

Felin-y-coed W/12/3884

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2004/07

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Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2004/07
PROJECT RECORD NO. 48447

21st January 2004

Felin-y-coed
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

Felin-y-coed (PRN 50005) is centred on grid reference SN64302670 in the community of Manordeilo and Salem in Carmarthenshire. The farm was visited on 8th January 2004.

It falls within the Tywi Valley registered landscape of outstanding historic interest. This area has also been assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation project, which identifies the different historic landscape components which give a specific area its unique qualities. It lies within the Cwm-Ifor – Manordeilo Historic Landscape Character Area: 201.

The holding occupies a west facing slope above the Afon Dulais. Farmland is divided in to medium sized irregular fields by hedges on low earth banks, which are in various stages of becoming grown out. The farm and environs had been enclosed in the present field pattern by the time of the tithe survey in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, but the process may have taken place at an earlier date, possibly during the later Medieval period.

The farmstead itself (PRN 50006) can be traced back to at least the Old Series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, where it appears centred on two roughly parallel building ranges (PRNs 50007, 50008). This basic layout remains largely unchanged today, and the farmstead retains good historic character.

The Afon Dulais borders the north and west sides of the farm. It is a modest river and little over 15 kilometres in length, but this belies its economic importance. Several historic corn and woollen mills are known to lie along its course, from a few kilometres below its source to its confluence with the Tywi. Despite its suggestion in the place-name, the corn mill at Felin-y-coed (PRN 26595) is little documented. Sales particulars from 1836 report the transfer of *Melin-y-coed* farmstead and water corn grist mill to an R. Peel. The position of the mill can be inferred from the 1 inch to 1 mile Old Series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, which shows a leat approaching a small building to the west of the farmstead. Further detail is obscured by the small scale of the map. No surface traces of the mill survive today, although the leat (PRN 50010) and mill pond (PRN 50011) can still be traced in woods and farmland to the north and east.

A brick works (PRN 50012) was later established on the site of the mill. Little is known about this later industry, although it is believed locally to have been called Glan-Thames brickworks after the farmstead across the river. With the absence of any specific cartographic or documentary evidence details such as the duration and extent of the operation cannot be known.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The landowner is keen to undertake restoration works to a combination farm building on the south side of the farmyard at Felin-y-coed under the Tir-Gofal scheme.

PRN 50008 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

The landowner is keen to return the building to a stable condition under the Tir Gofal scheme. This is to be welcomed. With the exception of the roof, it is unaltered from its original appearance and is a fine example of its type. The importance of the building increases when it is considered that it forms part of a planned farmstead, of broadly contemporary date.

It is proposed that the south wall will be underpinned in order to enhance stability. Such works are potentially damaging to any below ground archaeological deposits. Cambria Archaeology should be contacted if any archaeological features or structural remains are encountered during these works in order to arrange for an appropriate record to be made.

Some of the roof timbers will need to be replaced if the range is to be maintained in a weatherproof condition. Where possible, original roof timbers should be retained, otherwise replacement materials should be considered on a like for like basis.

The corrugated iron roof should be reinstated or repaired where necessary following the restoration works. Re-roofing the range with slate could also be considered, and would enhance the historic appearance of the building and the farmstead as a whole.

The building would benefit from some general maintenance if it is to be kept in a stable condition. Ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and masonry consolidation in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth. Trees surrounding the building should be monitored for signs of instability, and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the roof and walls.

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

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	26595	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64202670
Site Type	CORN MILL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A former corn mill to the west of Felin-y-coed farmstead. Sales particulars from 1836 document the transfer of “Pant-y-ffynnon, Melin-y-coed, the water corn grist mill of Melin-y-coed and Tir y Pibydd in Llandeio-fawr parish”. The mill is not positively identified on any of the historic maps however.

The earliest complete map of the area is the 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1831. A leat feeding an unnamed building below Felin-y-coed farmstead provides a likely location for the mill. The same building appears on a map of the Talley Estate in the County of Carmarthenshire, dated 1814. Its position, opposite the river from Glan-thames, puts it outside the estate boundary, and no further information is provided here. Some clarification of the mills associated water management features is given on the 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1891. A leat-fed mill pond appears a short distance above the probable site of the mill, the leat can be sourced to the river a little over a kilometre upstream. A brickworks was later established on the site of the former mill, and no surface traces of the mill building survive today. The millwheel is believed locally to have been transferred to Taliaris forge, after the mill at Felin-y-coed fell out of use, and stayed there until the 1940s. The site of the mill lies within an area of light woodland today.

Recommendations

Buried archaeological remains of the mill should be protected against damage. Ground intrusive activities and heavy machinery operation should be avoided within the surrounding wooded area.

Site Category D



Detail from 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1831 showing the leat and probable mill to the south-east of Glan-thames farmstead. Felin-y-coed farmstead (PRN 50006) appears to the east.

PRN	50006	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64312669
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A small farmstead above the Afon-Dulais. Felin-y-coed consists of two parallel building ranges which face each other across a rectangular farmyard. The farmhouse with attached cow shed (PRN 50007) occupies the northern side of the farmyard. A combination farm building (PRN 50008) to the south comprises a large threshing barn, which adjoins a lofted cart shed and stables. A small shed lies to the north-east.

The farmstead itself can be traced back to at least the Old Series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, where it appears centred on two roughly parallel building ranges. Some clarification of detail is provided on the 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1907. The two parallel buildings persist with a small building added to the north-east by 1907. This arrangement remains unchanged today, and the farmstead retains good historic character.

Recommendations

Traditional buildings at Felin-y-coed should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques which are faithful to those of their original construction. Trees around the buildings should be monitored for signs of instability, and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage. Ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth.

Site Category C

PRN	50007	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64312669
Site Type	FARMHOUSE; COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A farmhouse with attached cow shed on the north side of the farmyard at Felin-y-coed (PRN 50006). An unusually rare insight into the historic layout of the farmhouse is given in sales particulars from 1836, where it is described with kitchen, back kitchen, sitting room and four bedrooms.

The farmhouse is keyed in to a cow house and both are apparently of a single build. They are of heavy stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. The farmhouse stands to two storeys and features a three bay façade which is offset from centre to accommodate the large east gable fireplace.

The fabric of the farmhouse indicates at least two phases of building. A false gable is visible in profile in the east wall, and indicates an extension from one and a half to two storeys at some time. The yellow brick door and window dressings and chimneys can be dated to the mid-late nineteenth century and provide a likely date for this extension. A single storey cow shed adjoins the farmhouse to the west and features three evenly spaced doorways with red brick dressings.

It is currently weatherproof and relatively stable. Some ivy has become established around the west gable end of the range.

Recommendations

Traditional buildings at Felin-y-coed should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques which are faithful to those of their original construction. Trees around the buildings should be monitored for signs of instability, and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage. Ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth.

Site Category C

PRN	50008	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64312667
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A combination farm building on the south side of the farmyard at Felin-y-coed (PRN 50006). It is first seen on the 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1831 and probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The range is of stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and features red brick door dressings. Corrugated iron has replaced the original roof covering which was probably of slate. The range comprises a large threshing barn, which adjoins a lofted cart shed and stables.

The threshing barn features opposing barn doors, set in the centre of the lateral walls, with storage/ processing areas to either side of the cross passage. The adjoining stables and cart shed are stepped uphill to the east. Some original fixtures and fittings survive and both feature wooden hay racks and stall partitions. A single bay cart shed adjoins the stable to the west. Both the stables and cart shed are lofted, providing storage space for hay or straw. A break in the floor at the western end would have enabled hay to be fed direct to the racks in the stable below.

With the exception of the replacement roof, the historic appearance of the building remains largely unchanged. A rare survival is the original doors and windows, which are painted black and survive almost without exception. The building is an unusually well preserved example of its type and an integral part of the historic farmstead. With the exception of the corrugated iron roof, it is unmodified from its original appearance.

It is currently weatherproof and relatively stable. An A-frame roof truss has collapsed and is adding weight to the south lateral wall, which is bowing outwards and becoming unstable. Vegetation growth is a more general threat. Ivy, smothering the east and west gable ends, has potential to displace masonry and roof slates. Some young trees are growing near to the southeast corner of the building.

Recommendations

The landowner is keen to return the building to a stable condition under the Tir Gofal scheme. This is to be welcomed. With the exception of the roof, it is unaltered from its original appearance and is a fine example of its type. The importance of the building increases when it is considered that it forms part of a planned farmstead, of broadly contemporary date.

It is proposed that the south wall will be underpinned in order to enhance stability. Such works are potentially damaging to any below ground archaeological deposits. Cambria Archaeology should be contacted if any archaeological features or structural remains are encountered during these works in order to arrange for an appropriate record to be made.

Some of the roof timbers will need to be replaced if the range is to be maintained in a weatherproof condition. Where possible, original roof timbers should be retained, otherwise replacement materials should be considered on a like for like basis.

The corrugated iron roof should be reinstated or repaired where necessary following the restoration works. Re-roofing the range with slate could also be considered, and would enhance the historic appearance of the building and the farmstead as a whole.

The building would benefit from some general maintenance if it is to be kept in a stable condition. Ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and masonry consolidation in areas where masonry bonds have been weakened by intrusive vegetation growth. Trees surrounding the building should be monitored for signs of instability, and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage to the roof and walls.

A preliminary archaeological record of the building was made during the archaeological farm visit. This comprised notes, an annotated sketch plan and some digital photos. It is recommended that further recording should be made before and after the 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 1- north elevation of the threshing barn at Felin-y-coed farmstead (PRN 50006).



Plate 2- north elevation of the cart shed and stables at Felin-y-coed farmstead (PRN 50006).

PRN	50009	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64332670
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A small shed in the north-east of Felin-y-coed farmstead (PRN 50006). It first appears on the 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1906 as an open sided building. It is modified from its original appearance today and wooden panel sides now enclose the building. The stone walls, which stand to about one metre, and the corrugated iron roof may be original features of the shed. Young trees and ivy now obscure the north and west walls of the shed.

Recommendations

Traditional buildings at Felin-y-coed should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques which are faithful to those of their original construction. Trees around the buildings should be monitored for signs of instability, and felled or pruned if necessary in order to prevent damage. Ivy growth on the walls should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. Stumps should be spot treated in order to prevent re-growth.

Site Category C

PRN	50010	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64232673; SN65052734
Site Type	LEAT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The earthwork remains of an old leat serving the mill pond (PRN 50011) above Felin-y-coed mill (PRN 26595). The leat first appears on the Old Series Ordnance Survey map (1831). It is absent from recent map sources. It can be sourced to the river near Glan-Dulas farmstead, a little over a kilometre upstream. Traces of stone lining are seen at intervals along the leat, which averages approximately 2 metres wide. The leat is interrupted by farm trackways at intervals, and is silted up for much of its length. The northern 400m lie outside of the Tir Gofal farm boundary and were not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

Surviving sections of the leat should be retained and protected against damage.

Site Category C



Plate 3- looking east along the leat (PRN 50010).

PRN	50011	Site Name	FELIN-Y-COED; MELIN-Y-COED	Grid Reference	SN64232670
Site Type	MILL POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A leat fed (PRN 50010) mill pond serving Felin-y-coed mill (PRN 26595). It first appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and is absent from recent map sources. It is linear in outline and has been created by a dam at the southern end, which stands approximately 1m high. The dam wall is breached and the pond holds little water today. The flow of water to the mill below was probably controlled by means of a sluice in a dam wall. No evidence of a sluice or any other water regulation device was observed during the visit however.

Recommendations

The mill pond should be retained and protected against damage.

Site Category C

PRN	50012	Site Name	GLAN-THAMES	Grid Reference	SN64202672
Site Type	BRICKWORKS	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A brick and drainage pipe works on the banks of the Afon Dulais opposite Glan-thames farmstead. Little is known about this site, except that it was known locally as Glan-thames brickworks. No specific cartographic or documentary evidence relating to the brickworks is known, and dating is problematic, although it is believed locally to have been operating at the end of the nineteenth century.

The site in question extends for an area of approximately half an acre beside the river and features a prolific scatter of broken brick and drainage pipes. There are few associated structural remains, although a wide earthwork terrace raised above the flood plain runs the length of the site. Further vague earthwork terraces are stepped down slope towards the river. A possible brick kiln borders the trackway which skirts the north and east sides of the terrace (PRN 50013). The whole complex is covered in light woodland today.

Recommendations

The earthwork and buried archaeological remains of the former brickworks should be protected against damage. Ground intrusive activities and heavy machinery operation should be avoided in the wooded area of the site.

Site Category D



Plate 4- the remains of the possible brick kiln (PRN 50013) associated with Glan-Thames brickworks (PRN 50012).



Plate 5- part of the clay pit (PRN 50014) viewed from the north.

PRN	50013	Site Name	GLAN-THAMES	Grid Reference	SN64212675
Site Type	BRICK KILN?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A possible brick kiln associated with Glan-thames brickworks (PRN 50012). It is set in to a gentle slope on the side of a trackway. It is roughly square in plan, approximately 7m in diameter and defined on all sides by spread earthwork banks, which stand to a maximum height of approximately 1m.

The earthwork remains are now denuded and overgrown. The site lies within an area of scrubby woodland. Trees have become established around the site.

This structure may be of the clamp kiln type. Such kilns would have seen the bricks and pipes stacked apart to allow fire to circulate. The whole would then have been covered with old bricks and earth. The burner then lit and tended the fire (Hammond 1998, 21).

Recommendations

Surviving clamp kilns are rare, and the site should be protected against damage. Trees growing on the kiln should be monitored for signs of instability in future. Any unstable specimens should be felled or pruned in a controlled manner before being allowed to cause damage to earthwork remains by uprooting.

Site Category C

PRN	50014	Site Name	GLAN- THAMES BRICKWORKS	Grid Reference	SN64362665
Site Type	CLAY PIT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A clay pit supplying Glan-thames brickworks (PRN 50012). The clay pit is not marked on any of the historic maps. It appears as a flat bottomed rectangular depression, 1- 2m deep, cut in to a shallow hill slope. It measures approximately 50 by 30m E-W. A wide trackway skirts the north and west sides of the pit. The site lies within a pasture field which is grazed periodically.

Recommendations

The historic appearance of the clay pit should be retained. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within this field.

Site Category C

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

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

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

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

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

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

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

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

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

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

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**Felin-y-coed
W/12/3884**

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Position: Archaeologist (Heritage Management)

Signature Date



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 Date.....


As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report


Felin-y-coed
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3884
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN48447
 National Grid Reference SN64302670

 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

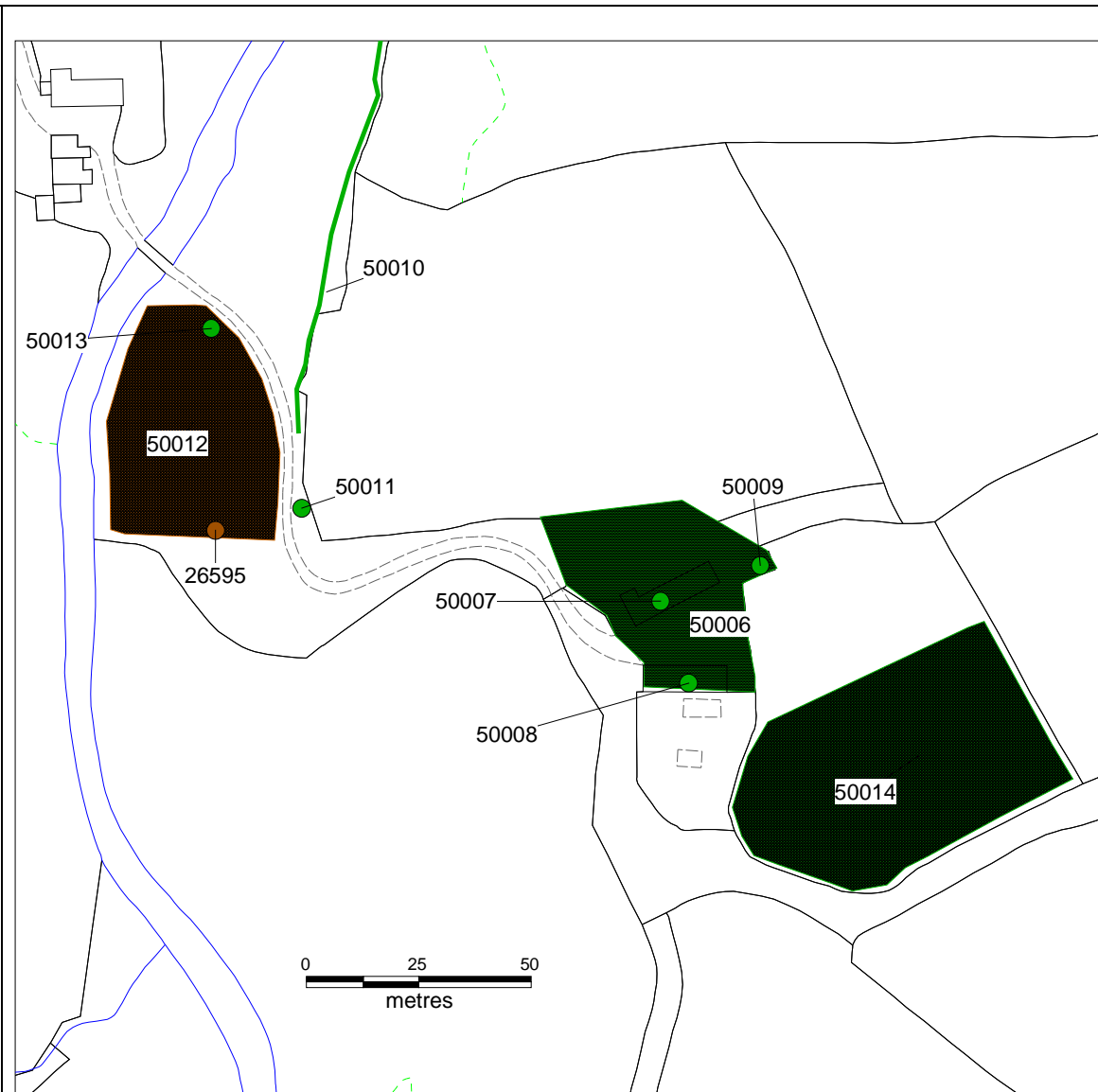
Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
 no physical definition



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 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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