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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (REVISED HE2 WITH ADDITIONAL LAND)**

**Prepared for:  
Pantyrofyn**

**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/11/2764**

**Project Record No. 44125**

**Prepared by  
Mike Ings**

### **Other documents enclosed:**

**Historic Landscape Character Area descriptions: no.42 Ysbyty Yswyth & Pont-Rhyd-y-groes, no.47 Llety Synod & Frongoch, no 99 Tal y Fan, no 121 Pengrogywnion & Brynafon, no 128 Rhos y Gell**

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# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

A HE1 report was compiled for Pantyrofyn during the initial consultation in February 2002, followed by a farm visit and HE2 report in September 2002. This revised HE2 has been written as a result of an extra holding of land being brought into the scheme. This additional land was not subject to an archaeological farm visit.

### **Historic Landscape Character**

The main land parcel around the farmstead of Pantyrofyn is located within the Upland Ceredigion registered landscape included within the Cadw & ICOMOS (1998) 'Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales'. It also lies within two Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs); Llety Synod and Frongoch (no.47) and Pengrogwynion and Brynafan (no.121). These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape (Murphy & Ludlow, 2000). The distinctive characters of these areas are the craggy uplands with peaty hollows, generally above 220 metres. A further parcel of land of largely improved upland lies to the west of the main farm holding lies within HLCA no.99: Tal y Fan. Two further parcels of land are situated to the east and fall within HLCA no. 128: Rhos-y-Gell. Here the land is low lying and peaty, attempts have been made to drain it. Historically this area was part of the Cwmystwyth Grange of Strata Florida Abbey, although since the 17th century the land has passed through the estates of Crosswood and, latterly, Hafod. Full descriptions of these HLCAs are provided at the end of this report.

These four holdings comprise the initial application areas for Pantyrofyn and they have a distinctive character that is greatly influenced by the nature of the historic settlement, the remains of which are still readily recognisable. The field boundaries are largely stone and earth banks. Occasionally the remains of relic hedges survive upon them, but often these have been replaced with post and wire fencing.

The area of additional land being brought into the scheme at the five year review is centred on NGR SN73927181, on the slopes above the Afon Ystwyth. Again within the Upland Ceredigion registered landscape, it is an area of largely unenclosed moorland and marsh, with some smaller fields established around the Maes-y-beudy farmstead. It also lies within HLCA 42: Ysbyty Yswyth & Pont-Rhyd-y-groes, the full description for which appears below.

### **Archaeological and Historic Content**

The archaeological content of the farm is largely represented by dispersed small-scale settlement, which probably had its origins as squatter settlements on marginal, unenclosed land. These small scale buildings are built using roughly hewn local stone and often sit within a small enclosure. While some of these cottages have been abandoned and are now largely ruined, others are currently occupied and have been enlarged and improved.

Of particular interest is a group of cottages within the home farm holding, aligned along the break of slope above the Nant Cwmnewydion valley. There are five in total, all of which are now ruined except one relatively unaltered survival which gives a glimpse of the type of building now largely lost. These cottages were probably originally squatter homes built in the 18th or 19th century.

The remains of small scale subsistence settlement survive within the land parcel to the west of the main farm holding, suggested by the name of the former cottage site of Lluest y Bwlch (PRN 45827). Lluestau were originally home to shepherding families and are common in the remote uplands of Ceredigion. By the 18th and 19th centuries they had often become permanently inhabited.

The only site of archaeological interest recorded within the area of additional land is the Maes-y-beudy farmstead (PRN 95096), although modern mapping suggests that the farm buildings associated with the farmhouse may no longer survive.

A gazetteer of all the recorded archaeology within the farm application areas appears below.

### **Key Objective**

The management priority for this farm is to retain the landscape continuity through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries and the upkeep of traditional buildings. The specific management recommendations provided as a result of the 2002 farm visit are included below.

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## **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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

	<b>Name (&amp; PRN)</b>	<b>Period/Site type</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Status SAM/listing</b>	<b>Management required</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>PANT-Y-FFYNNON</b> <a href="#">(19721)</a>	<b>Post-Medieval?</b> <b>cottage</b>	<b>SN71427349</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	The site of a cottage, shown on the tithe map of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn 1847, and in clearer detail on the 1st & 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 & 1906. During the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit it was noted that the remains of the cottage and associated enclosure walling were still visible in places although the walls have largely been reduced to earthwork banks no higher than 0.75 metres high. The layout shown on the Ordnance Survey maps corresponds broadly to the earthworks visible. Mature trees now grow on the outer edges and thorn trees grow within the cottage itself. The site is currently unfenced and grazed. To the east a fallen tree is causing some erosion on the earthwork bank where stock have been congregating (AMP, 2002).				
<b>3</b>	<b>LLECHWEDD</b> <a href="#">(45816)</a>	<b>Post-Medieval</b> <b>cottage</b>	<b>SN71277357</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	The site of a cottage, shown on the 1st & 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1907, survives only as low stone walls less than 1 metre high. The site was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 2002 : the layout of the cottage is still discernable and traces of lime render are preserved on the interior of the walls. The cottage is approximately 8 metres long with a central doorway in the north wall and traces of an internal partition can be seen to the west of centre. To the west, further low earth covered banks arranged in a rectangular form indicate a further element attached to the building. A stream runs to the west of the cottage, beyond which is a large rectangular enclosure with low earthwork banks topped by overgrown hedgerow trees. There are no immediate threats apparent from the current management regime (AMP, 2002).				
<b>4</b>	<b>TY CANOL</b> <a href="#">(45817)</a>	<b>Post-Medieval</b> <b>cottage</b>	<b>SN71347353</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	This cottage is identified on the 1st & 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906. The site was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 2002. Traces of walls were seen, approximately 16 metres long and surviving no higher than 0.4 metres above the ground surface, and a spread of loose stone. A trackway, with banks approximately 0.4 metres high, appears to serve the cottage, rising up from the slope to the north and a possible further trackway also serves the cottage to the south. To the east of the cottage is a rectangular enclosure within which an animal feeder is situated (AMP, 2002).				
<b>5</b>	<b>GWAR RHIW FELEN</b> <a href="#">(45819)</a>	<b>Post-Medieval</b> <b>cottage</b>	<b>SN71107370</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	The 1st & 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1907 record a small rectangular cottage and enclosure in the corner of a larger field. During the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit it was seen that the cottage and enclosure survive as low earthwork banks, up to one metre high in places, and a general spread of loose stone. Some erosion within the cottage itself suggests the site has had a feeder placed here, now removed (AMP, 2002).				

6	<a href="#">(45820)</a>	Post-Medieval quarry	SN70877350 C	Specific
A small quarry is situated in the natural, west-facing slopes to the west of the farm holding. A spoil tip is evident on the downslope side (AMP, 2002).				
7	<a href="#">(45821)</a>	Post-Medieval enclosure?	SN70867339 B	Specific
Traces of a stone bank no higher than 0.3 metres high, covered with turf and approximately 1.3 metres wide is situated below a natural stone outcrop which has been subject to quarrying. The stone bank is orientated on a roughly east-west alignment and may be the remnants of an enclosure or part of the field boundary bank (AMP, 2002).				
8	<b>BRYNLLWYD</b> <a href="#">(45822)</a>	Post-Medieval cottage	SN70937315 B	Specific
The remains of the cottage of Bryn-llwyd and part of its associated enclosure were clearly seen during the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, although the walls stood no higher than approximately 0.5 metres. The cottage is shown on the tithe map of Llanafon (1845), and appears to be still occupied when the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1906 (AMP, 2002).				
9	<b>GLAN GORS</b> <a href="#">(45824)</a>	Post-Medieval cottage	SN71377315 B	Specific
The site of a cottage named Glan gors is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps published in 1891 and 1906. Low earth banks from which stone protrudes are all that was visible of this building and enclosure during the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. The banks were no more than 0.5 metres high with a great deal of loose stone scattered about. A number of mature ash and sycamore trees lined the outer edges of the site (AMP, 2002).				
11	<b>GLANCELL</b> <a href="#">(45828)</a>	Post-Medieval cottage	SN73657494 B	Specific
The site of a pair of cottages is identified on the tithe map of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (1847). The 1st & 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 show a semi-detached building set within a rectangular enclosure, with a dividing enclosure wall in the middle. At the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map the northernmost cottage was apparently no longer occupied. The site was seen during the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Neither of the cottages have been occupied in the farm owner's lifetime and remains of the cottages now amount to low stone walls. The southern cottage is more distinct, measures 8 by 6 metres with a central doorway in the west wall. The northern cottage, which appears to be a later build, is approximately the same dimensions as the south cottage, although less well preserved.				
12	<b>LLUEST Y BWLCH</b> <a href="#">(45827)</a>	Post-Medieval cottage	SN69617382 B	Specific
A cottage and small enclosure is recorded on the tithe map of Llanafon (1845) and again on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. However, the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906) indicates that the cottage was no longer inhabited and the outer enclosure was all that remained at this time. The site was seen during the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, when little evidence of the cottage was found, it appearing that the site of the cottage has been quarried. The only visible evidence of the cottage site was a single mature tree that may be a relic of the garden or enclosure (AMP, 2002)				
	<b>WERNDRYW</b> <a href="#">(45830)</a>	Post-Medieval farmstead	SN74257462 B	Generic
A farmstead shown on the tithe map of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (1847) and the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 is still used as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).				
	<b>MAES-Y-BEUDY</b> <a href="#">(95096)</a>	Post-Medieval farmstead	SN73857164 B	Generic
Farmstead recorded on the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, comprising 'L'-shaped complex and farmhouse. The house survives and has been extended but modern mapping no longer shows the farm buildings.				

## 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**

**PANT-Y-FFYNNON ([19721](#))**

**SN71427349**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

The fallen tree lying on the enclosure bank to the east should either be cleared or moved at least 15 metres away from the site to prevent stock from congregating and thus eroding the earthwork banks.

This should be undertaken with care not to further damage the earthworks.

**Site 3 on MAP 1** **LLECHWEDD ([45816](#))** **SN71277357**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

The remains of this site appear to be under no apparent threat in the current management regime. The site should continue to be maintained with an even grass cover, with light grazing to prevent the site from becoming overgrown.

**Site 4 on MAP 1** **TY CANOL ([45817](#))** **SN71347353**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

The animal feeder within the cottage enclosure should ideally be moved at least 15 metres away from the cottage site in order to discourage animals from congregating on the cottage site and eroding the sensitive archaeological remains.

The site should continue to be maintained with an even grass cover, with light grazing to prevent the site from becoming overgrown.

**Site 5 on MAP 1** **GWAR RHIW FELEN ([45819](#))** **SN71107370**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

There are clearly sensitive archaeological remains surviving in this location. Consequently this area should be protected from any ground intrusive activities and the feeding of livestock in this location should be avoided.

**Site 6 on MAP 1** **([45820](#))** **SN70877350**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

This quarry should continue to be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature.

**Site 7 on MAP 1** **([45821](#))** **SN70867339**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

This stretch of low stone bank should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature.

**Site 8 on MAP 1** **BRYNLLWYD ([45822](#))** **SN70937315**



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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

The remains of this site appear to be under no apparent threat in the current management regime. The site should continue to be maintained with an even grass cover, with light grazing to prevent the site from becoming overgrown.

**Site 9 on MAP 1**

**GLAN GORS ([45824](#))**

**SN71377315**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

This site should continue to be maintained in its current stable state. The remains of this site appear to be under no apparent threat in the current management regime. The site should continue to be maintained with an even grass cover, with light grazing to prevent the site from becoming overgrown.

**Site 11 on MAP 1**

**GLANCELL ([45828](#))**

**SN73657494**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

There is clearly the potential for tree fall to cause some damage to the remains of the cottages. Ideally the trees in this area should be managed in order to prevent this sort of damage occurring. In other respects the site should continue to be maintained with an even grass cover, with light grazing to prevent the site from becoming overgrown.

**Site 12 on MAP 1**

**LLUEST Y BWLCH ([45827](#))**

**SN69617382**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

Although there appears to be little surviving of this cottage and its associated enclosure, there may still be archaeological remains that survive in the area. The quarried area appears to be quite discreet, allowing for the possibility of remains surviving in the vicinity. Ground intrusive activities should be avoided in this area and if further quarrying is carried out on this site, please inform Dyfed Archaeological Trust in advance..

## **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:

<b>Name (&amp; PRN)</b>	<b>Period/Site type</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Status SAM/listing</b>	<b>Management required</b>
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2	<b>PANTYGORLAN</b> ( <a href="#">45814</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN71207337 B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
<p>A cottage, which is shown on the tithe map of Llanafon 1845 and on the 1st &amp; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906, survives as an agricultural store. The building was visited during the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, when it was recorded that it forms a long, low, one storey range of slate rubble construction. The roof is covered with a mixture of corrugated-iron and asbestos. The original extent of the building continued to the north, suggested by the fragmented end of the lateral wall and the presence of sockets for a loft floor in the exterior face of the gable wall. However, no upstanding remains survive of this section. The surviving building is divided internally by a full height masonry wall, with a doorway in the west side. Features within the southern section suggest this end was used for agricultural purposes although no internal fixtures or fittings were identified during the farm visit. These elements include two ventilation slits along the west wall and a wide doorway at the southern end of the east wall. The northern end of the building has a large opening inserted into the east wall, built up with breeze block jambs. This end may have been used for domestic purposes originally. The remains of a stone lean-to survive against the west wall at the northern end. This building is in a vulnerable condition. The mortar bonding has almost entirely eroded away and consequently in places the masonry walls are becoming unstable and are beginning to bow out. This is particularly severe at the southern end of the west side of the building. The northern end is also in a poor condition where the roof does not quite cover the gable end and cracks have appeared in the masonry (AMP, 2002).</p>			
10	<b>PANTYROFYN</b> ( <a href="#">45825</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cow shed</b>	<b>SN71277308 B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
<p>The farmhouse of Pantyrofyn forms a continuous range with this cow shed to the north, an arrangement that appears to have been established when the tithe survey was published in 1845. The site was seen during the 2002 Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit: The east elevation of the cow shed has largely been rebuilt in breeze block, in which two low doors are situated. Where the original fabric does survive it is constructed out of rubble stone bonded with lime mortar. The roof is corrugated-iron and asbestos, and in some areas sheeting has been lost allowing water ingress. A brick lean-to is situated at the north gable end (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	<b>TAN Y GRAIG</b> ( <a href="#">45813</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN71057309 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
<p>A small cottage shown on 1st &amp; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 is still in use as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	<b>PENRHIWFELEN</b> ( <a href="#">45815</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN71097350 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
<p>A cottage shown on the tithe map of Llanafon (1845) and the 1st &amp; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 is still in use as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	( <a href="#">45818</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN71227364 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
<p>A small cottage shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 is still in use as a dwelling and indeed is apparently little altered from its original form (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	<b>PANTYCARW; RHOS FACH</b> ( <a href="#">45823</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN71057309 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
<p>A cottage recorded on the tithe map of Llanafon 1845 and still in use as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	<b>GLAN RHOS</b> ( <a href="#">45826</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN71247304 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
<p>To the south of the farmstead of Pantyrofyn is a cottage shown on the tithe map of Llanafon in 1845. This cottage is currently in use as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	<b>TANFAWNOG</b> ( <a href="#">45829</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SN73777482 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
<p>A cottage shown on the tithe map of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn 1847 and the 1st &amp; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 is still in use as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).</p>			
	<b>WERNDRYW</b> ( <a href="#">45830</a> ) <b>Post-Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN74257462 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>

A farmstead shown on the tithe map of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (1847) and the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 is still used as a dwelling (AMP, 2002).

**MAES-Y-BEUDY ([95096](#)) Post-Medieval SN73857164 B Generic farmstead**

Farmstead recorded on the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, comprising 'L'-shaped complex and farmhouse. The house survives and has been extended but modern mapping no longer shows the farm buildings.

## **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:

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

This building presents an excellent opportunity for restoration. Ideally the roof should be made fully watertight and the covering should extend over all masonry walls with a sufficient overhang to prevent water from running through the wall core. The walls require consolidation and in some areas, where the masonry has become unstable, the walls may require rebuilding. These works should be undertaken using appropriate materials, sympathetic to the original structure.

In the event of this building undergoing restoration it is recommended that a photographic record is undertaken prior to the work being carried out.

**Site 10 on MAP 1**

**PANTYROFYN [\(45825\)](#)**

**SN71277308**

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

Following the farm visit in 2002 (Report no. 2002/97) the following recommendations were made:

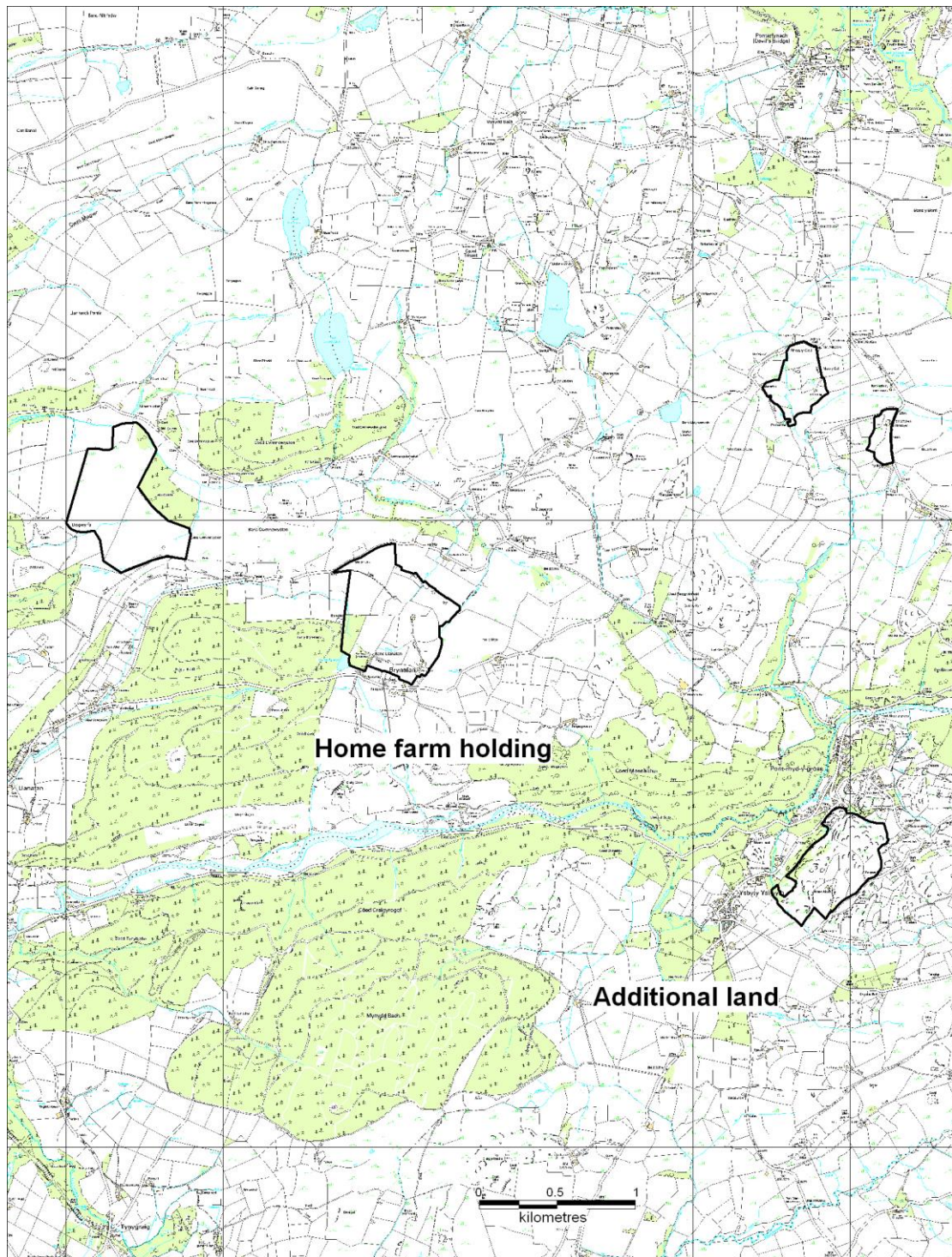
Although this building has been extensively repaired in modern materials, it nevertheless contains at least part of the original structure. Ideally this building should be maintained in a stable condition. In order to achieve this, the roof should be repaired to make the building weathertight and to prevent damage to the masonry structure.

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area**

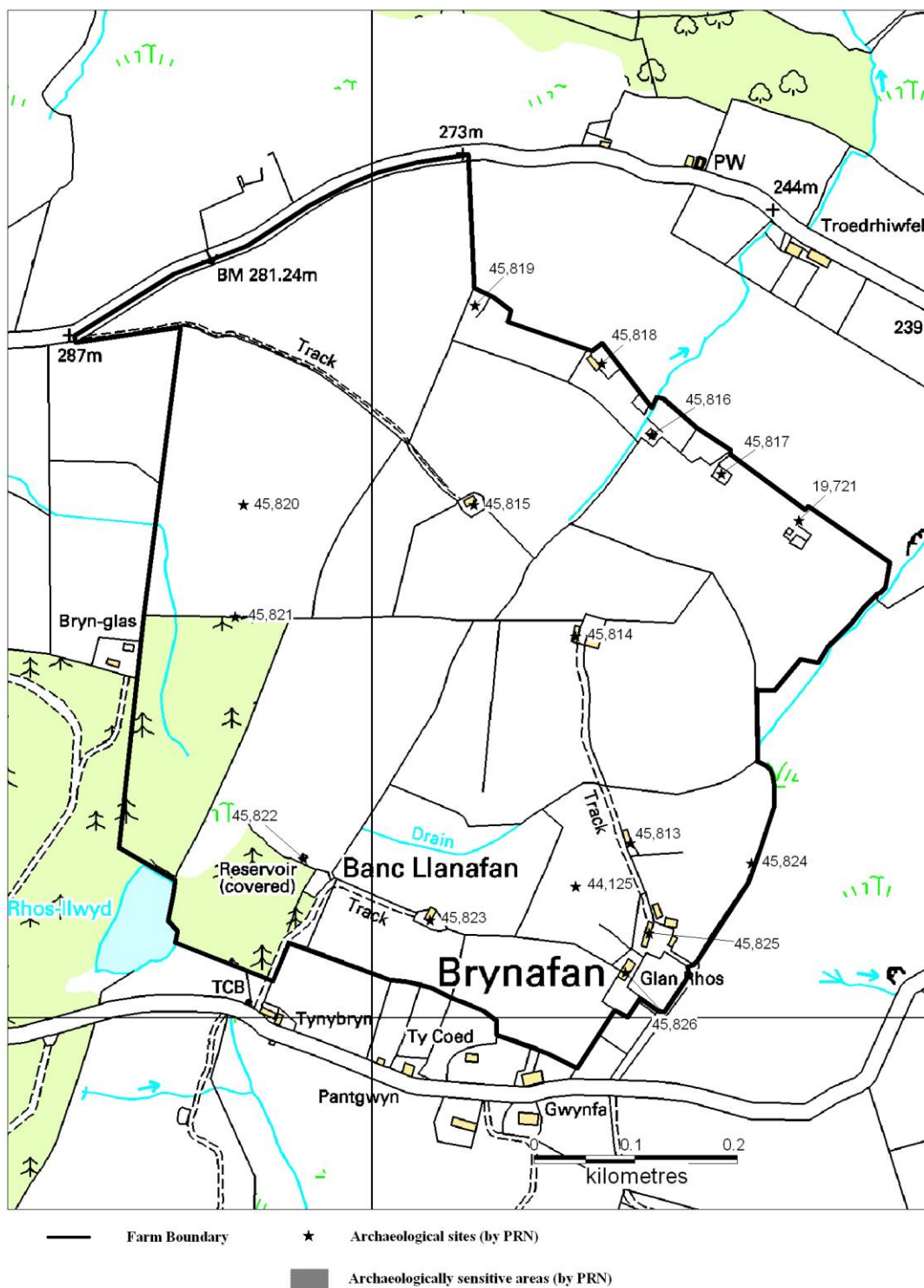
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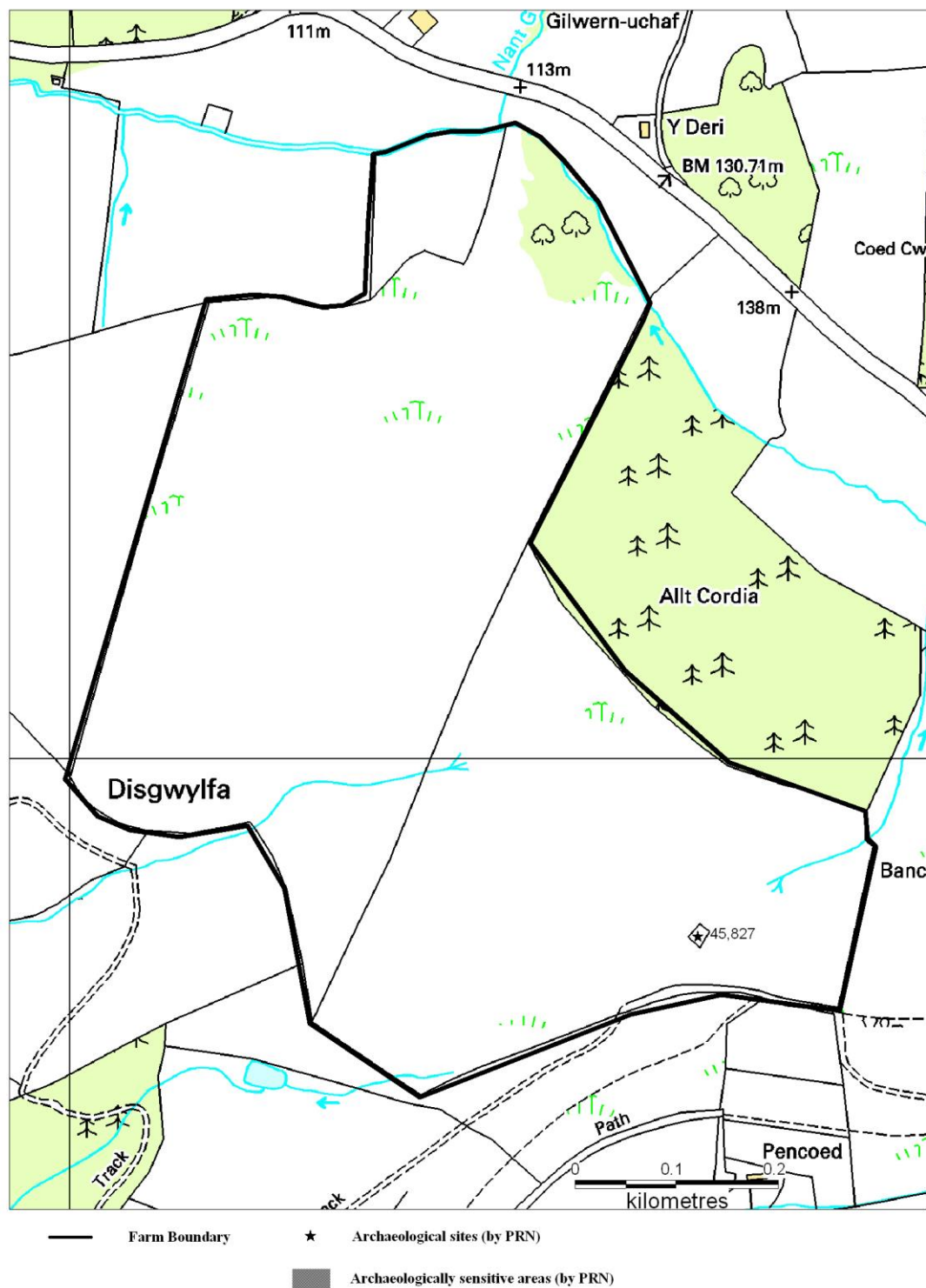
Fig 1: Location map of farm holdings



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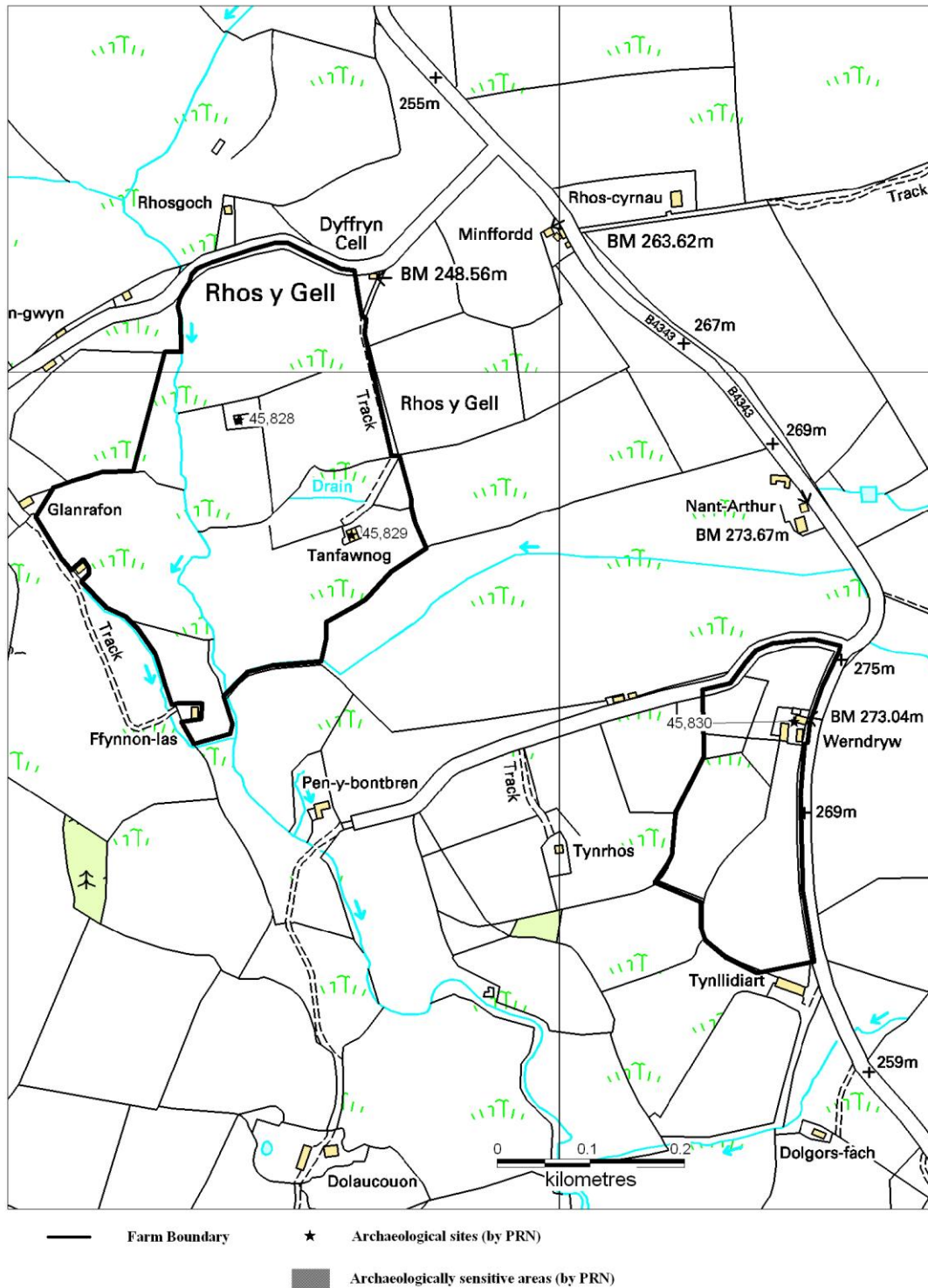
Fig 2: Map of main, home farm holding





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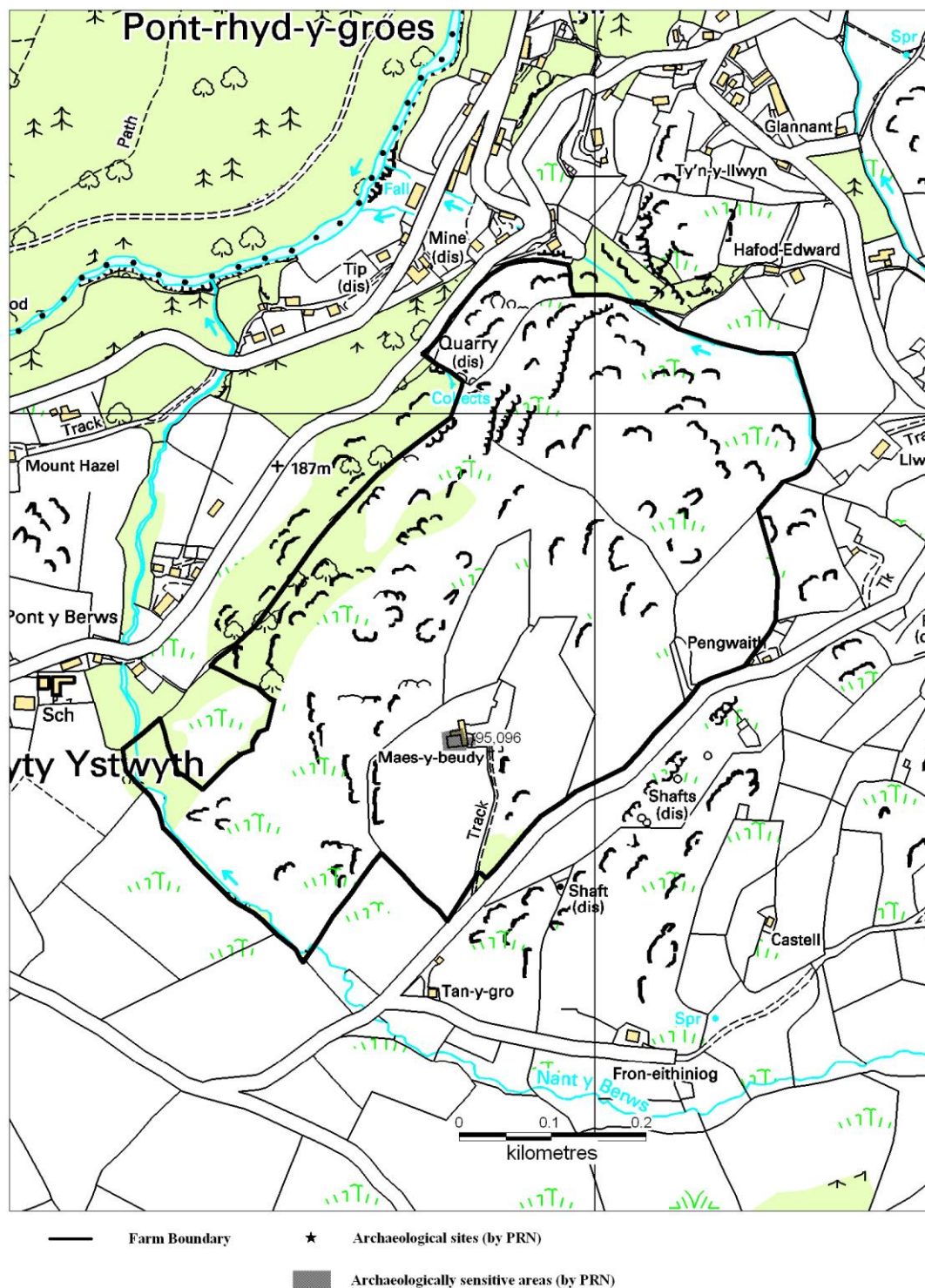
Fig 3: Map of westernmost holding



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Fig 4: Map of eastern holdings

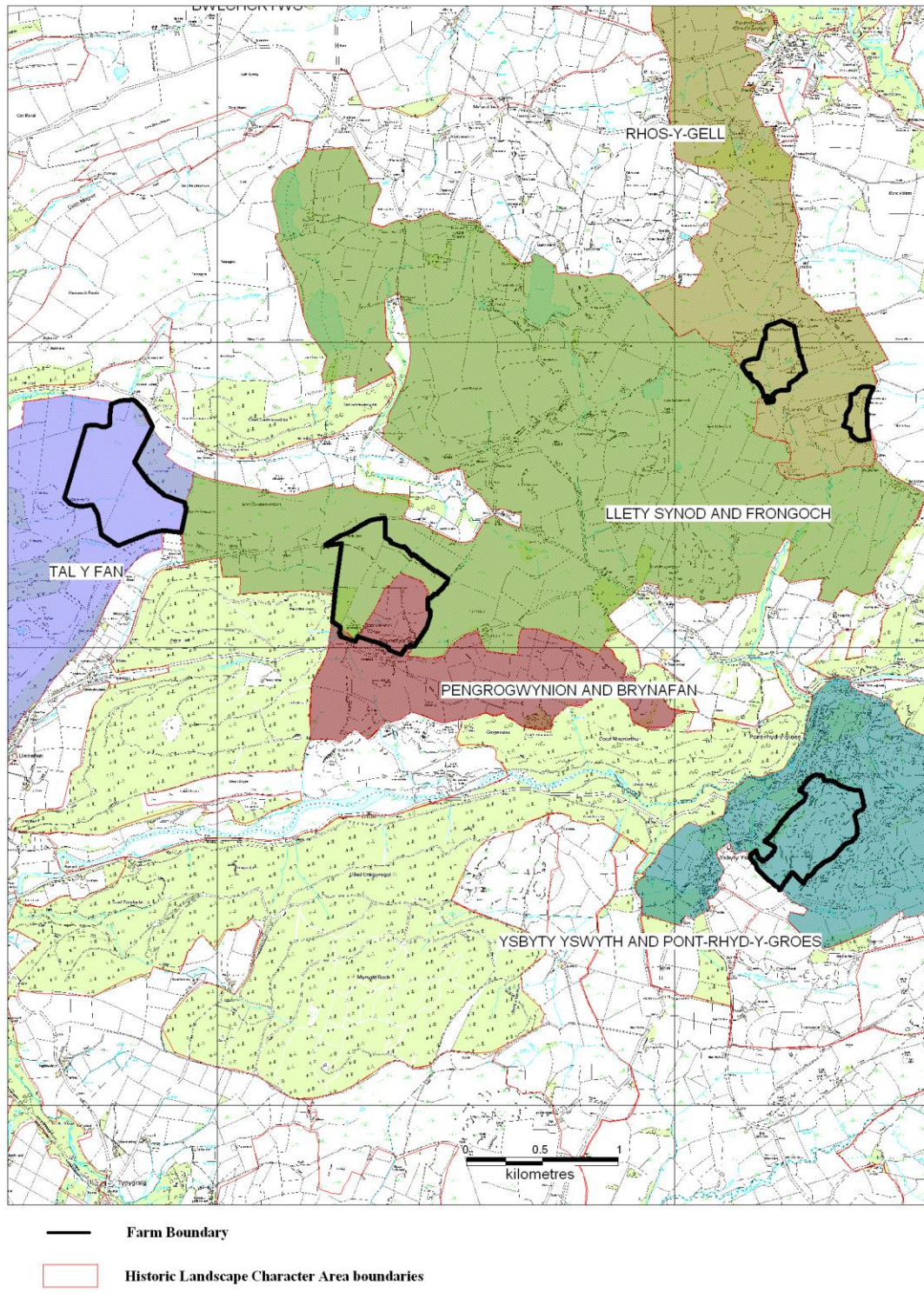




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Fig 5: Map of additional land holding





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Fig 6: Map showing distribution of Historic Landscape Character Areas

*MI - 27/08/2009 ( 09:45:46 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Project record number 44125.*

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

*Sources consulted:*

**Tithe map and apportionment of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Parish 1847.**

**Tithe map and apportionment of Llanafon Parish 1845**

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Ceredigion Sheet 11.11/11.12/11.14/11.15/16.04, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Ceredigion Sheet 11.11/11.12/11.14/11.15, 25"**

**Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales**

**Murphy,K & Ludlow,N 2000 Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation - Volume 1  
Cambria Archaeology, 2002, Pantyrofyn: Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report,  
Report no. 2002/97**

## **UPLAND CEREDIGION**

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### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 42 YSBYTY YSTWYTH AND PONT-RHYD-Y-GROES**

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 741717

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 237.8

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#### **Historic Background**

The history of this area in the Medieval Period is uncertain. The dedication of the church to St John the Baptist has been taken as an indication that it was in the possession of the Knights Hospitaller, but it is perhaps more likely that it was a hospice belonging to Strata Florida Abbey, perhaps in one of the abbey's granges (Ludlow 1998). As this area lies on an important north-south route - from Machynlleth to Tregaron and beyond - the suggestion that a hospice lay here to tend the sick and cater for travellers and pilgrims is not unreasonable. The present church is 19th century. The later history of this area is not clear. An 18th century estate map (NLW Crosswood Vol 1, 66) shows common land within the village of Ysbyty Ystwyth, much of which had been (recently?) encroached on by squatters who had erected cottages. It is suspected that the dense scatter of cottages across the craggy landscape to the east of the village was established by similar means and are of the same date, though there is no map evidence to support this. The later tithe map (Sputty Ystwyth Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1848) demonstrates that the pattern had been created by then. The metal mining industry in the area clearly promoted an increase in population and hence the rapid spread of settlement across the area in the 18th- and 19th-century and the development of Pont-rhyd-y-groes as a settlement. The largest and most ancient mine in the area was Logaulas, which functioned from at least the mid 18th-century (Bick 1974, 22-25), but the scatter of mining remains across the landscape testifies to the extent of this once important industry. Pont-rhyd-y-groes continued to develop in the 20th century with the construction of a small housing estate.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

A craggy hill-crest and craggy north-facing valley side of the Ystwyth, to the north and east of Ysbyty Ystwyth, ranging in height from 140m to 360m. Included in this area is Ysbyty Ystwyth village and the 19th century mining hamlet of Pont-rhyd-y-groes. Ysbyty village is a loose nucleation of mainly older buildings including a church and chapel. Pont-rhyd-y-groes is a straggling village; a mixture of older dwellings and mine buildings and 20th century housing. This landscape is quite densely populated, with scattered farms and cottages, often on steep rocky slopes separated by small fields and closes, unenclosed land and woodland, intermixed with which are the remains of lead mines. Enclosures are

small and irregular, and formed by earth banks, stone-faced banks or dry-stone walls. Hedges are not present and these boundaries are supplemented with wire fences. Many of the small enclosures contain improved grazing. Surrounding the enclosures is rough grazing and moorland with peaty deposits in hollows. There are stands of deciduous woodland and conifer plantations on the lower slopes. Older buildings are of stone with slate roofs. Newer structures are of rendered concrete with slate or concrete tile roofs. Buildings and spoil heaps are the most obvious feature of the old lead mines dispersed amongst the rocky outcrops, though shafts and other features are present.

Apart from Ysbyty Church and chapel, the recorded archaeology of this area consists of abandoned dwellings and the remains of the metal mining industry. Included is the listed former count house of the Lisbourne Mines dating to about 1834, and now converted to two dwellings.

The borders of this landscape are well defined with conifer plantations to the northwest (area 4), a landscape of large fields and rough grazing to the northeast, east and southeast (area 36), and small enclosures to the south and southwest (areas 91, 96).

**Ground photographs:** 34, 35

**Aerial Photographs:** 35, 36, 37, 38

## UPLAND CEREDIGION

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 47 LLETY SYNOD AND FRONGOCH

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 722745  
**AREA IN HECTARES:** 761.3

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#### Historic Background

Llantrisant Church with its three early Christian monuments was the focus of Christian worship for this area in the Dark Ages. It did not develop into a parish church, and by the early 19th-century was neglected. The present building is late 19th-century. The settlement focus by then had shifted to Trisant where chapels and a school had been constructed. The early history of this landscape area has not been researched. Part of its southeastern corner lay within Strata Florida Abbey's upland grange of Cwmystwyth, as a document drawn up in 1545-50 on the Dissolution of the monastery records the farm of Dol-y-gors (Morgan 1991). It would seem by this date the grange was divided and leased into farms which were farmed on an individual and commercial basis. Dol-y-gors was acquired by the Herbert family, eventually passing into the Hafod estate. In the 16th century Morris ap Richard was busily acquiring farms and land to add to the embryonic Trawscoed estate. Amongst his purchases in this area were the farms of Llety Synod and Llwynwnwch, bordering on Frongoch (Morgan 1997, 35). Other purchases must have been made by Morris or his descendants as much of this area had been incorporated into the Trawscoed estate by the late 18th-century. Trawscoed estate maps of 1781 (NLW Crosswood Deeds No 5, Ser IV, Vol 1; 22 and 24), showing Frongoch, Llety Synod, Blaen-pentre, Cerrig-yr-wyn, Ty'n bwlch and Llwynwnwch, depict a landscape of scattered, isolated farms adjacent to which are one or two small enclosures and surrounded by a few large hay fields, open moor and turbary. The situation had not changed significantly when the tithe survey was undertaken in 1847 (Llanfihangel y Creiddyn parish).

Lead and zinc mining, centred on Frongoch, is an important element of the historic landscape. Up to the 1790s mining here was a small-scale affair, but the operation expanded rapidly under the promotion of John Probert (Bick 1986, 7), but did not achieve its full potential until 1834 when the Lisburne Mines company was formed (Bick, 1974, 13). An engine house was built and other improvements made. In 1899 a Belgian firm took over the running and made further improvements, but by 1910 mining had virtually ceased. Bick (1974, 16) describes Frongoch as containing 'probably the best collection of 19th century mine buildings in Wales.'

### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This large and complex area consists of an undulating plateau ranging in height from 220m to 340m, with peaty hollows and occasional craggy outcrops and peaks. Almost all the land comprises improved grazing, though peaty and rushy patches can be found in valley bottoms and rougher grazing on some steep slopes. Apart from conifer plantations and small stands of broadleaf woodland, it is virtually a treeless landscape. Settlement is of dispersed farmsteads, with a small nucleation at Trisant. Deserted farmsteads and cottages are evident in the landscape. Older buildings are traditionally stone-built and slate roofed, but modern rendered concrete structures are present. Field patterning consists of large, irregular enclosures. These have been formed from earth banks, but these are now redundant or topped with wire fences. Closer to farms enclosures are smaller, but still irregular, with occasional hedges on the earth banks. These hedges are not in good condition and are rarely stock-proof - all are supplemented with wire. The physical remains of mining are much in evidence and form an important element of the historic landscape. Frongoch mine buildings are of national importance, though sadly in a poor state of preservation. The site is now used as a timber yard. Associated with the mine are further landscape components such as spoil heaps, reservoirs and leats. The reservoirs in particular are dramatic elements of the landscape.

Recorded archaeology of this area is dominated by the metal mining industry, and by deserted farmsteads and cottages. A Bronze Age round barrow and a hearth or burnt mound - a possible settlement site - of similar date provide a time-depth to the landscape. This is emphasised by the three early Christian monuments at Llantrisant, and by the place-name Llety Synod, which may indicate a Medieval hospice.

It is the mining component of this Historic Landscape Area which defines it from its neighbours. Only to the southwest, area 130 Cwmnewidion, are mining features present. To the north is the more settled area 54, to the west higher formerly unenclosed land of areas 88 and 99, to the south and east the squatter settlements of 121 and 128, and to the southeast lower-lying enclosed land of area 48.

**Ground photographs:** 41, 42

**Aerial Photographs:** 54, 55, 56, 57

## **UPLAND CEREDIGION**

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### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 99 TAL Y FAN**

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 689735  
**AREA IN HECTARES:** 212.1

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#### **Historic Background**

Though this area was included in the Crosswood estate from at least the mid 18th-century, it is likely that prior to this its unenclosed nature ensured that it was claimed by the Crown. The earliest map of the area (NLW Map 7188), of 1756, shows at least part of this area in the Crosswood demesne. The Llanafan tithe map of 1845 shows the steep west- and south-facing slopes of this area clothed in woodland, though the high plateau-like summit was unenclosed. The woodland had gone by 1906. The area has now been divided into large enclosures by wire fences. There are no inhabited settlements in the area.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape characteristics**

This is the western terminal of an east-west aligned rounded ridge. The ridge summit achieves a height of almost 300m. The north, south and west flanks descend steeply down to about 100m. There are no inhabited settlements in the area. Improved grazing dominates, with very little rough ground even on the steepest slopes. Wire fences now divide the grazing into large enclosures. Occasional redundant earth banks on the flanks indicate that this area was once divided up using a different method. Small



conifer plantations have been established on some of the steep slopes, and deciduous woodland is present on the north flank.

Recorded archaeology in this area consists of just two sites, but these are important and prominent monuments: Cnwc-y-bugail and Castell Disgwylfa Iron Age hillforts.

To the south, west and north this area is well-defined by lower-lying, enclosed and settled land (areas 51, 52, 122, 130). Only to the east is the boundary between this area and its neighbour (area 47) unclear, though areas 99 and 47 are clearly of different character.

**Ground photographs:** 95, 129

**Aerial photographs:** 51, 53, 66

## **UPLAND CEREDIGION**

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### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 121 PENGROGWYNION AND BRYNAFAN**

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 718729

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 122.4

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#### **Historic Background**

The history of this area has not been researched. By the mid 18th-century Pengrogwynion farm, which constitutes the majority of this area, was in the possession of the Gogerddan estate, though surrounding lands were held by Trawscoed. It is not certain how these estates acquired the land. A folk-tale related by Morgan (1977, 35) tells how the Vaughans of Crosswood lost Pengrogwynion to Gogerddan when gambling in a tavern on a race between two flies. Late 18th- and early 19th-century estate maps (NLW Crosswood Vol 1, 22; NLW Gogerddan 54 and 55) show small, irregular fields close to the farmstead of Pengrogwynion with larger enclosures and patches of unenclosed land further out - the greatest portion of the land was unenclosed. Cottages, sometimes within enclosures or paddocks, are shown scattered across the area of large enclosures and unenclosed land. The settlement pattern of dispersed cottages is of interest. It is almost certainly the result of late 18th- or early 19th-century squatting. The main core of the settlement at over 300m would have been marginal land, and this, together with employment opportunities offered by the nearby Grogwynion and Gwaithgoch lead mines, made it an ideal location to attract squatters. Contemporary estate maps indicate that the land on which the squatters settled was unenclosed, but owned by, or at least claimed by, the Crosswood estate, and was not Crown common. By the tithe survey of 1845 (Llanafan tithe map and apportionment) the status of the squatters had been formalised - they were tenants of the Crosswood estate, and the number of cottages had increased, though by this date their maximum extent was passed; 'Site of House' is marked on the map. Modern maps indicate that there has been considerable subdivision of the larger enclosures since the tithe survey. Grogwynion lead mine, located in area 49 to the north had little direct influence on this area.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

An undulating area with craggy outcrops above the north side of the Ystwyth valley. It has a height range of 240m to 350m. Most of the land is given over to improved grazing, but there are tracts of rough grazing, rushes and peaty hollows. It is treeless. A distinctive element of the landscape is the dispersed settlement pattern consisting of cottages and houses. Older buildings are of stone with slate roofs, but many have been modernised or recently rebuilt in concrete, brick and timber. The field patterning is mixed, consisting of small irregular enclosures and larger more regular compartments. Boundaries are of earth banks, with hedges only present on the lower slopes at the eastern end of the area. These hedges are in poor condition and supplemented with wire fences. Elsewhere wire fences sit on top of the earth banks.

Castell Grogwynion, a fine example of an Iron Age hillfort is located at the eastern end of this character area. The only other recorded archaeology consists of a chapel/Sunday school, built in 1905.

Borders of this area are well-defined on three sides with a steep valley side and lead mining area to the south (area 49), and forestry to the west and east (areas 4, 50). To the north area 47 presents less good boundary definition.

**Aerial photographs:** 56, 57

## **UPLAND CEREDIGION**

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### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 128 RHOS-Y-GELL**

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**GRID REFERENCE:** SN 735757

**AREA IN HECTARES:** 221.6

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#### **Historic Background**

Historically, at least the eastern part of this area, if not all of it, lay within Strata Florida Abbey's Cwmystwyth grange. The granges of Strata Florida were purchased by the Crosswood estate in 1630. In the late 18th-century the former grange lands in this area became part of the Hafod estate through exchange. The very poor quality of the land in this area ensured that it remained unenclosed until the relatively modern period. The tithe survey of 1847 (Llanfihangel-y-creuddyn) shows the area settled with a scatter of cottages and small enclosures. A Hafod estate map of 1834 shows cottages along the eastern limits of this area. Morgan (1997, 213) states these were squatters cottages and there is no reason to doubt this. They were probably built and the land enclosed in the late 18th- and early 19th-century. A school-room was built here in 1852 and chapel was constructed 1872.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This wide, open valley - a wind gap between the deeply incised Ystwyth and Rheidol valleys - lying between 230 and 270m is characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern and poor quality grazing land. It is an area distinct from the surrounding areas of improved grazing, and consists of a field system of small, irregular enclosures containing either rough grazing, peaty hollows and rushy ground with a few scattered patches of improved pasture. The field system is now becoming redundant; old field boundaries of low banks are now almost entirely derelict. Hedges are overgrown and derelict. Wire fences now form the main divisor; these usually follow historic boundaries. Beech tree wind breaks have been planted, and small conifer plantations are present. The settlement pattern is of dispersed cottages - 100-200m apart. Occupied dwellings have been modernised and/or rebuilt. Traditionally buildings are of stone with slate roofs. Many have been rendered and white colour-washed; this contrasts sharply with the dark colour of the surrounding land. Several deserted settlements lie across the landscape.

Recorded archaeology mostly comprises abandoned cottages, but a metal mine and mill are also present, with time-depth to the landscape provided by a possible Bronze Age round barrow.

The bounds of this area are well-defined. To the west and south lie areas (area 47, 54) of old, dispersed farms set in improved grazing with the remains of lead mining. Unenclosed land lies to the east (area 129), and Devil's Bridge (area 81) to the northeast. The steep-sided, wooded valley of the Rheidol is to the north (area 55).

**Ground photographs:** 52, 82, 125