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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION HE2

Prepared for:
Tirpant
W/12/4291



Prepared by
Will Steele

Report No. **2004/77**
Project No. **49899**

Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area 197: Trap

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Tirpant consists of two nearby land holdings (W/12/4291, 4291a) in Dyffryn Cennen community, Carmarthenshire. Both holdings lie in the foothills of the Black Mountain in Brecon Beacons National Park. They were visited by Cambria on 5th August 2004.

The home farm (W/12/4291) is centred on Tirpant farmstead and falls within the Cadw designated Black Mountain and Mynydd Myddfai Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 1). This has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and falls within the Trap Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 197. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. Land here climbs the open valley of the Afon Cennen to the wooded summit of a limestone ridge in the south. The settlement pattern in this area consists of scattered cottages and farmsteads within a system of small, fairly irregular fields. This was in place by the time of the tithe drawing (Llandeilo-vawr parish 1841) but undoubtedly has much earlier origins.

The active quarry of Graig-yr-odyn cuts a deep scar in the limestone ridge and separates the two land parcels by no more than 100m.

W/12/4291a to the south is the larger of the two holdings and includes the open moorland of Careg Dwfn hill. Pockets of enclosed land flank the north and east fringes. Settlement here is also dispersed and a number of dwellings, some ruinous are scattered about the edge of the hill. Numerous small quarries on the exposed hilltop are testament to the earlier exploitation of limestone and silica reserves probably during the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Archaeological and historic content at Tirpant is dominated by evidence of later post medieval limestone extraction and burning (PRNs 27355, 27454, 27455, 27456, 27458, 27460) on a narrow band of carboniferous limestone which includes the southern part of holding W/12/4291 and the enclosed northern part of holding W/12/4291a. At present there are no detailed historical references known with regard to this industry in the locality. A few kilns and quarries appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps (1879, 1889) but most are entirely absent from cartographic sources. Those kilns at Tirpant that do appear on historic maps are marked as redundant on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition of 1906. These sites are visible today as ephemeral horse-shoe shaped depressions in natural or man made slopes, sometimes with associated spoil tips. They are probably of the flare kiln type, which are so called because the fire was allowed to die down before lime was extracted. The alkali properties of lime were used to neutralise naturally acidic soils, thereby improving conditions for growing most cereal and root crops from at least the eighteenth century onwards. Other uses for lime include as fuel, lime plaster and mortar, whitewash, as a seed dressing and as a snail repellent (Moore-Colyer 1988, 66)

Millstone grit is the dominant geology on Careg Dwfn. Evidence for gritstone extraction is abundant in the numerous quarries which are scattered about. These range from small circular depressions (PRN 27446) a little as three metres in diameter, to the large open workings (PRNs 13358, 27449) covering over an acre on the east flank of the hill. Carboniferous coal measures are also known in the vicinity. An old coal pit (PRN 51561) shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map on the northern flank probably represents trial workings as little other mining activity is recorded nearby.

Rural settlement evidence is also well represented. Nineteenth century maps show several cottages and small farmsteads scattered about the edge of the hill. Some of these sites have been abandoned (PRN 27448, 27451, 27471) and are now ruinous or reduced to earthworks. Other dwellings are still occupied (PRNs 27453, 27472, 27473, 27474, 27475) and fall outside the Tir Gofal application area. The area also contains the remains of a long hut (PRN 27416), possibly consisting of a dwelling and ancilliary buildings. Enclosures, which may be associated are identified today by relict boundary banks (PRN 27417). These remains are characteristic of settlement earlier on in the post-medieval period.

At least two round barrows (PRN 825, 27421, 51560) also lie within the area. These mounds of earth and stone represent what was the principal burial tradition during the Bronze Age (2500BC- 800BC). When excavated, such sites have been found to contain either inhumation or cremation burials.

Further archaeological content on both land holdings is discussed in the gazetteer below.

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
1	TIR PANT;TIR-Y-PANT (27454)	Post Medieval lime kiln	SN65211777	B		Specific
	<p>The fragmentary remains of a limekiln north of Tirpant farmstead. The kiln consists of a pennanular (horseshoe shaped) depression c2.5m in diameter, cut in to the hillslope, with drawing hole to the north. Traces of stone walling survive on the east and west sides of the kiln. This description is basically unchanged from the last visit to the site by Sambrook in 1994. The site lies on the edge of established woodland with a clear woodland floor. Some young coppice stools are interspersed between the mature trees. The kiln remains are relatively stable, with few signs of recent disturbance.</p>					
						
	Looking north to the remains of the lime kiln.					
2	TIR PANT;TIR-Y-PANT (27455)	Post Medieval lime kiln	SN65171776	B		Specific
	<p>A poorly preserved limekiln. The kiln remains comprise a stone and earth penannular bank c.2.5 in diameter, with drawing hole facing north and spoil spread downslope in that direction. This description is basically unchanged from the last visit to the site by Sambrook in 1994. The kiln lies in woodland with a clear woodland floor. Some young coppice stools are interspersed between the mature trees. The kiln remains are relatively stable, with few signs of recent disturbance.</p>					

- 3 **TIR PANT;TIR-Y-PANT** **Post Medieval lime kiln** SN65101776 B **Specific**
(27456)

A semi-circular cutting cut into slope representing remains of limekiln spoil evident on site and to north. Semi-circular stone bank encloses kiln pot drawing hole facing north. Pot diameter 2.5m depth 0.5m. P.Sambrook 1994. The remains of a limekiln on the ridge to the north of Tirpant farmstead. The remains consist of a semi-circular depression c.2.5m in diameter surrounded by the (often displaced) remains of a stone kerb and drawing hole to the north. Spoil tips are situated to the north and west of the kiln. This description is basically unchanged from the last visit to the site by Sambrook in 1994. The kiln lies in the margins of mature limestone woodland, with young coppice stools dispersed between mature trees. Leaf litter predominates over the woodland floor and the kiln is relatively stable with few signs of recent disturbance.

- 4 (51561) **Post Medieval coal workings** SN65211745 B **Specific**

An Old Coal Level marked on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map on the north side of Careg Dwfn. There is no known association with any nearby mining activity and the level possibly represents trial workings. The entrance is now collapsed with further slumping upslope indicating the direction of the excavations. Spoil tips surround the entrance and a stone platform (4m x 4m) of unknown function lies to the south. The mouth of the level is fenced off and grassed over. Agricultural and domestic debris are now scattered about the site. Young ash trees are growing on the spoil tips.



The mouth of the coal pit, as seen from the north.

- PEN Y GARN** (825) **Bronze Age round barrow** SN65371736 A **Generic**

A grass covered round barrow cairn on level ground on Careg Dwfn. The mound is poorly defined and measures 12m in diameter and 0.3m high. At the centre lies a shallow depression and several large stones, possibly the remains of a cist. The mound was found to be in a stable condition at the time of the archaeological farm visit with no specific management threats identified.

- CAREG DWFN** (13358) **Post Med quarry** SN657174 C **Generic**

Described as a possible defended enclosure following aerial survey by Cambria in 1986. The photographs show an irregular oval earthwork approximately 90m by 60m becoming indistinct to the east. The feature occupies a steep east facing hillslope and is bisected by a trackway. Nothing to suggest a defended enclosure was identified at this location during the archaeological farm visit. The feature, instead seems to be the result of quarrying for gritstone. It is also identified by PRN 27422.

CRAIG-YR-ODYN **Post Medieval lime** **SN656176** **D** **Generic**
[\(18349\)](#) **kiln**

An Old Limekiln marked within a large quarry on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site in question now lies within an area of modern opencasting. It was not seen during the archaeological farm visit but is presumed destroyed.

CARREG Y DWFN **Post Medieval sand** **SN64971702** **C** **Generic**
[\(27122\)](#) **pit**

A sand pit marked on a map of the Dynevor Estate dated 1775. Recorded as obscured by bracken cover when visited by Cambria in 1994 for the South-East Dyfed Minerals Project. Site not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

CARREGYDWFN **Post Medieval** **SN654172** **B** **Generic**
HILL;CAREG DWFN **tower**
[\(27123\)](#)

A tower is marked at this general location on a map of the Dinevor Estate dated 1775. The following description was provided following fieldwork for the South-East Dyfed Minerals Project. "Site occupied by a large quantity of apparently quarried stone, within which a series of 3 small sub-circular "sheep holes" have been constructed each with a diameter of c.1.5m The stone does not appear to have been derived from the millstone grit outcropping in the immediate vicinity of the site but possibly from quarries downslope to the E or S possibly for the purpose of construction the now lost tower. A slight hump in the surface 5m NE of the "sheep-holes" may represent the site of the tower. It is circular, diameter 10m, and partially ringed by upstanding and flat gritstone blocks being no more than 0.3m high. Within the circle gritstone blocks protrude through the grass cover. This could also possibly be the site of a cairn robbed of its stone" (Sambrook 1994). This site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

CEFN-COED-ISAF **Post Medieval long** **SN65101742** **B** **Generic**
[\(27416\)](#) **hut**

This description was given for the Deserted Rural Settlements Project. Site of an abandoned cottage or hafod? Survives as a rectangular earth and stone bank c.1.0m thick and 0.5m high enclosing an area 5.0m x 7.0m with a gap c.1.0m wide in its north corner probably an entrance way of some kind. Attached to this is another bank of similar dimensions which is "L" shaped and forms another rectangular enclosure but with its north-west side left open. Running off the south corner of the site is a low earth field boundary which proceeds downhill to the south-west for c.100m before turning northeast-north to join an existing field boundary c.20m away (Sambrook 2004). Some 5m to the north of the site is a shallow circular depression in the ground which may represent a pond. This description remains unchanged. Bracken is beginning to encroach on to this site, but is it otherwise under stable grass cover.



The earthwork remains of the long hut are at risk of becoming obscured by bracken.

CAREG DWFN ([27417](#)) **Unknown** **SN65101735** **B** **Generic**
boundary bank

"Possible early field system evidenced by alignment of large gritstone blocks across and downslope which do not appear to conform with the trend of the naturally outcropping gritstone elsewhere on the hill" (Sambrook 2004). Possibly defining fields associated with long hut (PRN 27416). The boundary bank is becoming obscured by bracken.

CAREG DWFN ([27418](#)) **Unknown** **SN65401740** **C** **Generic**
clearance cairn

A group of nine small round cairns ranging from 1.8m to 3.0m in diameter on the north side of Careg Dwfn, identified during the South East Dyfed Minerals Project (Sambrook 1994). This description remains unchanged. No specific management threats identified.

CAREG DWFN ([27419](#)) **Unknown shelter** **SN65441738** **B** **Generic**

A sub-rectangular depression in hillside banked on three sides (east, north and west) by an earth and stone bank set into hillside on south. Measures 4.0m by 3.0m wall up to 1.0m high. There is a gap in the wall on the west side forming an entrance point (Sambrook 2004). The site was under stable pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit. No specific management threats were identified.



The remains of the shelter as seen from the south-west.

CEFN-COED-UCHAF ([27420](#)) **Post Medieval lime** **SN65141760** **B** **Generic**
kiln

A ruinous circular kiln to the north of Careg Dwfn hill. It first appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1879). The kiln is set in to a mound, with the kiln pot (now infilled) in the centre. The pot is c.3m in diameter. A ruinous dry stone wall to 1m high on the south-west side of the mound marks the position of the drawing hole. Several mature and scrub trees are scattered about the mound which is otherwise under pasture. This description is largely unchanged from when the site was last visited by Cambria (Sambrook 1994).



The site of the kiln viewed from the south.

CAREG DWFN ([27421](#)) **Bronze Age ring barrow** **SN6519317228** **A** **Generic**

A poorly defined ring barrow 8-10m diameter, now partially vegetation covered that occupies a natural terrace on the south side of Careg Dwfn. The banks are 0.3m high and up to 1.5 wide with some stones exposed through the grass cover.



The poorly defined remains of the ring barrow, close to the summit of Careg Dwfn.

CAREG DWFN ([27422](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN657173** **C** **Generic**

A series of quarries in millstone grit on the steep eastern flank of Careg Dwfn. A ruinous crushing mill (PRN 27423) is situated to the north of the quarries.

CAREG DWFN ([27423](#)) **Post Medieval crushing mill** **SN65691742** **B** **Generic**

A ruinous crushing mill serving quarry PRN 27422 on the eastern flank of Careg Dwfn. The mill is terraced into the steep natural slope and passed by a trackway on the downslope side. It has been substantially destroyed and only the ruinous west north and south walls survive where they are built into the slope. Drystone, concrete piers and metal fittings stand on the hillside above the main structure. There is no specific cartographic evidence relating to the crushing mill. Its period and duration of operation are not presently known.

CAREG DWFN <u>(27445)</u>	quarry	SN65351712	C	Generic
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Small quarry. Depression in hillslope measuring 5.0m x 15.0m facing south-west. P.Sambrook 1994 No obvious signs of a quarry were observed at the grid reference specified. Site now obscured by bracken.

CAREG DWFN <u>(27446)</u>	quarry?	SN65441710	C	Generic
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The following description was provided during fieldwork for The South East Dyfed Minerals Project. “A series of seven small depressions diameter each of 3m which may be quarry scoops or possibly erosion features. Each depression contains varying amounts of small gritstone blocks unlike the massive nature of the naturally outcropping grits upslope” (Sambrook 1994). Site not found. The area in the vicinity of the grid reference specified was bracken covered at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

CAREG DWFN (27447)	cairn?	SN65201715	U	Generic
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Described as "An earth and stone mound at foot of hillslope measuring 2.5m x 4.5m with axis running north-east to south-west. Up to 0.75m high" when visited during the South East Dyfed Minerals Project (Sambrook 1994). Bracken now covers most of the mound and environs. Probably a natural feature.

PISTYLL GWYN (27448)	Post Medieval cottage	SN64921714	B	Generic
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A cottage below the western slopes of Careg Dwn, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1879) and identified as Pistyll Gwyn. Un-named, apparently abandoned by the time of the Second Edition map of 1906. The cottage and environs are now obscured by impenetrable scrub. Unknown condition now but presumed ruinous.

CAREG DWFN (27449)	Post Medieval quarry	SN650171	C	Generic
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Disused silica quarry, quite extensive, exploiting millstone grit outcrop at west end of ridge known as Careg Dwn. No obvious remains of any related buildings or other structures save for metal posts and wooden sleepers used to revet a bank beside the track leading to the upper quarry workings at the western edge (Sambrook 1994). A similar revetment feature was identified on the side of a track which skirts the south side of the quarry during the archaeological farm visit.



Substantial quarry excavations, viewed from the south-west.

CAREG DWFN ([27450](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN653170** **C** **Generic**
quarry

This description was provided from field survey for The South East Dyfed Minerals Project. A series of small quarry scoops in millstone grit all measuring between 10m x 10m and 10m x 20m. Almost obscured by bracken and gorse cover P.Sambrook 1993. This site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

CAREG DWFN ([27451](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN65381697** **B** **Generic**
cottage?

An un-named building shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). Marked as abandoned on the 1906 edition. Described as ruinous with walls 0.5m thick surviving up to 1.0m high when seen during field assessment for The South East Dyfed Minerals Project (Sambrook 1994). Site not seen. It is unclear whether it lies within the farm boundary.

TIR PANT;TIR-Y-PANT ([27458](#)) **Post Medieval lime** **SN64921772** **B** **Generic**
kiln

A limekiln associated with quarry PRN 27355 on Mynydd Cincoed. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1879 but is identified as Old Limekiln on the 1906 edition suggesting that it was redundant by that time. Few traces of a kiln survive today and it is visible only as a semi-circular depression (c.3m diameter) in the hillside. The earthworks lie in stable pasture.

TIR PANT;TIR-Y-PANT ([27460](#)) **Post Medieval lime** **SN64881772** **B** **Generic**
kiln

A circular depression in slope banked on east and west sides c.1.5m deep drawing hole facing north-west spoil downslope in that direction. Diameter of depression 3.0m. Possible remains of another kiln upslope where a 1.0m high mound with a circular depression stands facing north-west (Sambrook 1994). The condition of the site remains unchanged. It is under stable pasture with no signs of recent disturbance.

CAREG DWFN ([27468](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN65181745** **C** **Generic**
boundary bank

Possibly a relict boundary bank leading from the edge of enclosed farmland onto the open heath of Careg Dwfn. Visible as a line of large gritstone blocks and traces of an earth bank (based on Sambrook 1994). The boundary lies in rough pasture. No specific management threats identified.

PEN-Y-GARN;CARREG-DWYFAN ([27471](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN65461746** **B** **Generic**
farmstead

A ruinous farmstead on enclosed land to the north of Careg Dwfn hill. The farmstead first appears on the Old Series Map of 1831 but is not shown in accurate detail until the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The farmhouse lies to the east of a rectangular yard, with outbuildings to the east. An enclosure, presumably a garden, is situated in front of the buildings to the north. The complex has been derelict for some time now (It is marked as abandoned on the 1964 edition) and the buildings are neglected and ruinous. The farmhouse, a single unit building with gable fireplace and abutting annex, is roofless. Outbuilding to the north and west are, at best in a semi-collapsed state. The farmstead lies in pasture. It is relatively free from vegetation with no specific management threats identified.

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, 2, 3 on MAP 1 **TIR PANT;TIR-Y-PANT ([27454, 27455, 27456](#))** **SN65211777**

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

The kiln is in a stable condition but there is potential for uprooting/ falling trees damaging the kiln earthworks in future. The following might be considered.

Monitor existing trees around the kiln earthworks. Unstable specimens to be cut off at the roots before being allowed to fall naturally (this will prevent damage to the structure by falling trees and uprooting).

Site 4 on MAP 1 **([51561](#))** **SN65211745**

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

The management aim is to remove all debris in order to enhance visibility of the site.

The debris is currently masking the mouth of the level and the depth of mining excavations is not known. Work should only proceed as far as is safe to do so.

Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any mining remains are discovered during clearance works. These should be left in place and not disturbed.

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
TIRPANT, TIR Y PANT (51562)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN64931798	B		Generic
A nineteenth century farmstead on the south side of the Cennen valley. The complex consists of a farmhouse and outbuildings arranged around a rectangular yard. Although buildings are shown at this location on earlier maps, the farmstead does not appear in its present form until the Ordnance Survey map of 1879. It remains comparatively unaltered today, but some of the smaller buildings have since been lost. Large agricultural sheds to the east of the historic core are a recent addition.					

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:

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

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Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.

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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Ordnance Survey 1831 Old Series map Sheet 41, 1"

Tithe Map & Apportionment 1841? Llandilo-vawr

Ordnance Survey 1879 Carmarthenshire Sheet 41.12, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Carmarthenshire Sheet 42.09, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1906 Carmarthenshire Sheet 41.12, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1906 Carmarthenshire Sheet 42.09, 25"

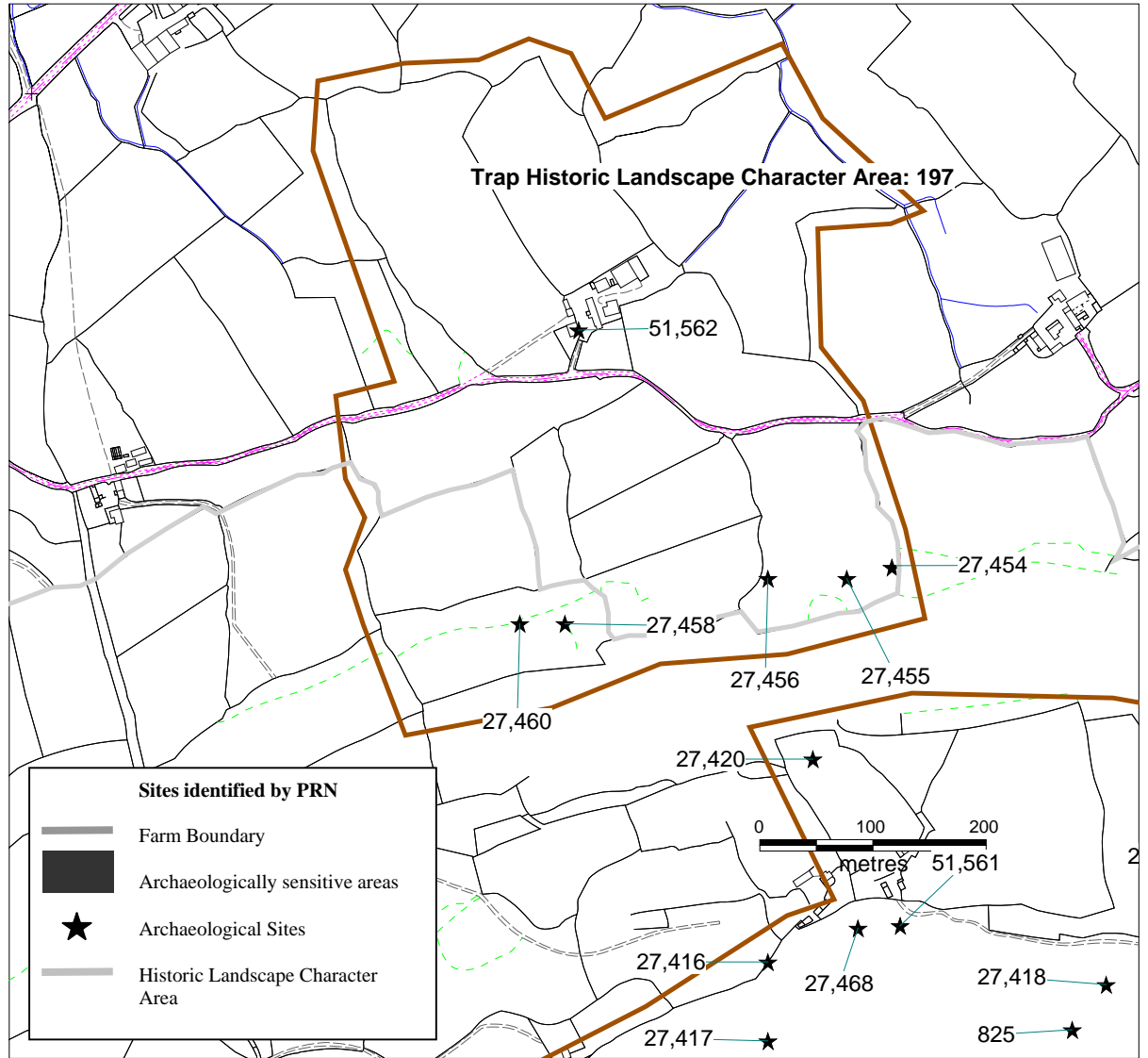
Moore-Colyer, R. 1988 "Of Lime and Men: Aspects of the Coastal Trade in Southwest Wales in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries", The Welsh History Review, 14

Murphy & Sambrook (1994) South-East Dyfed Minerals: A Survey of the Archaeological Resource Threatened by Mineral Extraction. Unpublished report produced by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

Sambrook (1995) South East Dyfed Minerals Project II. Unpublished report produced by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

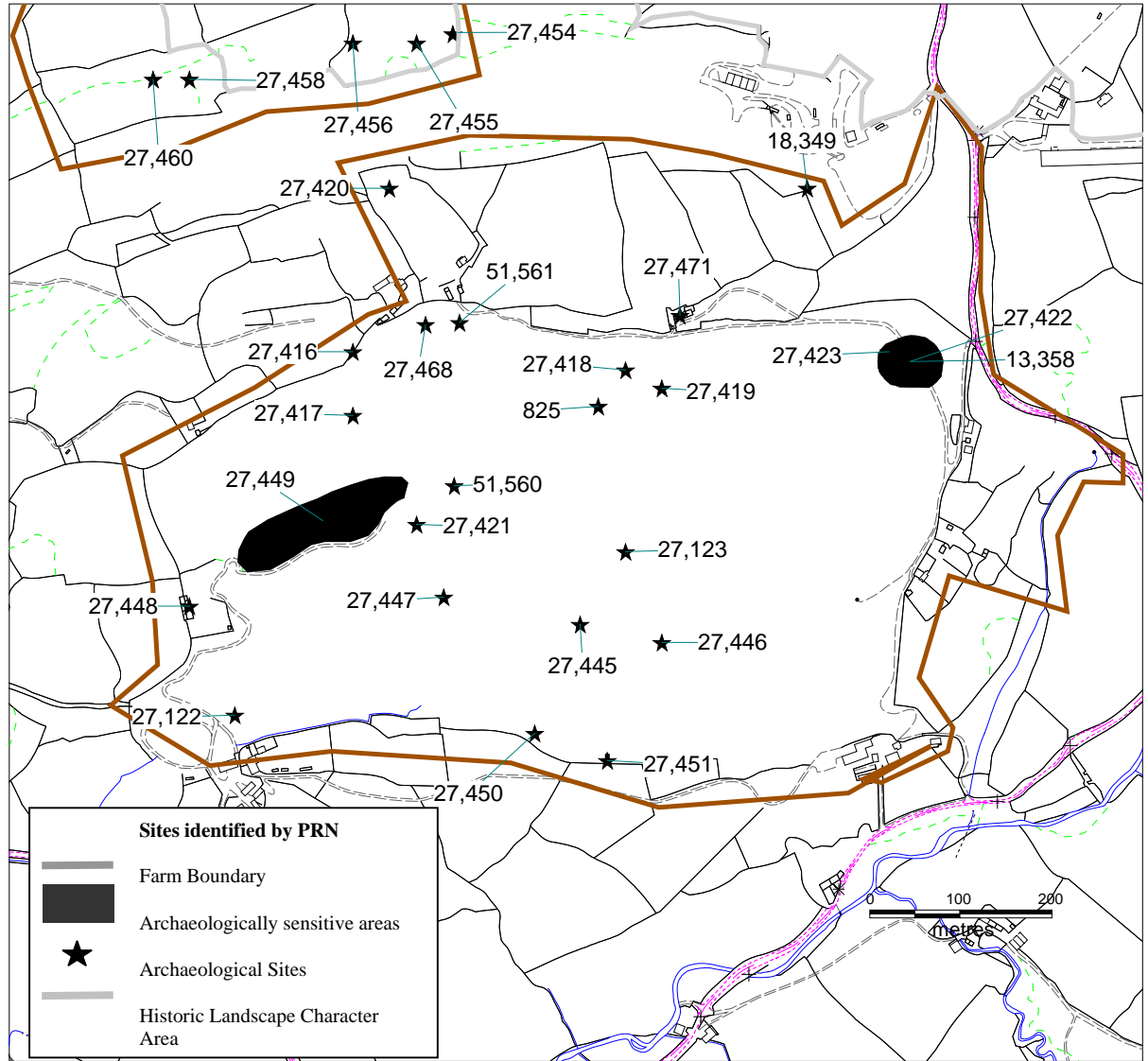
Sambrook 2004) Deserted Rural Settlements in South-West Wales 2003-4. Unpublished report produced by Cambria Archaeology for Cadw

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CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 197 TRAP

GRID REFERENCE: SN 647185

AREA IN HECTARES: 634.30

Historic Background

A small character area within the foothills of the Black Mountain, once part of Maenor Llys which occupied the eastern part of Iscennen commote. Iscennen, unlike the rest of Cantref Bychan within which it lay, remained nominally independent of Anglo-Norman rule until 1284 when it was acquired by John Giffard. In 1340 it became a member of the Duchy of Lancaster (Rees 1953, xv-xvi). Area 197 may have formed part of the estate of the *maerdref* of Carreg Cennen (see Area 198); at any rate a gentry house, Cwrtbrynbeirdd, had been established within the area by the late Medieval period, which may indicate the subdivision of a larger estate. Cwrtbrynbeirdd is a hall-house occupied by Morris Owen in the 15th century (Jones 1962, 259) and may be associated with the enclosure of common land in the neighbouring Area 199 with its rabbit warren. The surrounding system of medium-sized, curvilinear enclosures contrasts sharply with the smaller, more irregular enclosures of the remainder of the character area and it may be that the landscape was reorganised with the establishment of the house, which was later part of the Golden Grove estate (Jones 1987, 17). Carreg Cennen house was a *de novo* establishment of the nabob Thomas Wright Lawford in 1806 and has no link, apart from the name, with Carreg Cennen Castle (Area 256), but it appears to occupy the site of a Medieval grange to Talley Abbey (Owen 1894, 35). The area, like much of Llandeilo Fawr parish, has an ecclesiastical signature; further monastic land lay to the east, a Medieval chapel (of ease to Llandeilo Fawr?) lay south of Cwrtbrynbeirdd, and a cist cemetery lay to the west. A further chapel may have been present near Trap where the present nucleation, however, belongs to the late 19th- and 20th-century; the present landscape had been established by the time the tithe map of Llandeilo Fawr parish had been drawn up (1841), but the mill and a roadside inn, the Cennen Arms, are the only buildings shown at Trap.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Trap character area lies across the open valley of the Cennen below Carreg Cennen Castle. The bottom of the valley lies at approximately 100m while the sides rise up to over 200m on the south side, with much Carboniferous limestone outcropping. The area is enclosed into a series of small irregular fields apart from on the south side close to Cwrtbrynbeirdd where medium-sized more regular enclosures prevail. Earth banks with hedges comprise the boundaries to all fields, though wire fences supplement most hedges. Hedges vary in condition, but tend towards the overgrown. Some farms have neatly maintained hedges. There is a slight tendency to neglect hedges at higher levels. Many hedges possess distinctive trees, and these together with overgrown hedges and the many small stands of deciduous trees lend a wooded appearance to the landscape. Several small conifer plantations are present in this area. Pasture is the predominant land-use, and while much is improved, there are large pockets of unimproved and rushy ground both on the valley sides and valley bottom. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms and houses with a loose cluster of buildings at Trap. The dispersed houses and farmhouses are also mainly 19th century in date and in the vernacular tradition. Higher status and more ancient buildings such as the large sub-Medieval and later house at Cwrtbrynbeirdd and the farm at Llwyndewi provide a greater time-depth and greater social and economic stratification to the landscape. Most older farm outbuildings are 19th century and stone-built, but have modern farm buildings associated with them.

Recorded archaeology includes two Bronze Age burnt mounds, while from the Medieval period are a cist cemetery and a possible holy well. Archaeological features along the limestone ridge which forms the southern edge of the area mainly relate to limestone processing, such as quarries, lime kilns and limeworks.

There are a number of distinctive buildings. The remains of the Medieval Capel Dewi are both scheduled and Grade II listed. Immediately to the north is Cwrtbrynbeirdd (Grade II listed) which has 15th-16th century origins, with an original single cusped lancet and later alterations. Carreg Cennen House (Grade II* listed) is a later gentry house, begun in 1806 possibly to designs by the architect S P Cockerell, and is a fine example of a small Georgian country house with a remarkable staircase hall

and a Grade II listed, specialised apiary building retaining its principle features. A formal range of 18th - 19th century farm buildings lies at Llwyndewi. The buildings at Trap are mainly 19th century, stone-built with slate roofs, with houses in both the vernacular- and polite Georgian-tradition. Interspersed with these are late 20th century dwellings in a variety of styles and materials, however, the mill may be earlier and there is a K6 telephone box. The dispersed houses and farmhouses are also mainly 19th century in date and are stone built with slate roofs, and while many are in the vernacular tradition and are of two storeys and three bays, there are examples in the polite Georgian style. Most older farm outbuildings are 19th century, stone-built with the more substantial examples in a semi formal arrangement, though often they are of just one range.

This character area though well defined to the south where it runs up against unenclosed high ground, is less well defined on other sides. To the south, east and west the neighbouring character areas (Areas 190, 203, 231, 254, 198 and 255) contain similar characteristics and there tends to be a zone of change, rather than a hard-edged boundary, the exception being the small character area (Area 256) of Carreg Cennen Castle to the east.

Conservation priorities

Part of this area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Ground photograph: 63

Aerial photographs: