

PWLLAUDUON W/11/3878

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



View from the interior of Castell Flemish hillfort (PRN 5167, SAM Cd21).

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Pwllauduon
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

Pwllauduon farm (W/11/3878) consists of two land holdings, sited at grid references SN65086285 and SN76805600. The first lies in the community of Tregaron and the second is within the community of Llanddewi Brefi. Cambria Archaeology visited both land holdings on October 27th 2003.

Holding W/11/3878

This land holding contains one Scheduled Ancient Monument – Castell Flemish hillfort, (SAM Cd21, PRN 5167). The hillfort occupies a parcel of high ground, and dominates an otherwise level and very wet area. The field pattern shows a mixture of shapes and sizes – small and irregular fields in the north and east of the holding, with more squared, regular fields in the south and west. These may represent different periods of enclosure, but since the pattern around Pwllauduon has changed little since the tithe map (1849? Llanbadarn Odwyn parish) it is clear that the fields had all been enclosed prior to the mid 19th century. Field boundaries today are a mixture of hedges, wire-topped hedgebanks, and modern post and netting fences.

Castell Flemish is an impressive hillfort, around 110m in diameter, and surrounded by a massive bank and ditch. Cadw reports show that the site has suffered from erosion problems over a number of years, and today there are two main areas of erosion which have left parts of the bank exposed, with no vegetation cover remaining. A fenceline cuts across the southern part of the monument. Nonetheless the bank stands up to 3.5m above the base of the ditch, making the hillfort a dominant landscape feature.

As well as Castell Flemish, this holding contains further evidence for prehistoric occupation. A burnt mound (PRN 49194) was revealed during ditch cleaning and a further probable burnt mound (PRN 49195) was identified on the field visit. The profile of the burnt mound, seen in the ditch section, shows how the mound has been obscured by the formation of peat, and indicates that the site may contain important environmental evidence about past land-use, climate and vegetation.

By the 19th century, this land parcel contained two farmsteads – Tan y Gaer (PRN 49196) and Pwllauduon. Extensive re-modelling of part of this land holding to create a large pond/lake and to prepare the foundations for a new house has meant that there are now no remains of Tan y Gaer, but Pwllauduon remains. It consists of the farmhouse itself (PRN 49198) and two stone buildings – a stable and cartshed (PRN 49200) and a probable cowshed (PRN 49199). These are all seen on 19th century maps. The house has been largely destroyed by fire, but both the other buildings are still in use.

Holding W/11/3878/a

This holding has very different character to W/11/3878, being an area of high, unenclosed mountain land. Constraints of time and daylight meant that only a few sites were visited in this land holding, and these were the most easily accessible of the features identified on the Historic Environment 1 report. There are no immediate perceived threats to any of these sites, since the land is only used for light grazing. Please contact Cambria Archaeology if any change of land-use is proposed for this holding.

This land parcel falls within Historic Landscape Character Area 13: Bryngwyn Bach. These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use traditions have left particularly strong or distinctive patterns in the landscape. Bryngwyn Bach is a very large area, crossing from upland Ceredigion into Carmarthenshire. It contains a few, scattered occupied farms, and a number of deserted settlements. These settlements may have originated in the 18th or 19th centuries (though a few were substantially earlier – possibly Medieval) and were abandoned mostly in the 20th century. The area is notable for a number of route-ways which linked upland farms in Ceredigion with towns to the east. Some of these routeways were later used as drovers roads.

This land holding is very typical of the broader area, containing one occupied farm (Maesglas, PRN 43210) and at least two deserted settlements (PRNs 9284 and 43201). These indicate that the uplands were once far more populated than they currently are, and a well-preserved sheepfold (PRN 49695), seen on 19th century maps, attests to the long-standing use of this landscape for sheep-farming.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Castell Flemish – PRN 5167, SAM Cd21

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The problems of erosion on this site will not be immediately solved, and should be tackled in two stages. Several immediate works will benefit the site, and should considerably improve its condition.

No stock should be permitted onto this site in the winter, and the site should only be lightly grazed in the summer. The hillfort should only be grazed by sheep – no horses should use it, even in the summer.

On the west side of the site, the gate in the fence just outside the site is a problem since it is channelling stock straight up the banks. This gate should be closed, and stock not permitted to pass through this way. An alternative access point was proposed on the day of the visit, further south along the fenceline (see attached map). The banks here are much lower, and the gate would lead into a gap through the banks, removing the need for the stock to climb them. In addition, the gate will only be used periodically to allow stock to be put onto the site and later taken off it – the grazing will be controlled, rather than animals having free access to the field.

The fencing which runs along the southern bank of the hillfort should be moved further south, entirely off the hillfort and outside the Scheduled Area (see attached map). To avoid causing further ground disturbance, works on the fence should only take place when the ground is dry. The existing fence posts should not be dug out (this would require Scheduled Monument Consent) but should be cut off at ground level.

At present, the gorse is not presenting a significant problem. However, those gorse clumps which have sheep-scrapes behind or underneath them should be cut off at ground level and removed. Again, this work should only be carried out when the ground is dry, and care should be taken that the ground surface is not disturbed.

It is hoped that these measures will allow many of the erosion scars to heal over, and will encourage an even grass covering. However, the situation should be re-assessed in the future, probably at the five-year break. If the erosion is not significantly improved, then it may be necessary to consider infilling some of the worst areas. Another concern is that the reduced grazing levels may encourage more scrub growth, and this needs to be checked at the same time, to establish whether a regime of more active scrub control is necessary.

Burnt Mound – PRN 49194

The site is currently in a stable condition, but its exposure in the ditch sections makes it more vulnerable to erosion. The landowner is proposing to divide the field which contains the mound. The north of the field is drier, and will tolerate a higher stocking rate than the more boggy southern part of the field, which is to be grazed at a very low stock density. It should be ensured that this site, and the adjacent probable burnt mound (PRN 49195) are included in the southern section of the field, and are grazed at a very low density.

Fencing should be put in place at least 5m from the edge of the site, and no further ground intrusive activities should be carried out in this area. In the long term, it is likely that vegetation will colonise the ditch sides, covering the sections of the burnt mound. It should be ensured that brambles, gorse and other scrub are prevented from getting a foothold on the site, since their invasive roots will significantly damage the remaining archaeology. An even grass covering, maintained by a regime of very light grazing, will offer the best protection to this important feature.

In the short term, the site should be archaeologically recorded, as should the adjacent mound (PRN 49195). Ideally, the exposed ditch sections should also be systematically examined to see if any other features have been revealed. Due to the exceptional potential for the survival of environmental evidence it is also recommended that a programme of sampling is undertaken.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	5167	Site Name	CASTELL FLEMISH	Grid Reference	SN65396319
Site Type	HILLFORT	Period	IRON AGE	Site status	SAM Cd21

Description

Castell Flemish is a well preserved hillfort, probably of Iron Age date. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cd 21). Hillforts are generally recorded as having being constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD). They are usually viewed as defensive structures but are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites like this one, with a single main bank and ditch, are known as univallate hillforts. Excavated examples have revealed traces of settlement both inside the earthworks and immediately outside them. These sites may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses.

Castell Flemish comprises a roughly circular, flattish area of land, around 110m in diameter, bounded by a large bank and ditch. Another small section of earthwork bank lies just west of the main hillfort. It is not clear how this related to the main defences, but it is clearly an artificial, rather than natural feature and seems to be associated with the hillfort.

The main bank is generally well preserved, and is up to 3.5m above the base of the ditch, and 2m above the internal ground surface. A simple entrance in the southeast is probably the original entrance, but there are other (probably modern) gaps in the bank, including one in the southwest. The majority of the hillfort is very open, with little scrub growth on the banks. There are a number of small patches of gorse, and a few small trees and bushes have become established on the north and east sides of the site. A few sheep scrapes are becoming established underneath some of the young gorse bushes.

Castell Flemish is suffering from quite severe erosion in several places – most noticeably a large patch on the outside of the west side of the bank, and another area around the entrance in the southeast. The erosion is most severe on the west side, and is caused by stock making paths up the banks. A contributing factor is a gateway in the fence immediately west of the banks – this acts as a ‘pinch-point’ for stock since the gate opens almost directly onto the bank, giving animals little choice but to climb the bank in front of them. The erosion has caused a cliff edge to form along the top of the bank, and there is a partially bald area beneath where the stone and earth of the bank is exposed. Some grass is trying to regenerate in this area, but the scar is still visible and severe. Sheep paths running diagonally up the banks are forming active erosion faces about half-way up the banks.

There is also a severe erosion problem on both the north and south sides of the entrance on the southeast of the hillfort. The erosion here is slightly different, consisting of a series of ledges running up the bank. Much of the vegetation cover between the erosion ledges has also been lost. This erosion is caused by two factors – stock and rabbit burrowing. Another cause of isolated pockets of erosion is the formation of sheep scrapes behind (upslope of) isolated semi-mature trees growing in the banks.

On the south side, a fenceline runs across the hillfort. Previous reports comment that there are also areas of erosion along the fenceline, where sheep were getting through or under the fence. This is still true, although the situation seems to have improved since the last Cadw report in 1999.

Despite the erosion problems Castell Flemish is an impressive and well-preserved monument, and it is comparatively rare to see a hillfort with banks still standing to this height.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The problems of erosion on this site will not be immediately solved, and should be tackled in two stages. Several immediate works will benefit the site, and should considerably improve its condition.

No stock should be permitted onto this site in the winter, and the site should only be lightly grazed in the summer. The hillfort should only be grazed by sheep – no horses should use it, even in the summer.

On the west side of the site, the gate in the fence just outside the site is a problem since it is channelling stock straight up the banks. This gate should be closed, and stock not permitted to pass through this way. An alternative access point was proposed on the day of the visit, further south along the fenceline (see plate 1). The banks here are much lower, and the gate would lead into a gap through the banks, removing the need for the stock to climb them. In addition, the gate will only be used periodically to allow stock to be put onto the site and later taken off it – the grazing will be controlled, rather than animals having free access to the field.

The fencing which runs along the southern bank of the hillfort should be moved further south, entirely off the hillfort and outside the Scheduled Area (see plate 1). To avoid causing further ground disturbance, works on the fence should only take place when the ground is dry. The existing fence posts should not be dug out (this would require Scheduled Monument Consent) but should be cut off at ground level.

At present, the gorse is not presenting a significant problem. However, those gorse clumps which have sheep-scrapes behind or underneath them should be cut off at ground level and removed. Again, this work should only be carried out when the ground is dry, and care should be taken that the ground surface is not disturbed.

It is hoped that these measures will allow many of the erosion scars to heal over, and will encourage an even grass covering. However, the situation should be re-assessed in the future, probably at the five-year break. If the erosion is not significantly improved, then it may be necessary to consider infilling some of the worst areas. Another concern is that the reduced grazing levels may encourage more scrub growth, and this needs to be checked at the same time, to establish whether a regime of more active scrub control is necessary.

Site Category A

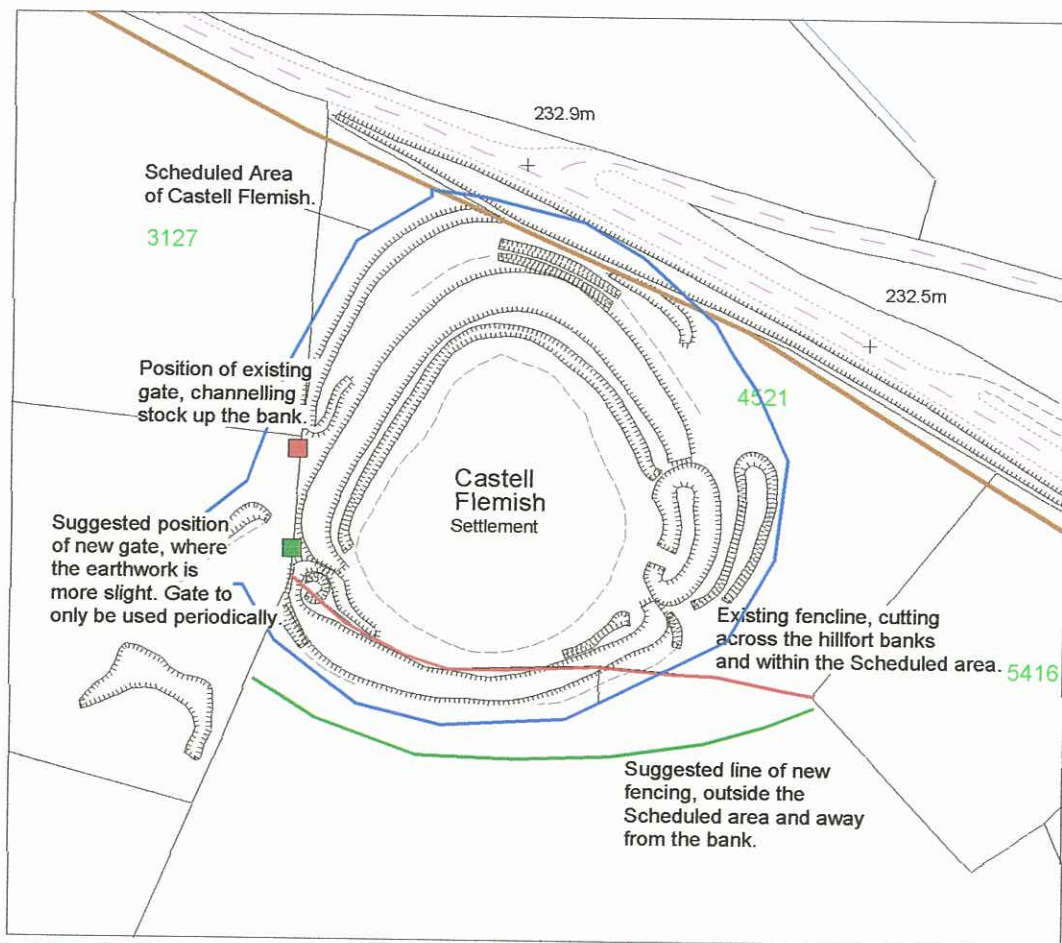


Plate 1. Map showing management proposals for Castell Flemish hillfort.



Plate 2 (above). Gateway into the hillfort, showing erosion caused on the bank.

Plate 3 (below). The exterior of a well-preserved section of bank, showing the height to which the earthworks survive.



PRN	49194	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN65556295
Site Type	BURNT MOUND	Period	BRONZE AGE	

Description

A clearly visible burnt mound revealed by ditch cleaning. The ditch cuts through the middle of the mound, with the profile of the site showing clearly in both the north and south ditch sections. The burnt mound comprises small stones (mostly less than 7cm) and charcoal. Many of the stones show signs of burning or are heat shattered.

The mound is sited in boggy ground, in an undulating field. Although it stands to around 0.5m at its centre, it probably would have gone unnoticed except for its exposure in the ditch sections. The visible earthwork is roughly oval (though cut through the middle by the ditch) and is probably about 12m in diameter. It offers exceptional potential for paleoenvironmental evidence – the profile shows waterlogged clay surfaces underneath the mound and peat formation covering it. Evidence for past land-use, climate and vegetation is often preserved in waterlogged soils of this nature.

Another, similar mound (PRN 49195) is situated just east of this site, and is probably another burnt mound. These sites are normally considered to be of a Bronze Age date (2000 – 500BC). A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a river or lake, with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. The wet ground allows the trough or basin to fill with water unaided, and the water could then be heated by placing hot stones into it. The mound itself is the waste accumulated from the use of these sites – the debris from the fire and the shattered stones. The size of burnt mounds varies greatly, from small examples under 0.5m high and less than 10m across to larger sites which exceed 3m in height and 35m across. Most are best interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although a few might have been used as cooking sites.

Recommendations

The site is currently in a stable condition, but its exposure in the ditch sections makes it more vulnerable to erosion. The landowner is proposing to divide the field which contains the mound. The north of the field is drier, and will tolerate a higher stocking rate than the more boggy southern part of the field, which is to be grazed at a very low stock density. It should be ensured that this site, and the adjacent probable burnt mound (PRN 49195) are included in the southern section of the field, and are grazed at a very low density.

Fencing should be put in place at least 5m from the edge of the site, and no further ground intrusive activities should be carried out in this area. In the long term, it is likely that vegetation will colonise the ditch sides, covering the sections of the burnt mound. It should be ensured that brambles, gorse and other scrub are prevented from getting a foothold on the site, since their invasive roots will significantly damage the remaining archaeology. An even grass covering, maintained by a regime of very light grazing, will offer the best protection to this important site. In the short term, the mound should be archaeologically recorded, as should the adjacent mound (PRN 49195). Ideally, the exposed ditch sections should also be systematically examined to see if any other features have been revealed. Due to the exceptional potential for the survival of environmental evidence it is also recommended that a programme of sampling is undertaken.

Site Category B



Plate 4. The north-facing section of the burnt mound (PRN 49194) which was found during ditch cleaning.

PRN	49195	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN65586295
Site Type	BURNT MOUND	Period	BRONZE AGE?	

Description

The site of a probable burnt mound, showing as an earthwork in rushy ground. The mound is around 12m in diameter and stands up to 0.5m. It lies just east of a burnt mound which was revealed during ditch cleaning (PRN 49194).

Recommendations

The site is stable and is currently undisturbed, under pasture. The landowner is proposing to divide the field which contains the mound. The north of the field is drier, and will tolerate a higher stocking rate than the more boggy southern part of the field, which is to be grazed at a very low stock density. It should be ensured that this site, and the adjacent burnt mound (PRN 49194) are included in the southern section of the field, and are grazed at a very low density.

Fencing should be put in place at least 5m from the edge of the site, and no further ground intrusive activities should be carried out in this area.

Site Category B

PRN	49196	Site Name	TYN Y GAER	Grid Reference	SN65226310
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A small farmstead named Tan y Gaer (roughly translated to 'below the fort') was noted on the tithe map and the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps. There are now no traces of any buildings, and extensive earth moving has taken place in the area in preparation for the building of a new house and the construction of a large pond/lake.

The remains of a slightly sunken trackway runs into this area from the east – historic maps show that this trackway ran up to the farmyard at Tan y Gaer. The trackway was flanked by mature trees on its south side, but many of these have recently been lost, presumably as part of the remodelling of this area.

Recommendations

Any finds made during the building works should be reported to Cambria Archaeology. Ideally, the trackway should be retained and some consideration should be given to replanting the trees along the south side once the building works in this area are completed.

Site Category D

PRN	49197	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN65326315
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	MODERN		

Description

A modern quarry lying just to the southwest of Castell Flemish hillfort (PRN 5167). The quarry lies outside the Scheduled Area, but as stone is extracted, the quarry face is retreating to the northeast, getting closer to the hillfort.

Recommendations

The quarry face should not be cut back any further. Archaeology associated with hillforts often lies outside the monument as well as inside the defences, so there is a likelihood that further quarrying may be destroying buried archaeology. Ideally, the site should not be extended in any direction.

Site Category C

PRN	49198	Site Name	PWLLAUDUON	Grid Reference	SN65056282
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Site Type	FARMHOUSE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

Pwllhauon farmstead is seen on the tithe map (Llanbadarn Odwyn parish, 1849?) and on later Ordnance Survey maps. It has been largely destroyed by fire, and only the shell of the house now remains.

Recommendations

Some consideration should be given to the future of this site. One appropriate use of the site may be for another dwelling, constructed in a style complementary to the other farm buildings (PRNs 49199 and 49200). Any work would be subject to normal planning regulations.

Site Category C

PRN	49199	Site Name	PWLLAUDUON	Grid Reference	SN65076285
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Site Type	COWSHED	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

A long, low, stone agricultural building, probably originally a cowshed. The building is seen on the parish tithe map (Llanbadarn Odwyn parish, 1849?) and later Ordnance Survey maps. It runs roughly east-west, with a later extension on the east end. The current roof is corrugated metal, but the building seems to be in fair condition and is still in use.

Recommendations

Future repairs and maintenance works should use materials and techniques which are sympathetic to the original construction of the building.

Site Category C

PRN	49200	Site Name	PWLLAUDUON	Grid Reference	SN6508628
Site Type	STABLE;CARTSHED	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	3

Description

A stone agricultural building, comprising a stable at the east end and a cartshed at the west. A door in the east gable would originally have led into a second storey which was probably a granary. The building is now roofed with corrugated metal. At the east end the stonework at the rear of the building is in poor condition. Although the wall has not been breached, large cracks have caused some of the stonework to fall leaving the wall much thinner and more vulnerable in this area. The building is still in use.

Recommendations

The weakened area of the wall should be repaired before the wall is breached and the building is no longer watertight.

Future repairs and maintenance works should use materials and techniques which are sympathetic to the original construction of the building.

Site Category C

PRN	49201	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN65256265
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

Two small buildings within an enclosure are marked on the tithe map (Llanbadarn Odwyn parish, 1849?) and listed in the apportionment as 'cottage and garden'. They are not marked on later maps. No above-ground traces of the buildings themselves are seen today, but there is a flattened area on the ground which appears to roughly correspond with the enclosure seen on the tithe map. The site is currently grazed, and has a stable grass covering.

Recommendations

The site should be maintained in its current condition. There is a high potential for buried archaeology to survive in this area so no ground intrusive activities should take place within the area of the enclosure (marked on the attached map) and this area should not be ploughed.

Site Category D

PRN	49691	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN65686252
Site Type	EARTHWORK?	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

The site of a possible earthwork, set in an area of wet grassland. The feature consists of a roughly semi-circular piece of raised ground with quite sharply defined scarps dropping up to 1.5m to the ground level outside the feature. The interior of the raised area is still very wet, but seems drier and firmer than the ground around it, and is very level. In some areas of the circumference, it seems that the plateau is bounded by a 'lip' or bank, up to 0.4m high, but there is no trace of an external ditch.

At its south side, the site is cut by a fenceline which divided the marshy grassland from improved pasture to the south. These fields are very undulating, but there is no clear continuation of the seemingly regular shape of this feature.

The drier ground of the 'banks' is quite gorse covered, and it is difficult to make out any details of shape or construction. The feature is quite large, with a diameter probably of around 130m, and it may be natural. However, the density of hillforts and enclosures in the area (for example Castell Flemish itself, PRN 5167, Trecoil hillfort, PRN 5164 and Pen y Gaer hillfort, PRN 4021, are all within a distance of around 2km from this site) means that an artificial origin for the site cannot be ruled out.

Recommendations

The site should be disturbed as little as possible. If any future scrub clearance is to be carried out, please contact Cambria Archaeology in advance to allow a more detailed assessment to be made of the feature.

Site Category D

PRN	49692	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN65346269
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A small building is seen on the tithe map (Llanbadarn Odwyn parish, 1849?) in approximately this location, but is not seen on later maps. No above-ground remains were located on the farm visit. However, the site lies in an area of wet, boggy ground with few distinctive features, and it was difficult to precisely locate the position of the building from the tithe map.

Recommendations

If any above-ground remains are located they should be maintained undisturbed, in a stable condition. No ground-intrusive works should be carried out in the area around the site.

Site Category D

Land Holding W/11/3878/a

PRN	9284	Site Name	NANT ESGAIR CERRIG	Grid Reference	SN74925590
Site Type	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A deserted settlement noted in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record. The site may consist of a long hut, possibly with other associated buildings. It was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Any surviving elements of this settlement should be maintained in a stable condition and should not be disturbed. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken.

Site Category D

PRN	9288	Site Name	GLOG FACH	Grid Reference	SN75645431
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A deserted farmstead, not visited on this occasion. The farmhouse is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record as being of a 'hall house' style, with a central chimney. This may imply that the building is of considerable age. Associated with the main building is a series of terraces or yards, cut into the slope. Another ruined building it also seen.

Recommendations

Above ground remains should all be left in place, in a stable and visible condition. In order to preserve buried archaeology, no ground intrusive activities should take place in the area around the farmstead.

Site Category D

PRN	36144	Site Name	RHYD Y MEIRCH	Grid Reference	SN77595620
Site Type	FARMSTEAD?	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A small farmstead or cottage seen on nineteenth century maps. No buildings were positively identified on the ground. Some building rubble was found in approximately the right place, but this all appeared to be modern.

Recommendations

No ground intrusive activities should take place in this area.

Site Category D

PRN	43201	Site Name	MAES Y BETTWS	Grid Reference	SN75395531
Site Type	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

The remains of a settlement consisting of at least one long hut, and probably other associated buildings. The site is noted in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record. Not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Any surviving elements of this settlement should be maintained in a stable condition and should not be disturbed. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken.

Site Category D

PRN	43208	Site Name	ESGAIR CERRIG	Grid Reference	SN75085629
Site Type	BOUNDARY STONE	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A boundary stone recorded on the parish tithe map (1842, Llanddewi Brefi parish, township of Doithie Camddwr). The stone's condition is not known, and the site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

If the stone is still present, it should be maintained in a stable condition and as a visible historic landscape feature. Cambria Archaeology would appreciate any information about the site.

Site Category D

PRN	43209	Site Name	ESGAIR CERRIG	Grid Reference	SN76485587
Site Type	BOUNDARY STONE	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A boundary stone recorded on the parish tithe map (1842, Llanddewi Brefi parish, township of Doithie Camddwr). The stone's condition is not known, and the site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

If the stone is still present, it should be maintained in a stable condition and as a visible historic landscape feature. Cambria Archaeology would appreciate any information about the site.

Site Category D

PRN	43210	Site Name	MAESGLAS	Grid Reference	SN77345544
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Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

Maesglas farmstead is seen on 19th century maps, and is still in use today. It was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Future maintenance and repairs on farm buildings should use materials and techniques which match the original construction of the buildings.

Site Category D

PRN	49693	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN77435609
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Site Type	QUARRY	Period	MODERN
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Description

A medium sized modern quarry, not seen on the 1905 map. The quarry is probably associated with the construction of the road, which also took place after 1905.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category C

PRN	49694	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN77545604
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Site Type	FOOTBRIDGE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

The remains of one stone pier represent the site of a footbridge marked on the 1891 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps. The pier is rubble stone built, and bonded with lime mortar. It appears to be in a stable condition. No further traces of the footbridge remain.

Recommendations

The site should not be disturbed, and the remaining stonework should be left in place.

Site Category C



Plate 5. One stone pier is all that remains of a footbridge (PRN 49694) which was marked on the 1891 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps.

PRN	49695	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN77325663
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Site Type	SHEEPFOLD	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL
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Description

A roughly square sheepfold which survives as a series of turf-covered stone banks with an entrance in the northwest side. The banks are around 0.7m high and appear to be in a good, stable condition. Both the sheepfold, and the small field within which it lies, are seen on 19th century maps. The site is currently under pasture and used for grazing.

Recommendations

The site is in good condition, and should be maintained in its current condition under a regime of light grazing.

Site Category C



Plate 6. The sheepfold (PRN 49695).

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 1891 Cardiganshire XX.SE
Ordnance Survey 1906 Cardiganshire XX.SE
Ordnance Survey 1891 Cardiganshire XXVII.SE
Ordnance Survey 1905 Cardiganshire XXVII.SE
Regional Sites and Monuments Record
Tithe map 1849? Llanbadarn Odwyn parish
Tithe map 1842? Caron parish


Pwllauduon

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/11/3878
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN47858
 National Grid Reference SN65086285


 Farm Boundary
 Historic Landscape Character Area

Site Category A - National Importance
 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings

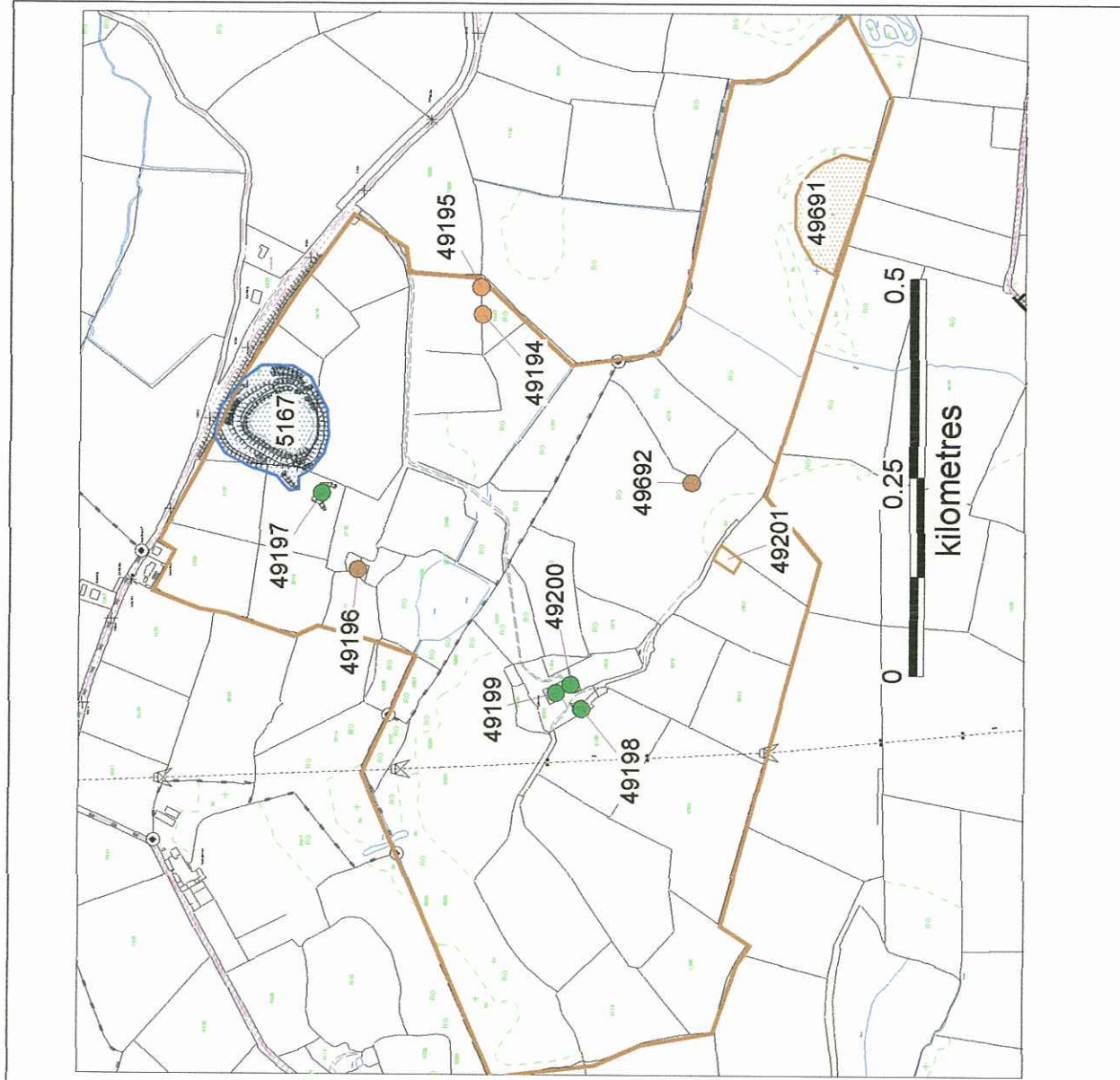
 Sites and Buildings of National Importance
 without a statutory designation

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

Site Category C - Local Importance
 Sites and buildings of Local Importance



Site Category D - Unknown Importance
 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
 no physical definition

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Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/11/3878/a
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN47858
 National Grid Reference SN76805600

 Farm Boundary
 Historic Landscape Character Area

Site Category A - National Importance
 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings



 Sites and Buildings of National Importance
 without a statutory designation

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



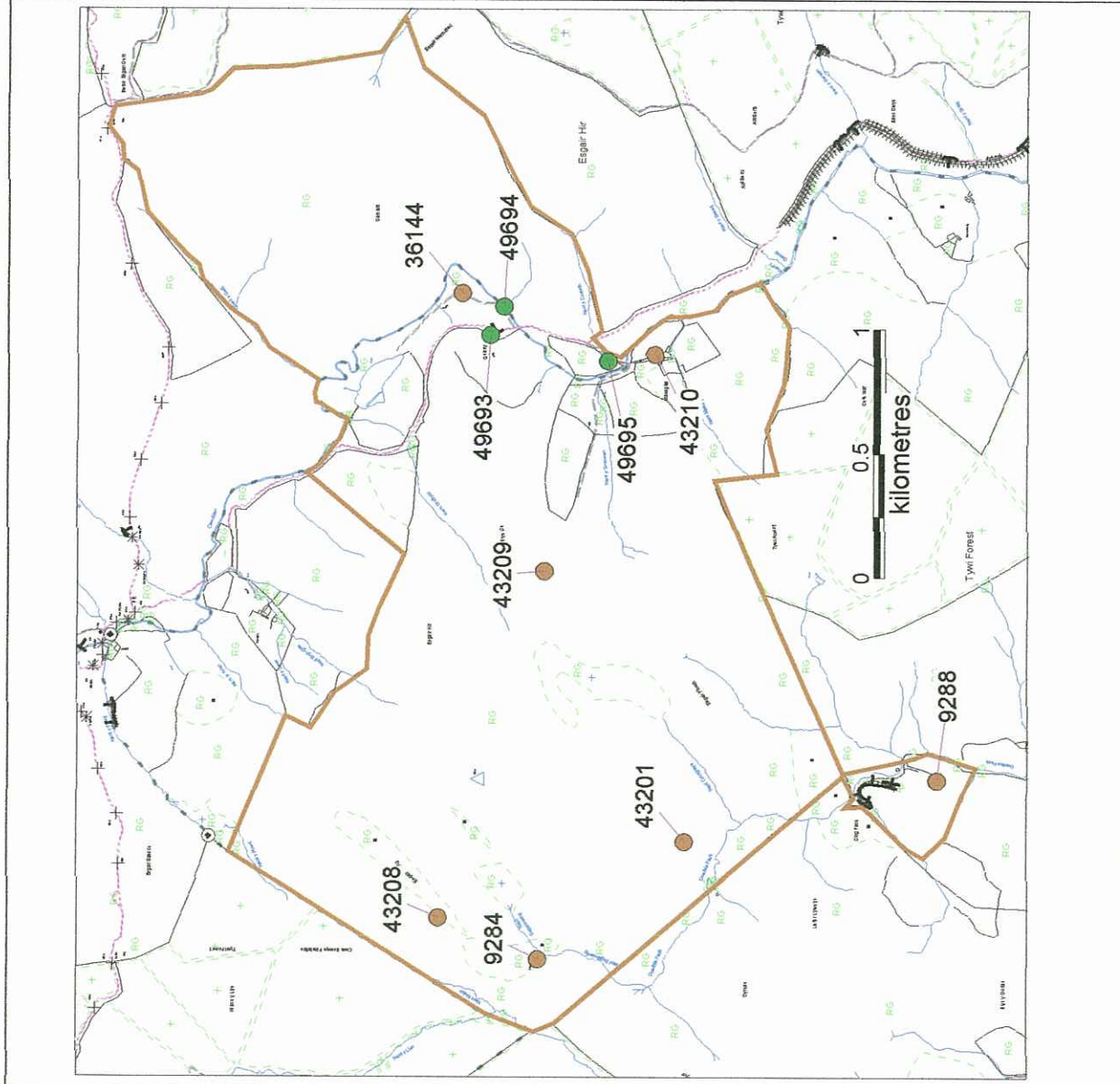
Site Category C - Local Importance
 Sites and buildings of Local Importance



Site Category D - Unknown Importance
 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
 no physical definition



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PWLLAUDUON
W/11/3878

REPORT NUMBER 2003/117

NOVEMBER 2003

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature P. Groom Date 16/12/03

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Austin Date 16/12/03

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