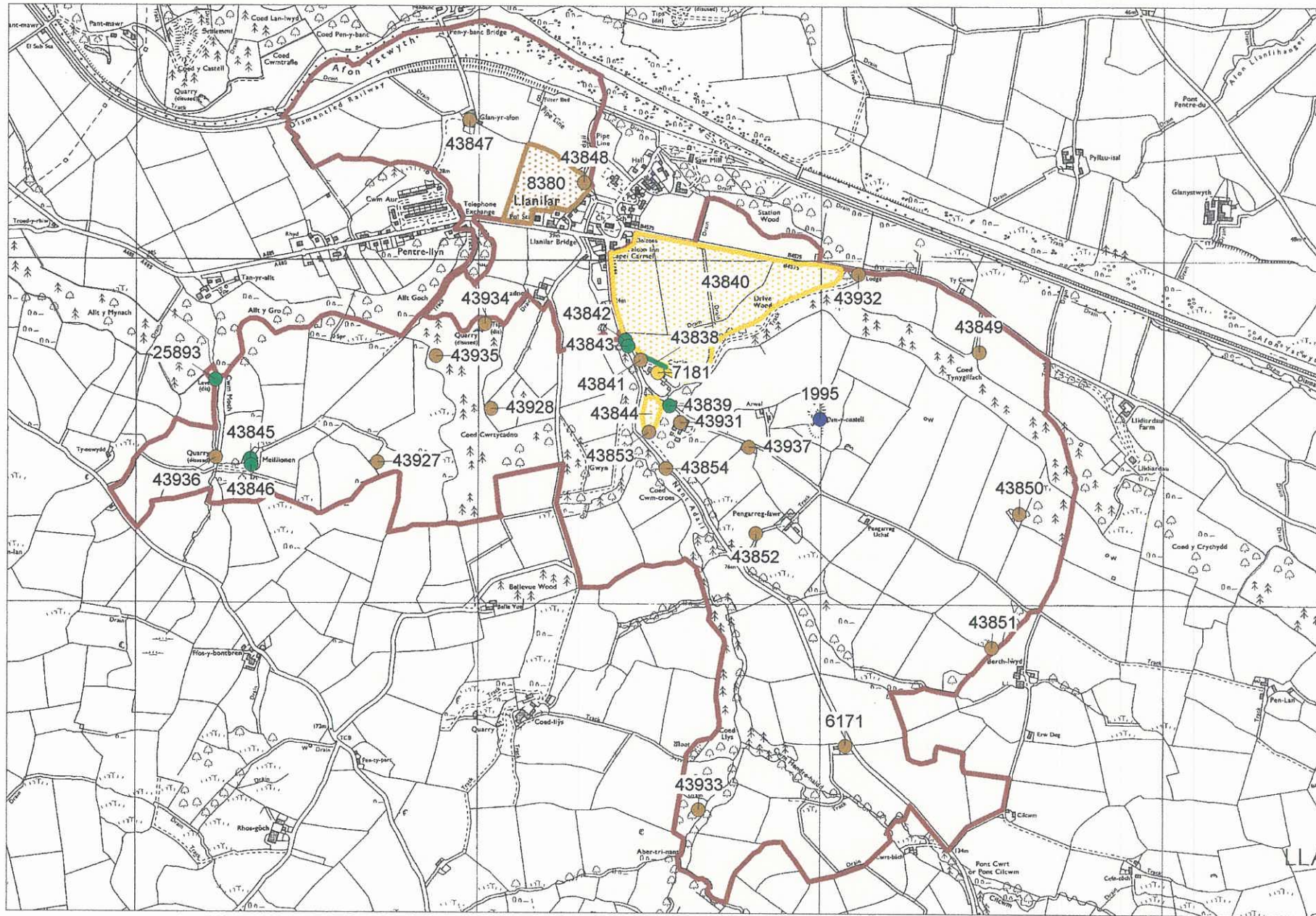
HLW Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales

Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

HGP Register of Historic Gardens and Parks

Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1 Parks and Gardens. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

Cambria Archaeology Reference Number 41708 National Grid Reference SN62547467 Scale 1:16,000 Map 1

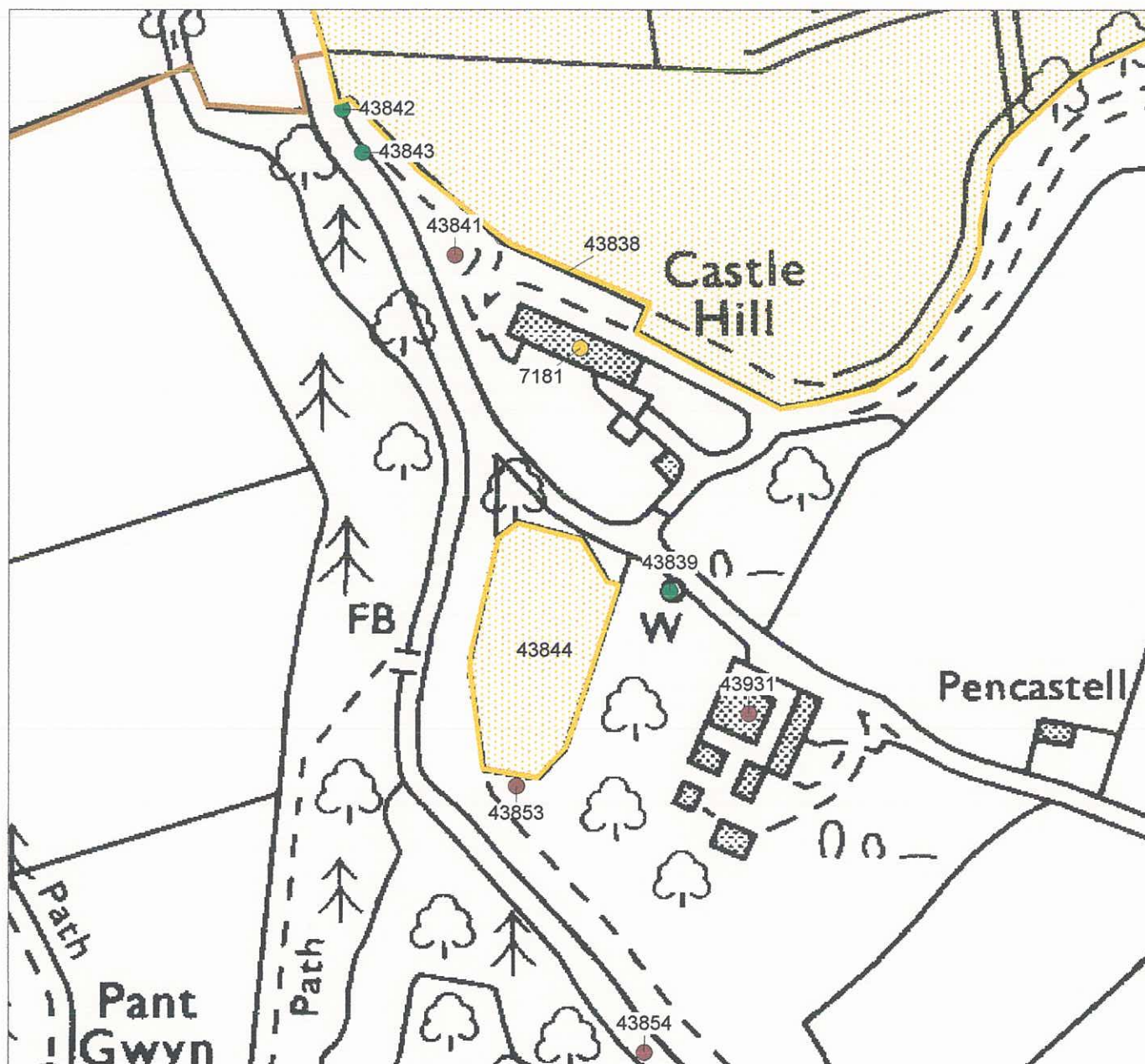


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Castle Hill Farm Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference Number W/11/1842
Cambria Archaeology Reference Number 41708
National Grid Reference SN62577462

Scale 1:2500

Map 2



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GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN 1995 **Site name** PEN-Y-CASTELL

NGR SN62997454

Site type HILLFORT?;EARTHWORK **Period** Iron Age;Medieval **Site Status** SAM;ACK
CASTLE?

Description

Although this site has previously been identified as a possible Iron Age hillfort it also includes features that have been interpreted as the remains of a Medieval motte and bailey castle on the hilltop. The motte, at the north end of the site, seems either disturbed or incomplete as one part is very much higher than the remaining part of the flat topped hillock. It is surrounded by a ditch that is well preserved, on the west, north and south west sides. The ditch is less prominent on the east side where the natural slope is steep. The bailey is surrounded by a bank, some 2m high internally, 5m high externally. There would also appear to be other earthworks leading from this southern end of the site to skirt the modern hedge, but the date and purpose of these is unknown. The site is grassed. (S. Rees, Field Visit. 1984)

The site is currently under pasture for grazing cattle and sheep, however there are significant areas of gorse encroaching over the earthworks. To the south and east of the monument are fenced enclosures for pheasants. A couple of ring feeders are situated on the south east side of the site at the break of slope which is causing some disturbance to the ground surface. Gorse and blackthorn are encroaching quite intensively over the southern flanks of the hillfort and also within the central ditch/quarry, however the top of the monument is still relatively clear and open. Quad bike tracks run up the north east slope forming ruts up to 200mm deep towards the top (plate 1).

Recommendations

This monument is recognised to be of national importance as denoted by its' statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is clearly a very impressive site. However in some areas it is obscured by the encroachment of gorse and scrub and it would undoubtedly benefit from some degree of scrub control. Some erosion is caused by tracks formed by the use of quad bikes up the slope on the north east side, where they are cutting into the turf. It would be preferable if the use of these vehicles could be reduced on the monument, so that the turf is allowed to regenerate. The ring feeders are also causing some erosion at the base of the slope on the south east side. The impact on the monument could be diminished if the feeders were moved further away from the site.

There is no formal public access to the monument at present, although the land owner allows visitor access with consent under normal circumstances. The Tir Gofal scheme provides a good opportunity to establish a more official public access route to the monument. Regular monitoring should be undertaken to assess if this creates a further problem of erosion.

Management Category A **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 6171 **Site name** HENDRE-HAIDD

NGR SN63077359

Site type HENDRE? **Period** Post Med? **Site Status**

Description

These buildings were not visited. The farm of Hendre-haidd is noted on the Tithe map of Llanilar Parish in 1843 and records a group of three farm buildings grouped around a farmyard. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is only one range of buildings evident which lies on an east west axis and this appears to be the form of the current buildings seen on the current Ordnance Survey series.

Recommendations

Any alterations or adaptations to the buildings should retain the historic fabric as far as possible and be carried out using traditional materials to preserve the character of the farmstead.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 7181

Site name CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62547467

Site type MANSION

Period Post Med

Site Status LB2

Description

The Cadw listing description from 1964 states: A large irregular house of 18th century origin. Stone with slated roof and brick stacks. Plain parapet. Main block 3 storeys. Wing on east, 2 storeys. Sashes. Main block has five-window front. Wing has Venetian window on ground floor and square turret on left. Irregular two-storeyed block on right. (Cadw listing description, 1964)

Also to the front facade is a pedimented portico, a four panelled front door and two round windows lighting the basement (plate 2). To either side are two irregular wings with gable ends to front. On the south west facade is a cast iron veranda, facing onto a lawned garden.

Recommendations

The house is occupied by the owner and does not fall into the scheme. No management recommendations apply.

Management Category *

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 8380

Site name LLANILAR

NGR SN622753

Site type BARROW CEMETERY?

Period Bronze Age?

Site Status

Description

Aerial photographs indicate the survival of at least eight ring ditches suggesting the location of Bronze Age burials in this field. Although there are no obvious earthworks visible from the ground there is a strong possibility of sensitive archaeological deposits below ground surface. The site of these cropmarks is currently under pasture.

Recommendations

The presence of these cropmarks would suggest that sensitive archaeological deposits survive below ground in this area. These are not threatened under the current grazing regime. No groundbreaking works should take place in this area.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 25893

Site name

NGR SN612746

Site type METAL MINE

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

The entrance to the old level is situated to the west of the very steeply sided wooded valley of the Cwm Moch watercourse. The entrance is an irregular opening in the rock, facing north east, at the base of the valley (plate 3). The opening is about 1.5m in diameter leading down into the rock, and Mr. Peter Loxdale, the current owner of the farm, relates that some years ago he and a friend managed to penetrate the level by about 6-7 metres. The valley sides around the entrance have been cut back to some extent, there is little evidence of other associated features in the immediate area. Although recorded in the Upland Ceredigion Archaeology Mines Survey of 1992 there is little information available on this feature.

Recommendations

This feature should be retained in its current condition and should be kept clear of debris.

Management Category C

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43838 **Site name** CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62537470

Site type HA-HA

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

To the north of the house a ha-ha extends along the base of the bank on which the house is situated (plate 2). It is constructed out of diagonally set stone which in places has partially collapsed.

Recommendations

The stonework of the ha-ha has collapsed in places. This structure should be stabilized and repaired using traditional materials.

Management Category C

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43839 **Site name** CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62567458

Site type WELL

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

A stone built well is situated on the south west side of the road to the south of the house (plate 4). The well is stone built with an internal circular cistern and a large slate capstone. The north west side of the structure is beginning to collapse.

Recommendations

The well should be repaired and maintained using traditional materials.

Management Category C

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43840 **Site name** CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62607495

Site type PARK

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

The parkland is delimited on the west side by the road to the village and to the north by the road to Trawsgoed. A ha-ha (PRN 43838) delimits the southern boundary of the parkland in front of the house. The Tithe map shows the parkland as an open area, described as lawn. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) a boundary is shown crossing the park on a roughly north to south axis. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1907) shows a further subdivision to the west on the same axis. The parkland is still in evidence today as open grassland with isolated specimen trees, and in places young trees have been planted. The bank beneath the house appears slightly irregular and may indicate the position of a parkland feature.

Recommendations

The parkland should continue to be managed sensitively to retain the characteristic parkland landscape. Archaeological advice should be sought should changes to the management of this area be proposed.

Management Category B

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43841

Site name CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62477471

Site type PLATFORM

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

In an area of dense woodland to the north west of the house are the remains of a stone building which is visible on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1891 and 1906). The building platform lies on a north west to south east axis, to the west of the track leading from the house to the road. The building survives as a rectangular area of level ground approximately 6 x 7 metres. The natural ground surface slopes away to the north, and some upstanding masonry survives on the down slope side. The site is very overgrown with ivy and brambles obscuring the remaining fabric.

Recommendations

The remains of this building are currently very overgrown and obscured by brambles and undergrowth. A heap of dead wood beside the site indicates that some clearance has already been undertaken. Further clearance should be undertaken to remove the intrusive vegetation and expose the building remains as a visible feature.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43842

Site name CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62437478

Site type GATE;STILE

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

At the end of the path leading from the house to the Llanilar road, is a gateway and a pedestrian stone stile (plate 5). The gate is constructed in cast iron with a diagonal cross piece. The stone stile consists of stone steps on either side set into the wall.

Recommendations

The pedestrian stone stile is becoming overgrown and some steps are loose. The vegetation should be carefully removed and the masonry steps consolidated. The gateway should continue to be maintained in a stable condition.

Management Category C

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43843

Site name CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62437475

Site type MOUNTING BLOCK

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

On the north east side of the Llanilar road is a masonry mounting block. The block has large stone steps to the north west side.

Recommendations

Although slightly obscured by vegetation the mounting block appears to be in fair condition. This should continue to be maintained in a stable condition.

Management Category C

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43844 *Site name* CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62507457

Site type KITCHEN GARDEN

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

To the south of the house is a large sub-rectangular enclosure which used to be the kitchen garden. The Tithe map of 1843 first records it as the kitchen garden and it is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) with a cross-shaped division separating it into quarters. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1907) these divisions are no longer visible. It is heavily overgrown at present with shrubs and fallen trees. It has a high wall around the north and west sides, which may continue around the enclosure although the south end was not inspected. Despite the very dense vegetation it is possible to distinguish some features which survive. In the north west corner a circular masonry structure in the ground is discernible, which appears to be the well that is marked on Ordnance Survey maps. A further stone building in this corner is very overgrown and has collapsed in places. The owner, Mr. Loxdale remembers the kitchen garden when it was gardened, but apparently it has been out of use for some time.

Recommendations

The garden is very overgrown with trees and shrubs at present, which makes it quite impenetrable in places. Ideally the vegetation should be carefully cleared to expose the garden features and masonry structures consolidated.

Management Category B

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43845 *Site name* MEILLIONEN

NGR SN61347441

Site type FARMSTEAD

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

To the west of the farm holding of Castle Hill is the deserted farmstead of Meillionen. The original farm track survives, banked on either side by hedges, leading from the road beside Ty-newydd farm. The old hedges are now overgrown and have developed into lines of reasonably mature trees. Towards the lower end of the track some of the trees have recently been cut down. To the north of the farm buildings is an enclosure bounded by a stone herringbone patterned bank with an overgrown hedgerow on top. A further track way marked by large stone gate piers, leads away from the farm yard to the north east, to the site of a former cottage marked on the Tithe map (PRN 43927).

The farm is recorded on the Tithe map of 1843, which shows the farm buildings and the farm house as separate entities. However by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) the buildings have merged to make a continuous L-shape, corresponding to the footprint of the buildings today. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1907) indicates a further building to the north west of the complex which is no longer standing.

Recommendations

The farm boundaries and track ways have not changed appreciably from the pattern recorded on the Tithe map. Although the hedges themselves may no longer be stock proof in places, they should be retained as significant features of the historic landscape.

Management Category C

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

Site type FARMSTEAD*Period* Post Med*Site Status***Description**

The farmstead itself survives as an L-shaped complex of buildings with an enclosed area to the north. The buildings are constructed out of roughly coursed rubble, with a pitched slate roof. The farmhouse, situated at the north east end of the range, has completely collapsed, the chimney remains the highest surviving fragment of masonry at about 2.5m. Although largely obscured by fallen rubble the copper can still be seen in the south corner of the building.

To the south west of the farmhouse is a cart shed with a granary above, accessed by steps at the north east end. The cart shed has two entrances on the north west side, with stone jambs and timber lintels. Peg holes in the lintel of the southern doorway suggest it is reused, this doorway is now blocked by brick and corrugated iron (plate 6). Inside the cart shed are fittings for a feed rack along the north east cross wall, indicating its later reuse as an animal shed. A further large doorway in this elevation is situated in the southern corner of this range with an opposing doorway on the south east side. Outside the south east side of the building is the remains of a roughly circular level platform (plate 7), which indicates the position of a horse gin (horse powered engine). Further evidence for this engine remains within the building; a drive shaft is still in situ on the north cross wall of the barn, with a wheel, at head height, still evident on the external side of the wall.

At the south end of the west range of buildings is a cow house. On the north east facing wall are two doorways at either end, with two windows in between, of which the southern window has been inserted into an earlier doorway. This has four substantial timber stall partitions in situ with a longitudinal feed passage along the south west wall (plate 8). A doorway in this wall leads into a small calf house positioned on the exterior of this range. The calf house is also accessed externally by a doorway in the north east wall and has a small ventilation slit on the south east wall.

Adjoining the cow house to the north is a stable, with a doorway and small window to the south, both with timber lintels. The north end of this range has been extended with a stone built addition half the height of the existing buildings and accessed by a doorway on the north east side (plate 9). Internally on the north east wall are harness hooks, and it is lit by two windows in the gable wall, the larger of the two positioned high in the apex.

Recommendations

The farmhouse, although collapsed and beyond repair, should be maintained as a visible feature and carefully cleared of intrusive vegetation. The farm buildings however, are in reasonable condition and should be maintained using sympathetic materials. In some areas the roof slates have slipped, these need to be repaired and replaced. The walls, likewise, need consolidation in certain areas. These repairs should be carried out as soon as possible, before water ingress causes further damage. Some of the buildings contain historic fittings, in particular wooden stall partitions, and some machinery from a horse gin. These are historically significant and should be retained.

Management Category C*Visited by* AMP*Visited On* 23/10/01

PRN 43847 **Site name** GLAN-YR-AFON

NGR SN61977541

Site type FARMSTEAD

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This farm was not seen during the farm visit. The farm of Glan yr afon is noted on the Tithe map of Llanilar Parish in 1843 and records three farm buildings irregularly positioned in the farmyard. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) the farm appears to have a more regular form with a square yard and buildings positioned on the north, east and south sides. These buildings have been further added to all four sides by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1907) to create a formalized courtyard plan with an extensive T-shaped range along the north side. The current Ordnance Survey map indicates that this arrangement is largely what survives today.

Recommendations

Any alterations or adaptations to the buildings should retain the historic fabric as far as possible and be carried out using traditional materials to preserve the character of the farmstead.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43848 **Site name** CLWTYCADNO

NGR SN62317523

Site type FARMSTEAD

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

A farm called Clwtycadno is indicated on the Tithe map (1843) recording three farm buildings arranged irregularly. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) these buildings and the farm yard have disappeared. Today the site is under pasture and there are no visible remains to be seen on the ground.

Recommendations

Although there is no trace of the farm on the ground surface, there is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43849 **Site name** TYNYGILFACH;TY'N-Y-GILFACH

NGR SN63467474

Site type FARMSTEAD

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. The Tithe map (1843) records a farm called Tynygilfach on this site with two buildings situated at the end of the farm track. The site is also shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891), however by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1906) map it is no longer named and no structures appear to survive apart from the outline of the farm yard enclosure which also appears on the current Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43850 **Site name** **NGR** SN63587427

Site type COTTAGE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A cottage is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843), set with an irregular enclosure. By the time of the 1st edition map (1891) no structures appear to survive apart from the outline of the enclosure, this continues to be the case on the current Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43851 **Site name** **NGR** SN63517387

Site type COTTAGE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A cottage is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843), however by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is no trace recorded.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43852 **Site name** **NGR** SN62817421

Site type COTTAGE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A cottage is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843), however by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is no trace recorded.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43853 **Site name** **NGR** SN62507450

Site type COTTAGE **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A cottage is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843), however by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is no trace recorded.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43854

Site name

NGR SN62557440

Site type FACTORY

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A "factory & garden" is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843), however by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is no trace recorded.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43927

Site name

NGR SN61707439

Site type COTTAGE?

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A cottage is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843) at the end of the farm track from Meillionen (PRN 43845), however by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is no trace recorded.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43928

Site name

NGR SN62127472

Site type COTTAGE?

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. A building is recorded in this location on the Tithe map (1843), however by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) there is no trace recorded.

Recommendations

There is a likelihood of buried archaeological remains surviving below ground in this area, therefore no ground breaking works should take place on this site.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43931 **Site name** CASTLE HILL

NGR SN62597453

Site type FARMSTEAD

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. The Tithe map of 1843 first records the outline of the farm, arranged around a square courtyard, with buildings to the east, south and southern part of the west side. There appears to be a carriage entrance through the east range of buildings. This arrangement of buildings can still be seen on the current Ordnance Survey maps. During the 20th century the courtyard has been infilled with a large square building and the carriage entrance built over.

Recommendations

Any alterations or adaptations to the historic buildings should retain the fabric as far as possible and be carried out using traditional materials to preserve the character of the farmstead.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43932 **Site name** CASTLE HILL

NGR SN6311796⁴_A

Site type LODGE

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. The Tithe map (1843) first records the position of the lodge, which is still present today.

Recommendations

Any alterations or adaptations to the historic buildings should retain the fabric as far as possible and be carried out using traditional materials to preserve the character of the building.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43933 **Site name**

NGR SN62677342

Site type QUARRY

Period Post Med

Site Status

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit and its current condition is unknown. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) records the site of an "old quarry" next to the watercourse Coed Lllys. It is not identified on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906).

Recommendations

This site should be kept clear of debris and spoil tips should not be removed.

Management Category D

Visited by AMP

Visited On 23/10/01

PRN 43934 **Site name** **NGR** SN62027482

Site type QUARRY **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit and its current condition is unknown. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) records the site of a "quarry" within the forested area of Coed Cwrt-y-cadno. It is identified on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906) as "old quarry".

Recommendations

This site should be kept clear of debris and spoil tips should not be removed.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43935 **Site name** **NGR** SN61877472

Site type QUARRY **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit and its current condition is unknown. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) records the site of an "old quarry" within the forested area of Coed Cwrt-y-cadno. It is not identified on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906).

Recommendations

This site should be kept clear of debris and spoil tips should not be removed.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43936 **Site name** **NGR** SN61237442

Site type QUARRY **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1891 and 1906) records the site of a "quarry". The site lies within the wooded banks to the west of the stream Cwm Moch.

Recommendations

This site should be kept clear of debris and spoil tips should not be removed.

Management Category C **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

PRN 43937 **Site name** PENGARREG-FACH;PEN-Y-GAREG-FACH **NGR** SN62787446

Site type FARMSTEAD **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

This site was not seen during the farm visit. The Tithe map (1843) records the existence of a farmyard adjoining the road, with an L-shaped range of buildings along the north and east sides, owned by Rev John Williams and tenanted by David Jenkins. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891), shows additional farm buildings to the east side, however by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906) the west range of buildings have disappeared and only those on the north and east sides of the farm yard remain. Currently only one building on the east side of the yard remains.

Recommendations

Any alterations or adaptations to the buildings should retain the historic fabric as far as possible and be carried out using traditional materials to preserve the character of the farmstead.

Management Category D **Visited by** AMP **Visited On** 23/10/01

Plates



Plate 1 –Pen-y-castell Hillfort (PRN 1995) showing erosion on the east slope



Plate 2 – Castle Hill Mansion (PRN 7181) with ha-ha (PRN 43838) to front



Plate 3 – the old lead mine entrance (PRN 25893)



Plate 4 – stone built well (PRN 43839)



Plate 5 – the gateway and stone stile providing entrance to Castle Hill house from the north west (PRN 43842)



Plate 6 – the north west elevation of the cart sheds at Meillionen (PRN 43846)



Plate 7 – the position of a horse gin on the south east side of the farm buildings at Meillionen (PRN 43846)

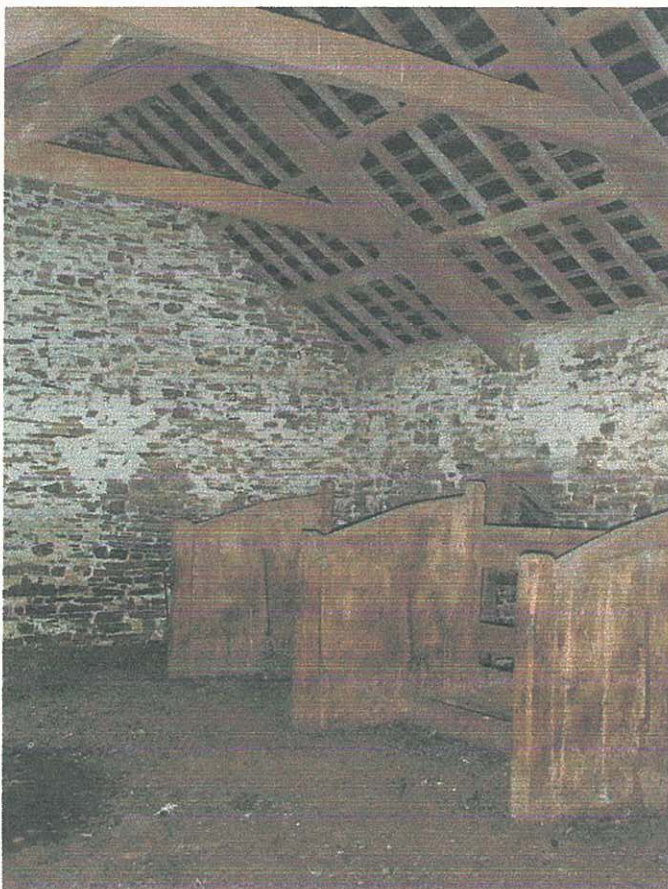


Plate 8 – the interior of the cow house (PRN 43846) at Meillionen



Plate 9 – the west range of the farm building complex (PRN 43846) at Meillionen

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**CASTLE HILL
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

REPORT NUMBER 2002/11

March 2002

This report has been prepared by Alice Pyper

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature.....*Alice Pyper*..... Date.....*08/03/02*.....

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature.....*Louise Aust*..... Date.....*8/03/02*.....

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report.