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Cwm Maen

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Cwm Maen 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 Maen lies in the community of Cardigan, at grid reference SN15254792. It was visited by Cambria Archaeology on 13th June 2003.

The farm lands encompass a steep sided promontory which overlooks the confluence of two streams as well as giving clear views across the bay at Poppit Sands. More sheltered land lies along a flat-based valley which runs off to the west, and carries a substantial stream. Most of the field boundaries on the farm are earth and stone banks, topped with modern wire fencing. A large trackway runs through the farm and this is embanked for most of its length, although the banks are supported with well-laid stone walling in places.

Cwm Maen farmstead, as it exists today, is a 20th century development. However, there is a much longer history attached to the farmstead of Manian Fawr (PRN 48261) with which Cwm Maen's history is bound up. Manian Fawr farm is thought to be one of the oldest and most important in St. Dogmaels. It was part of the land belonging to the Abbey until it was sold off at the time of the Dissolution. Eventually, it became part of the Neuadd Trefawr estate, in whose possession it remained until the mid nineteenth century (Cadw:1992).

Manian Fawr farmstead is now divided, with the house itself in separate ownership from the buildings. However, the earlier plan of the farmstead survived until the second half of the 20th century, and can still be made out. On the 19th century tithe and Ordnance Survey maps, Manian Fawr consists of two main buildings – one long range running east-west, and one smaller, L-shaped building. The L-shaped building has been converted into the house at Cwm Maen (PRN 48257). It probably originated as a stable block (PRN 48256), with a small granary at its west end. The larger range incorporated the present day house of Manian Fawr (PRN 6605) and some form of farm building (PRN 48528) which probably served a number of purposes including animal housing and storage for hay or grain. This long range is now broken up, with Manian Fawr house standing alone. Parts of the stone walling in the north wall of the modern cowshed (PRN 48259) are likely to be from the earlier range, and sections of free-standing masonry survive in the gap between the two buildings. Some of this masonry has been incorporated into a wall which runs around Cwm Maen farm, but the alignment with the west end of Manian Fawr house is clear. The extant cartshed (PRN 48260) and the modern cowshed (PRN 48259) were not part of Manian Fawr farmstead, but belong to a phase of 20th century development which created the modern farmstead of Cwm Maen. This took place after 1963, and involved breaking up the single range on the north of the yard, putting in extra buildings (including a dairy which has since been demolished) and probably also the creation of the two duck ponds (PRNs 48254 and 48255).

On the top of the high ground, just west of the farmstead, is a large mound which has long been held to be a Medieval motte (PRN 1081). The site lies on a rocky outcrop, defended to the north and south by steep slopes and to the east and west by large rock-cut ditches. Although there are naturally very steep gradients to the north and south, these seem to have been deliberately augmented during the construction of the motte. Small-scale quarrying on the north side has revealed vertical, exposed rock faces in places, and on the south side there are traces of a bank constructed along the top of the slope. The top of the feature forms a roughly flat platform with a

pronounced hollow in the northeast corner. Several other earthworks can also be made out across the top of the site.

To the east and west, the ditches are cut into the bedrock and seem to be of a different construction. The east ditch almost cuts off the neck of the promontory and the west ditch isolates a small knoll at the far west of the site. Both ditches have a roughly V-shaped profile, although this is more pronounced in the narrower and deeper west ditch. It is possible that these ditches represent an Iron Age promontory fort, which was re-used when the motte was constructed. There are several examples in Pembrokeshire of mottes overlying Iron Age forts. Carew Castle is probably the most fully investigated. Fieldwork there in 1993 and 1994 revealed a number of rock-cut pre-Norman features, including large ditches (Drew, Q and Austin, D: 1995: p. 12 – 15). The earliest radiocarbon dates for the ditch fills came out at around 270AD showing that the defences were in place before then. They are normally thought to be Iron Age in origin.

The use of the site as a motte would imply that Manian Fawr had been an important centre of local political power during the Middle Ages. If the motte does indeed overlie an Iron Age fort then it is clear that this landscape has been a focus for settlement and activity over a long time span.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Motte – PRN 1081 and Promontory Fort – PRN 48078

The site is in a poor condition, heavily overgrown with gorse and bracken. Sheep trails are causing erosion of the thin topsoil, and, in some places, are beginning also to wear paths into the rock. The density of the gorse coverage means that access to the interior of the site is very limited, and the same paths are continually in use.

It is important that a management regime is agreed before significant damage is done to this monument. The landowner has already carried out large-scale gorse clearance across the promontory on which the site lies, and this is now being kept clear through grazing. However, much of the initial clearance was carried out by machine, and this kind of intrusive work cannot be carried out across the monument. Clearance by hand – cutting the gorse to ground level, and removing the waste – would be the ideal solution. However, given the density of the gorse coverage and the size of the area it is unlikely that this will be possible except through a programme of regular clearance of small areas. Once areas are clear, light grazing should ensure that they remain free of gorse.

In the immediate future, it is important that steps are taken to curb the problem of erosion on the site. One solution may be to cut back areas of gorse which will create new paths and open areas. Cut gorse can be placed into the established and eroded paths in order to prevent their use and allow them time to recover. However, this would have to be carried out at regular intervals in order to prevent the new paths from also causing erosion. Encouraging light grazing within the cut areas should help them to remain clear.

To avoid causing damage to the site, vegetation should not be dug or dragged out, and waste should not be burned on site.

Agricultural Building – PRN 48258

The remains of a building which used to form a single range incorporating Manian Fawr house (PRN 6605) and an agricultural building. Some stonework survives in the north wall of a modern cowshed (PRN 48259) and other parts survive as free-standing masonry.

The standing remains of this building should be preserved in as stable a condition as possible. Vegetation growing on and around the masonry needs to be cut back to ground level, and treated to prevent re-growth, and modern farm waste should be taken away. The walls should be capped to prevent water penetrating into their cores.

Ideally, some re-pointing should take place, using a mortar which matches the original construction of the building. Ground intrusive activities should not be carried out in this area

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	1081	Site Name	MANIAN FAWR	Grid Reference	SN15084793
Site Type	MOTTE?	Period	MEDIEVAL?		

Description

A mound which has long been held to be a Medieval motte. The site is on a pronounced promontory, with steep slopes to the north and south, and rock cut ditches to the east and west. To the south and north, it seems that the natural slopes have been deliberately augmented. On the south side, small-scale quarrying has exposed sheer rock faces which drop several metres before the natural slope picks up the defences. To the north, it looks like the opposite has taken place, with material (possibly the spoil from quarrying?) being dumped to form a deliberate bank at the top of the natural slope. This activity is probably contemporary with the building of the site and a deliberate part of its construction, rather than belonging to a later phase of activity. The top of the feature forms a roughly flat platform with a pronounced hollow in the northeast corner. Several other indeterminate earthworks can also be made out across the top of the site.

The ditches to the east and west are of a different construction, being very substantial and cut straight into the bedrock. On the east side a large ditch almost cuts off the neck of the promontory, and on the west side a narrower, deeper ditch isolates the site from a small knoll at the end of the promontory. It is possible that the motte lies on the site of a much earlier promontory fort (PRN 48078), and these massive ditches are the remains of an Iron Age site. The site is in a poor condition, heavily overgrown with gorse and bracken. The soil cover is very thin in places – a fallen tree on the east side of the site revealed less than 10cm of soil before the roots reached solid rock. Sheep trails are causing erosion of this thin topsoil, and, in some places, are beginning also to wear paths into the rock. This is most noticeable on the west ditch where a well-established path enters the site. Part of the problem is that the gorse cover is so dense that sheep cannot penetrate the majority of the site, and are consequently re-using the same open paths all the time. The far west of the site, beyond the western ditch, is completely impassable. The gorse cover on the sides of the site is also heavy, but is less of a concern since the exposed rock faces and steep gradient make these areas less appealing for grazing.

Recommendations

It is important that a management regime is agreed before significant damage is done to this monument. The landowner has already carried out large-scale gorse clearance across the promontory on which the site lies, and this is now being kept clear through grazing. However, much of the initial clearance was carried out by machine, and this kind of intrusive work cannot be carried out across the monument. Clearance by hand – cutting the gorse to ground level, and removing the waste – would be the ideal solution. However, given the density of the gorse coverage and the size of the area it is unlikely that this will be possible except through a programme of regular clearance of small areas. Once areas are clear, light grazing should ensure that they remain free of gorse.

In the immediate future, it is important that steps are taken to curb the problem of erosion on the site. One solution may be to cut back areas of gorse which will create new paths and open areas. Cut gorse can be placed into the established and eroded paths in order to prevent their use and allow them time to recover. However, this would have to be carried out at regular intervals in

order to prevent the new paths from also causing erosion. Encouraging light grazing within the cut areas should help them to remain clear.

To avoid causing damage to the site, vegetation should not be dug or dragged out, and waste should not be burned on site.

Site Category B

PRN	4999	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN15194796
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	BRONZE AGE?		

Description

A probable round barrow, marked as 'tumulus' on historic maps. The site survives as a pronounced circular mound around 15m in diameter, on a ridge of high ground. It is possible that the mound is a natural feature, though it does appear to be very regular both in plan and in profile.

The site is generally in a stable condition, and is grazed. There is, however, some erosion in one small area on the top of the mound where the grass cover has been lost and a surface of earth and stone has been revealed.

Recommendations

The problem of erosion needs to be addressed as soon as possible. The site should be temporarily excluded from grazing in order to allow the grass to recover. If it does not, then this small patch should be re-seeded and the site left ungrazed until the new grass is established. If the feature is to be temporarily fenced out, then only lightweight electric fencing should be used, and as few posts as possible put in. These should be placed at least 5m away from the edge of the feature.

Site Category D



Plate 3: *A circular mound which may be the site of a Bronze Age round barrow.*

PRN	6605	Site Name	MANIAN FAWR	Grid Reference	15304793
Site Type	MAJOR DWELLING	Period	POST MEDIEVAL; MEDIEVAL?	Site status	LB2 no.10557

Description

The farmhouse belonging to Manian Fawr farmstead (PRN 48261). It is a Grade II listed building dating from the early 18th century, although it probably has earlier origins (Cadw:1992). The house falls outside the boundaries of Cwm Maen and is not included in this Tir Gofal application.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category B

PRN	48078	Site Name	MANIAN FAWR	Grid Reference	SN15084793
Site Type	PROMONTORY FORT?	Period	IRON AGE?		

Description

The possible site of a promontory fort, later re-used as a motte (PRN 1081).

The promontory fort may be represented by a massive rock-cut ditch on the east side, which cuts across the neck of the promontory. A narrower, deeper ditch with a V-shaped profile on the west side probably also pre-dates the motte, and could be part of the Iron Age site. Later modifications were made to the interior of the fort, and to the north and south sides, resulting in the more complex form which the monument has today.

The site lies on the end of a steep-sided spur of land with commanding views down the river valley and across to the bay at Poppit Sands.

There are several examples in Pembrokeshire of mottes overlying Iron Age forts – for example Carew Castle, which is probably the most fully investigated. Fieldwork there in 1993 and 1994 revealed a number of rock-cut pre-Norman features, including large ditches (Drew,Q and Austin,D:1995:p.12 – 15). These are normally thought to be Iron Age in origin.

The site generally is in a poor condition, heavily overgrown with gorse and bracken. Erosion is a problem on the east ditch, as a well-established sheep trail enters the site through the ditch. Part of the problem is that the gorse cover is so dense that sheep cannot penetrate the majority of the site, and are consequently re-using the same open paths all the time. The far west of the site, beyond the western ditch, is completely impassable.

Recommendations

Recommendations made for the motte (PRN 1081) apply.

Site Category B



Plate 1: *The east side of the east ditch. This may be part of an Iron Age promontory fort which is overlain by a probable motte (PRN 1081). Erosion by sheep is a significant problem on this site – note the sheep scrape in the middle of the picture, and the exposed ground surface in the foreground.*

Plate 2: *View of the west ditch from its base. The steepness of the ditch sides, and the V-shaped profile are clues that this ditch may pre-date the motte.*



PRN	48079	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN15094790
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Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

A large, roughly semi-circular quarry with exposed rock sides and a small spoil heap at the west side of the site. This quarry is shown on historic maps. It lies at the base of a spur of land, almost underneath a motte (PRN 1081) and a possible Iron Age promontory fort (PRN 48078).

However, this quarrying activity does not seem to be related to either of these sites.

The site is in good condition, and accessed by a trackway which runs from Cwm Maen along the south side of the promontory.

Recommendations

Maintain the site in its current condition, as a visible feature. Do not remove the spoil heap.

Site Category C

PRN	48080	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN15114789
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Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST MEDIEVAL?; MODERN
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Description

A small, semi-circular quarry with a flattened floor. The site is around 20m east of a larger quarry (PRN 48079). Although the larger quarry is seen on historic maps, this one is not depicted.

Recommendations

Maintain the site in its current condition, as a visible feature. Do not allow it to become completely overgrown.

Site Category C

PRN	48252	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN14984792
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Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

A semi-circular quarry around 18m wide, with sheer rock sides. The site is marked on historic maps. Although it is very close to the site of a probably motte (PRN 1081) which may overlie an Iron Age promontory fort (PRN 48078), this quarrying activity does not seem to be related to either of these sites. The site is a little overgrown, but is in a stable condition.

Recommendations

Maintain the site in its current condition, as a visible feature. Do not allow it to become completely overgrown.

Site Category C

PRN	48253	Site Name	CWMDEIFO ISAF	Grid Reference	SN14794788
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

The site of the now-ruined cottage of Cwmdeifo Isaf. Only the chimney at the south end and part of the east wall now survive. The cottage was built from a mixture of stone blocks and slabs, roughly coursed, and held together with lime mortar. Much of the stone has been robbed from this site, and there appears to have been recent ground disturbance.

The chimney stack stands to its full height, but is very unstable. It has been heavily overgrown with ivy in the past, but this seems to have been treated since what remain now are dead ivy roots and tendrils. A small portion of the east wall still stands, around 1m in height and only about 2m long.

The site is accessed by a trackway which runs west from Cwm Maen, along the south of the promontory. Near the cottage, the track is sunken, with stone faced banks.

The landowner has expressed an interest in re-instating a cottage on this site, modelled on the one which is now lost.

Recommendations

The dead ivy on the chimney stack should not be removed as it will bring all the mortar out of the joints, and further destabilise the structure. If the ivy begins to re-grow it may need treating again. Further ground disturbance should be avoided in this area in order to protect buried archaeology. Any proposed works which affect this site should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology.

Site Category C



Plate 3: *The remains of Cwmdeifo Isaf cottage (PRN 48253). Only this chimney stack remains at the south of the site.*

PRN	48254	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN15224789
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Site Type	POND	Period	MODERN
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Description

A modern duck pond with an island. The feature is around 30m in diameter, and in good condition. It is not seen on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

Maintain in good condition.

Site Category C

PRN	48255	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN15254789
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Site Type	POND	Period	MODERN
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Description

A modern pond, heavily overgrown and partially infilled. The landowner has expressed an interest in pond restoration works through the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

The pond lies within the area of the farmstead of Manian Fawr (PRN 48261). In order to protect any buried archaeology in this region it is important that pond restoration works do not involve enlarging the pond, but stay within the existing banks.

Site Category C

PRN	48256	Site Name	CWM MAEN: MANIAN FAWR	Grid Reference	SN15254792
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Site Type	STABLE	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL
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Description

One of the farm buildings associated with Manian Fawr farmstead (PRN 48261). The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that it was the stables, and the appearance of the building supports this. It is now converted into Cwm Maen house (PRN 48527). It is a two storey stone building, L-shaped in plan with the east-west range making up the stables. The north-south range is much short, and has an external staircase leading to the upper storey. This was probably a small granary.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category B

PRN	48257	Site Name	CWM MAEN	Grid Reference	SN15254792
Site Type	HOUSE	Period	MODERN		

Description

The farmhouse of Cwm Maen, converted from the stables (PRN 48256) which belonged to Manian Fawr farmstead (PRN 48261).

A two-storey stone building with slate roof, in good condition. To the east of the building is a garden, bounded by wall-footings which the landowner informed Cambria Archaeology had been from a pigsty. This building is not seen on historic maps, and must have been part of the 20th century development of Cwm Maen farmstead.

Recommendations

The building is inhabited as a private dwelling, and is therefore outside the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category C

PRN	48258	Site Name	MANIAN FAWR	Grid Reference	SN15274793
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL; MEDIEVAL?		

Description

A long building range which probably incorporated the present-day house of Manian Fawr (PRN6605). This building range is seen on maps until 1963. It is difficult to estimate when it was constructed, but the present day farmhouse of Manian Fawr dates back to at least the early 18th century and it is likely that this building also does. It may well stand on an earlier site.

The west end of this building survives as stonework which is included in the north wall of the modern cowshed (PRN 48259). To the east of the cowshed, further evidence of the earlier range can be seen in the form of isolated sections of standing masonry in the gap between the cowshed and Manian Fawr house. Parts of this masonry stand on either side of a gateway, showing how a new access route was knocked through an older building in the 20th century re-organisation of the farm. These walls stand to around ¾ of the height of the cowshed.

Originally this range probably served a variety of purposes, including domestic accommodation, livestock stalls and storage for grain or hay.

The stonework in the cowshed wall is stable, and seems to be in good condition. However, the standing masonry between the two buildings is heavily overgrown, and there has been some dumping of modern farm waste into this area.

Recommendations

The standing remains of this building should be preserved in as stable a condition as possible.

Vegetation growing on and around the masonry needs to be cut back to ground level, and treated to prevent re-growth, and modern farm waste should be taken away. The walls should be capped to prevent water penetrating into their cores.

Ideally, some re-pointing should take place, using a mortar which matches the original construction of the building. Ground intrusive activities should not be carried out in this area.

Site Category B



Plate 4: Part of the earlier layout of the farmstead of Manian Fawr (PRN 48261). In the background is the present day house of Manian Fawr (PRN 6605). It is lined up with this section of standing masonry and historic maps show one long range in this location (PRN 48528). Further masonry survives in the north wall of the modern cowshed (PRN 48259).

PRN	48259	Site Name	CWM MAEN	Grid Reference	SN15274794
Site Type	COWSHED	Period	MODERN		

Description

A modern cowshed. The south and west walls are constructed of breeze-blocks and cement. However, the north wall is stone-built and probably incorporates part of the original wall of a building range (PRN 48258) which was part of the original farmstead of Manian Fawr (PRN 48261) and was attached to the west side of Manian Fawr house (PRN 6605).

Recommendations

No further alterations should take place to the north wall of this building. It should continue to be maintained in good condition, and future repair works should utilise materials which match the original building construction.

Site Category C

PRN	48260	Site Name	MANIAN FAWR; CWM MAEN	Grid Reference	SN15254793
Site Type	CARTSHED	Period	MODERN		

Description

A modern two-bay cartshed, not seen on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map. Brick built pillars support the cartshed bays, and a second storey probably housed a granary which adjoins an earlier granary at the west end of the stables (PRN 48256). The cartshed is situated between the stables (PRN 48256) and the cowshed (PRN 48259), effectively forming a single U-shaped building. It is now roofed with asbestos sheeting, although the landowner plans to re-slate it.

Recommendations

Re-slatting of this building is to be welcomed. Any future repairs to this building should be carried out using materials which match the original construction of the building.

Site Category C



Plate 5: View of Cwm Maen showing the cartshed (PRN 48260) in the centre. To the left is the modern house (PRN 48527) which was converted from Manian Fawr stables (PRN 48256), and to the right is a modern cowshed (PRN 48259).

PRN	48261	Site Name	MANIAN FAWR	Grid Reference	SN15284792
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

The farmstead of Manian Fawr, which was probably one of the most important and earliest settlements in the parish of St Dogmaels. A cross-inscribed stone was apparently found on the farmstead in the early 20th century, in use as a gatepost (Cadw:1992). The stone was removed to the grounds of St Dogmaels Abbey.

The farmstead is also believed to have been a part of the lands belonging to the Abbey at St. Dogmaels, until it was sold off at the time of the dissolution. The Abbey's lands were later sold again, to the Neuadd Trefawr estate, in whose possession it remained until the mid 19th century. The association of the farmstead with a probable Medieval motte (PRN 1081) suggests that Manian Fawr may have been an important centre of local political power from an early date. (Sambrook,P:2000:p.xiii,xviii).

Manian Fawr farmstead is now divided, with the house itself in separate ownership from the buildings. However, the earlier plan of the farmstead survived until the second half of the 20th century, and can still be made out. On the tithe and Ordnance Survey maps, Manian Fawr consists of two main buildings – one long range running east-west, and one smaller, L-shaped building. The L-shaped building has been converted into the house at Cwm Maen (PRN 48257). It probably originated as a stable block (PRN 48256), with a small granary at its west end. The larger range incorporated the present day house of Manian Fawr (PRN 6605) and some form of farm building (PRN 48528) which probably served a number of purposes including animal housing and storage for hay or grain. This long range is now broken up, with Manian Fawr house standing alone. Parts of the stone walling in the north wall of the modern cowshed (PRN 48259) are likely to be from the original range, and sections of free-standing masonry survive in the gap between the two buildings. Some of this masonry has been incorporated into a wall which runs around Cwm Maen farm, but the alignment with the west end of Manian Fawr house is clear.

The extant cartshed (PRN 48260) and the modern cowshed (PRN 48259) were not part of Manian Fawr farmstead, but belong to a phase of 20th century development which created the modern farmstead of Cwm Maen. This took place after 1963, and involved breaking up the single range on the north of the yard, putting in extra buildings (including a dairy which has since been demolished) and probably also the creation of the two duck ponds (PRNs 48254 and 48255).

Recommendations

The farmstead has a long history, and there is a high potential for the survival of buried archaeology within the farmyard. No ground intrusive works should be carried out in the vicinity of the buildings without first consulting Cambria Archaeology.

See also recommendations made for individual buildings.

Site Category B

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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Ordnance Survey 1907 Cardiganshire XXXVII.NE
Sambrook,P: 2000: *St. Dogmael's Historic Audit* : A Cambria Archaeology report
Tithe map 1838 St. Dogmaels Parish


Cwm Maen
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3512
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45868
National Grid Reference SN15254792

 Farm Boundary


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

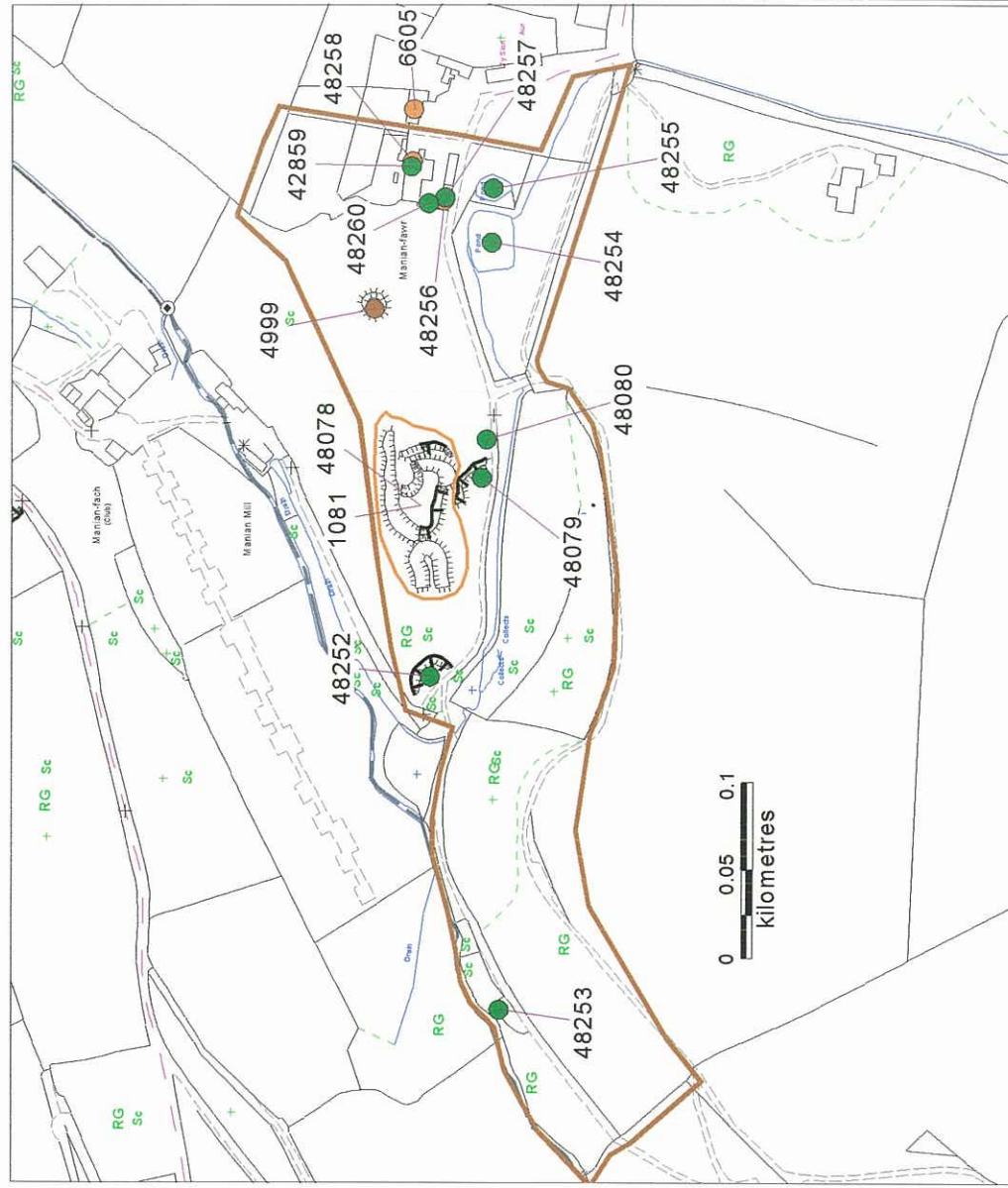
Site Category C - Local Importance

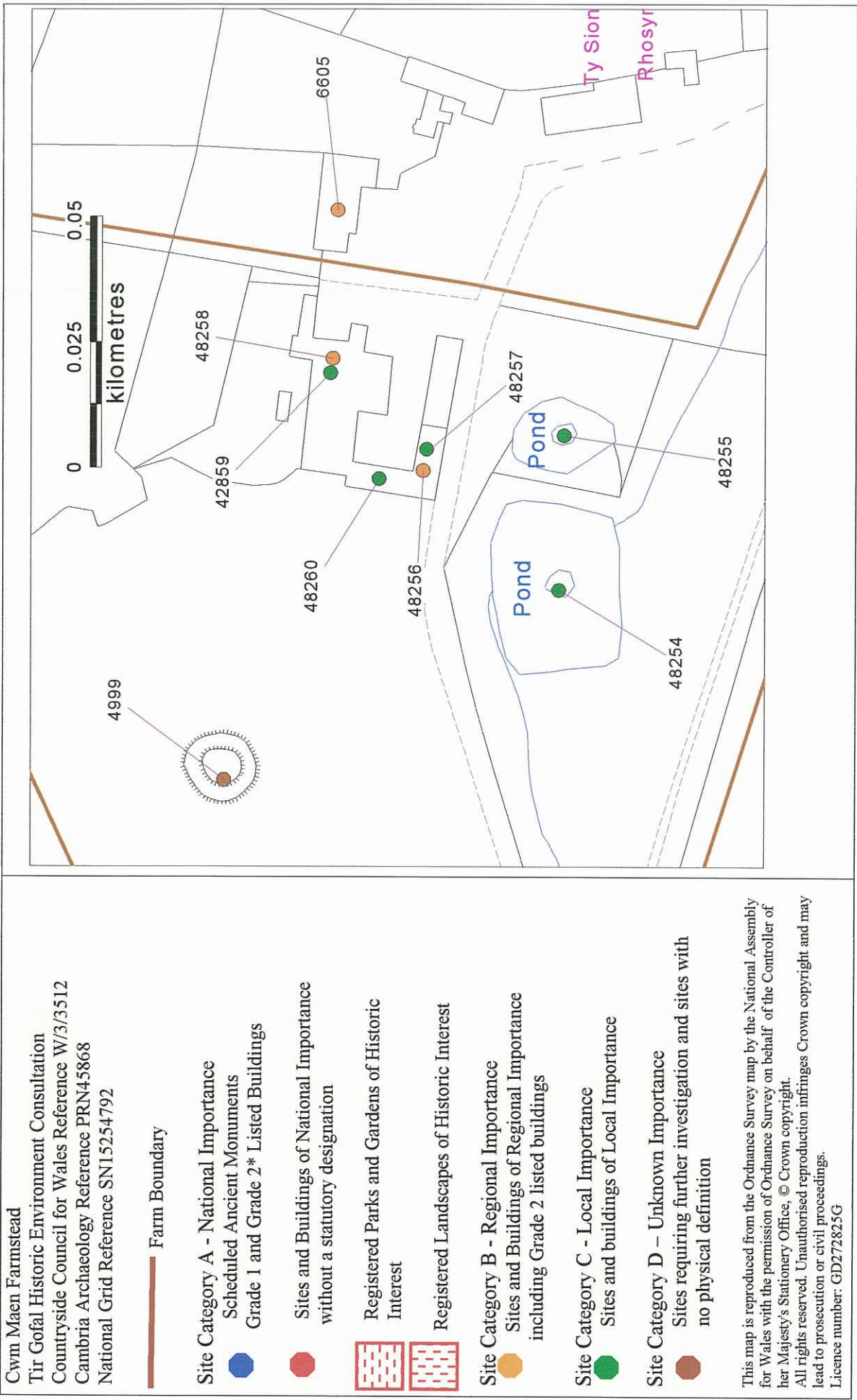
 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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**Cwm Maen
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Report**

REPORT NUMBER: 2003/74

June 2003

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position : Heritage Management Assistant

Signature P. Groom Date 9th July 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 Louise Austin Date 09/07/03

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