

Troed y Bryn W/12/3304

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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Troed y Bryn
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

Troed y Bryn (grid reference SN65234526) lies just outside Farmers, in the parish of Cynwyl Gaeo. It was visited by Cambria Archaeology on 22nd May 2003. The farm consists of two land holdings but only one of these (W/12/3304) was visited on this occasion.

The farmland stretches from high, open fields in the northeast, to more sheltered riverside woods in the southwest. Field boundaries also vary, from stockproof hedges in lower lying areas, up to earth and stone hedgebanks with a few grown out trees in the higher ground. These are supplemented with modern wire fencing. In places, the hedgebanks are faced with well-finished herringbone style walling, which was apparently done by the present landowner's father.

The farm has two main areas of archaeological interest – the farmstead itself, and a small complex of milling remains by Felin Rhos, in the southwest of the holding. Both of these are predominantly 19th century in date, although the modern mill may be on or near the site of a late Medieval fulling mill.

The farmstead itself is seen on the 1834 Ordnance Survey Old Series map, and the parish tithe map of 1840. However, it is not clear which buildings were present at this stage, although by the time of the 1891 map all the buildings which still stand are shown. One additional building was also seen on this map, in the east of the farmstead, by the pond (PRN 48062). The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that this had been a haybarn, with a slate roof and timber uprights. A modern building now stands in its place.

The buildings in this farmstead have a significant group value. They bear all the hallmarks of a planned estate farm, with the house separated from a yard which consists principally of a cowshed (PRN 48061), stable block (PRN 48060), an estate office (PRN 48057) and a large building (PRN 48059) that incorporates a granary, cartshed and threshing barn. The farm is approached by a long, straight driveway and all the buildings are of good quality, and significant size. They probably date from around the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century.

The 1838 tithe apportionment shows that 'Troedybryn' was, at this stage, both owned and occupied by Daniel Davies who also owned a farm named Dolecanol (just south of Farmers). The boundary shown on the tithe map is similar to that seen today, but the buildings are larger and grander than may be ordinarily expected for a farm of this size. This is especially noticeable in the combination building (PRN 48059) which houses a large threshing floor and a granary with wooden slat sides for ventilation. A cartshed with multiple bays underneath attests to the movement of large amounts of grain, presumably coming in from the other farm.

The 1891 Ordnance Survey map may provide some answers as to why these buildings took their present form. The pond (PRN 48062) is seen on this map, and could have provided a source of power to drive a threshing machine, vastly increasing the amount of crop processing which could be carried out. Waterwheels driving barn machinery became common in Wales throughout the 19th century (William, E: 1986: p. 173) and a wheel pit still survives at Troed y Bryn (PRN 48063). The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that a threshing machine was apparently in use at the farm until around the 1920s. The 1891 map also hints at another reason why larger buildings may

have been necessary at Troed y Bryn. The area surrounding it is depicted as having a large proportion of rough or marshy ground, and most of the fields are small and irregular in shape. However, within the boundary of Troed y Bryn (as seen on the 1840 tithe map), there are no fields which are seen as rough ground. The field boundaries are noticeably straight and regular, forming a discrete 'parcel' of land. This may imply that the owners were carrying out early agricultural improvement, and thus increasing their arable production.

Although the farmstead at Troed y Bryn shows several phases of building and alterations, none of these have significantly altered the character of the stone buildings. In fact the alterations and modifications are an important way of documenting the changing emphasis of the farm, between arable and livestock. However, a modern building has been added to the barn (PRN 48059), which covers the central yard, and has partially obscured the original plan of the farmyard.

The present owner of Troed y Bryn has already carried out extensive restoration works on the farm buildings, and these have been done in a manner which is both appropriate and sympathetic. Of particular note is the fact that the buildings have been recently re-slatted, and are therefore in a sound, weatherproof condition.

The mill complex comprises Felin Rhos itself (PRN 5121), a mill pond (PRN 48055) and a long mill race (PRN 48054) which survives for its whole length. The buildings at Felin Rhos are outside of this farm boundary. The corn mill and the race are seen on the 1840 tithe map, as well as later Ordnance Survey maps. It has also been suggested that the mill lies on the site of a late Medieval fulling mill named Kevnways (PRN 12946). Fulling mills played an important part in the growth of the cloth industry. Nearly all cloth was 'fulled' after weaving – a process during which the cloth was beaten to both clean the fabric, and improve the texture. In the late Medieval period, this process became increasingly mechanised, and water-wheels were used to power small mechanical hammers which beat the cloth.

It is by no means certain that this is the site of a Medieval mill. However, several earthworks near the pond, and the remains of what may be an old mill leat (PRN 48056) in the north of the holding, by Afon Twrch, suggest that the 19th century corn mill had older origins.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The farmstead at Troed y Bryn is an ideal candidate for further restoration works, especially since the landowner has been involved in an active maintenance programme for some years. Most of the buildings are in a good to fair condition, and there are few structural repairs which need to take place.

The building in most immediate need of work is the combination farm building (PRN 48059).

Farm Building – PRN 48059

This building should be seriously considered for restoration works, especially since the landowner has already carried out a substantial amount of work. The floorboards upstairs need replacing, as do the internal doors. On the west side of the building, several of the wooden slats are missing, and these should be replaced. It was unclear whether this was a work which was currently in progress, since there was a scaffold tower against the west elevation. There do not appear to be any significant structural problems in the building.

The landowner has expressed an interest in removing the modern extension, and uncovering the central farmyard. This would be very welcome, and would restore the integrity of the original, planned farmyard. However, great care would have to be taken that in removing this extension no original masonry was damaged. As a general guide, the future maintenance and restoration of this building should use materials and techniques which match the originals as closely as possible.

Mill Race – PRN 48054

As part of the Tir Gofal scheme, the landowner intends to fence out the length of the race, and open it as a permissive footpath. Sections of this feature are already fenced, but at other points new fencing will have to be put in place.

In general, there should be few problems with this scheme, since the anticipated use of the route is light. However, there are a few areas of concern which should be addressed. Firstly, the earthwork should not suffer from erosion caused by walkers. The path will need to be monitored, most notably in the few areas where the ground is wet underfoot. If erosion is a problem, then access to the path may have to be seasonal, in order to prevent damage during wet weather. It should also be ensured that the path runs along the base of the mill race, and that erosion is not caused to the bank on the west side. Some vegetation clearance will need to be undertaken in places too, in order to make sure that the base is always passable and walkers do not need to use the banks. Vegetation should be cut at ground level and removed, never dug or dragged out.

If the mill race is to be completely fenced out from grazing, then a routine of scrub clearance will also become necessary to prevent invasive species like gorse and bramble from getting a foothold. Occasional light grazing may prove the most practical way to achieve this.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	5121	Site Name	FELIN RHOS	Grid Reference	SN64794471
Site Type	MILL	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A corn mill seen on the tithe and Ordnance Survey maps. The building is outside this farm boundary, and is converted to a dwelling.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category C

PRN	12946	Site Name	KEVYNWAYS	Grid Reference	SN64794473
Site Type	MILL	Period	MEDIEVAL?		

Description

The possible site of a Medieval fulling mill, in about the same location as Felin Rhos (PRN 5121). This location was suggested by R. Ian Jack who comments that '*At Michaelmas 1427 Dafydd ap Llwelyn ap Gruffudd Fychan was allowed to build a fulling mill on a site called 'Kevynways' in the forest of 'Penneynt'...He duly built the mill and the lease charge was still being collected in 1486 and 1515.*' (R. Ian Jack:1981:p.107). The Forest of 'Penneynt' or Pennant was a Medieval hunting forest. Together with the forest of Glyncothi, it stretched throughout the parishes of Llanfihangel Rhos y Corn, Llanybydder and Llanyrcrws (Lloyd,J:1935:p.225). Although Felin Rhos today lies within the parish of Conwil Gaeo, the river which runs to its west was the parish boundary between Conwil Gaeo and Llanyrcrws.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN 18870 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN65254507

Site Type QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A substantial quarry, with its spoil tip just to the east. The quarry is roughly semi-circular with sheer rock sides up to 6m tall. A modern, breeze-block retaining wall has been constructed on the south side. The spoil tip is now turf-covered, and lies on the other side of the driveway.

The quarry is seen on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, and thus dates to at least the late 19th century. However, it may have been substantially enlarged in the early 20th century, since the landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that stone from the quarry was used to construct the village hall, in around 1920.

Recommendations

The site is generally in good condition, and currently used for storage. It should be ensured that it is retained as a visible feature, and that material is not removed from the spoil tip.

Site Category C

PRN 48052 **Site Name** PEN LAN **Grid Reference** SN65664562

Site Type COTTAGE **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

The remains of a small cottage, about 9m x 5.5m. The two gable ends stand to around three-quarter height, but the side walls are completely crumbled. Footings can still be seen for internal walls, and these suggest a simple ground plan, with two rooms divided by a very thick central wall. There is no trace of a chimney in either gable end, which implies that either the fireplace was in the centre of the building – hence the very thick central wall, or that the cottage had a chimney hood at one end rather than an integral chimney. These hoods were normally made of wickerwork and daubed. The cottage is seen on the 1834 Ordnance Survey Old Series map, and the presence of either of these features would imply that it could have been substantially older. Traces of the enclosure which surrounded the cottage can still be seen.

Considerable disturbance was created when a modern borehole was inserted, just to the south of the cottage and within the enclosure.

The cottage site is in a good condition. It lies within a pasture field, and is grazed which is ensuring that no scrub is encroaching into the building remains.

Recommendations

The current management regime of light grazing should continue. The presence of clear wall footing suggests that there is excellent potential for buried archaeology to survive. In order to protect this, no further ground intrusive activities should take place within the enclosure.

Site Category C



Plate 1. *The surviving west gable of the ruined cottage at Pen Lan (PRN 48052)*

PRN	48053	Site Name	PANT GWYN	Grid Reference	SN65524535
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A ruined cottage within the remains of a small enclosure wall. A stone-faced hedgebank survives on the south side of this enclosure.

The west gable end of the cottage survives to its full height and suggests that the building was originally two storeyed. The exterior has a clay stove-pipe bracketed to it, with a hole knocked through at the base of the wall, presumably to hold a grate or stove. The east gable is largely crumbled, but the remains of a large fireplace can still be made out. The south elevation of the building does not stand to full height, but does still have a central doorway with a wooden lintel, and window openings on either side. There seem to be no openings in the north elevation. Historic maps date the cottage to at least 1834, and possibly earlier.

A lean-to style stone extension was added on the east end, and apparently used for a coal store well into the 20th century.

Two large, now-rotten timbers lie inside the building. These were presumably the joists which supported the upper floor. A scatter of building stone lies around the site.

The site is in a stable condition, though the interior is becoming overgrown and the tops of the walls are being covered with moss. Several large, mature trees grow near the cottage.

Recommendations

The site would benefit from being lightly grazed in order to control the undergrowth, and the tops of the walls may need capping to prevent water from penetrating into the core of the stonework. It should be ensured that tree branches do not begin to rub against the stonework, and that any dead branches be removed before they fall into the site.

Site Category C



Plate 2: *The west gable of Pant Gwyn cottage site (PRN 48053). The clay pipe bracketed to the wall would have acted as a flue for a grate or stove.*

PRN 48054 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN64664491

Site Type MILL RACE **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

The mill race which served Felin Rhos (PRN 5121). The whole length of the race survives, and for the most part is a clear earthwork with stone walling along parts of the west side. Until recent years the race still carried water, but it is now blocked at both ends.

At its south end, the mill race feeds into a pond (PRN 48055) which survives as a very boggy patch with pronounced banks. There has been considerable disturbance in this area, with a modern sewerage plant being put in next to the pond and the mill. Consequently, small stretches of the race have been flattened, and it is not until the race leaves the enclosure around the mill that it becomes possible to follow its uninterrupted line.

Just north of the enclosure containing the mill and pond, another watercourse crosses the mill race, and skirts the western edge of the enclosure as a pronounced ditch. It appears that water from the race could be diverted into this ditch and away from the pond, although no sluice gate or weir survives.

As the race continues north it becomes more pronounced, and is visible as a clear landscape feature – mostly as a cutting on the east side, and as a stone and earth bank on the west. It is normally between 1m and 2m wide, and in places over 1m deep. The condition varies along the length but it is generally good, with the earthwork being either turf-covered, or with a rocky base. A line of trees run along the east side, and their roots are helping to support the cutting on this side of the race. There are a few points where the ground is wet underfoot, or where the feature has become overgrown.

Recommendations

As part of the Tir Gofal scheme, the landowner intends to fence out the length of the race, and open it as a permissive footpath. Sections of this feature are already fenced, but at other points new fencing will have to be put in place.

In general, there should be few problems with this scheme, since the anticipated use of the route is light. However, there are a few areas of concern which should be addressed. Firstly, the earthwork should not suffer from erosion caused by walkers. The path will need to be monitored, most notably in the few areas where the ground is wet underfoot. If erosion is a problem, then access to the path may have to be seasonal, in order to prevent damage during wet weather. It should also be ensured that the path runs along the base of the mill race, and that erosion is not caused to the bank on the west side. Some vegetation clearance will need to be undertaken in places too, in order to make sure that the base is always passable and walkers do not need to use the banks. Vegetation should be cut at ground level and removed, never dug or dragged out.

If the mill race is to be completely fenced out from grazing, then a routine of scrub clearance will also become necessary to prevent invasive species like gorse and bramble from getting a foothold. Occasional light grazing may prove the most practical way to achieve this.

Site Category C



Plates 3 & 4: *The race survives as a clearly defined earthwork feature, but condition varies along its length. Above (plate 3) the race is marked by tree-lined banks. This is towards its north end. Below (plate 4) the earthwork is more slight and the stone-lining can be seen. This is about halfway along its length.*



PRN 48055 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN64814474

Site Type MILL POND **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A mill pond associated with Felin Rhos corn mill (PRN 5121). The banks are ill defined, but the overall shape is roughly oval, and is a close match with what is seen on the 1891 and 1905 maps. Although there is no standing water, the base of the pond is very muddy and boggy.

The pond lies in a small enclosure which has suffered considerable ground disturbance during the construction of a sewage plant. It is generally in good condition, though overgrown.

Recommendations

Future ground disturbance should be avoided in this area. At present the undergrowth is quite light in the pond itself, although larger trees and saplings are growing around the edges. Any saplings which take root in the pond or banks should be cut back and removed before they can cause damage to the earthworks.

Site Category C

PRN 48056

Site Name

Grid Reference SN64534514

Site Type LEAT?

Period UNKNOWN

Description

A line of small stone slabs placed on their narrow ends and now partially buried. The stones are visible intermittently for about 20m, running roughly parallel with the mill race (PRN 58054). This feature may be all that remains of an older, stone-lined leat or channel running off the river.

Recommendations

No ground disturbance should take place in this area, and the stones should not be disturbed or removed. Please contact Cambria Archaeology if any further finds are made.

Site Category D



Plate 5: *This row of small stone slabs (PRN 48056) may be the remains of an earlier mill leat.*

PRN	48057	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN; LLETYR WENNOL	Grid Reference	SN65224524
Site Type	ESTATE OFFICE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

The old estate office for Troed y Bryn. This two-storey stone building also housed a dairy and a wash-house. The building is now converted into a holiday cottage named Lletyr Wennol. Since it is in use as a dwelling, the building is outside the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category B

PRN	48058	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65234525
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A small, half-hexagonal building appended to the south gable of the barn (PRN 48059). It has a cobbled floor and is slate roofed and stone-built, like the other buildings in the farmstead. The function of this building is unknown, but it is likely that it was deliberately designed to be decorative.

Recommendations

The building is in good condition and has been re-slatted fairly recently. Future maintenance should ensure that materials and techniques are used which match the original construction. The cobbled floor should be preserved.

Site Category B



Plate 6: *This small, three-sided building (PRN 48058, right of picture) was probably at least partially designed to be decorative.*

PRN	48059	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65234526
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A substantial farm building, serving several different purposes. The building is partially terraced into the hill, so that the entrances on the east side lead straight into the upper storey. The upper storey of the building comprises a granary at the north end, and a threshing barn at the south. The granary has wooden louvred slats for walls, supported on brick built pillars. Those in the building today are not the originals, but were constructed by the landowner, who used the originals as a pattern. It was always important for a granary to be well ventilated, in order to prevent the grain spoiling. Normally windows or splayed ventilation slits provided a cross-draught, though louvred slats were occasionally found in better, estate-designed farmsteads in the 19th century (Wiliam,E:1986:p.183). These slats would probably have originally been adjustable. The brick built columns supporting them suggest that they were a modification to the building, rather than an original feature.

That the south part of this building was used as a threshing barn is indicated by the large double doors in the east side. For hand processing of crops, a strong draught was necessary for winnowing, and double doors were the easiest way to achieve this. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that until the 1920s a purpose-built pond (PRN 48062) was used to power a water-wheel (the surviving wheel-pit is PRN 48063) which drove a threshing machine. Machine threshing greatly increased the amount of grain which could be processed in a single day, and cut down on labour costs. It did not become common in Wales until the second half of the 19th century, though the presence of the pond on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map suggests that machine threshing may have been taking place by that time. An increase in the amount of grain processed, and therefore in the amount of grain needing to be stored, may have been what triggered the addition of the louvred slats in the granary. Parts of the workings for the threshing machine are still present in the upper storey.

The lower storey of the building is divided into a series of arched bays which are situated under the granary. Over 90% of Welsh granaries are above cartsheds (Wiliam,E:1986:p.183), and it seems that this one is no exception, although the cartshed was later converted to a cowshed. The brickwork above the arches echoes the brick pillars supporting the wooden slats, and was probably inserted at the same time. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that there used to be an overhead walkway or passage (now lost) which connected the stable loft (PRN 48060) with the granary.

It is quite rare for cartsheds to have more than two bays, and the fact that this one does indicates the prosperity of the estate. At a later date, smaller wooden doorways were inserted into the archways, and the building was divided into stalls and used for livestock.

This building is generally in a stable condition. The landowner has already carried out sympathetic restoration of the granary walls, and has re-slatted the whole length of the building. However, not all the floorboards in the upper storey are sound, and a modern lean-to style extension has been added to the west side of the building, creating a kind of covered yard between the barn and the stables (PRN 48060) and cowshed (PRN 48061).

Recommendations

This building is an ideal candidate for building restoration works, especially since the landowner has already carried out a substantial amount of work. The floorboards upstairs need replacing, as do the internal doors. On the west side of the building, several of the wooden slats are missing, and these should be replaced. It was unclear whether this was a work which was currently in process, since there was a scaffold tower against the west elevation.

The landowner has expressed an interest in removing the modern extension, and uncovering the central farmyard. This would be very welcome, and would restore the integrity of the original, planned farmyard. However, great care would have to be taken that in removing this extension no original masonry was damaged.

The future maintenance and restoration of this building should use materials and techniques which match the originals as closely as possible.

Site Category **B**



Plate 7: *The east elevation of the combination farm building (PRN 48059). To the right of the picture are the wooden slat sides of the granary. To the left, the stone wall of the threshing barn. These stand above a cartshed (later used as a cowshed) which is terraced into the hillside and accessed from the west side. The small 'turret' and the weathercock are decorative finishing features, typical of this kind of well-designed estate farm.*

PRN	48060	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65224527
Site Type	STABLES	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A stone-built stable block. The stables were originally two storey, with the groom's quarters upstairs. The upper floor has now gone, as have the original internal divisions within the building. Some of the internal plasterwork survives on the south wall, and two pencil sketches of horses survive on this plaster. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that these were drawings of horses which had lived in the stables, and that a list of stallions names also survives.

The stables form a single L-shaped range with the cowshed (PRN 48061). To the east, they open out into what was originally an open farmyard. This area is now covered by a modern extension which stretches across to the granary and threshing barn (PRN 48059). Apparently there used to be an overhead passage/walkway which led from the groom's quarters to the granary.

In common with the rest of the farmstead, this building has been recently re-slatted, and is in a fair condition.

Recommendations

The future maintenance and restoration of this building should use materials and techniques which match the originals as closely as possible. The sketches should be preserved as far as possible, and any rubbing against this wall, by livestock or machinery, should be avoided. A detailed photographic record of the sketches should be made before they fade. Please contact Cambria Archaeology for further information.

The landowner has expressed an interest in removing the modern extension, and uncovering the central farmyard. This would be very welcome, and would restore the integrity of the original, planned farmyard. However, great care would have to be taken that in removing this extension no original masonry was damaged.

Site Category B

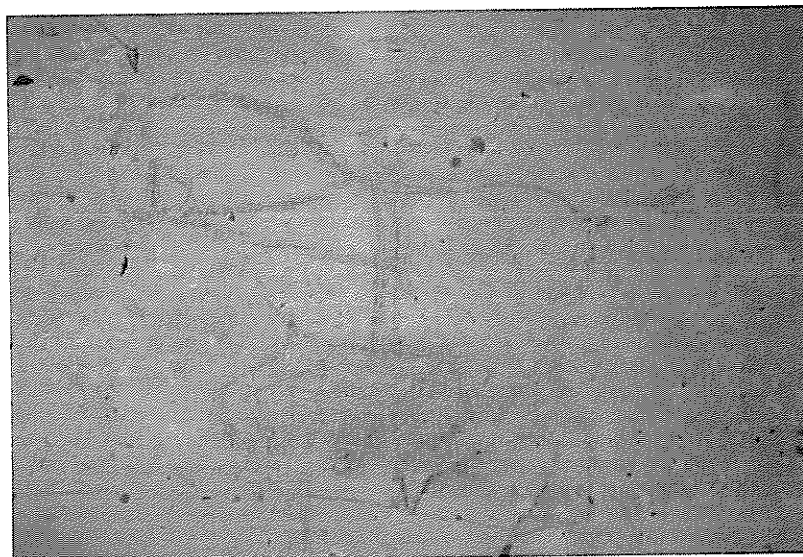


Plate 8: *One of the pencil sketches on the internal plaster of the stables (PRN 48060).*

PRN	48061	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65214526
Site Type	COWSHED	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A stone-built cowshed with simple arched entrances, some of which are now bricked up. This building forms an L-shaped range with the stables (PRN 48060). In common with the rest of the farmstead, this building has been recently re-slatted. It is generally in a fair condition.

Recommendations

It is important that all the buildings in the farmstead are sympathetically maintained in the future. The removal of the modern extension will reveal the original, planned layout of the yard, and the use of appropriate materials and techniques in the upkeep of the cowshed will make a significant contribution to its historic character. At present, parts of this building seem to be disused, and a function should be found for these in order to secure a long term future for the building.

Site Category B

PRN	48062	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65264528
Site Type	POND	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A roughly oval pond, about 25m long, with an iron plug in the west side. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that this pond used to provide power for a water wheel which powered a threshing machine, used until around the 1920s. The wheel pit still survives (PRN 48063). The pond apparently had timber-faced sides, but there is no sign of these now. The plug is in a good condition, and can still be used to control the water level in the pond. The water from here drains into a culvert which runs under the whole farmstead, and would probably have been used to flush away farm waste.

The pond is now overgrown, but the banks seem to be in good condition.

Recommendations

Some vegetation control should take place around the edges of this pond, in order to maintain access to it. Larger shrubs and saplings on the banks should be cut back and removed so that the pond does not become completely choked with vegetation. It is important that the pond is not allowed to silt up, since this would block the culvert and drainage system. No damage should be done to the banks in the process of any cleaning, maintenance or restoration works, and no ground intrusive activities should be carried out in or immediately around the pond.

Site Category B



Plate 9: *The iron plug which controls the flow of water from the pond (PRN 48062) into a culvert which runs under Troed y Bryn farmstead.*

PRN	48063	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65234527
Site Type	WHEEL PIT	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL; MODERN		

Description

A wheel pit, now covered. The wheel was run on water supplied by the pond (PRN 48062) and powered a threshing machine inside the threshing barn (PRN 48059). The leat from the pond runs under the entire farmstead, and was used to flush away waste.

Since this feature was covered, it was not possible to assess its condition.

Recommendations

Do not infill or disturb this feature.

Site Category D

PRN	48064	Site Name	TROED Y BRYN	Grid Reference	SN65254524
Site Type	FARMHOUSE	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A substantial farmhouse, seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The farmstead as a whole is on the tithe map of 1840 and the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1834) but it is unclear which specific buildings were seen at that time.

Recommendations

Since the house is inhabited as a private dwelling it lies outside the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category B

PRN	48262	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN64794476
Site Type	EARTHWORKS	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

Several earthworks in a small wooded area next to Felin Rhos (PRN 5121). The site shows considerable disturbance due to modern sewerage works, but there are also other earthworks which may be building platforms. The most pronounced of these is a raised, flattened platform about 10m x 10m just east of the mill pond (PRN 48055).

This location has been suggested for the site of a Medieval fulling mill (PRN 12946) but the earthworks are unclear, and the situation is complicated by the modern disturbance on the site. However, whether or not this is the site of a Medieval mill, it seems likely that the earthworks represent features which pre-date the modern mill. The earthworks may be associated with a possible old leat (PRN 48056) at the north end of the existing mill race (PRN 48054).

The area is overgrown, and also contains a number of well-established trees.

Recommendations

No further ground disturbance should take place in this site. Mature trees should be managed to prevent them from being windthrown and causing damage to any surviving buried archaeology.

Site Category D

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 1905 (1" to 1 mile) Carmarthenshire VIII.8
Ordnance Survey Old Series 1834, sheet 57
Tithe map 1840 Conwil Gaeo Parish (Cynwyl Gaeo)
Tithe apportionment 1839 Conwil Gaeo Parish (Cynwyl Gaeo)
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Troed y Bryn


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3304
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN47188
 National Grid Reference SN65254524


 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

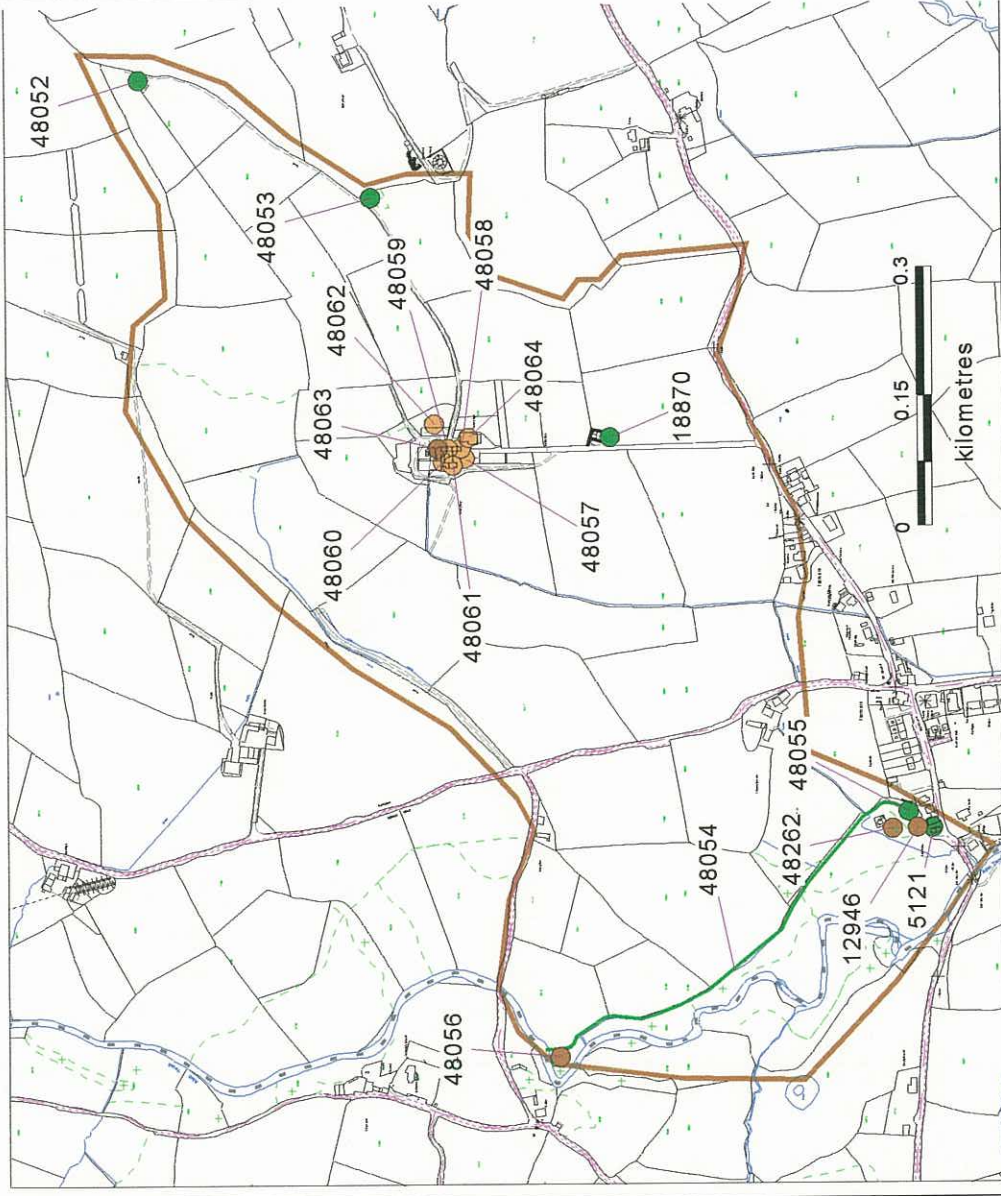
Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

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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Troed y Bryn Farmstead

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3304
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN47188
 National Grid Reference SN65254524


 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

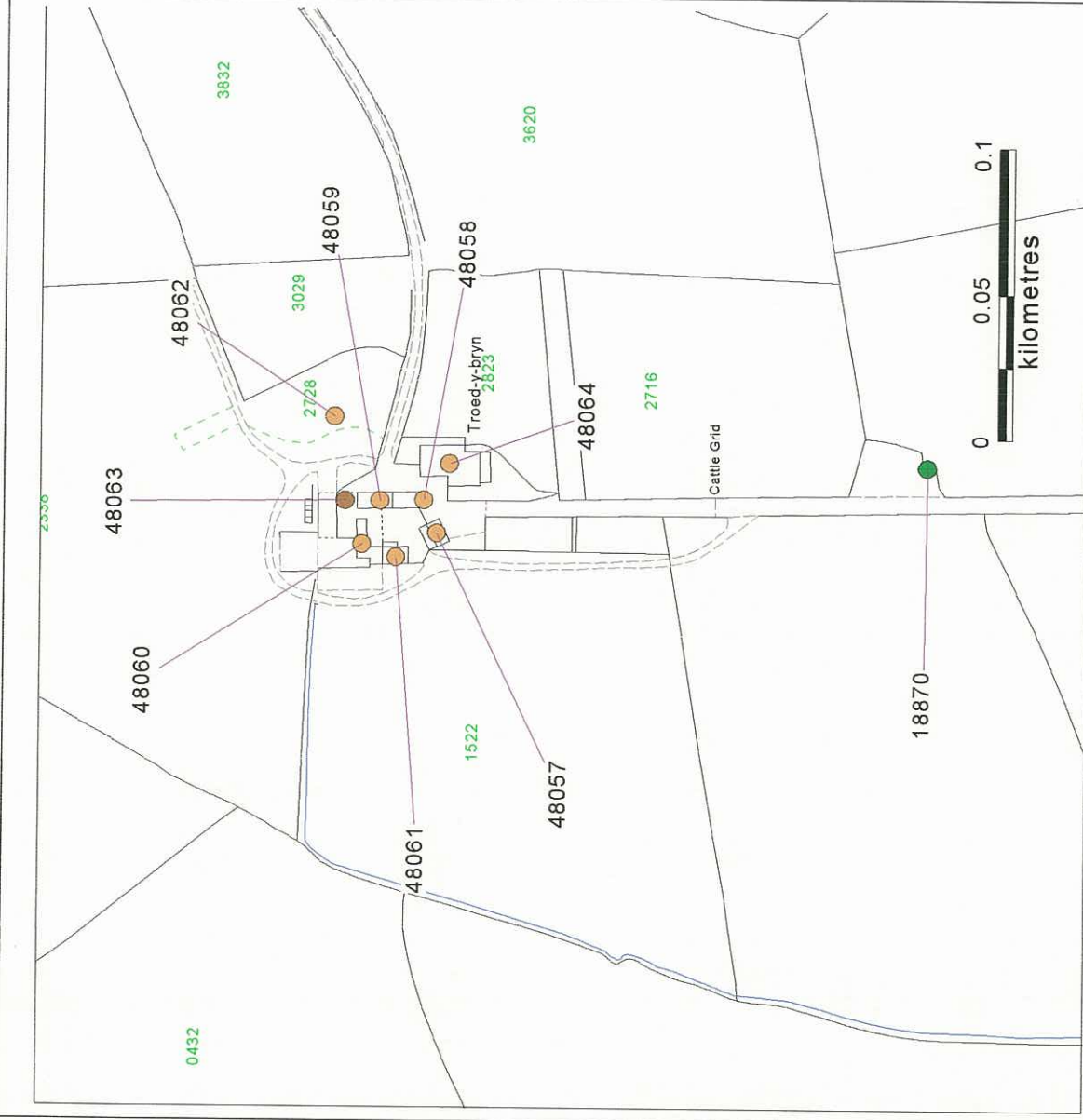
Site Category C - Local Importance

 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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Troed y Bryn

W/12/3304

REPORT NUMBER 2003/65

June 2003

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Heritage Management Assistant

Signature P. Groom Date 2nd July '03

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature L. Austin Date 03/07/03

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