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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)



A view of the parkland at Ty-hela looking east

**Prepared for:
Ty-Hela**

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/4670**

**ACA Report No. 2005/6
Project Record No. 49539**

**Prepared by
Alice Pyper**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

The Ty-Hela holding occupies land that was formerly part of the Noyadd Trefawr estate. The farmstead of Ty-hela lies to the north of Noyadd Trefawr mansion and is located in an area which would have formed the service area to the mansion, with a complex of farm buildings, kennels and walled garden. Noyadd Trefawr was once a large estate: in the late sixteenth century, when owned by the Parry family, it comprised land in several parishes, and included St. Dogmael's Abbey. However debt forced the sale of much of this wider estate, and the remaining land was parceled up and sold off during the later part of the twentieth century. The Ty-hela holding comprises some of the former parkland of Noyadd Trefawr and an area which was formerly an orchard. The present day landscape retains some elements of the parkland which is recorded on 19th century maps.

Archaeological and historical content

The name Ty-Hela means 'hunt house', a name which is significant as the owner of Noyadd Trefawr at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the Master of the Tivyside Hunt and Gogerddan Hounds, and was infamous for hunting the Tivyside hounds on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral. However, although the current farmhouse was undoubtedly part of the service complex for the mansion it is unclear whether the farmhouse itself was originally a hunt kennel. The rest of the Ty-hela holding is a historically significant landscape which would have provided an important visual setting for the historic mansion of Noyadd Trefawr. The holding still retains parkland characteristics although the primary area of surviving parkland lies on the western side of the valley. Nevertheless the eastern side of the holding borders a decorative dammed pond with sluice and boat-house (which fall outside the farm holding), and the remains of a tree lined drive can be traced leading from the east, PRN 53136.

Key objective

The management priority for this farm is to maintain and enhance the features that distinguish this landscape as parkland on the Noyadd Trefawr estate. Any future works which are undertaken on the holding should be carried out in consultation with the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust (historicgardenswales@hotmail.com) and Cambria Archaeology (<mailto:cambria@cambria.org.uk>).

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local

Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:
Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
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1	<u>(53136)</u>	Post Medieval drive	SN2611446171	C	Specific
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The suggested line of a drive to Noyadd Trefawr can be traced as a level platform running along the contour of the east side of the valley, with enclosed woodland to the north and marked out by mature trees lining the southern edge. The historic maps do not record a driveway in this location, which may suggest that it had fallen out of use by the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey was published in 1889. The current line of trees marking out the route of the drive consist of oak and ash of great maturity, but at least a couple of trees have been lost since the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1889.



PRN53136 – a former driveway approaching Noyadd Fawr mansion from the east.

	<u>(53135)</u>	Post Medieval orchard	SN2588846421	C	Generic
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An orchard is recorded in this location on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1889, 1907). The stream encloses it to the west and a boundary is recorded to the north and east, but it does not appear to have been enclosed on the south side. At the time of the farm visit (December 2004) there was no visible trace of the former orchard or its boundaries. This area forms part of a larger enclosure for grazing animals. It is proposed that within Tir Gofal an orchard is reinstated in this location.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

(53136)

SN2611446171

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

It is proposed that some careful replanting should take place along the line of this driveway in order that this historic landscape feature is not lost when the existing trees decline. The species of trees used for planting should match those existing, i.e. oak and ash. The positioning of trees should respect the existing alignment. For further information or advice please contact; Roz Laidlaw of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, Tel 01970 832268 or Cambria Archaeology, Tel 01558 823121.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
TY HELA (51717)	Post-medieval kennels?; Farmhouse	SN25844635	B	Generic

The building marked on current map sources occupies the same position as an outbuilding with enclosures to the south marked on historic map sources. The name 'Ty Hela' (meaning 'hunt house'), and the small enclosures suggest that this outbuilding was the kennels for Noyadd Trefawr. These kennels may have historic associations. The owner at the beginning of the nineteenth century was one Edward John Webley-Parry-Pryse. He was the Master of the Tivyside Hunt and Gogerddan Hounds, and "infamously hunted the Tivyside hounds on the day of the funeral of Queen Victoria in 1901, allegedly declaring it was too good a scenting day to miss" (H. & C. Charles Jones 2000). Following the farm visit and discussion with the present owners it is uncertain if this building would have been the hunt kennels; the name appears to have been a recent acquisition. The building has been greatly enlarged and modified to create a dwelling.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)

6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
2	NOYADD TREFAWR <u>(51716)</u>	Post Medieval park	SN26014609	B	Specific

This parkland is associated with Noyadd Trefawr house. The area shown on the attached map represents the approximate extent of parkland in 1889, derived from evidence of parkland planting on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). (However, this area may not represent the original extent of parkland). The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps give the distinct impression that the area around Noyadd Trefawr house (which the Ty-Hela holding is part of) was a designed landscape. The house itself commands views to the south and east down a wooded stream valley, which has been dammed to create a boating pond, with scattered trees planted in this southern vista. The area of parkland which lies within the holding of Ty-hela lies on the east side of the valley. Although the parkland on the east side does not demonstrate the quantity of specimen trees which can be seen on the west, there are relics of large specimen native trees which are loosely scattered about the holding. An early estate plan of 1744 may yet reveal what nature the design took on this side of the valley and whether what can be seen today is just the remaining vestiges of a more densely planted landscape, however this plan has not yet been consulted.



A view southwest across the parkland of Noyadd Trefawr, the decorative lake in the valley bottom marks the boundary of Ty-hela farm.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:

The following individual features are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 2 on MAP 1

NOYADD TREFAWR (51716)

SN26014609

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

There are two proposals suggested for the parkland holding of Ty-hela;

- 1, It is suggested that some small scale parkland tree planting is carried out across the holding. This should take the character of single specimen plantings within tree guards. Each tree should be isolated, not grouped or clustered, as there is no evidence for anything other than isolated trees. The species of trees should follow those that are already represented, ie oak or ash.
- 2, The owners of Ty-hela also wish to carry out tree planting along the southern edge of the holding adjacent to an existing conifer plantation. This boundary has historically been a stone boundary bank and ideally this should be retained and its visibility unimpeded. However, it is acknowledged that this is not an adequate boundary at the present time and a further post and wire fence has been erected approximately 5 metres inside the original enclosure. Given current circumstances it seems appropriate to visually soften the impact of this new boundary by small scale planting of trees of a woodland edge character, ie. holly, thorn and hazel, dispersed along the boundary.

For further information or advice please contact; Roz Laidlaw of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, Tel 01970 832268 or Cambria Archaeology, Tel 01558 823121.

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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Maps

Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) Sheet SN24NE, 1965

Ordnance Survey Old Series, Sheet LVII, 1837

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXVIII.8; 1889

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXVIII.4; 1889.

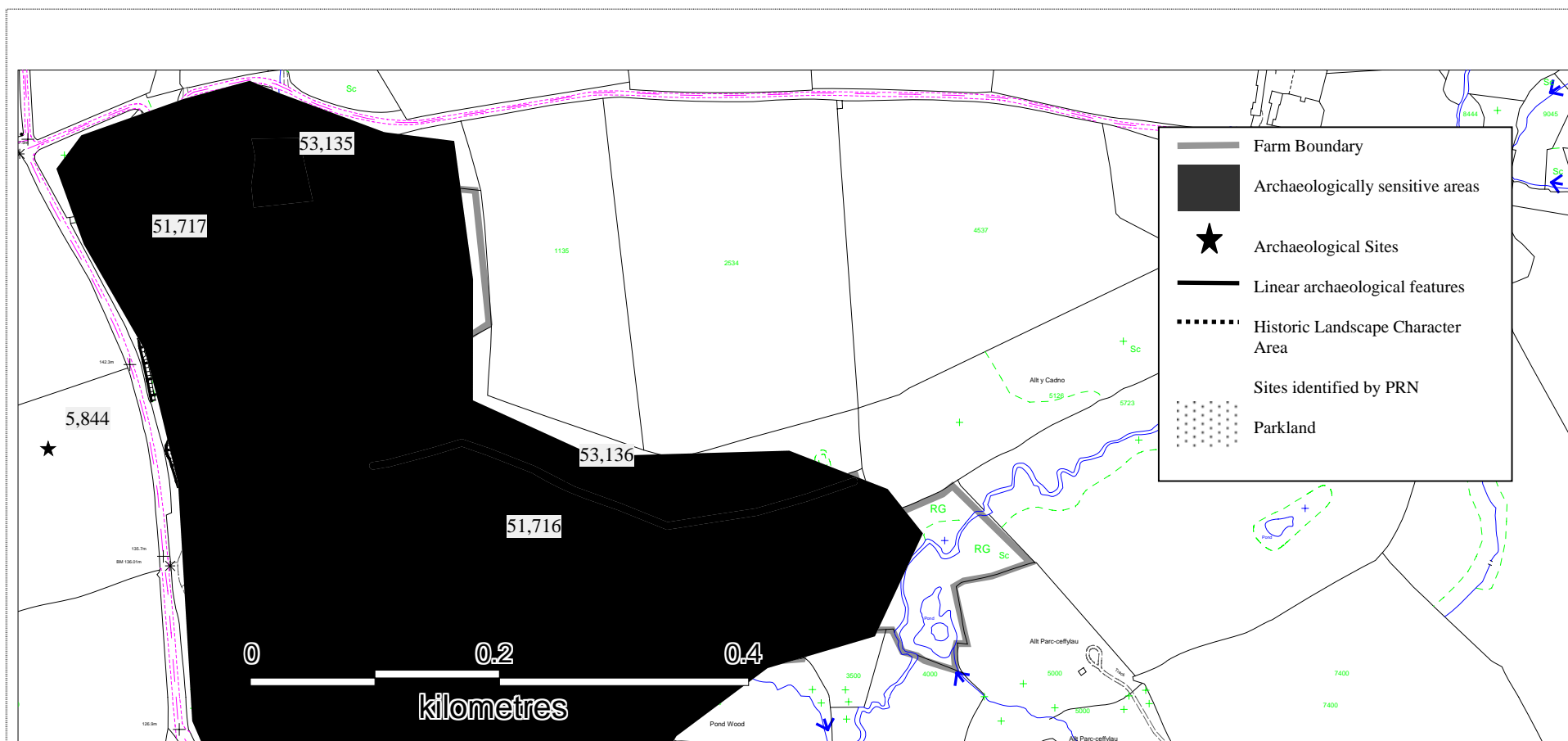
Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXVIII.8; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XXXVIII.4; 1905

Tithe Map Llandygwydd Parish, Cardiganshire; 1841?

Other Sources

Hugh and Caroline Charles-Jones 2000: The Francis Jones Late Wales Herald at Arms Historic Cardiganshire Homes and their Families.



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