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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for: Tireglwys Farm



Tir Gofal Reference No: W/12/4368

Holding No: W/12/4368 & W/12/4368/a

Prepared by

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A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic landscape character

Tireglwys farm consists of three holdings: the main holding (4368), which surrounds Tireglwys farmstead, and holdings 4368/a and 4368/b (4368/b lies in West Glamorgan and so is not covered by this report). The main holding (4368) occupies an undulating piece of land, which rises gently on the eastern banks of Afon Morlais. The landscape is characterised by an enclosure pattern of medium to large irregular and regular fields. Much of this pattern had been established by 1843 (when the parish tithe map was created), but at this time, land at the southern end of the holding was still unenclosed. The regular field boundaries, which characterise this part of the holding, were laid out between 1843 and the end of the nineteenth century. Although the holding has, in contrast with surrounding areas, retained its' rural character (this is still a landscape of dispersed farmsteads), there has been some change to the settlement pattern. Two former cottage sites, and one abandoned farmstead within the holding testify to a decline in the rural population (a general trend which occurred throughout Wales from the mid nineteenth century onwards). Decline in rural population in this area may have been exacerbated by the cessation of small local mining ventures at the end of the nineteenth century.

Holding 4368/a lies to the east of the main holding, occupying a spit of land formed by a meander in the tidal stretch of Afon Llwhwr. There is currently no settlement within the holding, although immediately to the west, the settlement of Hendy is close by. The holding is divided into large field enclosures, which had been established by the mid nineteenth century. The two defended sites dating from the medieval period testify to the importance of this promontory as a location from which to defend the navigable part of the Loughor estuary. The historic landscape character of the holding is under threat from encroaching development as the settlement of Hendy expands. The holding is now bordered by a sewage works and sports ground.

Archaeological and historical content

Holding 4368 does not demonstrate great time depth in its archaeological content. The sites within the boundary all relate to nineteenth century domestic, agricultural and small-scale industrial activity. This includes farmsteads (one occupied), cottage sites and coal mining remains.

4368/a This holding has greater time depth, including remains of two sites from the medieval period: a motte and moated homestead, both of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. These sites were abandoned, probably during the later medieval or post-medieval periods, and there is no identified evidence of continued activity until the mid nineteenth century. A small cottage site is marked on the parish tithe map, and is currently identifiable on the ground as a sunken, stony area.

Historic Environment - Key Management Objectives

Sites within the main holding (4368) that testify to a more populated rural landscape during the nineteenth century, should be actively managed to ensure that they do not deteriorate further. It is important to recognise the value of these features in defining the historic character of the local landscape.

The management priority for holding 4368/a is to prevent further deterioration in the condition of the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the holding. This specifically involves vegetation control, and management of livestock to ensure that the sites are not trampled at times when they are most vulnerable.

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. 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 the Trust.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	CASTLE MOUND; YSTUM ENLLI (south) (701)	Medieval motte	SN58410322	A	SAM CM09	Specific
	This Scheduled Ancient Monument is a 5m high castle mound (motte), surrounded by a ditch. It is located on the south side of a promontory formed in a horse-shoe bend, on the tidal stretch of the River Loughor. [A motte castle is a large conical or pyramidal mound of soil and/or stone, usually surrounded by either a wet or dry ditch, and surmounted by a tower constructed of timber or stone. In many cases the mound may have been further strengthened with palisades and revetments which will no longer be visible, but may be revealed by archaeological excavation, as may other features such as bridges, gateways, and steps (English Heritage: Monument Class Descriptions)]. This motte is now very overgrown, and therefore not easily visible as a feature of the historic landscape. The overgrowth is a mixture of deciduous trees including oak, holly and sycamore, with an understorey of brambles, gorse and nettles. There is a small grassy area (8m x 2m) on the top of the mound, whilst the sides are criss-crossed by bare earth trackways which run through the scrub and trees. The boundary along the north-west part of the site is of metal railings, which enclose sewerage works. The boundary cuts off part of the scheduled area, which is now very overgrown, making it					

difficult to discern features to the north of the fence. Since this site was first scheduled, its' condition seems to have been steadily deteriorating. The vegetation has increased, with maturing trees shading out protective grass cover. Many places within the scheduled area are now devoid of grass cover, including most of the ditch and the side of the motte on the north-east, north, west and south sides. This has resulted in erosion, and poaching by cattle is compounding this. The earthwork is open to the field to the north-east, and to the marshy field to the south, both of which are grazed by cattle. The animals pass through the site between the two fields, and appear to be using it for shelter during bad weather. Occasional, but regular inundations by the tide have ensured that this ditch is wet for much of the time, which has meant that the cattle trampling has had a severe effect. Earlier reports suggest that this problem has been occurring since the site was first scheduled. The tide also regularly deposits rubbish within the external ditch, which has built up to a substantial level, as it becomes trapped when the water recedes. Some of the trees (in particular a large overhanging thorn) are now very mature, and larger branches may be in danger of falling and damaging the site further. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

2	YSTUM ENLLI (702)	Medieval ringwork?; moated homestead	SN58520332	A	SAM CM09	Specific
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This scheduled site is a rectangular earthwork about 3.5m high with slightly rounded corners and a prominent well-defined rampart. The surrounding ditch is poorly-defined, but clearest on the south-east side. The condition of this site has deteriorated since it was scheduled. It is now densely overgrown, which has caused erosion where bare earth has been trampled by cattle. The monument lies on the northern side of the same peninsula of land as the Motte (PRN 701) described above. It is located in a grass pasture field, grazed by cattle. Again, this site is open to the field and overgrown with bramble, gorse and blackthorn. The gorse cover is now so high (some plants reach 3m), that livestock have made their way beneath this, forming a network of paths leading from the surrounding fields, where erosion is occurring at a steady rate. Underneath the gorse, the ground surface is shaded out and consequently there is almost no remaining grass cover. The area by the river on the north-east side is also shaded out, devoid of grass cover, and can be accessed by livestock. On the south side of the monument there has been some substantial erosion caused by vehicle access to the field. The track runs very close to the base of the monument and may be causing damage to associated nearby features. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

3	GWERN Y CWM (51022)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN55550322	B	Specific
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Gwern-Y-Cwm farmstead is first shown on the Ordnance Survey Old Series of 1830 (sheet XXXVII). It also appears on the parish tithe map, and later historic maps demonstrate that during the nineteenth century it was larger and more prominent than Tireglwys farm. Gwern-Y-Cwm farmstead is now in ruins, and the farmer said that it has been abandoned for at least 30 years. The site is heavily overgrown with vegetation including ivy and numerous mature trees, which are causing structural damage. Access was not gained internally due to loose overhanging masonry. The complex consists of a two storey dwelling with associated barn range to the rear (west), whilst to the north, a detached range of smaller stall buildings runs parallel with the main barn range. The whole complex is surrounded by a substantial and well-established stone-walled enclosure. A pond and sluice (PRN 51026) were added to the north, just outside the enclosure between 1879 and 1907. The house itself is built of rubble stone with a slate roof, and the proportions suggest that it is of traditional 3-bay type with central door, although, at the time of the site visit, the front elevation was so overgrown with vegetation that it was difficult to be certain. There is a lower, two-storey out-shut to the rear (west) with a cat-slide roof which extends down from the level of the main roof. The south gable end of the house has a cement render on it, and the west wall (back wall of the outshut) is bare stone with a number of window openings with stone lintels. Some of the jambs have been repaired with bricks. There are several areas of repair on both the farmhouse and the barn range. The barn range is aligned east-west and runs from the back (west side) of the farmhouse, but is not joined to it. The main body of the building has two storeys, and is constructed of rubble stone. It is now roofless, and the second storey has fallen away. Some repairs have been made using modern materials such as concrete breeze blocks, suggesting that the buildings had been in use for some purpose until quite recently. The exact nature of this building is not easy to define, as a substantial portion of the north side (front) of the range is now missing. At the west gable-end there is a lean-to, which lies transversely across the barn range. This has seen considerable modification, firstly for use as a garage - it has an iron girder forming the lintel over a widened entrance to a pre-existing stone building. After this it seems it was re-converted for agricultural use, when a red brick partition was erected

within the shed, which appears to be a stall. There are also breezeblock repairs to the rear (south) end of this building. The mortar that has been used in parts of the lean-to is very black, which may indicate that some construction was done whilst the local coalmines were functioning. The building opposite and parallel with the barn described above consists of a stone-wall of single storey height, which forms the rear of a lean-to shelter, roofed with corrugated iron and supported by timber frames. This shelter still houses two pieces of vintage farm machinery: one Massey Ferguson seed drill, and one wooden threshing machine. The entire farmstead is now very overgrown with vegetation, and in a poor state of repair. The range of buildings to the rear of the farmhouse has been used as a quarry for stone in the recent past, and it appears that some of this stone has been used to consolidate trackways. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*



The northern gable end of Gwern-Y-Cwm farmstead (51022), showing the range of collapsed outbuildings to the rear (right hand side of the picture), and encroaching vegetation.

4	(51035)	Post Medieval trackway	SN55540333	C	Specific
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This trackway leads from the river Marlais up to the abandoned farmstead (PRN51,022). A branch also leads off to the north-east. It is bounded by high hedge-banks, and parts of it have been eroded to form a sunken lane, suggesting that the track is well established. The southern end next to the farmstead has become waterlogged, and the whole of the track is becoming very overgrown with small trees and other vegetation. The hedge banks have also become grown out. The trackway is becoming obscured by shrubs, and will eventually be lost as an historic landscape feature if measures are not taken to control vegetation. Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)



View up trackway linking the Marlais with Gwern-Y-Cwm farmstead

TROSERCH MILL (24313)	Post Medieval stepping stones	SN55340375	U	Generic
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Stepping-stones across the Morlais shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. There was no sign of the stones in their original location at the time of the site visit. Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)

GWERN-Y-CWM-BACH (24321)	Post Medieval cottage	SN55970364	U	Generic
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This cottage site is shown on the tithe map of 1843. It is marked on various historic maps up to 1908. The farmer was not aware of this site having been occupied, and said that there were no visible features remaining. This site was not visited during the archaeological farm visit.

(51018)	Post Medieval level	SN55320369	U	Generic
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Marked on the 2nd edition OS map as 'old levels', but not shown on the 1st edition OS map, possibly indicating a short lifespan. No above ground indications of this site were observed during the archaeological farm visit. Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)

(51019)	Post Medieval coal workings	SN55820369	U	Generic
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Marked as 'old level' on the 1st edition OS map, indicating it was out of use by that time. Marked as three old levels on the 2nd edition. No above ground indications of this site were observed during the archaeological farm visit. Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)

TIREGLWYS LEVEL (51021)	Post Medieval coal workings	SN55690328	U	Generic
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An area near the farmstead marked as a coal level on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. An airshaft is also marked adjacent to the main farm building. The level appears to have been abandoned by the time of the second edition OS map (1908). No remains of these sites were observed during the archaeological farm visit. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

[\(51023\)](#) **Post Medieval ford SN55960331 U Generic**

A ford shown on the 1st edition OS map carrying the trackway across the Morlais to Gwern-Y-Cwm farmstead (51,022). Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

GWERN Y CWM
[\(51026\)](#) **Post Medieval pond & sluice SN55580328 B Generic**

A pond and sluice were built just outside the farmstead enclosure between 1879 and 1907. This feature survives on the ground as a walled enclosure with a central depression. There is a substantial embankment/dam to the west side close to the entrance track to Gwern-Y-Cwm farmstead. No remains of the sluice were noted during the archaeological farm visit. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

[\(51027\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry SN56180354 C Generic**

An area marked 'old quarry' on the first edition OS map, indicating that the site was out of use by this time. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

[\(51028\)](#) **Post Medieval coal workings SN55900381 U Generic**

Marked as an old coal level on the first edition OS map, indicating it was out of use by that time. No above ground indications of this site were observed during the archaeological farm visit. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

[\(51029\)](#) **Post Medieval coal workings SN55930392 U Generic**

Marked as an old coal level on the first edition OS map, indicating it was out of use by that time. No above ground indications of this site were observed during the archaeological farm visit. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

[\(51030\)](#) **Post Medieval? well SN56430328 U Generic**

A well shown on the first and second edition OS maps. Not seen during the archaeological site visit.

[\(51031\)](#) **Post Medieval? well SN56410314 U Generic**

A spring marked as a well on the 1st edition OS map, not marked on the 2nd edition. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

[\(51032\)](#) **Post Medieval sheep fold? SN56220277 C Generic**

Small rectangular enclosure marked on the 1st edition OS map, but not on the 2nd. Edition. Its function is unclear; it could represent a sheepfold or abandoned building. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

[\(51033\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry SN56230262 C Generic**

Quarry site visible on the 1st edition OS map. Quarrying had moved slightly further south by the time of the 2nd edition OS in 1908. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

[\(51034\)](#) **Post Medieval reservoir SN56160260 C Generic**

A reservoir first marked on the 2nd edition OS map of 1908. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

[\(51037\)](#) **Post Medieval limekiln SN58300328 U Generic**

This is marked as 'old limekiln' on the first edition OS map, and appears to be marked on the tithe map. However, at the time of the site visit, the likely location of this site was covered with scrub and gorse which was on fire. The site was therefore not accessible, and its' condition is unknown. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*

[\(51038\)](#)

Post Med cottage SN58550313 C

Generic

A cottage is marked, but not named on the parish tithe map within a small square enclosure. It is marked on the first edition OS map, but not named, and by the time of the second edition OS map it is not marked at all, suggesting it had been deserted by this time. On the ground, the location of the cottage is now just identifiable as a small overgrown depression, with a concentration of rubble stone around the edges of the patch. The remains are not substantial, but care should be taken to ensure that they do not deteriorate further. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*



Site of cottage 51038 looking north-west.

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

CASTLE MOUND; YSTUM ENLLI (S) [\(701\)](#) SN58410322

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

The management aims for this Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Cm096) are to arrest the process of erosion, and to prevent further accumulation of rubbish around the base of the site.

It is essential that Cadw are informed if this management is to be undertaken, as the work will need to be directed and monitored by the Cadw Field Monument Warden to ensure that the site is not damaged during the process.

1. Thinning out the tree cover whilst ensuring that there is no damage to the site will allow light to reach the ground surface.
2. The larger, heavier trees which have overhanging branches should be removed in order that the danger of them falling and damaging the site is removed.
3. Re-seeding will encourage a stable grass sward.
4. Controlled light grazing (see below) when the grass sward has become established, will keep down excessive vegetation. Stock levels should be kept low.
5. Cattle should be kept off the monument when it is most vulnerable to erosion (ie. during the winter months, and when the tide is high). This can be achieved by fencing off the monument and surrounding area using an electric fence.
6. The fence should be placed a minimum of 2m out from the edge of the scheduled area, and should cause minimal disturbance to the ground surface.
7. Net fencing could be employed to seal the gap through which rubbish is floating in when the tide is high, and becoming trapped when the water recedes.
8. Ideally the rubbish currently trapped around the base of the monument should be cleared from the site.

Site 2 on MAP 1

YSTUM ENLLI [\(702\)](#) SN58520332

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

Active management of SAM Cm097 (PRN 702) should aim to resolve the following problems: Erosion due to shading out of the ground surface, and trampling by livestock. This can be achieved through

scrub clearance and the re-establishment of a stable grass sward. Erosion around the base of the site should also be prevented by ensuring that all vehicles allow a minimum margin of 5m from the base of the monument.

It is essential that Cadw are informed if this management is to be undertaken, as the work will need to be directed and monitored by the Cadw Field Monument Warden to ensure that the site is not damaged during the process.

1. Gorse and other scrub should be cut back.
2. Re-seeding will encourage a stable grass sward.
3. Controlled light grazing (see below) when the grass sward has become established, will keep down excessive vegetation. Stock levels should be kept low.
4. Cattle should be kept off the monument when it is most vulnerable to erosion (ie. during the winter months). This can be achieved by fencing off the monument and surrounding area using an electric fence.
5. The fence should be placed at a minimum distance of 2m out from the edge of the scheduled area, and instalment should cause minimal disturbance to the ground surface.

Site 3 on MAP 1

GWERN Y CWM ([51022](#))

SN55550322

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

The management priority for this farmstead is to preserve the remains in a stable and visible condition. Further removal of hardcore from the site should not occur. Excessive vegetation should be removed where it is practical and safe to do so.

Site 4 on MAP 1

([51035](#))

SN55540333

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

Ideally any vegetation that is springing up on the trackway itself should be cleared, and hedge boundaries should be restored, in order to preserve this as a feature of the historic landscape.

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)	Perion/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
TIREGLWYS (51020)	Post Med farmstead	SN55810337	B	Generic

Tireglwys farmstead occupies an elevated position on the south-facing slope which runs down to Afon Morlais. The first known historical record of the farm is the Old Series Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1830 (sheet XXXVII), where the farm is marked as a single building. In its' current form it incorporates farmhouse and attached stable, also a former threshing barn and cart shed, and numerous modern agricultural buildings. On the first edition OS map it appears as a single building, in the same position as the present farmhouse and stable. whilst by the time of the second edition OS map. the buildings identified as a

threshing barn and cartshed (see below) are marked. Since this time the farmhouse itself has been extended, and some modern agricultural sheds added. The farmstead is variously referred to as 'Tireglwys' and 'Tyreglwys'. The earliest rendering of the name on historic map sources is 'Tireglwys', and this seems to be the more common form. This version implies that the farm occupies land, which formerly belonged to the church. The alternative 'Tyreglwys' (abbreviation of 'Ty'r Eglwys'), would imply that the house itself belonged to a church, which seems less likely. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*



View of Tireglwys farmstead looking north.

TIREGLWYS ([51024](#))

**Post Med
threshing barn;
cart-shed**

SN55790334 B

Generic

This barn range is orientated east/ west (the same line as the farmhouse and attached stable - see below), but lies separately, to the south-west of the main buildings. It has two sections, and is built of rubble stone with a slate roof. It appears on the second edition OS map of 1907, but not on the first edition of 1879, so must have been built between these dates. The more westerly section appears to have been a threshing barn. It is tall with a wide entranceway on the north elevation, the south elevation was not seen. The shape and height of the structure suggests that it was originally designed as a threshing barn, and has been modified more recently to allow the insertion of a concrete lintel, and modern doors to be hung. To the east is a lower section which looks to have been built at the same time (as a piece with the threshing barn). It is likely to have been built as a cart shed, and the wide entranceway, which still allows for the ingress of a vehicle, may be original, as it shows very little sign of modification. Both buildings are in a reasonable state of repair, and are still in regular use as storage for modern agricultural machinery. There are some areas of damage to the slate roof, and these areas should be repaired before they are allowed to deteriorate any further. *Visited* 25/05/2004 (HGM)



Northern elevation of threshing barn and cart shed (51024)

TIREGLWYS ([51025](#))

**Post Med
farmhouse & barn**

SN55810337 B

Generic

The farmhouse and attached stable range form a single row, which is aligned east to west. The house occupies the eastern end of the range, and the barn is slightly lower, in line with the earlier portion of the house (which has had a double-pile extension added to south elevation since 1907). Historic map evidence suggests that this group of buildings formed the earliest part of the farmstead, although it has been substantially modified over the years. There have been several phases in the more recent development of this farmstead. Most of the house has been cement rendered, making identification of original features problematic. However, the rear (north side) of the house is free of cement render, and suggests that the original was of standard traditional three-bay construction, and also shows that there has been some patching/ modification of this building using red brick. The barn range is joined to the west of the house, and lies in line with, but slightly lower than the original house. The barn range has had brick jambs and lintels inserted into a pre-existing stone building, and the most recent formation of doors and windows is consistent with it having been used as a stable. It is not clear when this modification took place, or whether the position of the window and door openings are original. Both the north and south elevations of the barn have had brick inserts. On the north side bricks have been used to repair and patch various areas. In another more recent phase, the doorways on the south side ground floor of the barn have been infilled using a variety of materials including breeze blocks and bricks. The barn is currently in use for storage and appears to be in a reasonable condition. *Visited 25/05/2004 (HGM)*



North elevation of farmhouse and barn (51025), showing brick insertions.

[\(51036\)](#)

Post Med cottage SN56450313 B

Generic

It is not clear whether this building belongs to the farmer. The tithe map of 1843 shows a cottage against the roadside. It is marked on both first and second edition OS maps, and on the second edition it is named 'Ty Crwn' ('Crwn' implies 'fat'; 'stocky', which may refer to the shape and size of the building). This site is still upstanding, and is largely intact, but has been modified. Garage doors have been added to southerly gable end - and it appears to be in use currently for storage. The north gable end wall is intact. It is constructed of rubble-stone, and is roofed with corrugated iron. East and west elevations are low walls, with a single low door on the east (road) side, with wooden lintel above. An important survival of a road-side cottage, which may contain original features. The building was not accessible at the time of the site visit. *Visited* 25/05/2004 (HGM)



Former road-side cottage (51036), now in use as garage/ storage.

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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tel (01558) 823121, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@acadat.com, website www.acadat.com

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

Sources consulted:

Ordnance Survey Old Series, Sheet XXXVII, 1830

Tithe Map Llangennech Parish, Carmarthenshire 1843

Tithe Map Llanedy Parish, Carmarthenshire 1842

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Carmarthenshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet LV.13 1879

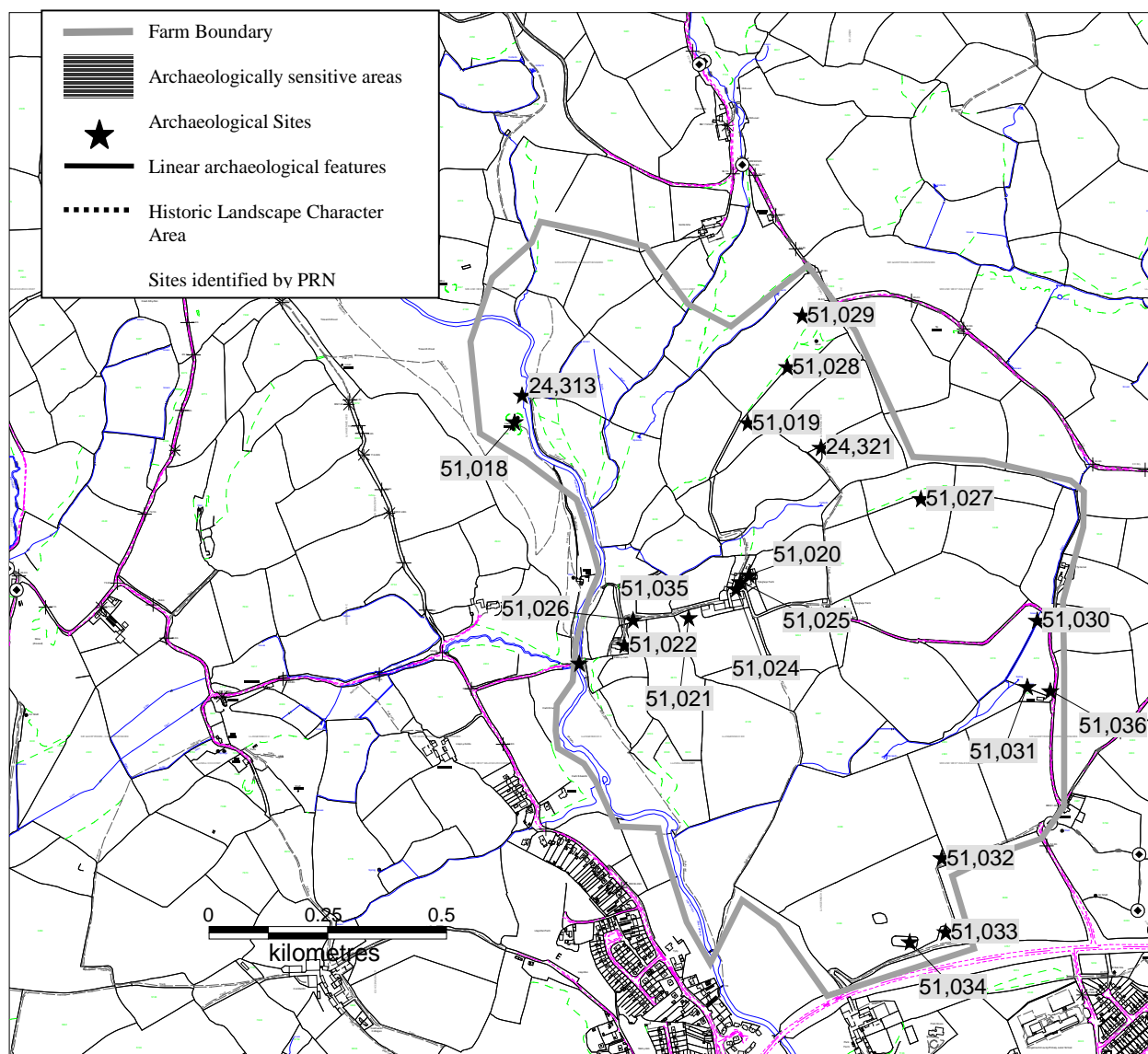
Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Carmarthenshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet LV.14 1879

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Carmarthenshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet LV.13 1907.

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Carmarthenshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet LV.14 1906.

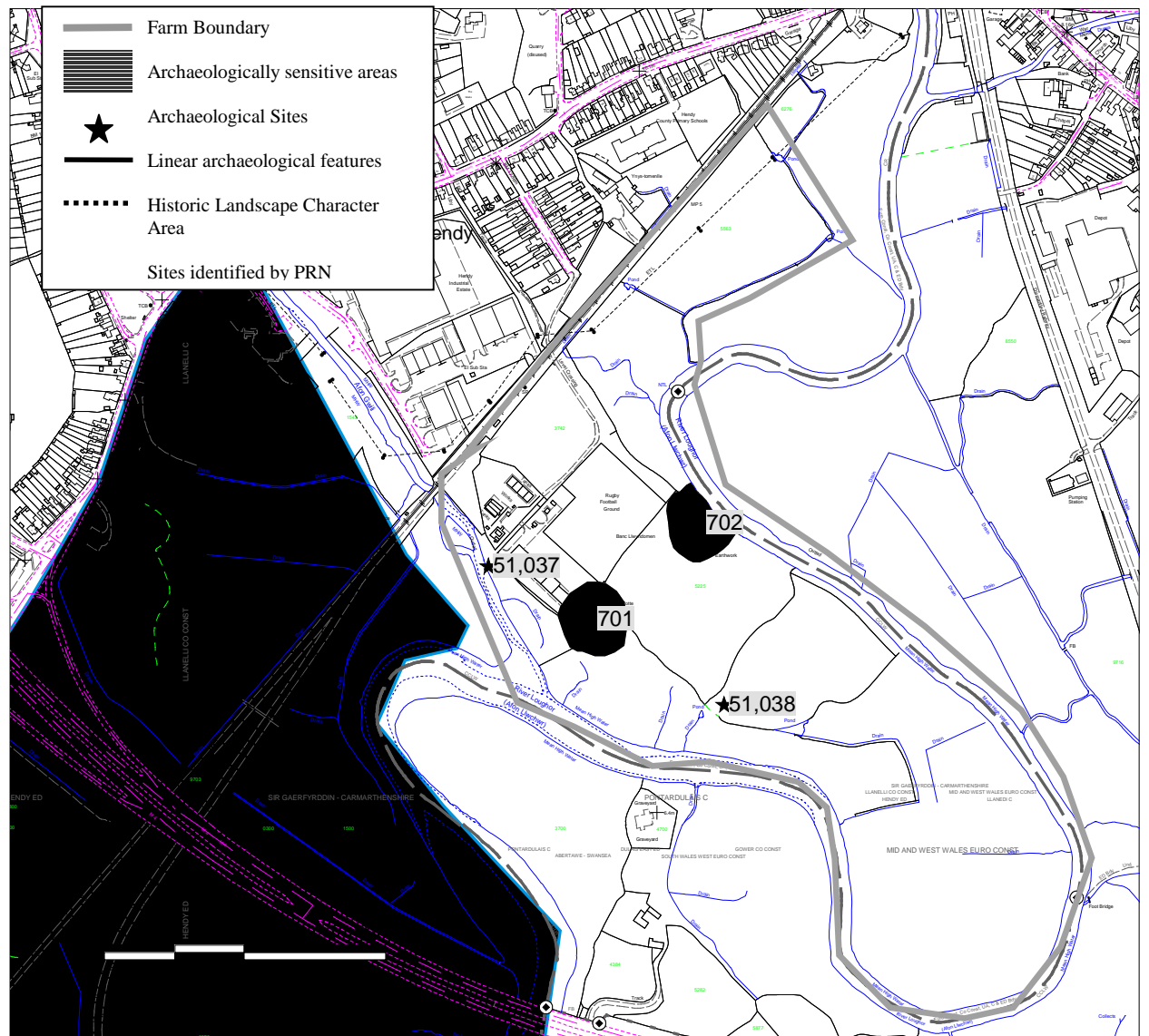
CADW SAM file, Ref. CM096/7.

Tyreglwys Farm W/12/4368



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