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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)



**Prepared for:
Alltlywd Farm**

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/4470**

**ACA Report No. 2006/22
Project Record No. 50516**

**Prepared by
Philip Poucher**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Alltlwyd Farm lies on the largely wooded coastal slopes on the southeast side of the A487 between Llanrhystud and Llan-non. Outside the farm boundary to the west is the listed building Plas Gwyn, formerly Alltlwyd, and the farm holding encompasses much of the immediate surroundings of this hotel which was once a country house. The country house was built as a residence for John Hughes in 1832-4, and the tithe map recorded in 1844, demonstrates that the land-use and boundaries seen on current maps was largely in place by this time. The regular shaped fields to the northeast of the holding are recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1888.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC CONTENT

The historic character of the farm holding has been shaped by the large gentry residence which lies just beyond the farm boundary. The farmstead itself (PRN 50726), which was also the home farm, would have been the operational centre for the estate and historic maps indicate that it has been a farmstead of considerable size and complexity for more a century. There are various elements within the farm holding which directly relate to Plas Gwyn, including an orchard (PRN 50729) with a well (PRN 55679) and buildings (PRNs 50727 & 55678) within it, which may also be associated with the adjacent walled garden (PRN 55688), and notably a band of woodland on the slopes behind the house described as a 'plantation' (PRN 50728) in the tithe apportionment, suggesting that it may have been planted up with exotic species. Other historic features include a holding pond (PRN 50724) and associated leats (PRNs 50730 & 50731), built into the slopes above the farmstead to supply water for a waterwheel in the farmstead, and also a pond (PRN 50725) to the north of the Alltlwyd farmstead. During WWII a radar station (PRN 55677) was established within the farm holding, possibly part of the Chain Home system of radar stations used to detect enemy aircraft.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The key objective for the historic environment of this farm is the maintenance and preservation of features associated with the former country house estate of Plas Alltlwyd, such as the well and buildings within the orchard. The remarkably well preserved remains of a WWII radar station are also a very important element of the historic environment, not just locally but also nationally, and their preservation is therefore also of great importance.

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	<u>(50724)</u>	Post Medieval/ Pond	SN52936835	B	Specific
A pond measuring roughly 25m by 16m located on the wooded hillside above Alltlwyd Home Farm. The pond is marked on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. A leat (PRN 50731) runs down the slope to the north that would formerly have driven a water wheel at Alltlwyd Home Farm (PRN 50726). A large stone and earth built bank defines the northern (downslope) side of the pond with the southern (upslope) side cut into the hillside. The pond has now silted up and trees grow along the banks and within the pond itself, although some of these have recently been partly thinned out and cleared. <i>Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)</i>					
2	<u>(50727)</u>	Post Medieval/ Building	SN52836833	B	Specific
The remains of a rectangular building built against the outside of the walled garden (PRN 55688). The building is a narrow (c3.5m) stone built 2-storey building, divided into 2 small rooms. The northern room is roughly square (c3.5m x 3.2m), plastered internally and externally, with an alcove in the southern wall and a similar one in the western wall, possibly originally open to the interior of the walled garden but now blocked. The remains of wooden joists indicate a 2nd storey, with a window in the southern gable wall. A 2 nd room has been attached to the south, visible stonework indicating separate builds. This room is of a similar size but unplastered and an absence of joists and the window in the gable wall of the adjoining building suggests this may have been single storey. A small blocked opening in the western wall may originally have been open to the interior of the walled garden. Further rooms may exist to the south but heavy vegetation cover obscures any remains. The building is marked on the 1 st (1888) and 2 nd (1905) edition Ordnance Survey maps and is likely to have been built as part of the walled garden complex, possibly as a workshop as the size of the rooms and absence of fireplaces suggest it did not function as a gardeners cottage. The building is ruinous although gable walls stand close to their original height. Vegetation has established itself on the walls and around the remains of the building. <i>Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)</i>					
3	ALLT-LWYD <u>(55679)</u>	Post Med/ Well	SN5289068352	B	Specific
A stone built double well lying in the former orchard (PRN 50729) associated with Plas Alltlwyd/Gwyn (PRN 7032). The wells consist of a low mortared stone built face with one well at the eastern end with an arched opening and a 2 nd smaller well with a simpler square opening at the western end. Water still stands in					

the wells although the base may have silted up and soil appears to have built up in front of the wells putting the access at ground level. The wells are not marked on any historic map sources but are likely to be associated with the 19th century country mansion house of Plas Alltlywd/Gwyn. A water pipe was apparently laid from the wells to the nearby WWII bunker (PRN 55677) during its time of operation. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*



ESE facing shot of the well showing both the rounded opening and the smaller square opening.

(50725) **Post Medieval/** **SN52866850** **B** **Generic**
Pond

A roughly circular pond measuring c25m in diameter located downslope of Alltlywd Home Farm. A smaller pond is shown at this location on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1905) edition Ordnance Survey maps, fed by a stream that powered a water wheel at nearby Alltlywd Home Farm (PRN 50726). *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*

TAN-YR-ALLT- **Post Medieval/ **SN52996843** **B** **Generic****
LWYD;ALLTLWYD **Farmstead**
HOME FARM (50726)

A farmstead complex, formerly the home farm for nearby Plas Alltlywd (PRN 7032), now called Plas Gwyn. The date for the establishment of the farmstead is unclear, the current Plas Alltlywd/Gwyn was built in 1832-4 for John Hughes, and the farmstead complex is marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. Traditional buildings survive on the farmstead, described in section ii, but farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*

(50730) **Post Medieval/** **SN52996834** **C** **Generic**
Leat

A short leat that originally fed pond PRN 50724. The leat is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and can still clearly be traced but has now dried up. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*

(50731) **Post Medieval/** **SN52926840** **C** **Generic**
Leat

A leat leading from pond PRN 50724 that would originally have fed a water wheel attached to a large farm building at the western end of Alltlywd farmstead PRN 50726. The leat is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and can still be traced for much of its length although water no longer flows down it. The leat is cut by a modern trackway into the woods. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*

CASTELL MAWR? **Modern/ Radar **SN5287668415** **B** **Generic****
(55677) **station**

A WWII radar station now lying in the woods next to Alltlywd Home Farm on the Ceredigion coast near Llanrhystud. The radar station may have been part of the Chain Home radar system that stretched around much of the coast of Britain during WWII, although little information is currently known on the radar stations in this area. The first stations were built in SE England shortly before the war, the coast of Ceredigion was probably one of the last places to become part of the chain of radar stations used to detect enemy aircraft. Some stations continued to be used during the Cold War although it appears this station fell

out of use at the end of WWII.

The complex includes a well-preserved bunker and Nissan hut, both of which are described in section ii. At the western end of the complex the concrete bases for the radar mast are still visible in the ground. On the opposite side of the bunker lies the tumbled and overgrown remains of a rectangular building associated with the complex, and the line of the access road can still be traced to the north. A 2nd WWII radar station lies c70m to the east with a very similar layout and WWII bunkers also dot the area. Specific management prescriptions for this site are described in section ii. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*

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

Pond (50724)

SN52936835

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

The farmer has expressed a desire to reinstate this pond, and has cleared some trees from the interior. The pond has silted up and trees now grow on the banks and inside the pond. The leat (PRN 50730) feeding the pond now appears to be too high to allow water from the nearby stream into the pond, and the leat (PRN 50731) that runs from the pond has been cut by a trackway into the woods making it difficult to reinstate the entire original water management system, however the pond itself can still be reinstated to much of its original dimensions and appearance.

- When reinstating the ponds it is important to maintain the outline of the pond, as well as the profile of the pond sides and bottom.
- Care should be taken to avoid damaging the retaining banks and masonry revetments as well as the lining of the pond.
- It is also important to preserve any paleo-environment sediments within the pond

Site 2 on MAP 1

Building (50727)

SN52836833

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

The true function of this building has not been clearly established but it is likely to be part of the 19th century garden and orchard complex associated with the country mansion house of Plas Alltlywd. The aim of the management for this site should be the continued preservation of the remains and to improve the visibility which may aid in its interpretation. Thick scrub has grown to the south of the building which may mask associated features. The site also lies on the edge of woodland with tree branches overhanging the site. Climbing vegetation has also established itself on the walls.

- Scrub should be cleared from around the site and dead material removed.
- Overhanging branches should be cut back to avoid damage to the remains from falling branches or movement in high winds.
- Heavy climbing vegetation should be trimmed back to relieve pressure on the upstanding masonry and improve visibility.

Site 3 on MAP 1

ALLT-LWYD Well (55679)

SN5289068352

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

The aim of the management for this site should be continued preservation and maintenance of this interesting garden/orchard feature. The site now lies in woodland with one tree growing on top of the well structure putting pressure on and causing damage to the site, as well as the potential for further damage should the tree collapse. Water still stands within the wells and flows out in front but silt has also built up in both these areas.

- The farmer has already expressed a desire to remove the tree growing over the well, care should be taken to avoid damage to the remains of the well when this is undertaken.
- The farmer has also expressed a desire to remove some of the build up of silt from in front of the well. The true structure of the well is not known but it appears likely the original ground surface may have been slightly lower than at present. Care should be taken whilst removing

any later build up to ensure the masonry of the well is not damaged, any features currently hidden in the build up are not disturbed and the clearance does not go below the original ground level.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

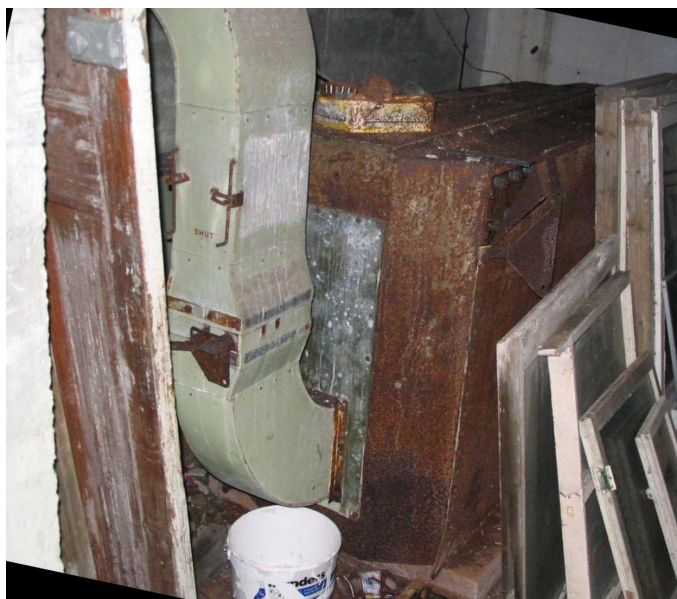
Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally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

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
4	CASTELL MAWR? <u>(55677)</u>	Modern/ Radar station	SN5287668415	B		Specific
<p>A WWII radar station now lying in the woods next to Alltllwyd Home Farm on the Ceredigion coast near Llanrhystud. The radar station may have been part of the Chain Home radar system that stretched around much of the coast of Britain during WWII, although little information is currently known on the radar stations in this area. The first stations were built in SE England shortly before the war, the coast of Ceredigion was probably one of the last places to become part of the chain of radar stations used to detect enemy aircraft. Some stations continued to be used during the Cold War although it appears this station fell out of use at the end of WWII.</p> <p>Adjacent to the remains of the concrete base of the radar mast lies a well preserved operations bunker. The bunker is built of concrete, covered in an earth mound. The main entrance is from the south, which leads into the large main operations/transmitter room. Two rooms lead off to the west, one of which still contains the air vent generator and main fuse boxes. A corridor leads off to the east of the main operations/transmitter room to a side entrance. Several smaller rooms open onto this corridor. An underground concrete lined trench runs under the main room, emerging in rooms on either side, this would originally have provided extra protection for cables. To the east of the bunker lies the overgrown ruins of an associated building, beyond which stands a Nissan hut, presumably a small accommodation block, complete with an outside toilet. The hut is still well preserved although glass from the window and the rear door have gone, and a thick growth of ivy has established itself on the roof. A 2nd WWII radar station lies c70m to the east with a very similar layout and WWII bunkers also dot the area. <i>Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)</i></p>						



SSE facing shot of the main entrance to the main operations bunker.



Remains of the air vent generator within the operations bunker.

**TAN-YR-ALLT-
LWYD;ALLTLWYD
HOME FARM (50726)**

**Post Medieval/
Farmstead**

SN52996843 B

Generic

A farmstead complex, formerly the home farm for nearby Plas Alltlwyd (PRN 7032), now called Plas Gwyn. The date for the establishment of the farmstead is unclear, the current Plas Alltlwyd/Gwyn was built in 1832-4 for John Hughes, and the farmstead complex is marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. Buildings are arranged on the site in a rather haphazard fashion suggesting various phases of development and function. At the eastern end of the complex lies a domestic range with an adjacent cottage, possibly originally housing estate workers and officers. The main farmhouse overlooks the complex on the south side, possibly a 2-phase construction with an earlier 2-storey farmhouse aligned NW-SE and a later perpendicular extension with pointed dormer windows running off to the SW. In front of the farmhouse stands an L-shaped range of farm buildings, built of mortared random rubble with a slate roof and limewashed internally and externally. This range appears to have accommodated barns and stables. The complex is completed by a large barn range at the western end. The southern half of the barn is lofted, incorporating 2 former cartsheds at ground level and an adjacent stable/cow barn. The remainder of the barn is a large space open to the roof that would formerly have held farm machinery powered by a water wheel to the rear. The building is built of mortared random rubble with a slate roof, iron girders have also been incorporated into the 1st floor construction at the southern end of the barn. The girders may suggest a late 19th century date for the barn, all the buildings described are marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Attached to the northern end of the barn is a small mortared rubble built building with a flat corrugated iron roof.

The farmstead complex is still occupied, with many areas in domestic use or used as storage/workshop buildings. The buildings are generally in a good and stable condition, although a bulge was noted in the rear wall of the L-shaped range. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*



N facing shot of the L-shaped farm building range.



W facing shot of the large barn at the western end of Alltlwyd farmstead.

ALLTLWYD (55678)

**Post Med/
Building**

SN5284768331 B

Generic

An unusual subterranean building lying within the former orchard (PRN 50729) associated with Plas Alltlwyd/Gwyn (PRN 7032). The building is built into the hillside, the entrance leads into the single room at a level from the north. Built of mortared rubble, measuring 4.9m long and 4.7m wide with a curved ceiling, 2.3m high at its highest point. The floor appears to be of earth with numerous smooth sea-washed white pebbles strewn over the floor. The walls are featureless apart from a single iron pin driven into the wall next to the door. The walls are 0.6m thick at the doorway, the door has now gone. The building is not marked on any historic map source but it seems likely it was associated with the 19th century country mansion house of Plas Alltlwyd/Gwyn. It may have been associated with the orchard in which it lay, possibly used as a fruit store. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*



NNW facing shot looking out of the entranceway.

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 4 on MAP 1

CASTELL MAWR? Radar Station (55677)

SN5287668415

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

The development of radar shortly before WWII was a major technological breakthrough which makes well preserved remains of wartime radar complexes such as this important to preserve and maintain. Although the radar mast itself has gone the main operations bunker and Nissan hut accommodation block are still remarkably well preserved. Both buildings are now used for storage, climbing vegetation has established itself on the Nissan hut which may be causing damage on what was essentially only meant to be temporary wartime structure. The tumbled remains of an associated building are also just about still visible but greatly obscured by a covering of scrub and trees.

- Climbing vegetation should be trimmed back from the Nissan hut. The vegetation should only be removed where this is possible to do without causing damage or threatening the integrity of the underlying structure.
- Scrub should be cleared from around the ruined associated building to improve its visibility and establish any further threats to the site that may be caused by surrounding trees.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

Location and Description:

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

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

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
<u>(50728)</u>	Post Medieval/ Plantation	SN52816826	C		Generic
An area of woodland marked on the tithe map of 1844 as 'Plantation' suggesting it may have included the planting of exotic species. Today it consists of mostly coniferous woodland on the slopes above Plas Alltlywd/Gwyn. <i>Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)</i>					
<u>(50729)</u>	Post Medieval/ Orchard	SN52936839	B		Generic
The tithe map of 1844 marks an enclosure attached to east side of the walled gardens of Plas Alltlywd/Gwyn described as an orchard. By the time of the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 the enclosure has changed shape slightly with the north-western corner seemingly given over to woodland, the remaining enclosure is marked with small deciduous trees around its perimeter. The orchard was originally surrounded by a drystone built wall, the line of which can still be traced. The wall survives to its full height (c1.5m) in places though is mostly overgrown and tumbled. An entranceway is still visible in the eastern side of the enclosure wall, with square pillars of roughly dressed stone originally topped by curved iron trellis that now lies adjacent to the entrance. The orchard now contains a mix of trees with little clear indication of original planting. <i>Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)</i>					



WNW facing shot of the entranceway to the former orchard, looking into what would have been the orchard behind.

ALLTLWYD (55688)

**Post Med/ Walled SN5281768320 B
garden**

Generic

A walled garden associated with the 19th century country mansion house of Plas Alltlywd (PRN 7032). The garden wall still survives in varying states around the former garden, perhaps best preserved along the north and east, where the wall stands up to c3m high in places, built of mortared random rubble. Along the southern side the wall appears to be dry-stone built in places. Building remains (PRN 50727) exist on the outer side of the eastern wall that may have been used as a workshop or associated with the garden. The interior space is now partly used as allotments for adjacent cottages. *Visited 20/02/2006 (PP)*

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management prescriptions

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

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

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record

Ordnance Survey Old Series, 1834. Sheet 57.

Ordnance Survey, 1888. Cardiganshire sheet XIV.11. 1:2500

Ordnance Survey, 1888. Cardiganshire sheet XIV.15. 1:2500

Ordnance Survey, 1905. Cardiganshire sheet XIV.11. 1:2500

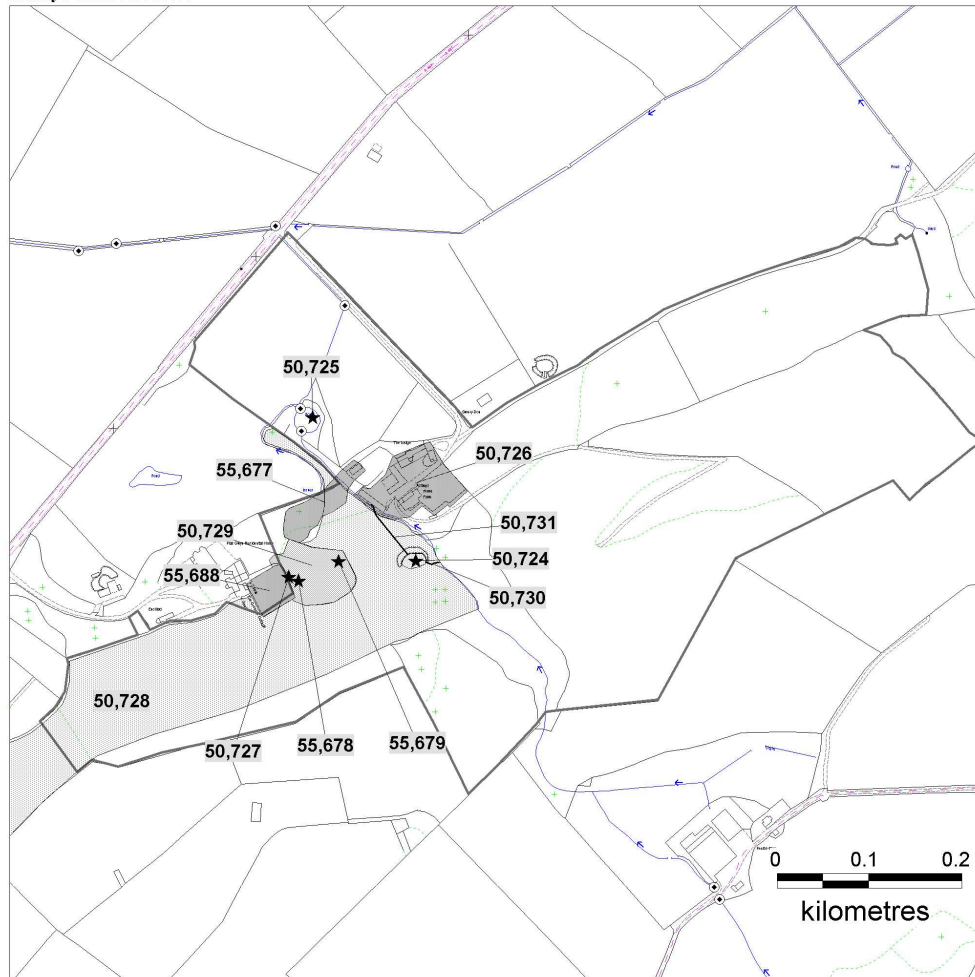
Ordnance Survey, 1905. Cardiganshire sheet XIV.15. 1:2500

Tithe Map of Llansantffraid Parish, 1844

Tithe Apportionment of Llansantffraid Parish, 1841

Tithe Map of Llanrhystud Parish, 1841

Alldwyd Farm W/11/4470



— Farm Boundary	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	— Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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