

Geufron W/11/2896

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Geufron Farmstead viewed from the northwest

Report No. 2002/113

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Geufron
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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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 this 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 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 Geographical Information System based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to time constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM (Prn 48693)

The farmstead of Geufron, Ceredigion lies within the community of Ysbyty Ystwyth.

The farm lies across three Historic Landscape Character Areas; Cnwch to the west, Geufron/Hendre-Felen and Cwm Gwyddyl to the east, which fall within the Registered Historic Landscape of Upland Ceredigion (Murphy, 1999 and Cadw/ICOMOS, 1998). [The Historic Landscapes Register is a non-statutory, advisory document assessing the historic significance of the landscape to enable those involved in land care to make informed management decisions. The Registered area is further broken down in Historic Landscape Character Areas which assess components (such as land use, settlement, field pattern etc) within the landscape which give regions their distinctive quality.]

Essentially the landscape on the farm ranges from open, unenclosed moor land to the west, the largest and central part of the holding is formed from eastern facing slopes and a small irregular field pattern. To the east the land appears to wet and peaty, although some areas have been improved. The current farmstead of Geufron (Prn 48694) is situated in the centre of the holding, sheltering beneath the steep slopes of Banc y Geufron. The field boundaries are generally composed of stone and earth banks, and on the lower areas of the farm these are often topped with relic hedges, which have grown out into large coppice stools. Elsewhere the banks are now lined on top with post and netting fencing. The current landowner relates how the previous owner of the farm used to cut the gorse and thorn every 5 years or so and the off cuts would be pegged onto the boundary banks to make an impenetrable stock proof hedge.

The tithe map of Gwnnws parish, dated in 1847, shows that there were two further farmsteads within the boundary of the current holding. The remains of the farmstead of Geufron Uchaf (Prn 48704) are situated to the south of the farmstead of Geufron and survive as low walls and earthworks. Another farmstead, Cilmeddu (Prn 48705) was situated to the north of the farm holding. Individual buildings of Cilmeddu survive as roofless structures, and the size of the barn (Prn 9380) and the associated corn dryer (Prn 48700) and rickyard (Prn 48699) suggest that this was a substantial complex. The corn dryer is a very rare survival; there is only one other known example in southwest Wales at Eglwswrw in Pembrokeshire.

A substantial time-depth on the farm holding is represented by at least one bronze age standing stone (Prn 5481) and possibly two more have been identified during the farm visit (Prn 48701, 48702). In addition a bronze age cairn (Prn 5486) which is a scheduled ancient monument is located at the southwestern limits of the farm holding. These monuments are evocative of a bronze age landscape which survives to some extent on the higher ground.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Prn 5481 Carreg Samson Standing Stone

The current owner has expressed an interest in restoring the standing stone to its original position. This could be an interesting and potentially educational undertaking. It would, however, be necessary to take certain steps to ensure that archaeological deposits were fully recorded during such an undertaking.

There are two possible options;

A. The stone could be taken back to its original location and laid on the ground surface in a recumbent position. This course of action should not require any ground disturbing activities and could be carried out with minimal archaeological supervision.

B. Alternatively the stone could be fully restored into an upright position in its original location. In order to give the stone some stability and prevent it from keeling over the existing socket would need to be deepened to some extent to allow the stone to be dropped into an upright position. This would have to be undertaken by hand and with the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavations of the area surrounding standing stones have been found to be extremely archaeologically sensitive often with traces of pits, structures and even burials. Therefore any ground intrusive activity in this area would have to be carried out with an archaeologist present in order to record archaeological deposits that may be uncovered. The standing stone appears to have a fairly blunt base which would allow it to stand in an upright position with a fairly shallow socket.

Any undertaking to move the stone must be extremely mindful to prevent any damage to the stone itself. If either of these courses of action are being considered please contact Cambria Archaeology at the outset to discuss these options further and to make adequate provision for the potential archaeological remains.

Prn 5486 Banc Geufron Cairn

This site is recognised as being one of national importance and as such has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cd 139).

Recent studies on the effects of bracken cover on archaeological deposits reveal that this type of vegetation cover can be significantly damaging to sensitive below ground deposits. The roots system or rhizomes which are generated by bracken, have been shown to break up subsurface archaeological layers. In order to protect this site from further damage by the effects of bracken growth efforts should be made to discourage bracken and to return the site to grass cover. This may be achieved by spraying with a suitable herbicide, or by crushing the young vegetation

growth in summer. In no circumstances should the bracken be pulled up or any mechanical means used to remove the vegetation.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	5481	Site Name	CARREG SAMSON	Grid Reference	SN72137115
Site Type	STANDING STONE	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

A Bronze Age standing stone was recorded by Sansbury in the 1930's. Standing stones are generally thought to be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC) and may have been sites for ritual/religious activity and/or landscape markers. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and therefore, were probably put to many different uses. Excavations around standing stones have revealed a whole complex of archaeological features in the surrounding area which may date over thousands of years.

The standing stone was moved from its original position into the immediately adjacent trackway by the previous landowner. It was subsequently moved from this position by the current owner who moved it out of the way of the track and into its current position in the woodland to the northeast. The socket for the original location of the standing stone is still visible and is approximately 2 metres in diameter and about 0.2 metre deep.

Recommendations

The current owner has expressed an interest in restoring the standing stone to its original position. This could be an interesting and potentially educational undertaking. It would, however, be necessary to take certain steps to ensure that archaeological deposits were fully recorded during such an undertaking.

There are two possible options;

A. The stone could be taken back to its original location and laid on the ground surface in a recumbent position. This course of action should not require any ground disturbing activities and could be carried out with minimal archaeological supervision.

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Any undertaking to move the stone must be extremely mindful to prevent any damage to the stone itself. If either of these courses of action are being considered please contact Cambria Archaeology at the outset to discuss these options further and to make adequate provision for the

potential archaeological remains.

Site Category A



Prn 5481 – Carreg Samson (left), lies recumbent in woodland adjacent to the its original location (right)

PRN	5486	Site Name	BANC GEUFRON	Grid Reference	SN71637033
Site Type	CAIRN	Period	Bronze Age	Site status	SAM Cd 139

Description

A burial cairn with the burial cist still surviving. The cairn mound is c.12m in diameter and up to 1.2m high. A stone kerb can be seen around the edge of the cairn.

Cairns are generally thought to be bronze age and consist of a mound of stone usually with central stone-built cist containing cremation and grave goods. There are often remains of secondary cremation burials in the mound.

When the cairn was visited in autumn there was a great deal of bracken growing within and on top of the monument. A trackway also runs immediately across the northern limit of the monument.

Recommendations

This site is recognised as being one of national importance and as such has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cd 139).

Recent studies on the effects of bracken cover on archaeological deposits reveal that this type of vegetation cover can be significantly damaging to sensitive below ground deposits. The roots system or rhizomes which are generated by bracken, have been shown to break up subsurface archaeological layers. In order to protect this site from further damage by the effects of bracken growth efforts should be made to discourage bracken and to return the site to grass cover. This may be achieved by spraying with a suitable herbicide, or by crushing the young vegetation growth in summer. In no circumstances should the bracken be pulled up or any mechanical means used to remove the vegetation.

Care should also be taken that no damage to the cairn is sustained by vehicle traffic using the trackway to the north.

Site Category A



Prn 5486 – a bronze age cairn lies adjacent to a trackway

PRN	9380	Site Name	CIL-MEDDU	Grid Reference	SN72147172
Site Type	FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A farm building associated with the cottage Cil-Meddu. The range is identifiable on the tithe map of Gwnnws parish where it is listed in the apportionment as 'Outhouses & Close'. It was owned at this time by a major landowner, the Earl of Lisburne and tenanted by William Thomas. It is also clearly identified on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 & 1906 with a rectangular yard to the west (Prn 48699).

The range is an impressive two-storey building, positioned across the slope on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation. The building is constructed in stone rubble walling, although no roof survives the walls stand almost to full height in most places. The openings are finished with flat stone arches.

The upper third (southern end) of the building was the barn, with opposing doorways and opposing ventilation slits. This section appears to have been open to the roof, since no sockets for floor joists could be identified.

The lower two thirds was lofted - indicated by sockets for joists and a scarcement (offset along the gable wall for the loft floorboards) and also an upper and lower range of ventilation slits along the west wall. Three doorways, which have been blocked partially by the current owner, are located along the east wall. This lower section of the farm building was possibly subdivided into two further units. The lower section, which was accessed by one doorway, was possibly the stable. The middle section, accessed by two doorways, may have been the cow shed, with a feed passage along the south section.

Without its roof this farm building is in a vulnerable condition. The walls will not stand for long without protection or the infrastructure of the roof and floor to tie the building together. In addition a tree grows within the building.

Recommendations

Ideally this farm building should be either consolidated to retain as much historic fabric as possible or preferably brought back into use. However, it is acknowledged that this is probably not economically viable and therefore unrealistic at present. In order to slow the decay of this structure it is suggested that branches which overhang the wall tops and dislodge masonry are cut back.

Site Category C



*Prn 9380 – a substantial stone farm building lies to the north
of the farmstead of Cil-meddu*

PRN	9381	Site Name	CIL- MEDDU	Grid Reference	SN72257176
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cottage is recorded on the tithe map of 1847. It was owned at this time by the Earl of Lisburne and tenanted by William Thomas whose initials can be seen inscribed on a stone quoin on the southeast corner of the cottage. The cottage survived into the 20th century as it is still clearly named on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906.

The cottage survives as a roofless ruin although the walls stand to a considerable height; the north gable stands approximately 2.5 metres. The cottage is built across the slope, on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation. A doorway is provided with a substantial slate threshold on the east wall, with windows to either side. The fireplace was situated in the southern gable and a further doorway is situated in the west wall into a small outshoot thought by the owner, to be the dairy. Sockets for a loft are visible in the north gable end. Against the north end are traces of a further outshoot, accessible only from the exterior east side, the owner relates that a peat stove was housed here, used for boiling potatoes.

The owner relates a sad story about the last occupants of this cottage. A young mother was bathing her child by the fire when two lads from Ffair Rhos climbed up onto the roof and threw moss down the chimney into the hot water. The child was scalded and died as a result of its injuries.

The cottage is situated within a fairly dense area of woodland and some self seeded trees have grown up within the cottage walls.

Recommendations

This cottage is a reminder of the changing agricultural landscape and an important relic of past, made more poignant because of the sad tale of the last family to live there. In order for it to survive as a visible historic feature ideally some of the overhanging branches and the trees which grow within close proximity should be thinned out, taking care not to damage the wall tops and upstanding masonry.

Site Category C



Prn 9381 – the remains of Cil-meddu cottage survive in a small pocket of woodland

PRN	9382	Site Name	CIL-MEDDU	Grid Reference	SN72267181
Site Type	FARM BUILDINGS?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Approximately 50 metres to the north of the cottage of Cil-meddu are the remains of various buildings which maybe associated with the farmstead of Cil-meddu (Prn 9381). There appear to be two buildings which are positioned on a roughly north to south orientation. These buildings are recorded on the tithe map of 1847 but appear to be unroofed and disused on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

The rubble stone walls stand up to a height of approximately 2 metres at the their highest point on the gable walls.

Although ruined these buildings appear relatively stable and under no immediate threat, however the wall tops are exposed and much of the bonding material has been washed out

Recommendations

In their current state this small complex of buildings appears relatively stable, although exposed as they are, they will gradually deteriorate. So far as possible, the remains of these buildings should be maintained in their current condition and stone which falls from the wall tops should be replaced.

Site Category C



Prn 9382 – further remains of buildings associated with the farmstead of Cil-meddu survive as stone ruins

PRN	48694	Site Name	GEUFRON	Grid Reference	SN72227091
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Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

The farmstead of Geufron is situated in the centre of the existing farm holding. The farmstead consists primarily of a long range of building arranged on northeast southwest orientation (Prn 48695). At the northeast end is situated the two storey farmhouse, to the southwest is a low one-storey range. Opposite this range of buildings and at a 90° angle, a barn situated, Prn 48696. To the southeast of the farmstead are a couple of 20th century air-raid shelters (Prn 48698). To the northwest of the farmstead is the earlier farmhouse which sits within its own enclosure (Prn 48697)

Further modern agricultural buildings have been erected to the west.

Recommendations

Now enlarged with modern buildings the farmstead retains its historic core around the farmhouse, these historic elements should be retained and maintained using traditional materials similar to those used in their early construction.

Site Category C

PRN	48695	Site Name	GEUFRON	Grid Reference	SN72227090
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Site Type	COW SHED; CART SHED	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

A low one-storey range of buildings approximately 27 metres long, is situated against the southwest gable of the farmhouse. The building is constructed with rubble stonewalling, and yellow brick dressings for the lintels. The pitched roof is hipped at the southwest end and covered with slate. Lead sheeting has been used to cover the roof ridges. The openings are situated in the northwest facing wall with two double sized doorways at the southern end; the second to last appears to have been a later modification. Adjacent to the cart shed is what may have been a stable, served by two doorways and a window. This interconnects with the room to the northeast, served by a single doorway. A cow shed with three doorways is visible at the end closest to the house. Within the cow shed part of a cobbled floor is still visible, however it has latterly been modified to have four bays of concrete stalls situated along the length of the building.

This building is of historic interest; it is largely unaltered and forms a vital part of the historic core of the farmstead. The building appears to be in a reasonable weatherproof condition. The

roofing slates are largely intact although some appear to have slipped.

Recommendations

This farm building should continue to be maintained in a stable condition using materials and techniques which respect those used in the original construction.

Site Category C



Prn 48695 – Geufron farmstead incorporates a fine range of buildings including a cow shed and cart shed

PRN **48696** **Site Name** **GEUFRON** **Grid Reference** **SN72257092**

Site Type **FARM** **Period**
 BUILDING

Description

Situated to the west of the long range of cowsheds and arranged at 90° to it, is a barn and stable. The building is positioned across the slope with a stable to the south at the higher end, and below is the barn, open to the roof. The pitched roof has been re-covered with modern corrugated zinc sheeting.

The building has undergone various repairs and modification in modern materials, including a breezeblock lean-to on the northeast facing wall. Although repaired with modern materials the building retains much of its historic fabric and features of interest such as a stone slabbed floor and also an owl eye in the northwest facing gable.

Recommendations

The surviving historic fabric within this building should be retained and repaired using traditional materials and techniques.

Site Category **C**

PRN **48697** **Site Name** **GEUFRON** **Grid Reference** **SN72207097**

Site Type **FARMHOUSE** **Period** **Post**
 Medieval

Description

Situated to the west of the main farmstead, across a stream feeding into the Nant Cilmeddu, are the remains of a former farmhouse. This house was apparently still standing when the current owners grandfather came to Geufron in the 1890s. What survives of this building is now incorporated into a small enclosure with the highest back wall forming part of a modern timber lean-to barn. This wall survives to a height of approximately 3 metres and still incorporates the remains of the chimney; the wall top is now capped with breezeblock. The walls are rubble construction with roughly dressed local stone quoins.

This building forms an interesting relic of the former farmstead at Geufron and shows the development of the farm.

Recommendations

This building is currently in a stable condition as it is still in use as an enclosure. The building should continue to be maintained in this state. If any ground intrusive work is considered within the building please inform Cambria Archaeology.

Site Category **C**



Prn 48697 – the old farmhouse is now used as a small enclosure

PRN **48698** **Site Name** **GEUFRON** **Grid Reference** **SN72277089**

Site Type **AIR RAID** **Period** **Modern**
 SHELTER

Description

At the end of the farm track and to the southeast of the farmstead at Geufron, is a pair of air raid shelters. They are simple timber and corrugated iron structures. They are not *in situ*. One of the shelters has a plaque above the timber door which reads;

Brixley Limited
Fancy Road
Parkstone, Dorset
“STURDY”
Type F
Nº 20

These temporary buildings form an interesting aspect in the development of the modern farmstead of Geufron. Air raid shelters were commonly reused in the post war period and many have ended up as useful sheds.

Recommendations

These buildings are temporary in nature, however if possible they should be retained.

Site Category **C**



Prn 48698 – a pair of former air raid shelters have been reused as sheds at the farmstead of Geufron

PRN	48699	Site Name	CIL- MEDDU	Grid Reference	SN72127173
Site Type	RICKYARD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

To the west of the farm building Prn 9380 is a rectangular yard, surviving now as low turf covered banks, no more than 0.5 metre high. The yard appears to be the same width as the farm building and extends approximately 20 metres to the west. Within the yard are a number of circular mounds, apparently stands on which to build the ricks or ‘helms’.

The rickyard and helms which survive within it give a vivid impression of the economy of this small upland farm.

Recommendations

The rickyard and the helms within it should be retained in their current condition as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category C



Prn 48699 – to the west of the farm building at Cilmeddu is the outline of the old rickyard, within it raised areas indicate the location of the individual ricks themselves.

PRN	48700	Site Name	CIL-MEDDU	Grid Reference	SN72187181
Site Type	CORN DRYING KILN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

To the west of the farmstead of Cil-meddu is a rather remarkable and rare feature. A corn drying kiln or 'odyn' is situated on a northeast facing slope. The feature is a low circular stone built structure, the depression in the centre is approximately 4 metres in diameter, bounded by a turf covered bank, approximately 0.5 metre high, which slopes away gently to either side. A flue, capped and lined with stone is approximately 1.2 metres wide at its entrance at the exterior of the feature.

This corn drying kiln is a rare example of a once common feature, field kilns such as this were once used across Wales to dry grain before storage. The only other known example in Southwest Wales is one in Eglwswrw, Pembrokeshire. An excavated kiln in North Wales shows that they were in use from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Most have now been lost due to field clearance, and this one at Cil-meddu is a rare and well preserved example.

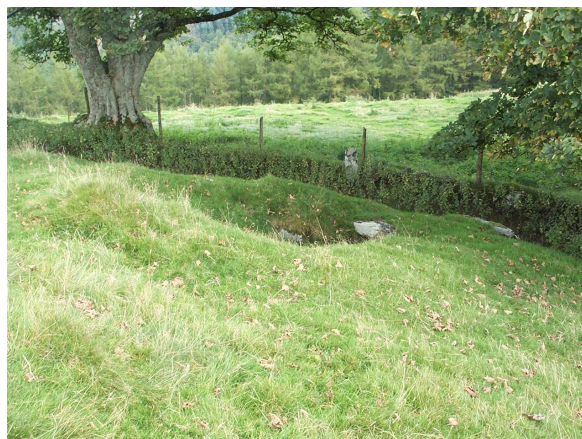
The father of the current owners related how the kiln worked. A fire was lit in the outer entrance to the flue, this was drawn by the draft up the flue into the centre of the kiln. The grain would then be laid onto the warm stone slabs to dry out before storage.

The kiln appears to be in a stable condition situated in a field of permanent pasture.

Recommendations

Any ground intrusive activities should be avoided in this area, or any activities which might cause erosion. The site should be monitored for animal erosion or burrowing. Happily there appear to be no threats to its continued survival at present.

Site Category A



Prn 48700 – this corn drying kiln is a rare survival of a once commonplace feature. To the left, positioned at the lowest part is the entrance to the flue, lined with stone slabs. To the right is a view of the extent of the feature.

PRN	48701	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN71777152
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Site Type	STANDING STONE	Period	Bronze Age?
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Description

A large squarish standing stone, 1.3 x 1.4 metre and 0.4 metre in depth, is situated on the spur of the hill, not the summit. The surrounding area has been used for quarrying in the 19th century which has resulted in substantial stone extraction and movement. It is possible that the stone was erected during this period of industry on the mountain, however it is also possible that it is a relic from the Bronze Age. The current landowner relates that the stone was reclining at an angle previously and that he straightened it approximately 10 years ago.

The stone appears to be in a stable condition, surrounded by a permanent pasture.

Recommendations

This standing stone, whatever its origins, should be retained as a visible landscape feature. The current land use for the area as grazing is ideal and should be continued. The stone and the surrounding area should not be disturbed in anyway.

Site Category **D**



Prn 48701 – a large standing stone is located just below the brow of the hill

PRN **48702** **Site Name** **Grid Reference** **SN71657149**

Site Type **STANDING** **Period** **Bronze Age?**
 STONE

Description

A small standing stone approximately 1 metre high, roughly rectangular in cross section with dimensions of c 0.60 x 0.40 metre, stands at over 300 metres, on one of two summits on the northeastern spur of Mynydd Bach.

The surrounding area is under permanent pasture although in the 19th century this area was used for quarrying slate.

Recommendations

The stone is in a stable condition; the surrounding land use of permanent pasture is ideal. The management regime should be maintained as existing. The stone and the surrounding area should not be disturbed in anyway.

Site Category **D**



Prn 48702 – a small square standing stone is located on the summit of a spur below Mynydd Bach

PRN	48703	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN71707143
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Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

On the summit of the spur of the hill which overlooks the Ystwyth valley to the north is a series of quarries running in a roughly northeast southwest orientation. The vertical strike of the rock is visible in many places, with quarry faces reaching 2 metres in height. On the downslope side, to the southeast are terraces with a series of spoil tips. Some graffiti is visible on the quarry faces, '1909' and '1969 AEP' being immediately visible. The landowner notes that this quarry was called 'Teilsen Mynydd' because it was used to extract slate to be used for roofing tiles. The tithe map (1847) identifies two slate quarries although by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1891 they appear to be disused.

Recommendations

The slate quarries should continue to be maintained in their current stable condition.

Site Category C

*Prn 48703 - this quarry, which was in use in the 19th century,
produces stone roofing slate*

PRN	48704	Site Name	GEUFRON UCHAF	Grid Reference	SN72147054
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A farmstead called Geufron Uchaf is marked on the tithe map of 1847. It shows two distinct buildings aligned on a roughly northeast to southwest orientation. The farmstead appears to have dwindled in size when the Ordnance Survey mapped it in 1891, it shows only the westernmost building in use.

On the ground the farmstead is visible as low earth and stone walls standing to just over a metre high, within a roughly triangular enclosure. The remains of two buildings are discernable, the southern one is roughly 9 metres by 6.

Recommendations

The remains of the farmstead of Geufron Uchaf appear to be in a stable condition. The area within the enclosure which retains surviving low walls should be left undisturbed and lightly grazed in order to prevent dense vegetation encroachment.

Site Category C



Prn 48704 – traces of stone buildings survive in a small triangular enclosure at Geufron Uchaf

PRN	48705	Site Name	CIL- MEDDU	Grid Reference	SN72227179
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The remains of a farmstead called Cil-meddu are situated to the north of the farm holding. The remains consist of a cottage (Prn 9381), farm buildings (Prns 9380, 9382) an associated rickyard (Prn 48699) and a rare field corn drying kiln (Prn 48700). The farmstead appears to be quite dispersed and it is possible that the different elements relate to different periods of expansion and construction. The cottage and one set of farm buildings (Prn 9382) are located on an area of level ground above the steep slopes to the Ystwyth valley. A large substantial stone farm building (Prn 9380) is located further up the slope to the southwest and in between is an old corn drying kiln.

Recommendations

The remains of this farmstead are testament to a changing pattern of agriculture and settlement in this area. The individual elements should be retained as visible historic landscape features.

Site Category C

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

LB1, LB2* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2* & 2

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

REFERENCES

Written sources

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Ordnance Survey 1906 Cardiganshire sheet XVI.NE

Tithe Map and Apportionment of Gwnnws Issa Parish

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/11/2896
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 44172
 National Grid Reference SN72417102
 Map 1

- Farm Boundary
 Historic Landscape Character Area


Site Category A - National Importance

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
-  Sites and Buildings of National Importance
without a statutory designation


Site Category B - Regional Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

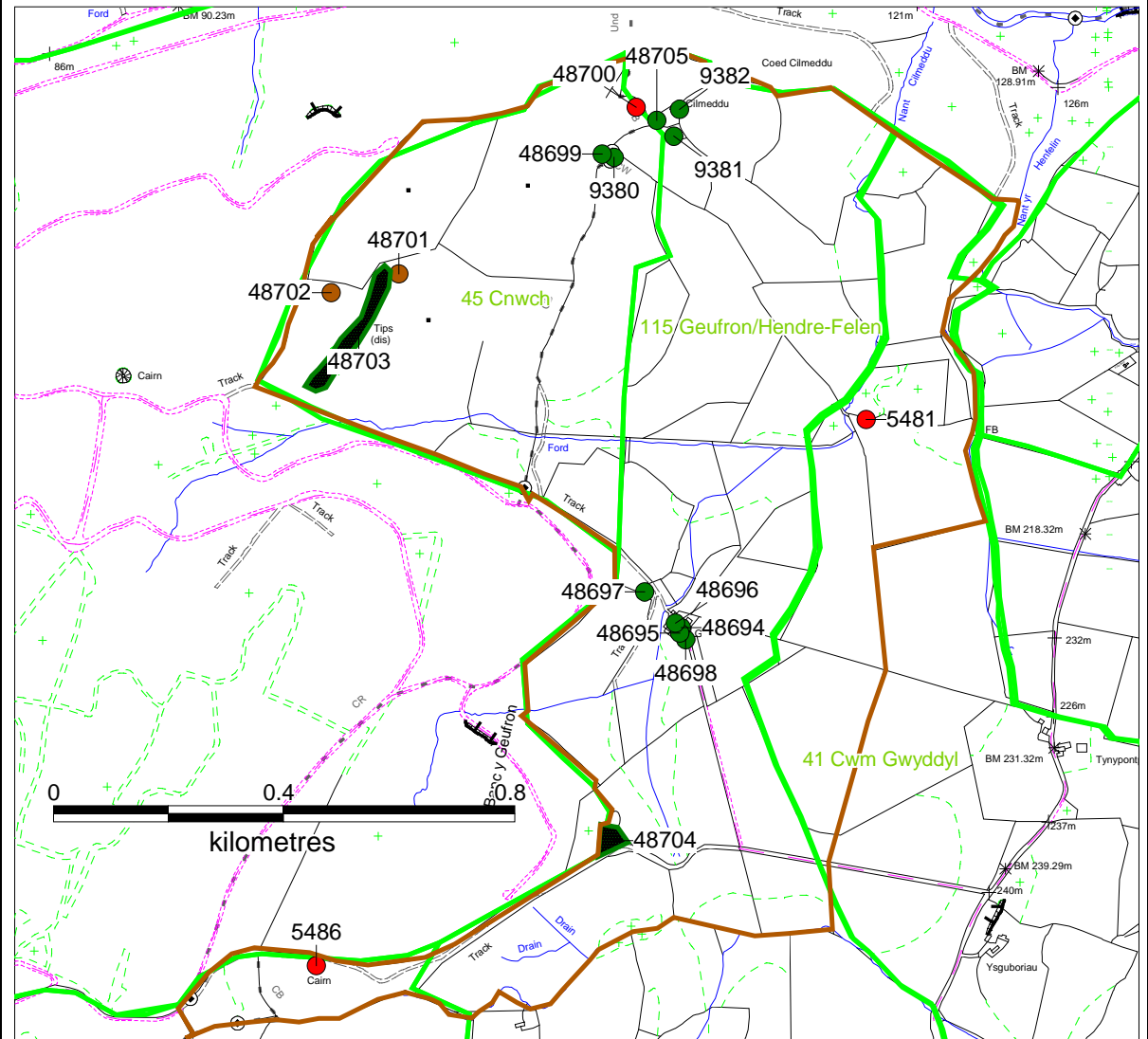
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance



-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/11/2896
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 44172
National Grid Reference SN72417102
Map 2

-  Farm Boundary
-  Historic Landscape Character Area


Site Category A - National Importance

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
-  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation


Site Category B - Regional Importance

-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

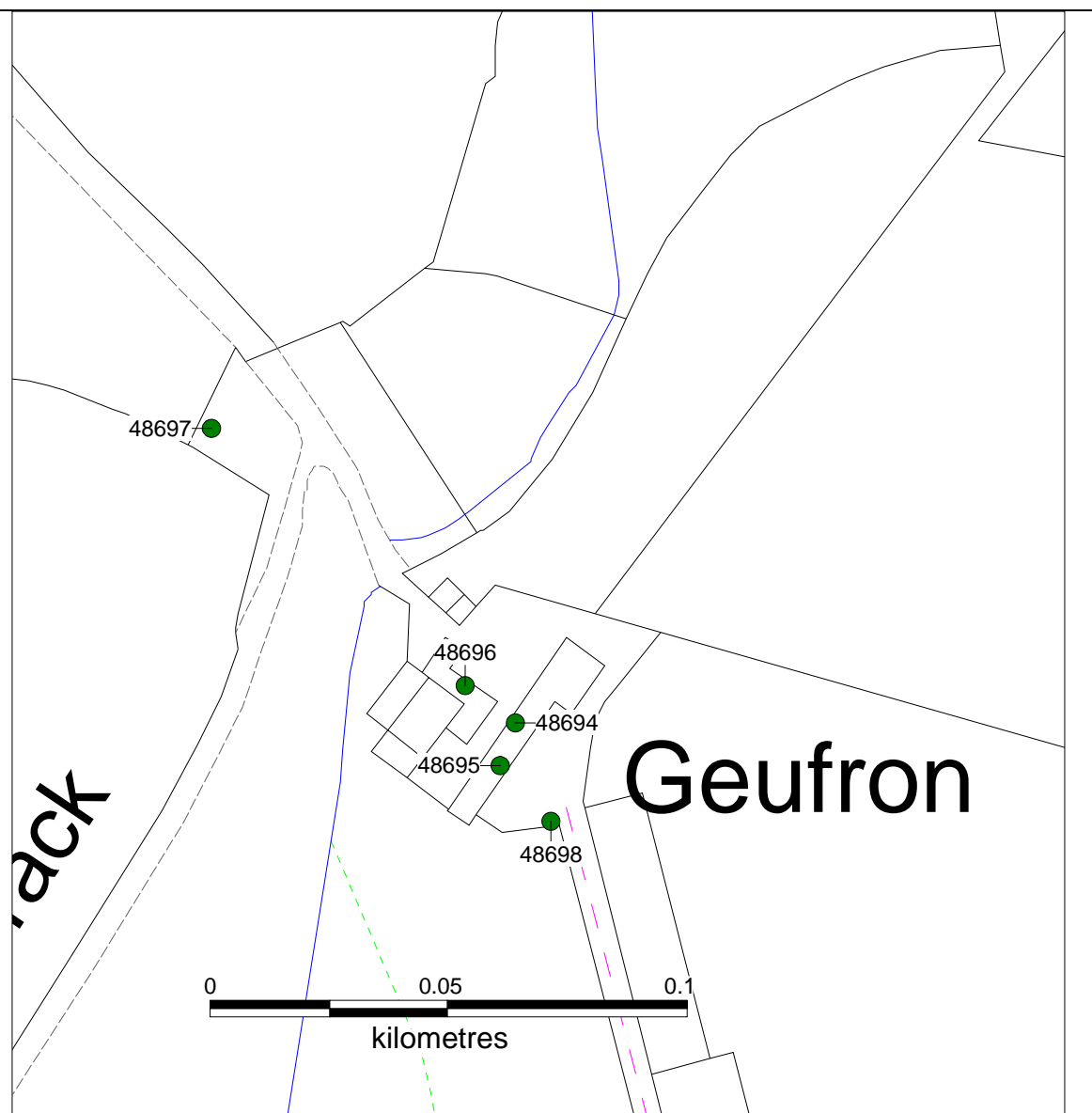
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance

-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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REPORT NO. 2002/113
PROJECT RECORD NO. 44172

This report has been prepared by Alice Pyper

Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist

Signature Date

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Date.....

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