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Cwm March Farm W/11/3455

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Cwm March
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

Cwm March Farm (PRN 47895) is situated on undulating land around 2.5 kilometres to the NE of Cilcennin. Land here is a mixture of arable and pasture, which is divided into medium sized irregular fields by hedges on stony earth banks, which are in various stages of becoming grown out. The higher reaches of the Afon Bran forms part of the western boundary of the holding, and its tributary the Afon Morgan bisects part of the holding in a northerly direction.

The present field pattern originally representing a system of small dispersed holdings is first shown on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map, although it is likely to have considerably earlier origins. A total of eight separate holdings are recorded at this time in the area known today as Cwm March farm.

The farmstead of Cwm March (PRN 47896) is first shown on the 1834 Ordnance Survey Old Series map, although it is shown in more detail on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps. Two farmsteads; Cwm March Isaf (PRN 47896) and Cwm March Uchaf (PRN 47906) are shown with the cottage and a single outbuilding in an L-shaped arrangement. Cwm March Isaf is still inhabited today and is now known simply as Cwm March. Cwm March Uchaf has since been abandoned and only the footing of the cottage (PRN 47905), and the building platform of the cow shed (PRN 47904) survive.

The higher status farmstead at Tir Bach (PRN 47903) follows a U-shaped arrangement and is first shown on the 1834 Ordnance Survey Old Series map. The layout shown on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps persists today, although the cowshed (PRN 47900) and pigsty (PRN 47901) range to the east of the farmstead is currently in a ruinous condition, whilst the combination farm building (PRN 47902) opposite is now derelict.

The farmsteads and cottages, which once made up a landscape of small dispersed holdings, in a time of denser settlement now survive in varying condition. The cottages of Llain y Delyn (PRN 47912) and Cae Rhos (PRN 47913) are still inhabited, whereas others at Pont Bran (PRNs 47898, 47899) have fallen out of use and are now ruinous. A vague building platform and a few scattered stones may be all that survives of the cottage of Pant y Rhos (PRN 47910), whereas no visible traces of Ty Lwen cottage (PRN 47909) survive today.

The archaeology of Cwm March farm is diverse. Several circular cropmark sites have been identified from aerial photographs, although their archaeological significance is not known. Of particular interest is the sub-oval enclosure to the west of Tir Bach (PRN 8108), which it is suggested may be the motte for a castle of post conquest date. A grade II listed building, Pont Glan Bran bridge (PRN 18660), which is first shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map lies just outside of the northern boundary of the holding.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

47898 COTTAGE, 47899 COTTAGE, 47900 COW SHED

These buildings are currently in a poor condition. Reconsolidation works are necessary if they are to be brought back into a stable condition necessary for their long term survival. Ideally, masonry should be consolidated and the wall tops capped with a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent further collapse.

47901 PIGSTY

This ruinous building is currently in an unstable condition. Water ingress continues to wash out masonry bonds, weakening the structure, whilst young trees growing out of the wall footings threaten to increasingly destabilise an already weakened structure. Ideally the trees should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent regrowth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and repointing in order to bring the ruin back into a stable condition.

47902 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

The building is currently falling into a ruinous condition and reconsolidation and repair works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a weatherproof condition necessary for its long-term survival. Rotten roof batons should be refitted where necessary and missing roof tiles replaced. The rotten floor joists in the stable will also need to be replaced in order to preserve the structural integrity of the building. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing. This building is a particularly fine example of its type. It would be a great loss if it were allowed to fall into a ruinous condition.

47904 COW SHED, 47905 COTTAGE

Poaching by livestock is the most damaging activity at these sites. In order to prevent livestock from congregating, the area within fifteen metres of the edge of each site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as an area for feeding or watering livestock. Farm rubbish should be removed from this area.

47908 COW SHED

The building should be maintained in a stable condition using similar building materials to those currently being used. Missing roof tiles should be replaced and areas of instability should be reconsolidated using traditional building materials and techniques.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	5934	Site Name	CEFN Y GAER	Grid Reference	SN53966172
Site Type	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?	Period	Unknown		

Description

A circular cropmark measuring c. 35 metres in diameter was identified at this location on aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey in 1974. The field was ploughed during the time of visit. Nothing of archaeological interest was observed.

Recommendations

The archaeological significance of this cropmark is not known; and although nothing was observed, it is possible that this area may preserve buried archaeological remains. In order to limit the damage to any below ground archaeological remains, it is recommended that the depth of cultivation should not be increased in this area.

Site Category D

PRN	5937	Site Name	GLAN RHYD	Grid Reference	SN53966172
Site Type	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?	Period	Unknown		

Description

A sub-circular cropmark was identified at this location in 1974 from aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey. No additional details of these cropmarks were given. The field was under pasture at the time of investigation and nothing of archaeological interest was observed.

Recommendations

Although nothing of archaeological interest was observed at this location, it is possible that archaeological deposits may survive below ground level. In order to limit the damage to any below ground archaeological remains, it is recommended that the depth of cultivation should not be increased in this area.

Site Category D

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RECORD OK.

PRN	5938	Site Name	DOLAU COUAN	Grid Reference	SN54636017
Site Type	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?	Period	Unknown		

Description

A "banked circular enclosure, c. 35 metres in diameter" was identified at this location from aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey in 1974. A roughly circular area of marshy vegetation was observed at this location. No evidence of a bank or anything of archaeological interest was identified.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category D

PRN	5942	Site Name	PANT Y GWAS	Grid Reference	SN55206090
Site Type	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?	Period	Unknown		

Description

Five circular cropmarks were identified in this area on aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey averaging approximately ten metres in diameter. A visit to the site by the Ordnance Survey in 1976 recorded the area as a marsh, with the cropmarks probably the result of "a fortuitous growth of reeds."

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category D

PRN	5945	Site Name	PANT Y GWAS	Grid Reference	SN55206020
Site Type	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?	Period	Unknown		

Description

A "vague circular cropmark" c. 20m in diameter was identified at this location on aerial photos. This field was under pasture at the time of investigation and nothing of the cropmark or any other features of archaeological significance was observed.

Recommendations

The archaeological significance of this cropmark is not known; although it is possible that this area may preserve buried archaeological remains. In order to limit the damage to any below ground archaeological remains, it is recommended that the depth of cultivation should not be increased in this area. No other ground intrusive activities should be undertaken at this location.

Site Category D

PRN	8108	Site Name	TIR BACH	Grid Reference	SN53476122
Site Type	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	Period	Medieval?		

Description

Described by the Ordnance Survey in 1976 as "a small sub-oval enclosure with internal dimensions of 34 metres NW-SE by 22 metres transversely. The interior is raised about one metre above the exterior ground level and is bounded by a low perimeter bank up to 0.7 metres high except in the north where the interior is open against the surrounding marsh. Lowering of this bank and external scarp in the south may possibly mark the original site of an entrance. A shallow wet ditch up to 0.4 metres deep and four metres wide can be traced around the outside of the W, E and SE sides. The relatively small size, low lying situation and the use of marshy conditions as a defence tend to suggest a post Conquest date for this earthwork" (Ordnance Survey 1976).

Today the earthwork is much as described above. The shallow ditch is still traceable around the west and southeast sides. The creation of a pond has since destroyed any traces of the ditch on the east side. The low perimeter bank described is increasingly denuded, although it is still visible as a low earth bank up to 0.5 metres high on the east side of the earthwork. It is less visible to the west as a low spread earthwork up to about 0.3 metres high.

Two ponds have since been dug to its north and east. The pond to the east has destroyed part of the boundary ditch, whereas the pond to the north has truncated part of the northern extent of the earthwork platform. Spoil deposits and machinery activity during pond creation may also have reduced the visibility of earthwork remains.

The earthwork lies within low lying marshy ground, which is grazed periodically. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

The site should continue to be grazed periodically in order to keep vegetation growth around the monument under control. There is potential for archaeological deposits surviving below ground level here. No ground breaking activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this area in order to protect any buried archaeological remains. The area should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category B



Place 1- looking north to the probable defended enclosure at Tir Bach (PRN 8108)

PRN	13099	Site Name	CWM MARCH	Grid Reference	SN54406059
Site Type	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?	Period	General		

Description

A circular feature described as a "snow ring" measuring approximately 40- 50 metres in diameter was identified at this location in 1987. No additional details were given. The field was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit and no features of archaeological interest were identified.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category D

PRN	47897	Site Name	CWM MARCH	Grid Reference	SN53726162
Site Type	SAND PIT	Period	Post Med		

Description

This sand pit is marked as an *Old Sand Pit* on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is visible today as a shallow rectangular scar cut into a gentle hillslope measuring approximately 22 metres by nine metres. It currently lies under pasture, which is grazed periodically.

Recommendations

The sand pit should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. It should not be infilled.

Site Category C



Plate 2- the sand pit (PRN 47897) looking northwest

PRN	47898	Site Name	CWM MARCH	Grid Reference	SN54216173
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Med		

Description

This is the northernmost of a pair of cottages on the roadside 200 metres to the south of the Afon Bran. It measures approximately eight metres by six metres and follows a north-south alignment. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction, with a pitched roof and is currently in a derelict and ruinous condition. Only the shell of the building survives. The south gable end and east lateral walls stand to their original height, whilst the north gable end is beginning to collapse and is at a diminished height. The east lateral wall has almost completely collapsed, although a central window and doorway opening to the south can be made out. Much of the original building debris remains around the building. Some corrugated iron sheets indicate the most recent roofing material before it became neglected. The building is first shown on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map and is likely to be of an early to mid nineteenth century date. Its walls are not keyed into the north gable end of cottage (PRN 47899), which it abuts to the south, and it is likely to be of a later date.

The condition of the building is worsening and water ingress continues to wash out masonry bonds. Vegetation growing out of the south gable end is also weakening masonry bonds making the structure increasingly unstable.

Recommendations

This cottage is currently in a poor condition. Reconsolidation works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Ideally, masonry should be consolidated and the wall tops capped with a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent further collapse.

Site Category C

PRN	47899	Site Name	CWM MARCH	Grid Reference	SN54206172
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Med		

Description

This is the southernmost of two roadside cottages approximately 200 metres to the south of the Afon Bran. It measures approximately nine by six metres and follows a north-south alignment. It is currently ruinous and only the shell of the building survives. All walls survive to full height, although part of the east lateral wall has collapsed at the north end. It is accessed by a central doorway in between two windows in the east lateral wall. A small window was also identified in the south end of the west lateral wall. The roof is almost entirely collapsed and only one of the A-frames survive. Some slates remain at the south gable end. The cottage, which is first shown on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map is likely to be of an early to mid nineteenth century date. It is no longer in a weatherproof condition and water ingress is washing out lime mortar bonds and weakening the structure.

Recommendations

This cottage is currently in a poor condition. Reconsolidation works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Ideally, masonry should be consolidated and the wall tops capped with a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent further collapse.

Site Category C



Plate 3- Pont-Bran cottages (PRNs 47898, 47899)

PRN	47900	Site Name	TIR BACH	Grid Reference	SN53706175
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Med		

Description

This long, low cow shed defines the eastern extent of the farmyard at Tir bach. It follows a northsouth alignment and measures approximately eighteen by six metres. It is of lime mortar construction, and would originally have had a pitched slate roof. Four bays could be identified. The internal layout of the southern three bays follows a typical cowshed design. Each bay is accessed by a central doorway and the layout of the cobbled floor identifies a central drainage channel, with stalls on either side, although none of the additional building fixtures and fittings survive. The smaller northern bay, measuring approximately six by four metres may also have housed cattle. The building is first shown on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map when Tir Bach was known as Tiddin y Castel and is likely to be of an early to mid nineteenth century date. The building is currently roofless, ruinous and overgrown with brambles. Part of the east lateral wall survives to eaves height, although the walls are in varying stages of collapse. The interior and surroundings are overgrown with brambles. Young trees are also becoming established in places and some are threatening to displace the wall footings and promote building instability.

Recommendations

This cow shed is currently in a ruinous condition. Reconsolidation works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Ideally, masonry should be consolidated and the wall tops capped with a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent further collapse. The trees growing out of the wall footings should be cut off at the roots and then treated to prevent regrowth.

Site Category C



Plate 4- part of the eastern elevation of cow shed (PRN 47900)

PRN	47901	Site Name	TIR BACH	Grid Reference	SN53706126
Site Type	PIGSTY	Period	Modern		

Description

This small building abutting cow shed (PRN 49000) follows a north south alignment and measures approximately seven by three metres. It is of lime mortar bonded stone rubble construction with a pitched roof. A central partition wall divides the building into two bays, which are accessed by doorways on either side of this partition in the western lateral wall. This building is not shown on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1891, 1906) and is likely to be of an early 20th century date. It is currently roofless and in a ruinous condition, the walls being in varying stages of collapse. Some young trees have become established in the wall footings and their growth threatens to make the building increasingly unstable.

Recommendations

This ruinous building is currently in an unstable condition. Water ingress continues to wash out masonry bonds, weakening the structure, whilst young trees growing out of the wall footings threaten to increasingly destabilise an already weakened structure. Ideally the trees should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent regrowth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and repointing in order to bring the ruin back into a stable condition.

Site Category C



Plate 5- the pigsty at Tir Bach (PRN 47901), the farmhouse can be seen in the background.

PRN	47902	Site Name	TIR BACH	Grid Reference	SN53686127
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Med		

Description

This long building range is a particularly fine example of its type. It is built of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof and defines the western extent of the farmyard at Tir Bach. It follows a northsouth alignment and measures approximately 30 metres by six metres. It is divided into three units; a southern barn of traditional form, a central stable/ hay loft and a northern cart shed.

The southern barn follows a typical layout of a central threshing floor, accessed by large cart entrances in each wall. Sheaves and straw would have been stored in the bays on either side. A small loft in the south bay would have been used for additional storage. The large central stable block is accessed by a single doorway in the centre of the east lateral wall. Windows are equally spaced to either side. The stable retains many of the original internal arrangements, the cobbled floor and surviving wooden stalls define the historic internal layout, where stalls faced onto the east and west lateral walls. The floor of the upper storey hay loft is currently in a dangerous and unstable condition. The joists are rotten and those in the centre are collapsing. Two pitching holes are visible above the stable windows in the east lateral wall, whilst a central loading door is the only opening in the western wall. The two bayed cart shed to the north retains two cart entrances with stone *voussoirs*. The pitching holes of an upper storey loft are centred above these arches. The loft is accessed by a central doorway in the north gable end up an external set of stone steps.

The building, which is of a typical mid to late nineteenth century design is currently falling into a ruinous condition. The eastern pitch of the roof remains in a weatherproof condition, although a few tiles may need replacing. Holes are appearing in the western pitch of the roof, however. Tiles are missing above the loading door of the central hay loft and water is running down the walls and washing out masonry bonds, promoting building instability. Water ingress is also damaging the masonry structure below a large hole to the south end of the west lateral wall. Missing tiles above the stable have promoted rot in the floor joists, which are currently collapsing. This is of particular concern as the building may lose the stabilising influence of these floor joists, which help to bind the walls together.

Recommendations

The building is currently falling into a ruinous condition and reconsolidation and repair works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a weatherproof condition necessary for its long-term survival. Rotten roof batons should be refitted where necessary and missing roof tiles replaced. The rotten floor joists in the stable will also need to be replaced in order to preserve the structural integrity of the building. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing. It would be a great loss if it were allowed to fall into a ruinous condition.

Site Category C



Plate 6- water damage to masonry bonds in the building range at Tir Bach (PRN 47902)



Plate 7- the building range to the west of the farmyard at Tir Bach (PRN 47902)

PRN	47904	Site Name	CWM-MARCH-UCHAF	Grid Reference	SN54376145
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Med		

Description

This outbuilding is first shown on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map as part of Cwm March. It remains visible on the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps where it becomes known as Cwm March Uchaf. The building has since been destroyed and only the building platform, and some of the wall footings of the north gable end remain.

Building debris is visible in the area surrounding the building platform. It currently lies within a pasture field, which is regularly grazed. The feeding area and water trough nearby create a focal point for livestock in this area. Although dry at the time of visit, the ground appears to have been poached in the past, which is potentially damaging to buried archaeological remains. The area around the former farmstead of Cwm March Uchaf is currently used as a tip for farm rubbish.

Recommendations

Poaching by livestock is the most damaging activity at this site. In order to prevent livestock from congregating, the area within fifteen metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as an area for feeding or watering livestock. Farm rubbish should be removed from this area.

Site Category C



Plate 8- looking south towards the cottage site at Cwm-march-uchaf (PRN 47905)

PRN	47905	Site Name	CWM-MARCH-UCHAF	Grid Reference	SN54396144
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Med		

Description

This cottage is first shown on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map as belonging to Cwm March. It remains visible on the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps, where it becomes known as Cwm March Uchaf. Only the denuded walls of the south lateral wall and part of the east gable end survive. The location of a water trough within the walls of the former cottage, is creating a focus for livestock and the area is heavily poached. This may be damaging buried archaeological remains. Some trees are growing out of the walls and the site is used as a tip for farm rubbish.

Recommendations

Poaching by livestock is the most damaging activity at this site. In order to prevent livestock from congregating, the area within fifteen metres of the edge of this site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as an area for feeding or watering livestock. Farm rubbish should be removed from this area.

Site Category C



Plate 9- the west gable end of cow shed (PRN 47908)

PRN	47908	Site Name	CWM-MARCH	Grid Reference	SN54426153
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Med		

Description

This cow shed is located to the north of the farmhouse at Cwm March. It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately fifteen metres by six metres. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof, and is masked on all but the north side by later farm buildings. The cow shed first appears on the 1843 Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be of an early to mid nineteenth century date. Little of the historic integrity of this building remains, the west gable end being the only wall to survive intact. The remnant south lateral wall is now revetted by a modern wall of breeze block construction, and the north lateral wall has been rebuilt entirely out of breeze blocks. The east gable end has been demolished entirely and this building now forms part of an "open plan" livestock shed adjoining a large modern shed of breeze block and box section construction.

The building is currently in a reasonable condition, although water ingress is washing out masonry bonds in the northern pitch of the west gable end where some roof tiles have been lost.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained in a stable condition using similar building materials to those currently being used. Missing roof tiles should be replaced and areas of instability should be reconsolidated using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47909	Site Name	TY LWEN	Grid Reference	SN53776121
Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Med		

Description

A building is shown at this location on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map. It is absent from later map sources. No evidence of a cottage or building could be identified at this location. An adjoining field boundary shown on the tithe map has since been removed and it is possible that the cottage may have been destroyed at this time.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of a cottage could be identified above ground at this location, there may be buried archaeological deposits surviving below ground level. No ground breaking activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this area in order to protect any buried archaeological remains.

Site Category C

PRN	47910	Site Name	PANT Y RHOS	Grid Reference	SN55356091
Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Med		

Description

A small building is shown at this location on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish Ordnance Survey map, and identified as Pant y Rhos on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey map. Few traces of a cottage site remain visible at this location. A raised area of drier land, with scattered stone approximately 0.5 metres above the surrounding area may indicate the site of a former building.

Recommendations

Although few visible remains of a cottage site can be identified, there may be archaeological deposits surviving below ground level. No ground breaking activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this area in order to protect any buried archaeological remains.

Site Category C



Plate 10- the possible former cottage site of Pant y Rhos (PRN 47910)

PRN	47911	Site Name	CWM MARCH	Grid Reference	SN53156171
Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Med		

Description

A small building and enclosure are depicted here on the 1843 Cilcennin Parish tithe map. The building is shown to be in a derelict condition on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, and disappears from later map sources. A flat rectangular ditched enclosure, measuring approximately twelve metres by six metres and aligned east-west may be all that remains of this cottage site. The interior of the enclosure was densely overgrown with gorse at the time of visit precluding further investigation. No structural remains were identified.

Recommendations

Although few visible remains of a cottage site can be identified, there may be archaeological deposits surviving below ground level. No ground breaking activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of this area in order to protect any buried archaeological remains.

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.

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- Brunskill, R.W. (1982) Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation Orion Publishing Group Ltd., London
Ordnance Survey Old Series (1834) Volume VI. Sheet 57SE
Ordnance Survey 1891 Cardiganshire Sheet XIX SE
Ordnance Survey 1908 Cardiganshire Sheet XIX SE
Tithe Apportionment 1840 Cilcennin Parish
Tithe Map 1843 Cilcennin Parish

**Cwm March
W/11/3455**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/53

24th April 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature William Steele Date 8/5/2003

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



Cwm March

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation



Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/11/3455



Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45661

National Grid Reference SN54356164


-  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

-  Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic
Interest
 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


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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