

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost:
cambria@acadat.com



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email:
cambria@acadat.com

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)



Ty'n-y-fron farmstead

**Prepared for:
Ynysforgan**

**ACA Report No. 2005/28
Project Record No. 41719**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

This HE2 includes information on three extra land parcels at Ynysforgan which are supplementary to the original Tir Gofal management plan.

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Ynysforgan consists of four separate land holdings in Ceredigion. Holdings W/11/2483, 2483a and 2483b. lie within close proximity to one another in Lledrod community at the western end of the Mynydd Bach area. The surrounding landscape is undulating and windswept with fields divided by low earth banks with grown out hedges. The present pattern of regular, medium sized fields can largely be attributed to enclosure in the early nineteenth century when many thousand acres of mountain land were enclosed and improved. Pockets of common land have persisted and Ynysforgan Farm borders one such area - now known as Comins Pen-y-bank. The pattern of farmsteads and cottages is long established with a few small villages having developed more recently.

Another holding W/11/2483d. lies some ten kilometres to the north in Trawsgoed community in the hills between the Rheidol and Ystwyth valleys. The landscape character is similar to that found further south. Land is undulating with regular, straight sided fields dividing much of the area and a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages with the occasional small village present. Defended enclosures in hilltop locations are a notable characteristic of this area.



Looking north-east from the summit of W/11/2483d towards the Cambrian Mountains.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Ynysforgan contains a wide variety of archaeological sites spanning great time depth. There are two round barrows (PRN 7644, 8616) on holding W/11/2483a. It was within these circular mounds of earth and stone that Bronze Age people (2000-600 BC) used to bury their dead. The burial may be a crouched inhumation in a stone lined grave referred to as a cist or it may cover a pottery urn containing cremation ashes. Both examples at Ynysforgan are exceptionally well preserved and Pantcamddwr (PRN 7644) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cd 131) in recognition of its national importance.

A defended enclosure (PRN 1988) occupies a local hill summit on holding W/11/2483d. The precise origins of the enclosure are not known, although it is similar to many hillforts, which are commonly assigned to the Iron Age (600BC to 43AD). Such sites are commonly viewed as defensive structures, although recent interpretations suggest that they were also built with an element of ostentation and display in mind. Excavated examples have revealed traces of settlement such as round houses, other post built structures and storage pits. Large scale quarrying (PRN 19300) in the nineteenth century has unfortunately removed much of the interior of this site but much of the defensive circuit remains intact.

Remaining archaeology at Ynysforgan is post-medieval in character. Much of the land in the eastern portion of Lledrod community was reclaimed from common land in the early nineteenth century. A number of farms and small holdings emerged at this time and it is possible that Ty'n-y-fron (PRN 53418) on holding W/11/2483b may have similar origins. The cottage probably dates to before the mid-nineteenth century but has experienced some later modifications. It is a rare intact example of once common type of dwelling in the region which is now becoming increasingly rare.

Those sites which fall within the Tir Gofal application area are discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The management priority for Ynysforgan is the sensitive management of the round barrows on holding W/11/2483a. Specific management advice is provided in the gazetteer below.

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 | NEW CROSS (1988) | Iron Age hillfort | SN62907713 | B | Specific |
| | A small univallate defended enclosure on an east-west ridge with good views on all sides. An apparently later annex lies adjoining it to the west. | | | | |
| | The defended enclosure consists of a bank 2.7m high enclosing a semi-circular area measuring 60m across internally where it is cut into by a quarry on the northeast side. The annex is surrounded by an enhanced natural slope enclosing a level area of around 100m east-west by 80m north-south. Both areas have been ploughed in the past and there are no internal features visible (WWS 2005 based on DRB 1974). | | | | |
| | Only the semi-circular defended enclosure falls within the Tir Gofal application area. The condition is much as described previously. The site falls between two pasture fields with scrub, mainly gorse established over the western defensive bank. The underlying surface retains a good grass cover with localised patches of livestock erosion. | | | | |



Looking south towards the eastern enclosure rampart.



Scrub covers the western bank with localised patches of livestock erosion.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | PANTCAMDDWR (7644) | Bronze Age ring barrow?;round barrow? | SN63506836 A SAM | Specific |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------|

A scheduled ring cairn on the summit of a minor hill. It is well preserved and measures approximately 16m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a dished interior. It consists of small boulders and probably includes field clearance material in its make up.

The condition is improved from that described during previous visits by Cadw Field Monument Wardens which note the presence of sheep scrapes. The monument is now under unbroken pasture with no active erosion present.



Pantcamddwr occupies a prominent position with good views in all directions.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 2 | TY'N-Y-EITHIN (8616) | Bronze Age round barrow | SN63026855 B | Generic |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|

A turf covered round cairn, 11m in diameter and 0.6m high, close to the summit of a south facing slope. The mound is under unbroken pasture with no active erosion.



Ty'n-y-eithin round barrow seen from the north-west.

CNWC-DU [\(9260\)](#)

Post Med cottage **SN66456870** **B**

Generic

A drystone cottage and enclosure. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, shown as abandoned on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and recorded as ruined in 1979. Site not visited.

NEW CROSS [\(19300\)](#)

Post Medieval? **SN62987724** **B**
quarry

Generic

A quarry is shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1888 cutting into the north side of a defended enclosure (PRN 1988). A tramway is recorded running south from the quarry face to serve a spoil tip to the north. It is recorded as Old Quarry and was redundant when the OS 2nd edition map was published in 1905. It is an extensive complex covering some one and a half acres in all. There are no obvious remains of any related structures and the tramway has been dismantled.



Looking south from the spoil tip to the quarry face behind.



The quarry spoil tip seen in profile.

[\(52882\)](#)

**Post Medieval
quarry**

SN6328168450 C

Generic

Marked as old quarry on the OS 1st edition map of 1888. The quarry exploits a natural rock outcrop of approximately 15 metres diameter in an otherwise featureless field. Spoil is dumped behind the quarry face to the east.

[\(52883\)](#)

Post Medieval well SN6320968362 B

Generic

A well is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map (1888). The well is an enhanced natural spring and now features a concrete lining.

[\(52887\)](#)

Post Medieval building SN6298168634 U

Generic

A small rectangular building is marked on the roadside on the OS 1st edition map (1888). No survive traces of the building survive.

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

NEW CROSS ([1988](#))

SN62907713

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

The site falls between two pasture fields with scrub, mainly gorse established over the western defensive bank. The underlying surface retains a good grass cover with localised patches of livestock erosion.

The management aim for this site is to;

- Remove scrub growth to improve the appearance of the site;
- Prevent disturbance of the ground surface.

Tir Gofal recommendations;

- Cut back scrub established over the western defensive bank. Remove cut vegetation from the area of the earthworks.
- Graze at a level which will prevent the breakdown of grass cover. Erosion scars on the earthworks should be allowed to recover naturally.
- Monitor mature trees on the earthworks. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk from windthrow.

Site 2 on MAP 1

PANTCAMDDWR ([7644](#)); ; TY'N-Y-EITHIN ([8616](#)) **SN63506836**

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

Both round barrows lie within unbroken pasture with no active erosion present. Consider leaving a minimum five metre buffer from the base of the earthworks during any future cultivation in order to protect any associated below ground archaeology.

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 |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| YNYS-MORGAN; YNYSFORGAN (52881) | Post Medieval farmstead | SN6700968408 | B | Generic |
| A farmstead consisting of two parallel building ranges on the edge of Comins Pen-y-banc. Marked on the tithe map of 1844 and still in use today. Site not visited. | | | | |
| TY'N FRON (52888) | Post Medieval cottage | SN6579168036 | A | Generic |
| A redundant single storey cottage of probable pre mid-nineteenth century date. It is part of a larger complex including several outbuildings (PRN 53418). The cottage is built of rubble stone, with blue brick end stacks and roofed with slate, although the rough timbers of an earlier roof survive beneath. The door is between two small pane casement windows and there is a small loft light in the east end wall. Internally the cottage is partitioned by boards into two rooms with an annex to the rear. There is a red brick fireplace and chimney breast against the west end wall with dry cupboard and stairs to the left. The loft occupies the space between the roof eaves and extends for the length of the building. | | | | |
| The cottage is redundant and falling into disrepair. Some roof slates are missing but otherwise the building would seem to be in reasonable order. | | | | |
| A building is shown at this location on the tithe map of 1844 and Ty'n-y-fron is probably a pre-mid nineteenth century cottage which was later re-roofed. There is no surviving evidence and the original roofing material cannot be known for certain but thatched cottages with wicker chimneys were once common in the area. | | | | |
| Ty'n-y-fron is a rare intact example of a type of dwelling which was once common in the area but is now becoming increasingly rare. Such houses were typically occupied by small farmers or labourers and craftsmen who supplemented their earnings by farming. | | | | |



The dry cupboard and stairs to the left of the chimney breast.



The front (south-facing) elevation of Ty'n-y-fron cottage.

TY'N-Y-FRON ([53418](#))

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN65796803 B

Generic

A minor farmstead of pre-mid nineteenth century date including cottage (PRN 52888) with adjoining out kitchen and ruinous outbuildings. Buildings are shown in this location on the tithe map of 1844.

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.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

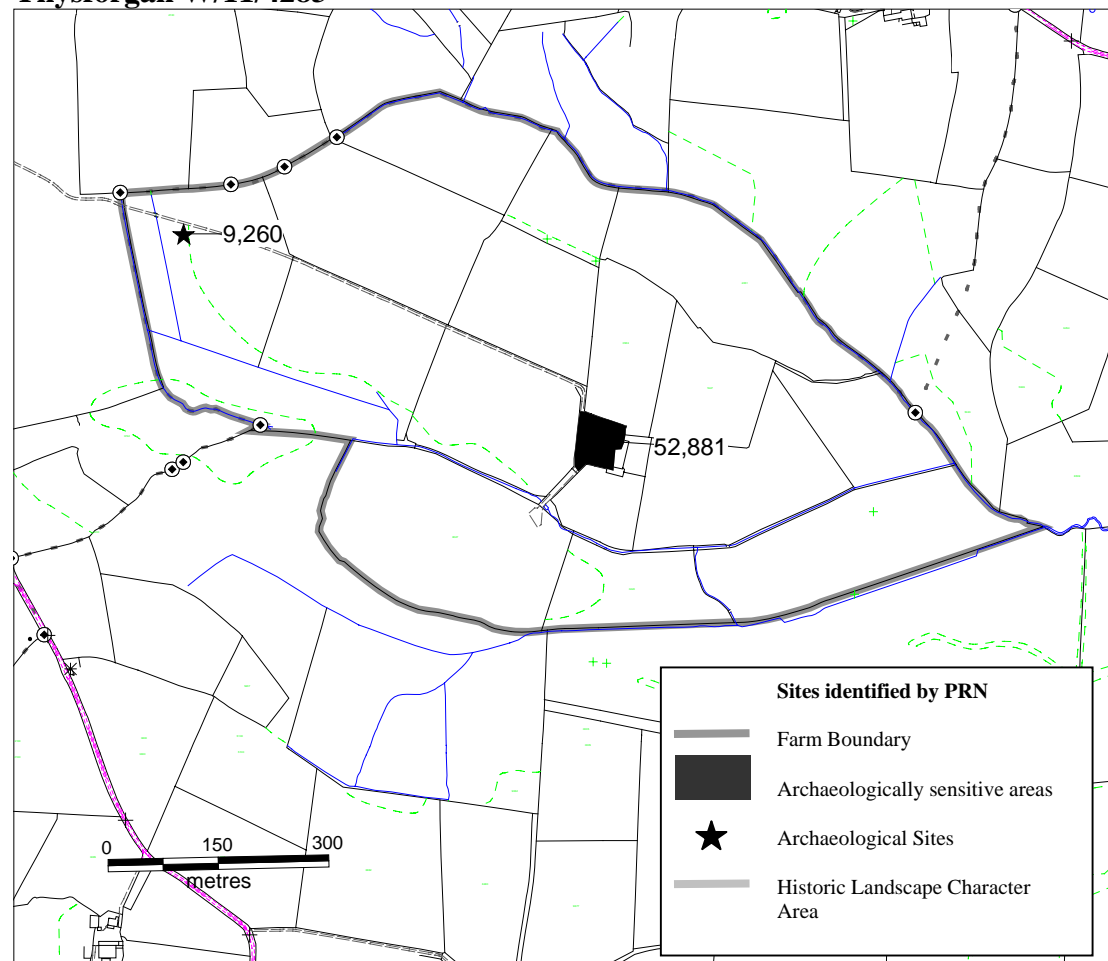
- 11/03/2005 (18:14:04) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology
Project record number 41719.
Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.
tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website
www.cambria.org.uk

This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

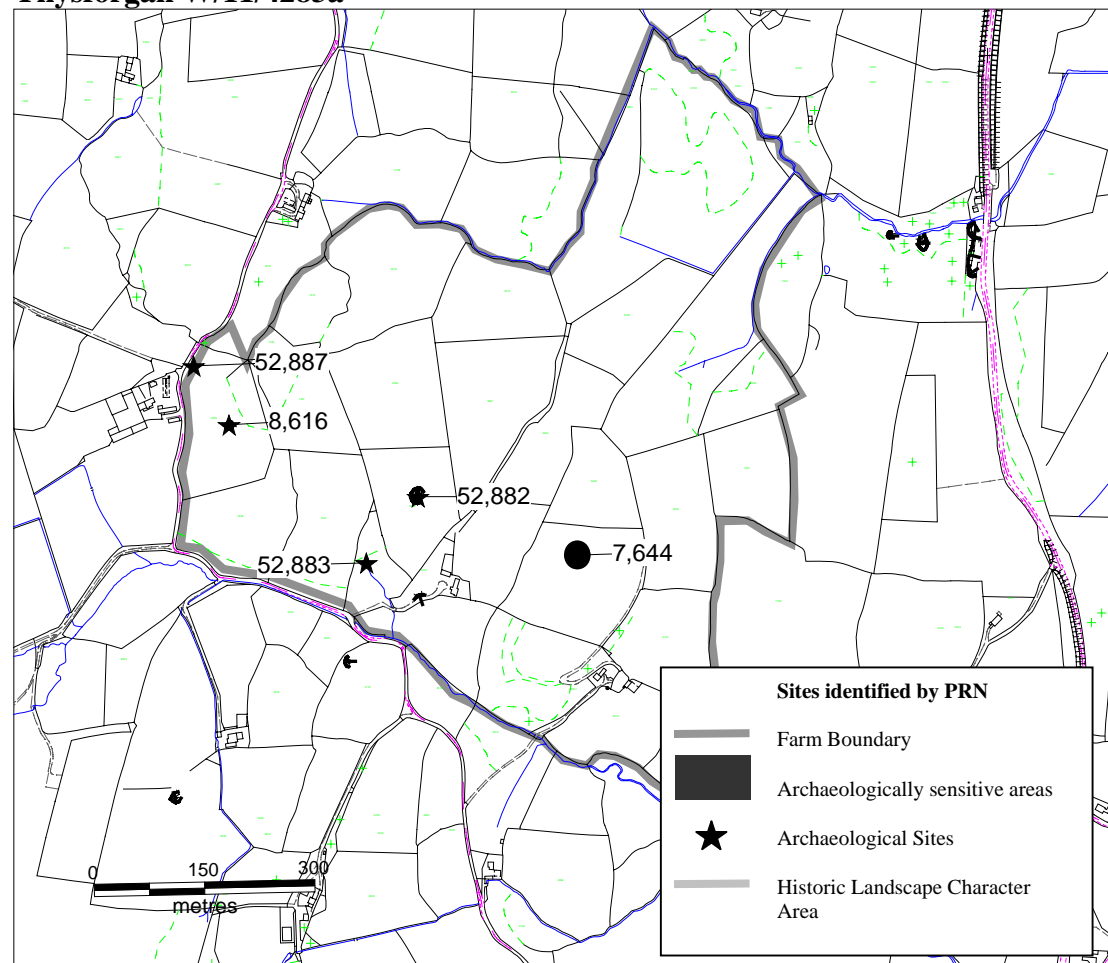
Davies,J.L & Kirby,D.P. 1994. Cardiganshire County History, Vol.1
DRB 1974 Ordnance Survey Record Card (PRN7644)
Ordnance Survey 1834 Old Series 1" map, No.LVII
Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.X.7
Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XV.11,12,15,16
Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XVI.9
Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.X.7
Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XV.11,12,15,16
Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XVI.9
Sambrook, P. & Hall, J. 2003 Lledrod Community Audit. An unpublished report by Cambria
Archaeology
Sambrook, P. & Hall, J. 2003 Trawsgoed Community Audit. An unpublished report by Cambria
Archaeology

Ynysforgan W/11/4283



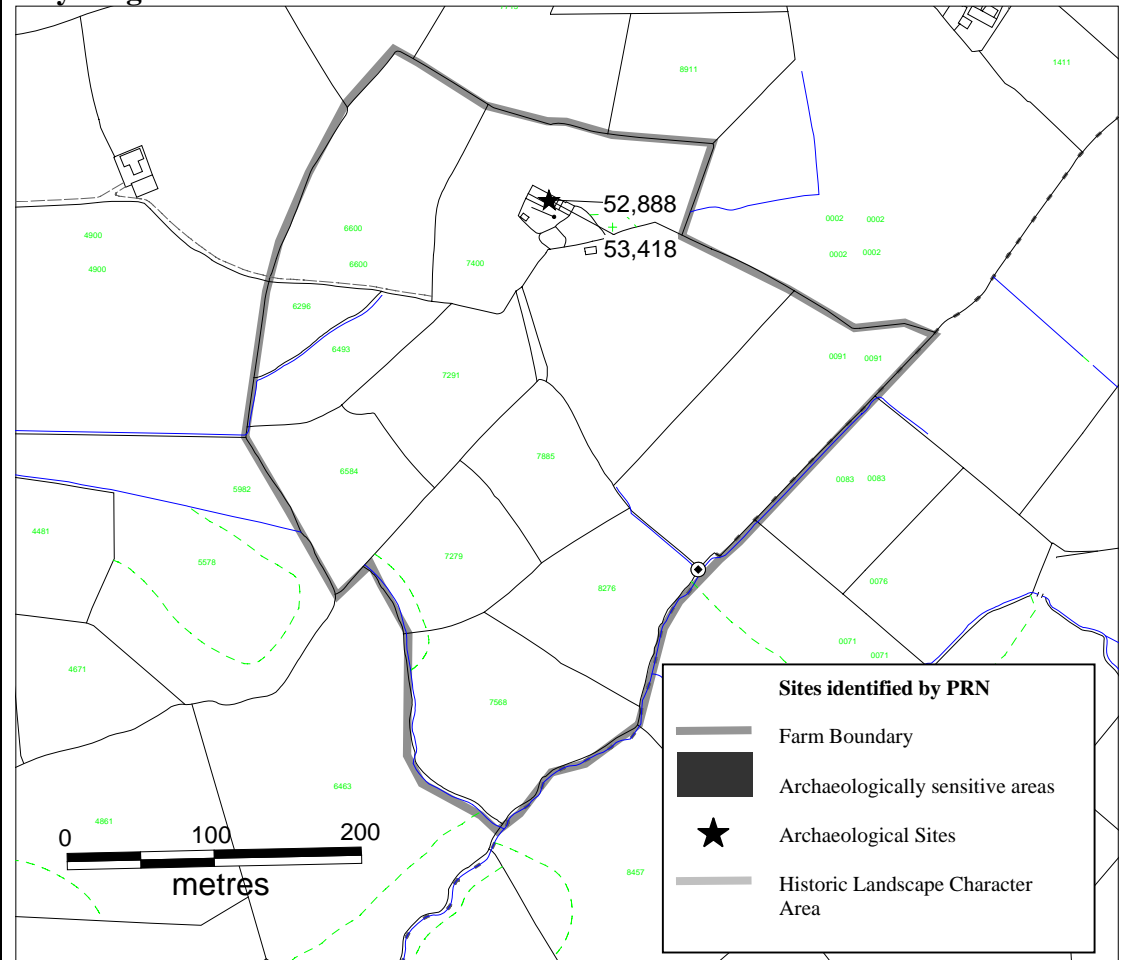
This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

Ynysforgan W/11/4283a



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

Ynysforgan W/11/4283b



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

Ynysforgan W/11/4283d

