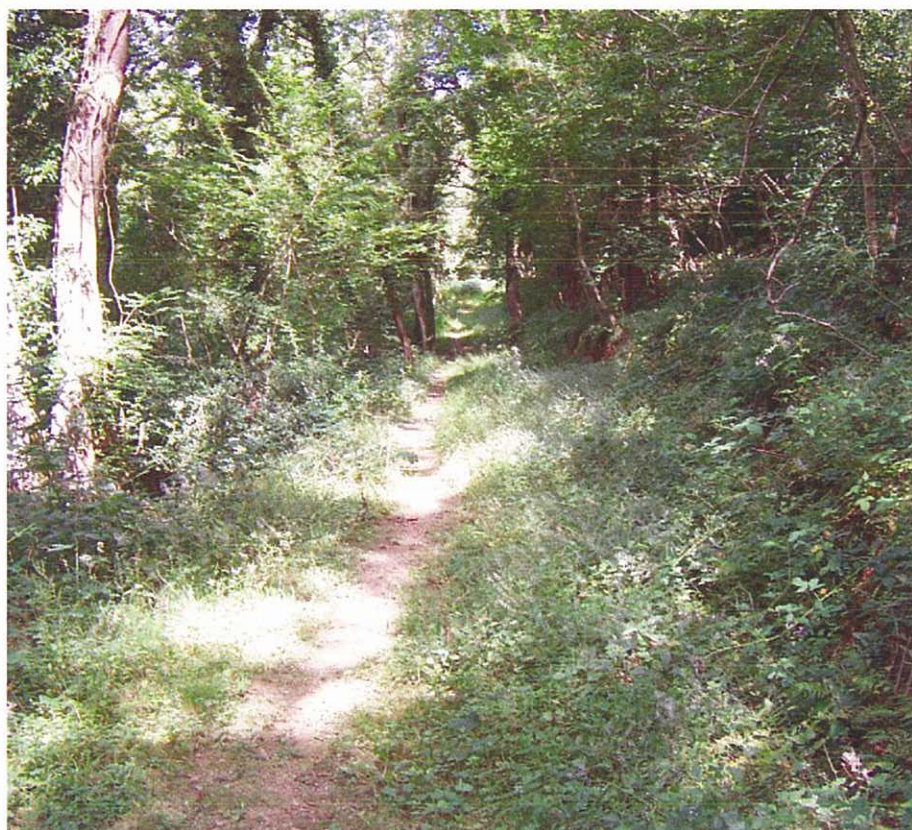


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Blaen Halen W/12/3499

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2003/90

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Blaen Halen
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

William Steele

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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

The farm holding of Blaen Halen (PRN48672) lies on elevated land to the south of the Teifi valley. Land here is a mixture of improved and semi-improved pasture divided into small, regular fields enclosed by hedges on low earth banks. Mature hedgerow trees, together with the wooded valley of the Nant Halen, which forms part of the western boundary of the holding combine to give the farm a wooded aspect. The field pattern shown on the 1840 tithe map remains largely intact today, although some field boundaries have been removed to create larger land parcels.

The farmstead (PRN48673) lies at the head of a narrow valley through which the Nant Halen runs. It is first shown on the 1831 1 inch to a mile Old Series Ordnance Survey map as a farmstead of modest design consisting of a single building (presumably the existing farmhouse and farm building range, with an associated farmyard enclosure. Its development into an L-shaped plan is shown on the 1840 Penboyr parish tithe map, with the addition of two buildings (PRNs 48663, 48670) to the northwest. The farm is tenanted by James David and owned by David Davies Saunders of Gellyguner at this time.

Blaen Halen farmstead is shown in its current form on the 1888 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, and although it appears to have developed in several stages, some degree of planning is apparent. An additional building (PRN 48671) and a pond (PRN 48661) are shown on the southern side of the yard, defining a typical later nineteenth century U-shaped plan at this time. Two smaller buildings (PRNs 48667, 48668) flank the entrance to the farmstead, approximately 40 metres to the east of the main building complex. Blaen Halen continued to develop, and a stable, granary building (PRN 48666) was added in the early 20th century a few metres to the north of the yard.

This layout has changed little today, although the two outlying buildings to the east have since been lost. Modern agricultural buildings, including a mid twentieth century dairy, dutch barns and a large box section shed have been added behind the historic farmstead to the north and east.

The name Blaen-Halen refers to its position at the head of Nant Halen, which flows north from this location for approximately one kilometre before meeting the Afon Teifi. Several other place names incorporating the suffix 'Halen' can be identified along the course of the stream (Allt Aber-Halen, Aber-Halen, and Rhyd-Halen). The provenance of the name is not known, although a literal translation would suggest an association with salt. This is puzzling however, as the salt industry is generally confined to the coastal zone.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

48662 PIGSTY

The owner has expressed a desire to restore the pigsty in order to bring it back into use. This is to be welcomed, as it would ensure its survival in the long-term. Vegetation should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and masonry consolidation where necessary. Missing and displaced roof slates should also be replaced where necessary. Ideally, in order to enhance its historic appearance, the corrugated areas should also be re-roofed with slate.

48663 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

The landowner has expressed an interest in restoring the building. It makes an important contribution to the group value of the farmstead, and it would be a great loss if it were allowed to deteriorate further. The building is currently in an unstable condition. The splayed out walls will need to be rebuilt or stabilised, and a general programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing undertaken if it is to be brought back into a stable condition. Ideally, the building should be brought back into active agricultural use following restoration.

48664 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING; FARMHOUSE

The building, which is an important element of the historic farmstead, requires action if it is to be maintained in the long-term. Structural instability at its north end is a particular concern. Specialist building conservation advice will need to be sought before works are carried out to stabilise this part of the building. A list of specialists in building conservation is provided below. Masonry consolidation is necessary in the east lateral wall of the cow shed, where stone has become detached at the base of the wall. This should be followed up by a more general programme of re-pointing and masonry consolidation. Materials used should be compatible with those of its original construction.

A preliminary archaeological record of these buildings was made during the call out visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after any restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

The following recommendations relate to specific proposals to be undertaken as part of the Tir Gofal scheme.

48656 WELL; POND

The landowner has expressed an interest in restoring the pond. This is to be welcomed, as it would enhance its appearance as a historic landscape feature, and ensure its survival in the long term.

If restoration is to be pursued, care should be taken not to damage the original banks, dam wall and pond lining. Ideally machinery should enter the pond from the south east, where there is a

reduced risk of damaging the banks. In order that it doesn't impact on the appearance of the site, spoil should be deposited away from the pond, or in the valley to the north of the dam wall.

The 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map provides an accurate depiction of the original pond outline, which could be used to guide the restoration, and ensure that it is in keeping with its original historic appearance.

Several additional features of archaeological interest (PRNs 48655, 48657, 48658) have been identified in the vicinity of the pond. Machinery access/ operation should take care to avoid these sites, which may preserve fragile sub-surface archaeological remains. Please contact Cambria Archaeology prior to these works being carried out for further advice.

TREE PLANTING

Planting of broadleaved woodland has been proposed in the field to the north of the holding. No archaeological sites were identified during a search of all known documentary and cartographic sources, and assessment of the site during the archaeological farm visit. It is felt therefore felt that planting is unlikely to have an impact on archaeology here. Balen Halen lies within a gently wooded landscape and the proposed planting will be in keeping with historic landscape character of the area.

POND

The landowner is keen to create an additional pond a few metres to the north of pond PRN 38669. The proposed site lies within a concrete yard, which has served as a slurry pit and holding area for farmyard manure in the past. No archaeological sites were identified in this area, either on the ground, or from historic map sources. Please contact Cambria Archaeology if anything of archaeological interest is identified during the pond creation works.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	48655	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33013992
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval?		

Description

This trackway first appears on the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile Old Series Ordnance Survey map, it is still shown as a track way on the 1906 6 inch to 1 mile Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, although had fallen out of use by the time of the 1971 Ordnance Survey map. Originating at Blaen Halen farmstead (PRN 48673), it runs westwards for approximately 100 metres before diverting through Allt Aber-Halen towards Aber-Halen farmstead beyond it to the north.

The initial 100 metre section of this trackway, which lies within the holding of Blaen-Halen is now overgrown, although remains visible as a pronounced hollow way, approximately eight metres wide defined by high stone faced earth banks on either side. Mature hedgerow trees have become established on the banks giving the accidental appearance of a wooded avenue. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

The trackway should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. Traditional field boundaries should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

Site Category C



Plate 1- looking west down trackway PRN 48655

PRN	48656	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN32973994
Site Type	WELL; POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This large well lies at the head of Nant Halen to the west of Balen-Halen farmstead (PRN48673). It is roughly circular, approximately 10 metres in diameter, and has been formed by damming the Nant Halen near to its source. The substantial dam wall defines the northern side. This is of earth and stone construction, with a uniform width of approximately 3 metres. The stream outlet is in the centre of the dam wall, and it falls away steeply to the north into the wooded valley of the Nant Halen. Correspondingly, the dam wall in this side is approximately three metres high. No evidence of a sluice or any other associated water management features, was identified.

The origins of the well are not known, although it is first shown on the 1888 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

It is silted up now and visible only as an area of marshy ground. The banks can still be discerned, however.

Recommendations

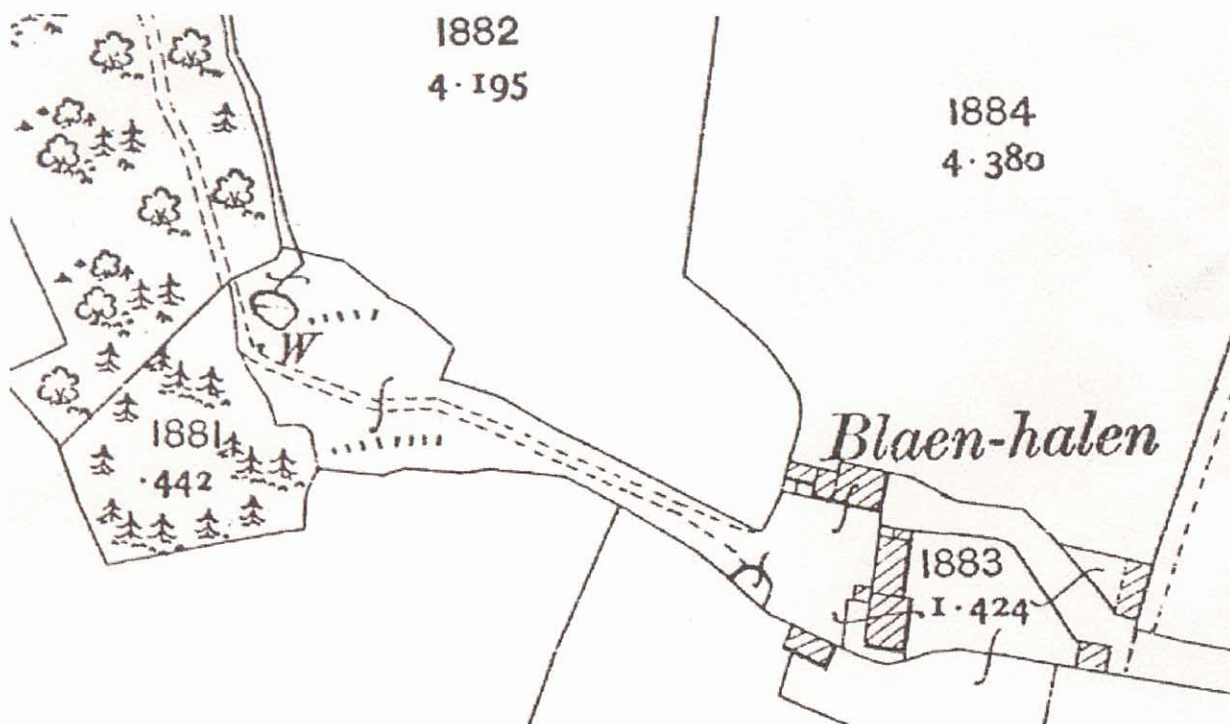
The landowner has expressed an interesting in restoring the pond. This is to be welcomed, as it would enhance its appearance as a historic landscape feature, and ensure its survival in the long term.

If restoration is to be pursued, care should be taken not to damage the original banks, dam wall and pond lining. Ideally machinery should enter the pond from the south east, where there is a reduced risk of damaging the banks. In order that it doesn't impact on the appearance of the site, spoil should be deposited away from the pond, or in the valley to the north of the dam wall.

The 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map provides an accurate depiction of the original pond outline, which could be used to guide the restoration, and ensure that it is in keeping with its original historic appearance.

Several additional features of archaeological interest (PRNs 48655, 48657, 48658) have been identified in the vicinity of the pond. Machinery access/ operation should take care to avoid these sites, which may preserve fragile sub-surface archaeological remains. The pond itself may preserve buried evidence of structural remains or water management features. It is therefore recommended that an archaeologist should be present during the proposed works in order to investigate this possibility. Please contact Cambria Archaeology prior to these works being carried out for further advice.

Site Category C



Enlargement from the 1888 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, showing Blaen Halen farmstead and surroundings.



Plate 2- well PRN 48656 is now silted up and visible as an area of marshy ground today.

PRN	48657	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN32964009
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval?		

Description

This trackway is visible as a terrace in the steep hillslope on the east side of the Nant Halen. It leads north from well (PRN 48656), which lies near to the source of the Nant Halen, for about 250 metres, before branching off to the northeast in the direction of Pen-cnwc farmstead.

Only the northeastern section, which lies outside of the boundary of the present day holding of Blaen-Halen, is shown on the 1888 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. The southern part of the trackway is absent from historic map sources altogether, and its origins are not known. It is clearly a historic routeway that once linked the farmsteads of Blaen-Halen and Pen-cwnc.

The trackway currently lies in rough pasture and woodland. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

The trackway should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category C



Plate 3- looking north along trackway PRN 48657.

PRN	48658	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33003993
Site Type	PLATFORM	Period	Medieval?; Post Medieval?		

Description

A flat rectangular platform terraced into the side of the hillslope above the source of the Nant Halen may indicate the site of a former building. It measures approximately 14 by 10 metres on a NNE-SSW alignment. No evidence of a building is shown here on any of the map sources however, although trackways (PRNs 48655, 48657) meet at this location, and a well (PRN 48656) is also situated nearby.

The site currently lies within a lightly wooded area, which is fenced off. The platform itself is clear of vegetation, although several mature trees are growing around the periphery. A small rectangular building of soft pine construction, measuring perhaps 3 by 4 metres now lies in the centre of the platform. This has been added in recent years and is used as a summer retreat by the present landowner.

Recommendations

There is high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the site. No additional buildings should be added within the area of the platform.

Site Category C

PRN	48659	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33204003
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This trackway is first shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and runs from Blaen Halen farmstead north in the direction of Pentrecagl. The trackway itself is now redundant and leaves no visible traces, although gateways define its former route through the landscape.

Recommendations

The gateways that indicate the route of this trackway through the landscape should be retained.

Site Category C

PRN	48660	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33023985
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This trackway is first shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and runs south from trackway (PRN 48655) to the west of Blaen Halen farmstead, along a field boundary for approximately 200 metres before joining the Waungilwen-Aber Arad road. The trackway itself is now redundant and leaves no visible traces, although gateways define its former route through the landscape.

Recommendations

The gateways that indicate the route of this trackway through the landscape should be retained.

Site Category C

PRN	48661	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33073988
Site Type	POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This small pond is first shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map on the southwestern side of the farmyard at Blaen Halen. It is D-shaped and is shown to measure less than 10 metres in diameter. It remains visible on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map, although is no longer shown by the time of the 1971 Ordnance Survey map.

The pond has since been lost and a concrete septic tank has been added at this location.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	48662	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33083990
Site Type	PIGSTY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This pair of pigsties, of a typical design, abuts combination farm building (PRN 48663) and defines part of the northern side of the farmyard at Blaen-Halen (PRN48673). The pigsty building itself follows a general east-west alignment and measures approximately 6 by 3 metres, divided down the centre by a breeze block partition. It is of heavy stone walled rubble construction, with a pitched slate roof. The heavy rubble walled pig enclosures in front to the south are of roughly equal size, each measuring approximately 3 by 2 metres, and are also separated by a breeze block partition wall.

The pigsty is first shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and is likely to be of a mid-late nineteenth century date. Its walls are not keyed into those of combination building (PRN 48663) and it appears to be a later addition to the range.

The pigsty is currently overgrown and in a poor condition. Some slates are loose on the roof, and part of the northern pitch has already been replaced with corrugated iron sheeting. Heavy ivy growth at the west end of the building is penetrating under the eaves and threatening to displace tiles and further weaken the roof structure. This is also weakening masonry bonds, promoting instability in the walls. An ash tree has become established in the eastern enclosure. The roots are destabilising the enclosure wall and pushing it outwards.

Recommendations

The owner has expressed a desire to restore the pigsty in order to bring it back into use. This is to be welcomed, as it would ensure its survival in the long-term. Vegetation should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. Similarly, the ash tree should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and masonry consolidation where necessary. Missing and displaced roof slates should also be replaced where necessary. Ideally, in order to enhance its historic appearance, the corrugated areas should also be re-roofed with slate.

A preliminary archaeological record of the building was made during the call out. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

Site Category C

PRN	48663	Site Name	BLAEN-HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33093990
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This combination farm building defines part of the northern boundary of the farmyard at Blaen-Halen, and abuts pigsty PRN 48662. It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately 17 by 6 metres. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins. It has a corrugated asbestos roof- the original roof and timbers having been replaced by the previous landowners.

All door and window openings, with the exception of a small window opening in the east gable end face onto the farmyard. A cart entrance and a small window opening in the west end of the wall have since been bricked up. Two narrow doorways and a window opening to the east remain open. The interior has been substantially modified from its original construction, and is now open in plan, the original internal divisions having since been lost. A stall platform and galvanised stall partitions against the north lateral wall indicate its later use as a cow shed, although originally it would have served a variety of functions. It is possible that all, or part of the interior of the building may originally have been lofted. Later modifications have left few stylistic signatures with which to date the building. It first appears on the 1840 Penboyr Parish tithe map and may be of an early to mid-nineteenth century date.

It is currently in a poor and unstable condition. An area of perhaps five metres in the centre of the north wall has been knocked down and rebuilt out of breeze blocks. The western end of the building is in a dangerous condition and is becoming increasingly unstable. Several large structural cracks, some travelling the full height of the walls, are visible in the western end of the building. This is largely due to the west gable end and the north lateral wall separating and gradually becoming displaced outwards. Heavy vegetation growth at the northwest corner of the building is adding weight to an already weakened structure.

Recommendations

The landowner has expressed an interest in restoring the building. It makes an important contribution to the group value of the farmstead, and it would be a great loss if it were allowed to deteriorate further. The building is currently in an unstable condition. The splayed out walls will need to be rebuilt or stabilised, and a general programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing undertaken if it is to be brought back into a stable condition. Ideally, the building should be brought back into active agricultural use following restoration.

A preliminary archaeological record was made during the call out visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after any restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

Site Category C



Plate 4- southern elevation of combination farm building PRN 48663.

PRN	48664	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33093988
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING; FARMHOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This long range defines the eastern side of the farmyard at Blaen Halen, and also incorporates the farmhouse. It is divided into three units; the northern threshing barn and granary, a central cow shed with upper loft, and the farmhouse to the south. In all the range measures approximately 28 metres by 8 metres, and is of stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof.

To the north of the farmhouse unit are the agricultural buildings. The central cow shed bay is accessed by a narrow doorway from the farmyard. The landowner has removed the concrete floor and manger to expose the original stone rubble floor, which is currently being restored. The joists of the upper loft remain, although many of the floorboards have since been lost. An upper storey loading door is situated in the east lateral wall. Upper storey doorways in the north and south partition walls for access to the farmhouse and threshing floor, have since been blocked off. The threshing floor and granary is now accessed through a narrow doorway in the north partition wall at ground level.

The threshing floor is accessed from the outside by two opposing narrow doors, with wooden lintels towards the southern end of the bay. Opposing slit ventilators are situated at the northern end of the bay would have improved air flow. Some surviving flagstones indicate the extent of the

threshing floor, which was at the southern end of the bay. The area to the north may have served as storage space.

Of particular interest is the drive shaft and fly wheels, which are mounted high on the south partition wall. An additional drive shaft mount is visible lower down in the west lateral wall. The 1888 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map shows a small square building (PRN 48665) attached on the west side of the barn at this point. This may have been an engine house, which would have housed machinery for belt driven threshing or winnowing machines situated inside the threshing barn. A large crack is visible in the north gable end where the west wall is leaning outwards. This is also risking destabilisation of the roof trusses, which are supported by the wall. Part of the north gable end has since been replaced with sheet metal.

This range, which is first shown on the 1831 1 inch to a mile Old Series Ordnance Survey map, can be dated stylistically by the farmhouse to the south, which is built to a standard single pile plan, with a chimney in each gable end, and is of a typical nineteenth century design. A lean-to to the rear is a later addition. The farmhouse is occupied by the present landowner and lies outside of the scheme. The agricultural buildings to the north are in a poor condition, and require action if they are to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for their long-term survival. They may relate to the initial stages in the development of the farmstead, and also make an important contribution to the group value of the farmstead as a whole.

Recommendations

The building, which is an important element of the historic farmstead, requires action if it is to be maintained in the long-term. Structural instability at its north end is a particular concern. Specialist building conservation advice will need to be sought before works are carried out to stabilise this part of the building. A list of specialists in building conservation is provided below. Masonry consolidation is necessary in the east lateral wall of the cow shed, where stone has become detached at the base of the wall. This should be followed up by a more general programme of re-pointing and masonry consolidation. Materials used should be compatible with those of its original construction.

A preliminary archaeological record was made during the call out visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after any restoration works in order to enhance the existing record of the structure. Some guidelines on the general photographic survey of buildings are attached.

Site Category C

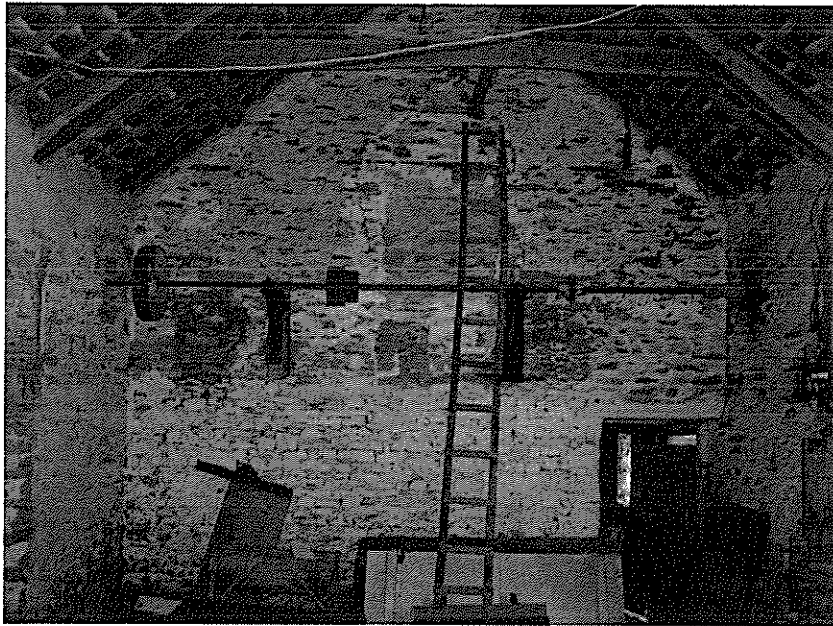


Plate 5- interior of combination farm building; farmhouse PRN 48664, looking north.

PRN	48665	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33093988
Site Type	ENGINE HOUSE?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This possible engine house is shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map. It abuts combination farm building (PRN 48664) to the east, at the point where the internal drive shafts and fly wheels are located. This may have housed machinery for belt driven threshing or winnowing machines situated inside the threshing barn. No above ground evidence of the building survives today.

Recommendations

There is potential for the preservation of below ground archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive works should be undertaken with 5 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48666	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33103991
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Modern		

Description

This lofted stable building lies a few metres to the northeast of the farmyard at Blaen Halen, and is a later addition to the farmstead, built during the early years of the twentieth century. It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately 12 by 6 metres. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction, with brick corner quoins and window and door dressings, and a pitched slate roof. The lower level is accessed by two doorways of standard width in the south lateral wall. A rectangular window opening is situated to the west of each doorway. The building is divided internally into two bays of roughly equal size. None of the original historic internal arrangements survive, however. The loft is accessed by a set of external stone steps at the east gable end, and would originally have served as a granary. Windows in the south lateral wall are situated above those in the lower storey. The building is currently in a reasonable condition, although ivy growth around the southwest corner is threatening to damage masonry bonds and weaken the roof structure. Some of the slate granary steps are becoming loose and unstable. It continues to be used as a pigsty and a stable.

Recommendations

The vegetation growth around the southwest corner should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and roof repair where necessary. Material used should be compatible with those of its original construction. Ideally the granary steps should also be repaired.

Site Category C



Plate 5- looking northwest towards combination farm building PRN 48666.

PRN	48667	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33143988
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This small building is first shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, although is no longer visible by the time of the 1906 edition. It is situated approximately 40 metres to the east of the main farm building complex on the north side of the entrance to the farmstead. No additional information is known. A modern breeze block cow shed with a corrugated iron roof has been built on top of the original wall footings, which remain visible to a height of almost a metre.

Recommendations

Surviving elements of the historic building should be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	48668	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33133986
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This small square building is first shown on the 1888 25 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map, and is visible on map sources up until the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. It is situated approximately 40 metres to the east of the main farm building complex on the south side of the entrance to the farmstead. None of the historic fabric of the building remains, and a concrete building platform indicates its former extent. No additional information on its original appearance or function is known.

Recommendations

Although no above ground remains of the historic building survive, there is potential for below ground archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within five metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48669	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33093991
Site Type	POND	Period	Modern		

Description

This small duck pond lies behind combination farm building (PRN 48663). It is roughly rectangular, measuring approximately 16 by 9 metres on a general northsouth alignment, with a substantial earth dam wall to the west. It is not shown on any of the historic maps and its origins are not known.

Recommendations

The pond should be retained as a visible landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN	48670	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33063992
Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A rectangular building is shown at this location to the north west of Blaen Halen farmstead on the 1840 Penboyr Parish tithe map. It is no longer visible by the time of the 1891 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The site now lies within an area of scrubby woodland, no sign of a building was observed at this location during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

Although nothing of the building remains visible, it is possible that below ground archaeological remains may survive here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 10 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48671	Site Name	BLAEN- HALEN	Grid Reference	SN33083987
Site Type	AGRICULUTRAL BUILDING	Period	Post Mediveal		

Description

This two storey building lies on the south side of the farmyard at Blaen Halen. It measures approximately 8 by 6 metres on a general east-west alignment. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with a pitched slate roof, and has been converted into a dwelling in recent years. None of the historic internal arrangements survive and its original function is not known. It first appears on the 1888 15 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map and is of a late nineteenth century date.

Recommendations

The building, which is currently inhabited, lies outside of the Tir Gofal scheme, and no specific management recommendations can be made.

Site Category C

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

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

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

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

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

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

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

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

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

REFERENCES

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Ordnance Survey Old Series 1831 Sheet 41 NW
Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition (25" to a mile) Sheet XIII.7
Ordnance Survey 1891 1st edition (6" to a mile) Sheet XIII NE
Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition (6" to a mile) Sheet XIII NE
Tithe Apportionment 1838 Penboy Parish
Tithe Map 1840 Penboy Parish

Blaen Halen
W/12/3499

REPORT NUMBER 2003/90

14th August 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position Heritage Management Archaeologist

Signature *W Steele* Date *19/08/2003*

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

Position Principal Archaeologist (Heritage Management)

Signature *Louise Austin* Date *21/08/2003*

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


Blaen Halen


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3499
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN47348
 National Grid Reference SN33093987


 Farm Boundary


Site Category A - National Importance

 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings

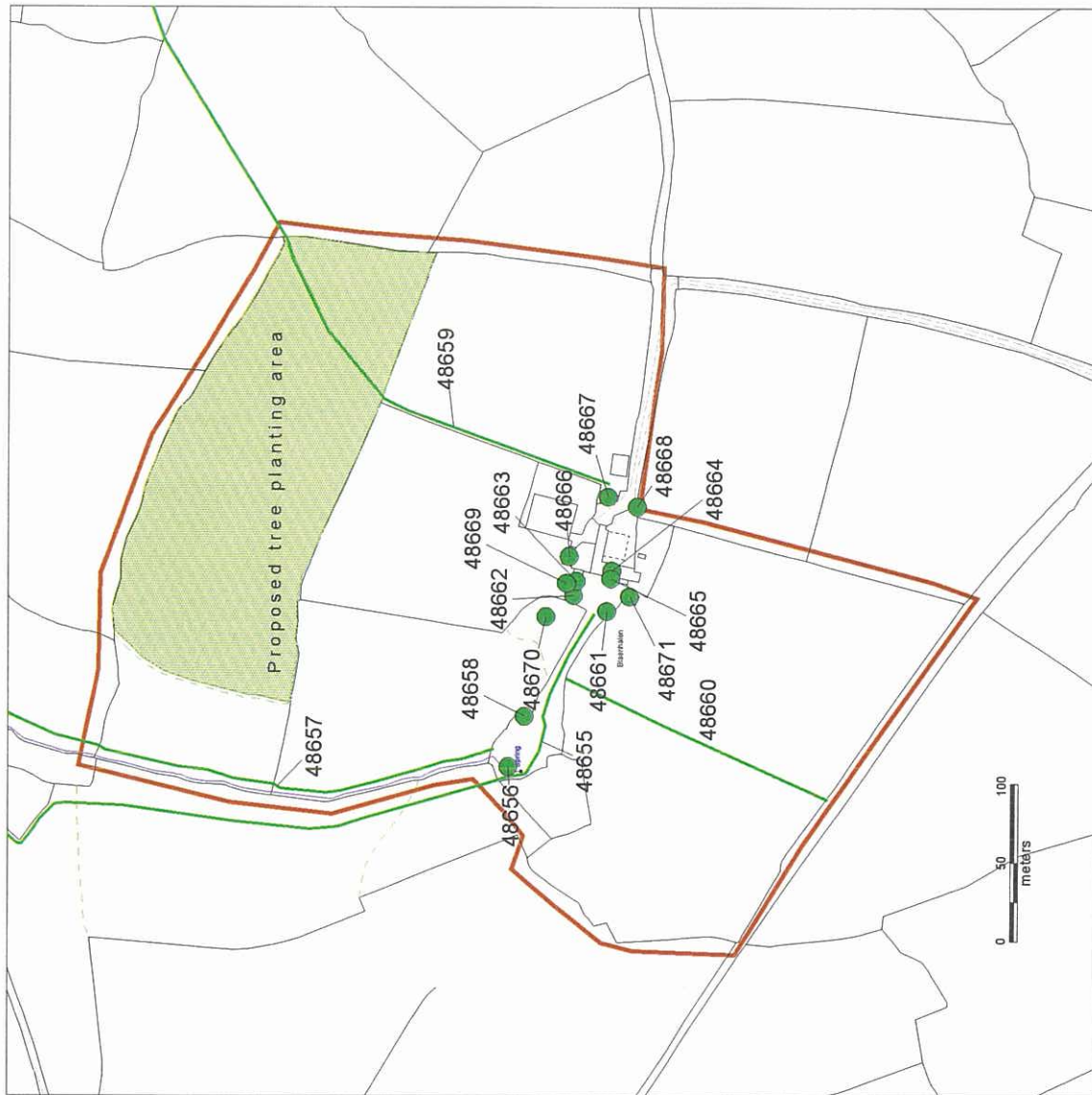
 Sites and Buildings of National Importance
 without a statutory designation

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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Blaen Halen

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 Farm Boundary

Site Category A - National Importance

 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
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 Sites and Buildings of National Importance
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 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
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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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