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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Maescadog**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/4248**

**ACA Report No. 2005/142
Project Record No. 49889
Prepared by
Philip Poucher**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Maescadog farm has three adjacent holdings situated to the south-east of Caio village, along a supposed route of Sarn Helen Roman road between Pumsaint and Llandovery, which by tradition ran through the main holding (see attached map), although the true line of the Roman road has since been proved to lie further south. These holdings are of interest for their field patterns. On the holdings the present pattern has survived since the late nineteenth century, with few changes. The pattern is typical of this area, where smaller more irregular fields are clustered on lower ground, whilst up on the higher ground the fields are much larger, encompassing tracts of rough upland grazing. This system developed from the Medieval and post-Medieval 'hafod/hendref' tradition of farming. Permanent homes (hendrefi) were built in the valleys, on more fertile, lower-lying ground. In the summer, this land was used for arable, and livestock were taken to open uplands for grazing. 'Hafotai', temporary summer dwellings, were constructed to watch over the stock. Later enclosure of the uplands resulted in the large, irregular shaped fields which are seen today. The eastern portion of holding W/12/4248/a lies very close to an upland area where evidence for field boundaries which pre-date those seen on current map sources have been identified.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

The remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (PRN 10210) have been recorded within holding W/12/4248/a and numerous small cairns have also been recorded to the south (PRN 13080) which may also represent further Bronze Age funerary activity, although these sites have not been definitively dated. A local tradition has suggested that features (PRNs 14282 & 14283) within the main holding were the remains of an Iron Age hillfort, reputedly the site where Caradog made a stand against the invading Roman Army. There is some doubt over the accuracy of these claims as no archaeological features related to this activity have been identified in this area. Tradition has also suggested a possible Roman Road (PRN 3420) ran through this holding close to these sites, between known Roman settlements at Pumsaint and Llandovery, but aerial photography has shown the remains of the Roman road actually lie almost 2km to the southwest. However, the routeway through this holding was definitely in use by the later Post Medieval period, along which had been established the farmstead of Maescadog (PRN 55625), marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831. In holding W/12/4248/a & b to the east, Nantirwch farmstead (PRN 55630) and the dwelling of Coedcae (PRN 55632) are also marked on this map. By the later 19th century Coedcae appears to have been abandoned but Albert Mount (PRN 55623), an adjacent coach house (PRN 55624) and a chapel (PRN 21996) had been established within the main holding. Small-scale 19th century industrial activity is also indicated by the presence of small quarries (PRNs 19479 & 55622).

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm should the maintenance and preservation of traditional farm buildings on Maescadog farmstead complex (PRN 55625) and the adjacent dwelling (PRN 55623) and coachhouse (PRN 55624) to the north in order to protect the structural integrity and character of the farmstead as a whole. The farm holdings also contain the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (PRN 10210), designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cm360), and possible associated features (PRN 13080) which it is also important to preserve and maintain.

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
3	CAPEL ABER-BOWLAN (21996)	Post Med/ Chapel	SN69603899	B	Specific
	<p>A ruined chapel building situated on the roadside at Aber-bowlan. The RCAHMW record the chapel as originally being built in 1850, marked as a Calvinist Methodist chapel on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The chapel was apparently out of use by the 1950s, and is now in an overgrown and ruinous state, with the roof, rear wall and internal features gone. <i>Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)</i></p>				
	 <p>North facing shot of the overgrown remains of the chapel site.</p>				
	SARN HELEN (E);SARN ELEN (3420)	Roman/ Road	SN75733490	U	Generic

A section of Roman Road running from Llandovery to Pumpsaint was once thought to runs along this route, through this farm holding. However, this route is now thought unlikely as remains visible on aerial photography have shown the line of the Roman road between Llandovery and Pumpsaint to lie c2km further to the southwest. The line of this road is still however a relatively old route, marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

The remains of a round barrow lying within a field of enclosed pasture on a round summit above Nantiwrch. The barrow, built of earth and stone, is circular and measures c15.5m in diameter, up to 0.5m high. It has been denuded by ploughing and stone robbing in the past but the base of the barrow remains substantially intact. These sites can date from the Bronze Age (c2000 - 500BC). Originally it would have been a circular mound of earth or stone placed over the location of a burial. The burial may be a crouched inhumation in a stone lined grave referred to as a cist or it may cover a pottery urn containing cremation ashes. This site has been scheduled as a monument of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*



LAN DDU (13080)	Unknown/ Cairnfield	SN709392	A	Generic
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These mounds appear to represent a mixture of features. Some are small natural outcrops, some may also be clearance cairns, where stones have been cleared to improve the land for agricultural purposes. However, their location on the rounded summit adjacent to the round barrow PRN 10210 also suggests at least some of these mounds may be the remains of small cairns associated with prehistoric funerary and/or ritual activity.

Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)

This site was said in local tradition to be the site of a hillfort where Caradog made a stand against the Roman army. However, no archaeological remains are visible from aerial photographs and no archaeological features have been identified on the ground either during a site visit by Don Benson in 1983 or during the farm survey (13/12/2005). The site of this battle has been suggested by some (Jones 1990) to be located in the vicinity of Oswestry. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

Three large stones were examined during an archaeological site visit in 1983. The stones were believed by the landowner at the time to represent ancient marker stones. The location and makeup of the stones lead the archaeological investigator to conclude that the stones were fragments of a natural outcrop and not archaeological features. These stones were not identified during the farm survey (13/12/2005). *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

(19479) **Post Med/ Quarry SN70633933 C** **Generic**

A quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 as 'Old Quarry' indicating it had been in use for some time by that point. Still marked in operation on the 2nd edition map of 1906 and the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. The exposed faces of the small quarry are still visible, the base of the quarry now filled with reeds. The whole site measures roughly 12m by 12m, dug against the field boundary a short distance south of Nantirwch farmstead.

CIL-Y-GAWAD (24390) Post Med?/ Sheep SN69103998 C **Generic**
fold

A small fold first recorded in 1983. The remains consist of a D-shaped enclosure formed by low grass covered banks c1.5m wide and 0.4m high. The whole feature is 4.2m wide, and c4.5m long although it is crossed by the old field boundary which forms a section 2.8m wide at the eastern end, with an entrance on the south side. The banks run beyond the old field boundary up to the current fence line, and when visited in 1983 it was believed to post-date the old field boundary which may have been 19th century in date. No feature is marked here on either the 1st (1888) or 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*



SSW facing shot of the remains of the former sheepfold, crossed by the line of the old field boundary.

(55622) **Post Med/ Quarry SN6902039355 C** **Generic**

A quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

MAESCADOG (55625) Post Med/ SN6896539236 B **Generic**
Farmstead

A working farmstead complex. Two traditional farm building ranges aligned NE-SE extend to the SE of the farmhouse, with more modern farm buildings to the east and west. The farmstead is marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional farm buildings are described in section ii. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

(55628) **Post Med/ Ford SN6972939372 C** **Generic**

A ford with an accompanying footbridge crossing Afon Dulais, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The road now runs over a small modern bridge. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

(55629) **Post Med/ Sheep SN6982139570 C** **Generic**
fold

A sheepfold marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The fold is rectangular and aligned NW-SE. No longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906.

NANT-IWRCH (55630) Post Med/ SN7058339439 B **Generic**
Farmstead

A working farmstead complex first marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831. The complex consists of two traditional farm building ranges to the northwest of the farmhouse forming a small yard in front of the buildings. Larger modern farm buildings lie to the southwest and along the farm lane to the

north. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings are described in section ii. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

(55631)

Post Med;Modern/ SN6968939229 C
Sheep fold

Generic

A sheepfold on the riverside, first marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. No longer marked on current Ordnance Survey maps.

COEDCAE (55632)

**Post Med/
Dwelling**

SN7053939713 B

Generic

The site of a former dwelling. The site consists of a large level platform c30m by 30m cut into west facing slope to the north of the farmstead of Nantiwrch. The outline of a small rectangular building measuring c4m by 6m is clearly visible at the southern end of the platform. Possible banks and platforms to the north suggest another two structures, with the largest structure in the centre. The dwelling of Coed Cae is marked here on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, and two structures are marked on the tithe map of 1844. The site appears to have been abandoned by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 although the southernmost structure is still marked. The site is currently grass covered with trees growing along the former boundary banks, and a couple of mature trees established within the main site. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*



NNW facing shot looking down onto the area of former dwelling PRN 55632.



SE facing shot of the visible building remains within area of former dwelling PRN 55632.

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 3 on MAP 1

CAPEL ABER-BOWLAN (21996)

SN69603899

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

It is not currently clear if this site lies within the farm holding, situated as it is on the roadside beyond the hedgeline. However, the aim of the management for this site should be the preservation and maintenance of the deteriorating structural remains of this chapel site, an important feature of the local historic character of this area. The gable walls and southern wall all stand close to their original height, but the rear wall has since collapsed and interior features have gone. The upstanding masonry is partly covered in ivy, thick in places, which could be causing structural damage or masking defects. The

whole site is covered in scrub and trees, some situated close to the upstanding masonry which could be putting pressure on the structural integrity of remaining features.

- Scrub and small trees should be cleared from around the site.
- Mature trees should be cut back to ensure branches do not cause problems to remaining upstanding masonry.
- Ivy should be cut back and treated on the walls of the structure. If it possible to remove any without causing damage to the remains structure then this should be done.
- Scrub and rubbish should be cleared from the interior of the structure which may reveal any remaining internal features.
- The walls may have to be capped to prevent further deterioration, this can be assessed once scrub and ivy has been removed.

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
1	MAESCADOG (55625)	Post Med/ Farmstead	SN6896539236	B		Specific

A working farmstead complex, first marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831. Two traditional farm building ranges aligned NE-SE extend to the SE of the farmhouse, with more modern farm buildings to the east and west. The easternmost traditional range, almost adjoining the farmhouse at its northern end, consists of a single storey whitewashed barn range ending in a former cartshed with hayloft. The building is built of mortared random rubble with a slate roof on the cartshed, and a mixed slate and modern roof on the barn. The westernmost range consists of a large whitewashed barn, a large barn opening with ventilation slits on either side at the southern end, a smaller barn door at the northern end. The range is built in the same style with a slate roof. At the southern end is an attached former pigsty, also built of mortared random rubble with a slate roof.

The walls of the cartshed are leaning at the top, causing instability and threatening the integrity of the entire easternmost barn range. The slate roof on the cartshed is also being affected. The westernmost range in a good stable condition but the slate roof on the attached pigsty is deteriorating. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*



W facing shot of the former cartshed with leaning gable walls.



SW facing of the former pigsty at Maescadog farmstead.

2 **(55624)** **Post Med/ Coach house** **SN6895839310 B** **Specific**

A former coach house standing adjacent to Albert Mount PRN 55623, and first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The building is L-shaped in plan, built of a mixture of stone and brick, with a modern breeze block wall to the rear. The roof is slate, with the remains of a chimney in the northwest corner. Externally the building appears relatively stable although the roof is beginning to deteriorate in places with some slates missing. The building is no longer in occupation, it appears to be used mainly for storage. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*



NW facing of the coach house PRN 55624.

ALBERT MOUNT **Post Med/ Dwelling** **SN6899639311 B** **Generic**
(55623)

A 2-storey rendered dwelling with two south facing 2-storey bays, sash windows and an entrance in the eastern gable wall. It has a slate roof with chimney stacks on each gable wall. It does not appear to be marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, the tithe map of 1840 unfortunately shows no detail for this area so the dwelling is first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The dwelling is still occupied, and appears to be in relatively good external condition. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

NANT-IWRCH (55630) **Post Med/ Farmstead** **SN7058339439 B** **Generic**

A working farmstead complex first marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831. The northern traditional barn range is built of mortared random rubble, whitewashed, with a slate roof, replaced with modern materials at the eastern end. This is the taller of the two ranges, and includes the former threshing barn. The western range is built in the same style, containing the cow sheds and stables, with original stalls retained. Larger modern farm buildings lie to the southwest and along the farm lane to the north. Both traditional barn ranges appear to be in a good, relatively stable and working condition. *Visited 13/12/2005 (PP)*

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.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

MAESCADOG (55625)

SN6896539236

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

The aim of the management for this site should be to ensure the survival of the traditional buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex of traditional farm buildings as a whole. The lean in the gable walls of the former cartshed is a cause for concern, causing structural instability and threatening the integrity of the entire barn range. The roof of the cartshed and also the floor of the hay loft are deteriorating. The westernmost traditional barn range appears to be in a relatively stable condition, however the attached pigsty has a deteriorating roof, with missing and loose slates.

If possible it would be preferable to ensure the preservation of the traditional farm building complex as a whole. The leaning walls on the cartshed appear to be the main immediate threat to this survival and

if financially viable this should be repaired to stabilise the structure. The work required to stabilise or repair this structure and its cost should be assessed by an appropriately qualified builder. Repairs to the slate roof of the pigsty would also ensure its long term survival.

- Advice should be sought from an appropriate specialist on the scale and cost of work involved to stabilise and/or repair the structure of the cartshed.
- If possible the cartshed building should be stabilised and the roof repaired using appropriate methods and materials to keep it in character with the other building ranges.
- The roof of the pigsty should be repaired and made weather proof to ensure the survival of the fabric of the building, whilst using appropriate methods and materials to keep it in character with the other building ranges.

Site 2 on MAP 1

(55624)

SN6895839310

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

The aim of the management for this site should be the maintenance and preservation of this interesting structure, and its association with the adjacent dwelling of Albert Mount. The building appears to originally date from the 19th century but it has been subsequently altered and repaired, with some original stonework replaced by brick and breeze blocks. The structure now appears to be fairly stable, used mainly for storage. Externally the roof appears to be fairly stable although it may be deteriorating, some slates are now missing and loose and guttering has fallen away. The chimney at the northwest corner of the building is partly collapsed above the roofline. Much of the structure is surrounded by scrub, especially to the north, and a small amount of ivy has begun to establish itself at the northwest side of the building.

- Scrub clearance should be undertaken around the structure to improve the visibility of the site and prevent further growth establishing itself on the structure.
- Ivy should be cut back and treated.
- Work may be required to repair the roof to ensure the continual survival of the structure, using methods and materials appropriate to the character of the locality.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

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

Sources consulted:

Cadw. SAM file no. Cm360

Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record

Jones, G.D.B. 1990. 'Searching for Caradog' in Conquest, Co-existence and Change (Burnham,B.C. & Davies, J.L Eds).

Ordnance Survey 1831 Old Series 1" map, No.XLI

Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XVII.2, 3, 6 & 7

Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XVII.2, 3, 6 & 7

Tithe Map 1843 Cilycwm Parish, Carmarthenshire

Tithe Map 1840 Cynwyl Gaeo Parish, Carmarthenshire

Tithe Map 1837 Llanwrda Parish, Carmarthenshire

A detailed map of the Maescadog W/12/4248 area. The map shows a network of roads, rivers, and fields. Key locations are marked with stars and labeled with numbers: 14,283, 24,390, 3,420, 14,282, 55,622, 55,624, 55,623, 55,625, 55,629, 55,628, 55,631, 21,996, 55,630, 19,479, 55,632, 10,210, 13,080. Other labels include 'Maescadog W/12/4248/a' and 'Maescadog W/12/4248/b'. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances from 0 to 0.6 kilometres. The map also shows geographical features like 'Banc yr Esgar', 'Caeo Forest', and 'Allt y Ddwyllwr'.

—— Linear Archaeological Features (by PRN)

★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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