

# **Troedyrhiw W/12/3945**

## **Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report**



Report No. 2004/18

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Troedyrhiw  
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

Polly Groom

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Eboost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited  
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Fax: 01558 823133  
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

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CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: B.C.BURNHAM, MA PHD FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G HUGHES BA MIFA

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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**

Troedyrhiw farm lies at grid reference SN68633660, in the community of Cynwyl Gaeo. It was visited by Cambria Archaeology on February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

The farmland rises gently from Afon Dulais at the northern boundary onto a hill known as ‘Banc Bwlch Cefn Sarth’. The eastern part of the farm is heavily wooded, but for the most part the land consists of improved pasture.

In general, the farm has changed little since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pattern of field boundaries is still recognisably the same, and the layout of the farmstead itself (PRN 50215) retains the core of historic buildings seen on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Two of these buildings – the barn (PRN 34715) and the cowshed (PRN 50214) have been designated as grade II listed buildings, and probably date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The small, irregular fields throughout most of the farmland are indicative of early enclosure and cultivation. They form a strong contrast with the large, squared fields on Banc Bwlch Cefn Sarth which are probably the result of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure of common land.

There is also industrial activity present on the farm – a small metal mine at Allt Lwyd (PRN 26634) is represented by the earthwork remains of three levels (PRNs 50218 – 50220), but it seems that Allt Lwyd was neither large nor long-lived. More recent industry is seen in the huge disused quarry (PRN 50217) in the east of the farm. An interesting feature is the survival of a small explosives store, dated ‘1934’ and presumably associated with the quarrying (PRN 50216).

## **ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE**

To retain the sense of historical continuity present in this landscape; through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries, shapes and sizes and, principally, through appropriate restoration works on the listed buildings in the farmstead.

## SITES REQUIRING ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

All of the sites on this farm are covered by the management guidelines given in section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features). A copy of these guidelines is included (see page 7). However, a few sites require more specific or active management, and outline recommendations for those are given below. Full, detailed recommendations can be found under the site's individual PRN.

**Since the barn and the cowshed are listed buildings, any works which affect the character (external or internal) of the buildings will require listed building consent from the local authority. Routine repairs, carried out on a strict 'like-for-like' basis (i.e. using materials and techniques which match the construction of the building) do not require listed building consent.**

### **PRN 34715 - BARN**

Since the barn is generally in good condition, the priority for building restoration in this farmstead is the cowshed (PRN 50214). However, it is critical that the roof remains watertight in the barn, and if there are any known areas of weakness or vulnerability in the roof, then the metal sheeting should be replaced as a matter of urgency. It should be ensured that the surviving thatch is not damaged during these works and that sufficient overhang is left at the edges of the roof to allow water to run-off without touching the stonework.

Any necessary, routine repairs should be carried out using the original stonework wherever possible and using a lime mortar. However, repairs to the areas of walling bound with earth mortar will require more specialist advice.

Some consideration could also be given to the restoration of the two 'lean-to' buildings at either end of the barn. This may require listed building consent, and should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology if it is being considered.

### **PRN 50214 – COWSHED**

The immediate priority for this building, and for Troedyrhiw as a whole, is to replace the metal sheeting on the roof in order to ensure that the thatch is not exposed. The whole roof-covering needs replacing with new sheets of corrugated iron. It should be ensured that the surviving thatch is not damaged during these works and that sufficient overhang is left at the edges of the roof to allow water to run-off without touching the stonework.

The bulge in the wall above the windows needs to be assessed by a stonemason as a matter of urgency. Some localised re-building may be necessary. The building stone should be re-used, and a lime mortar as close as possible to that used in the original construction of the building. The west gable should also be re-pointed using a lime mortar.

Where repairs have been made using cement rather than lime, consideration should be given to raking the joints out and re-doing the repair work in lime.

More detailed advice will be available following a visit by the council's Conservation Officer.

## **TIR GOFAL FARM MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTION B2**

### **Protection and Maintenance of Archaeological and Historic Features**

The management of all sites should comply with the following general requirements for the maintenance and protection of archaeological and historic features:

- Historic earthworks, stone structures, and archaeological sites must be retained and protected against damage.
- Unless the land has previously been used for arable crops, do not plough earthworks or archaeological sites, or cultivate so close as to cut into the surface profile of earthworks or cause damage to stone structures. On existing arable land, do not increase the depth of cultivation.
- Do not install any new drainage or underground services. Maintain an even cover of low growing vegetation and stock at a level that prevents any poaching or erosion. Do not site supplementary feeding areas or water troughs on archaeological or historic features.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without prior approval. Avoid using heavy machinery on such areas.
- Do not remove any material from archaeological or historic features or deposit any spoil or farm wastes.
- Remove any dead or unstable timber from the vicinity of earthworks or stone structures. Agree with the project officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by storm events such as wind-throw trees.
- Ensure that all rabbits are kept under control and do not cause damage to earthworks and archaeological sites.
- Do not carry out any excavations, erect any new structures or plant any trees without prior approval from the project officer.
- The use of metal detectors on land subject to agreement must be in accordance with the Treasure Act, 1996.
- Where surface archaeological finds have been discovered, the findspots should be treated with the same care as buried archaeological remains. Chance discoveries made during the course of your agreement should be notified to your local Archaeological Trust.

#### **Traditional Buildings**

- Traditional buildings, which are weatherproof and structurally sound, must be maintained in a weatherproof condition. Those traditional buildings, or parts of traditional buildings, that have not been modified previously must be maintained using traditional materials.
- Traditional buildings that have been modified previously may be maintained using compatible materials.
- Do not disturb any bats or barn owls that use the buildings. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

<b>PRN</b>	3391	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN688368
<b>Site Type</b>	CROPMARK	<b>Period</b>	UNKNOWN		

### Description

A cropmark was recorded at this site from aerial photographs. The significance or date of the cropmark is unknown, and nothing was observed on the ground. The feature lies in an improved pasture field.

### Recommendations

Please contact Cambria Archaeology if anything is known of this site, or if any finds are made in the future. See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	22488	<b>Site Name</b>	BWLCH Y FFIN	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69463678
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL		

### Description

The site of Bwlch y Ffin cottage, marked on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. The site was apparently inaccessible when the farm was visited in 1997, and it was not visited on this occasion.

### Recommendations

There is the potential for buried archaeology to remain at this site, and ground intrusive activities should be avoided. See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	26634	<b>Site Name</b>	ALLT LWYD	<b>Grid Reference</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MINE	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL		

### Description

A small copper mine named Allt Lwyd (PRN 26634). The earthwork remains of three levels (PRNs 50218 –50220) can be found along the north boundary of the farm.

### Recommendations

Recommendations made under individual PRNs.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	34711	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68653699
<b>Site Type</b>	ROAD	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

**Description**

The line of the road shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey old series map. Sections of this road are still in use as tracks on the farm, and survive as earthworks.

**Recommendations**

The tracks should be maintained in a passable, useable condition.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	34712	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68653684
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

**Description**

A series of small quarry scoops cut into a slope. The quarries may be associated with trial or prospecting works for Allt Lwyd mine (PRN 26634).

**Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	34714	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69203658
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

**Description**

A small quarry scoop noted in 1997. The site was not visited on this occasion.

**Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C



<b>PRN</b>	34715	<b>Site Name</b>	TROEDYRHIW	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68623660
<b>Site Type</b>	BARN	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	LB II

### **Description**

The barn at Troedyrhiw is a grade II listed building (no. 877). The listed building description gives a likely date of early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the building is clearly visible on historic maps. The walls are rubble-stone built and, for the most part, are bound with lime mortar. However, the south gable and parts of the east and west walls use an earth mortar for binding, which has small stone inclusions. The interior of the south gable is half-timbered, providing support for the ridge. The barn is of scarfed cruck construction. Crucks are pairs of curved timbers, joined at the apex, which rise from ground level to support the roof of the building. A scarfed cruck is one which has been jointed – rather than being formed of one timber, it is made of more than one piece, joined together to give the overall curved shape to the cruck. In this case, the timbers are held together with wooden pegs, with an iron band (probably added later) binding the whole joint. On one cruck, a carpenter's mark survives - 'XIX' is roughly carved into the timber.

The roof is currently corrugated iron, but it is clear that the barn was originally thatched. The interior of the east side shows areas of surviving thatch supported on split timber palings, but this has been lost from the west side.

The north end of the building is divided from the main body of the barn by an internal stone wall, and forms a lofted stable. An opposing pair of double doors face across the middle of the main barn, and mark the position of the threshing floor. The stable is accessed by a single doorway in the east elevation.

On the north gable is a small, rubble built extension with a hipped slate roof. There is a similar extension on the south gable, with a half-hipped roof, but this has partly collapsed.

The building is generally in fair condition. A small section of the rear of the building (north end of the west elevation) has been recently re-built following a collapse. The re-building is in the original stone, with a cement mortar. The corrugated iron roofing sheets are beginning to lift in places, but the barn is still watertight and the remaining thatch is protected.

The building is of considerable importance. Cruck framing is a technique which has been used since Medieval times, but there are few examples surviving. Similarly, thatch was a widespread roofing material, but was often replaced with slate in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A thatched, cruck-framed agricultural building is therefore a rare find, and was listed as such.

### **Recommendations**

Since the barn is a listed building, any works which affect the character (external or internal) of the building will require listed building consent through the local authority. Routine repairs, carried out on a strict 'like-for-like' basis (i.e. using materials and techniques which match the construction of the building) do not require listed building consent.

Since the barn is generally in good condition, the priority for building restoration in this farmstead is the cowshed (PRN 50214). However, it is critical that the roof remains watertight in the barn, and if there are any known areas of weakness or vulnerability in the roof, then the metal sheeting should be replaced as a matter of urgency. It should be ensured that the surviving thatch is not damaged during these works and that sufficient overhang is left at the edges of the roof to allow water to run-off without touching the stonework.

Any necessary, routine repairs should be carried out using the original stonework wherever

possible and using a lime mortar. However, repairs to the areas of walling bound with earth mortar will require more specialist advice.

Some consideration could also be given to the restoration of the two 'lean-to' buildings at either end of the barn. This may require listed building consent, and should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology if it is being considered.

**Site Category** B



**Plate 1** *The interior of the barn, showing the scarfed cruck framing and an underthatch of split palings. The cowshed is visible through the doorway.*

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<b>PRN</b>	50214	<b>Site Name</b>	TROEDYRHIW	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68633660
<b>Site Type</b>	COWSHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	LB II

### **Description**

This cowshed is a grade II listed building. The listed building description gives a likely date of mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the cowshed is clearly seen on historic maps.

This building is of rubble stone construction, bound with lime mortar and covered with the remains of many layers of limewash. There are three single doorways in the south elevation, although the central one has been partially blocked to make it into a window.

The building is roofed in corrugated iron sheets but, like the barn (PRN 34715), the interior preserves an earlier structure. The roof is supported by upper crucks, and retains an almost complete layer of thatch resting on poles.

The interior also retains a complete set of wooden cow-stalls running the length of the building. These are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The building is in fair condition, but there are problems which need addressing. The most immediate problem is that the metal sheets at the west end have lifted, exposing the thatch to the elements. Perhaps more seriously, the top of the south elevation has a significant ‘bulge’ outwards above the doors. The west gable is also cause for concern – much of the mortar has been lost at the top, and some areas are now almost dry stone-walling. The top of the east gable has been re-built in the recent past, following a collapse – the re-building used the original stone and a cement mortar.

### **Recommendations**

Since the cowshed is a listed building, any works which affect the character (external or internal) of the building will require listed building consent through the local authority. Routine repairs, carried out on a strict ‘like-for-like’ basis (i.e. using materials and techniques which match the construction of the building) do not require listed building consent.

The immediate priority for this building, and for Troedyrhiw as a whole, is to replace the metal sheeting on the roof in order to ensure that the thatch is not exposed. The whole roof-covering needs replacing with new sheets of corrugated iron. It should be ensured that the surviving thatch is not damaged during these works and that sufficient overhang is left at the edges of the roof to allow water to run-off without touching the stonework.

The bulge in the wall above the windows needs to be assessed by a stonemason as a matter of urgency. Some localised re-building may be necessary. The building stone should be re-used, and a lime mortar which matches that used in the original construction of the building. The west gable should also be re-pointed using a lime mortar.

Where repairs have been made using cement rather than lime, consideration should be given to raking the joints out and re-doing the repair work in lime.

More detailed advice will be given following a visit by the council’s Conservation Officer.

**Site Category** B



**Plate 2 (above)** *West end of the cowshed, showing how the metal sheets have lifted, revealing surviving thatch.*

**Plate 3 (below)** *Roof structure inside the cowshed. Note that the thatch in this building rests on whole, rough poles.*



<b>PRN</b>	50215	<b>Site Name</b>	TROEDYRHIW	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68643659
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### **Description**

A small farmstead containing a farmhouse, ruined pigsties and two listed buildings - the barn (PRN 34715) and the cowshed (PRN 50214).

The farmstead is likely to be of considerable age – it is depicted on the 1831 Ordnance Survey old series map but the construction of the barn suggests that it may be substantially older.

Troedyrhiw farmstead is presently set at the end of a long drive running west from the Llanwrda – Lampeter road, and this is the situation seen on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps.

However on the earlier mapping the access to the farm is different – it was via a road (PRN 34711) which runs down to the farm from the north.

The farm buildings are stone-built, and the barn and cowshed retain parts of their original thatched roofs. The farmhouse, although now much modernised, was apparently also thatched.

At the north end of the farmstead is a ruined stone pigsty consisting of two pens with walled yards in front of them. The structure of the sty is still discernible, but much of the building stone has tumbled and is now overgrown.

### **Recommendations**

See separate recommendations made for the barn (PRN 34715) and the cowshed (PRN 50214).

General recommendations covering buildings in the farmstead are given in section B2 of the Tir Gofal farm management plan (Traditional Buildings).

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	50216	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69333675
<b>Site Type</b>	EXPLOSIVES STORE	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

### **Description**

A small explosives store with a single entrance in the east side. The building is made of shuttered concrete on a gravel and concrete base, and has a curved metal roof. The date '1934' is written in the concrete above the door. An iron pipe runs through the rear (west) wall, presumably for ventilation. The store is probably associated with the early phases of the modern quarry (PRN 50217) just to the east.

The building is in ungrazed woodland, and is in a stable condition. There is some dead wood leaning against one side.

### **Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations. In addition, the dead wood should be removed from the site, and the store maintained as a visible feature.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 4** *The explosives store, built of shuttered concrete and dated '1934'.*

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<b>PRN</b>	50217	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69363670
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

### **Description**

A large, disused modern quarry. The quarry is now being re-colonised by vegetation and is mostly wooded. There are numerous small pathways around the quarry site, as well as spoil tips and other areas of disturbed ground.

### **Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	50218	<b>Site Name</b>	ALLT LWYD	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69323679
<b>Site Type</b>	LEVEL	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL		

### **Description**

One of three levels cut recorded on historic maps (PRNs 50218 – 50220). They are apparently part of a small copper mine named Allt Lwyd (PRN 26634).

This level survives as a clear earthwork in an area of ungrazed woodland. The sides of the level are mostly overgrown, but some exposed rock is visible. The feature is very stable.

### **Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	50219	<b>Site Name</b>	ALLT LWYD	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68923686
<b>Site Type</b>	LEVEL	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL		

### **Description**

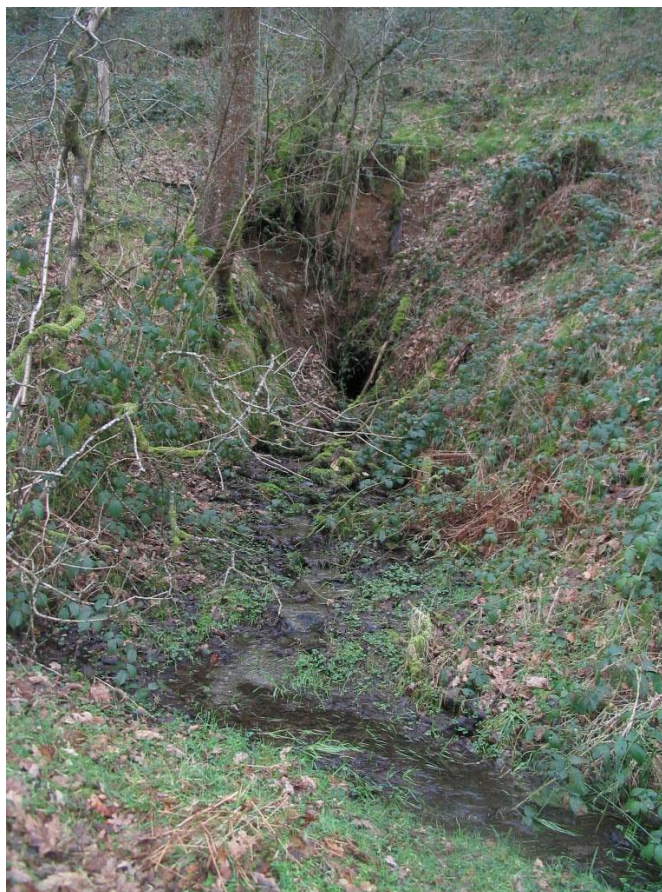
One of three levels recorded on historic maps (PRNs 50218 – 50220). They are apparently part of a small copper mine named Allt Lwyd (PRN 26634).

This level survives as a ‘cut’ running into a gentle hillside. It is overgrown but still clearly visible, and appears to be stable.

### **Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 5** *A level cut into the hillside – one of the features associated with Allt Lwyd copper mine (PRN 26634).*

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<b>PRN</b>	50220	<b>Site Name</b>	ALLT LWYD	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68523700
<b>Site Type</b>	LEVEL	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL		

#### **Description**

One of three levels recorded on historic maps (PRNs 50218 – 50220). They are apparently part of a small copper mine named Allt Lwyd (PRN 26634).

This feature was not visited on this occasion.

#### **Recommendations**

See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	50221	<b>Site Name</b>	TROEDYRHIW	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68723660
<b>Site Type</b>	POND	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL		

#### **Description**

A roughly oval pond seen on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. The pond is overgrown, but still holds some standing water and sections of a stone lining can be seen. It is fed by a culvert which runs under the main farm track and carries water from the fields north of the pond.

#### **Recommendations**

This is a good opportunity for pond restoration to take place. Ideally the vegetation within the area of the pond and the scrub around it should be removed. Care should be taken that the stone lining is not damaged during this work, and any necessary repairs to the pond lining should be made in stone, matching the original construction.

If restoration is not to be carried out, then the area should be protected from ground-intrusive activities. See section B2 of the Tir Gofal Farm Management Plan (protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic features) for general recommendations.

**Site Category** C

## **CADW LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS**

### **BARN RANGE AT TROEDYRHIW, HAFOD BRIDGE**

**Id: 877**

Farm at end of long track off A482, 1 km N of Hafod Bridge. Barn to SW of farmhouse beyond cowshed.

History: Early/mid C18 barn-range of scarfed-cruck construction. Clearly shown on 1830 O.S map. 1841 owner, David Arthur Saunders Davies; occupier, Mary Edwards. [The farmhouse has been much modernised, but was apparently also of scarfed-cruck construction.]

Exterior: Whitewashed rubble high-door barn-range on downslope site. Corrugated-iron roof, wooden soffits. Wide door to left, corrugated-iron sheeted doors, concrete lintel. Boarded door to right, timber lintel. Rear with window to left rising to soffit, small window below to right with timber lintel. Low barn door to right, timber lintel; paired planked doors.

Small later rubble extension to left with half-hipped slate roof. Divided boarded door with timber lintel, similar head to small window above.

Small rubble addition to right with hipped slate roof; wide opening with timber lintel, corrugated-iron doors. Slatted window above to gable of barn.

Interior: Roof structure consists of five pairs of scarfed crucks with pegged collars (missing to centre pair) and yoked apexes. Rough purlins on cleats. The soffits of the crucks are chamfered. The left gable is half-timbered within with crude cupped vertical posts supporting the ridge and upper purlins. Underthatch of split palings, some thatch survives.

Listed as an extremely rare example of a scarfed-cruck barn in the area.

### **FORMER COW-HOUSE AT TROEDYRHIW, HAFOD BRIDGE**

**Id: 878**

Farm at end of long track off A482 1 KM N of Hafod Bridge. Cow- house to SW of farmhouse.

History: Mid/late C18 cow-house. Clearly shown on 1830 O.S map. 1841 owner, David Arthur Saunders Davies; occupier, Mary Edwards.

Exterior: Whitewashed rubble cow-house. Corrugated-iron roof, wooden soffits. Three doors to front with timber lintels; the central door is partly blocked. Right end with small loop to ground floor and doorway to gable with timber lintel reduced to form window. Left end with blocked ground floor loop, timber lintel. Plain rear.

Interior: Four-bay roof structure consisting of three pairs of slightly curving thin upper principals resting on cut-off beams. Pegged collars and yoked apexes, rough purlins on cleats. The soffits of the crucks are chamfered. Thatch complete: underthatch of rough poles. C19 wooden cow-stalls.

Listed for the upper-cruck type of roof construction, a rare regional example in an agricultural building; close proximity to the fine scarfed-cruck barn range nearby.

## **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**


Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire XVII.SW


Ordnance Survey 1891 Carmarthenshire XVII.SW


Sambrook, P and James, H: 1997: Pilot Archaeological and Historic Landscape Assessment of Farms in the Tir Cymen Scheme – Dinefwr.

Cadw; Listed Building Information

 Farm Boundary  
 Historic Landscape Character Area

 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

● Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

● Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature ..... Date .....

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

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