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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:
Troed -y-rhiw



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/4878**

Prepared by
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Report No. 2005/10
Project No. 52254

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Areas: 15 Cambrian Mountains, 44 Frongoch,
118 Ystrad Fflur**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Troed-y-rhiw Farm is centred on NGR SN76216613 in Ystrad Fflur community, Ceredigion and falls within the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 2). This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and falls between Frongoch, Ystrad-ffleur and The Cambrian Mountains Historic Landscape Character Areas.

Troed-y-rhiw historically belonged to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Florida, and fell within an extensive grange known as Pennardd. By the end of the Medieval Period, the granges had been separated into farms and were probably being farmed commercially. These farms probably form the basis of the settlement pattern we see today. Troed-y-rhiw and Fron-goch may have originated in this manner and although the buildings themselves are not medieval, they may occupy old settlement sites. The area eventually came to be incorporated into the Nanteos estate. An estate map of 1819 shows Fron-goch as a holding consisting of small fields which are intermixed with those of other farms. Some fields are strip-like and the immediate surrounding landscape may have been formed from a sub-divided system of shared upland pasture (Murphy 1999). Old boundaries in this area comprise earthbanks, although these are enhanced with wire fences today. The eastern part of the holding consists of unenclosed moorland, approximately 400m high on average with rock outcrops on some of the higher summits. Much of this area is unimproved or semi-improved pasture with peaty deposits in some of the hollows and valleys. The Teifi lakes border the north and eastern limits of the farm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

Recorded archaeological content at Troed-y-rhiw is exceptionally rich and varied. Evidence of prehistoric occupation survives in the form of two Bronze Age burial mounds (PRNs 11096, 11097). These sites represent the dominant burial tradition during the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC). When excavated they have been found to contain cist lined inhumation burials or cremation burials, the ashes being contained in pottery urns of various types. Troed-y-rhiw lay within the area of Strata Florida's Pennard Grange during the medieval period. Land use was predominantly pastoral, probably based on seasonal transhumance patterns, but other uses included peat extraction and fishing in the Teifi Pools. Several deserted rural settlements fall within the farm boundary. Such ruinous upland sites are generally interpreted as medieval hafods but some are now known to date to the post-medieval period. Sunken structures (PRN 35628), at Hafod Frith (PRN 9317) may have had a dairying function, which could support the idea of the site as a hafod. A large rectangular building at the eastern end of Troed-y-rhiw deserted rural settlement (PRN 8611) may also have medieval origins as a monastic grange but post-medieval elements are present also; extant buildings are shown in the west and central areas on the parish tithe map (c.1842). Hafod-frith and Troed-y-rhiw are now designated as Scheduled

Ancient Monuments (Cd 154, Cd 175) in recognition of their national importance. Aerial photographs show an extensive archaeological landscape beyond the legally protected area in the two fields surrounding Troed-y-rhiw (PRN 8611) including enclosure boundaries, cultivation ridges and cut features. Other features scattered about the holding include numerous long huts (PRNs 9045, 9318, 35636, 35665), building platforms (PRNs 35635, 35637, 35649) and peat cutting areas (PRNs 41116, 41117, 41121). Although the origins of the present-day farmsteads of Troed-y-rhiw (PRN 52428) and Fron-goch (PRN 52429) are not known, both are present on early nineteenth century maps (Ordnance Survey 1834). Map evidence suggests continuity in the buildings present from at least the end of the nineteenth century and both farmsteads retain good historic character.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority is the sensitive management of the two Scheduled Deserted Rural Settlements (PRNs 8611 Troed-y-Rhiw and 9317 Hafod-frith). Detailed recommendations are provided in the gazetteer below.

Troed-y-Rhiw Deserted Rural Settlement lies within an area of considerable archaeological sensitivity. Aerial photographs show an extensive archaeological landscape beyond the scheduled area incorporating cultivation ridges, field boundaries and cut features. To ensure that these features are protected, it is recommended that cultivation is avoided in these two fields in future.

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	TROED-Y-RHIW (8611)	Medieval?;Post Medieval deserted rural settlement	SN76416632	A	SAM Cd154	Specific

The following information is taken from the Cadw Scheduling Description.

An upland deserted rural settlement complex overlooking the Teifi valley towards the ruins of Strata Florida Abbey and beyond. It consists of a series of building foundations with associated enclosures, which can be divided into three separate areas. The western part of the site is centred on a long rectangular building with an enclosure with raised beds to the west and another enclosure to the east with an attached small building. A relict field boundary links this to the central area. It has a rectangular building within a kidney shaped enclosure, with a figure of eight shaped enclosure and smaller building to the east. The eastern area lies some 100m to the southeast and consists of the footings of a very large stone building.

The site lies within the area of the Pennard Grange of Strata Florida Abbey. The very large building at the eastern end of the site may have monastic origins but there are probably post-medieval elements present also.

Extant buildings are shown at this location on the tithe map of c.1842.



Looking southwest across the western part of the site.

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | HAFOD FRITH (9317) | Medieval?;Post
Medieval long hut | SN78246642 | A | SAM Cd175 | Specific |
| <p>A ruinous drystone long hut which has two compartments. Measures 11.6m x 6m, walls 0.75m thick x up to 1.75m high. Stands on a classic cross contour platform which measures 14m x 9m. Part of larger Hafod-frith complex which may have origins as a medieval hafod on the home grange of Strata Florida Abbey. Hafod-frith was a working farm in the first half of the 19th century (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). The condition of the site is unchanged.</p> | | | | | | |
| 2 | HAFOD FRITH II
(35628) | Medieval?;Post
Medieval? sunken
shelter | SN78226635 | A | SAM Cd175 | Specific |
| <p>Composed of a cut measuring 7.25m by 3m, sunk into the slope to a depth of 1m, within which is a sub-rectangular compartment measuring 5 by 3m, exited via a "passage" revetted with large drystone slabs. Presumed to be associated with the Hafod-frith complex (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). The site lies in an area of rough pasture under bracken cover.</p> | | | | | | |
| 2 | HAFOD FRITH III
(35629) | Medieval?;Post
Medieval? shelter | SN78256642 | A | SAM Cd175 | Specific |
| <p>A small penannular drystone structure measuring 6 by 3m. On natural terrace, some edge set slabs protrude through turf (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). Site not found. The location specified is obscured by tussocky vegetation.</p> | | | | | | |
| 2 | HAFOD FRITH IV
(35630) | Medieval?;Post
Medieval? shelter | SN78256640 | A | SAM Cd175 | Specific |
| <p>Rectangular drystone pen, 7 x 4m. Large slabs used in construction (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). Site not found.</p> | | | | | | |
| 2 | HAFOD FRITH V
(35631) | Medieval?;Post
Medieval? shelter | SN78256638 | A | SAM Cd175 | Specific |
| <p>A bare platform measuring 5 x 3.25m (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). The site lies in an area of rough pasture. Bracken is beginning to encroach onto the site.</p> | | | | | | |

- 2 **HAFOD FRITH** **Medieval?;Post** **SN78276643** **A** **SAM Cd175** **Specific**
ENCLOSURE I ([35632](#)) **Medieval?**
enclosure

Large enclosure defined by broad earth bank up to 1m high x 2m wide. Overall measurement 56m x 19m. Occupies much of the broad terrace on which the Hafod-frith Deserted Rural Settlement stands (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). The enclosure lies in an area of rough pasture under bracken cover.

- 2 **HAFOD FRITH** **Medieval?;Post** **SN78256638** **A** **SAM Cd175** **Specific**
ENCLOSURE II ([35633](#)) **Medieval?**
enclosure

Large enclosure defined by broad earth bank. Overall measurement 26m x 18m. On sloping ground (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). The enclosure lies in an area of rough pasture under bracken cover.

- GRAIG FELIN** ([9045](#)) **Post Medieval long** **SN7802867227** **B** **Generic**
hut

A possible long hut, possibly a shelter of some kind, terraced into a hillock on the leeward side from prevailing winds. The rock face of a small hillock forms the west side. The other sides are low wall base or flat stones set on surface. Credibly a shepherds shelter or hut. Two sunken shelters to the west may indicate this to have been a settlement (SN7731467345) (Sambrook 2003). This site was not visited.

- GORS GEIFR** ([9312](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN76726631** **B** **Generic**
deserted rural
settlement

A deserted rural settlement site including a dwelling and two land parcels. The dwelling is two celled and of drystone construction. It measures 9m N-S by 5.5m. The south gable is 1.5m high. The north gable has collapsed outwards. There is a rectangular fold next to the dwelling. The fold measures 13m N-S by 15m with stone and earth banks 0.7m high. Some cultivation is evidence on the bank NE of the house. The fields are defined by ruined dry stone walls. There is a small third cell above the dwelling on a shelf (Sambrook 2003). This site was not visited.

- NANT EGNANT** ([9318](#)) **Post Medieval long** **SN78876624** **B** **Generic**
hut

A ruinous drystone long hut on a streamside terrace. Measures 20m by 6m overall with walls 0.8m thick and up to 1m high. Stream actively eroding East corner of building (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

- GRAIG WEN** ([11096](#)) **Bronze Age? ring** **SN79046651** **A** **Generic**
barrow

A ring cairn, 8m diameter and 0.2m high. The annular bank is 3.3m wide. This site was not visited.

- BANC BLAENEGNANT** **Bronze Age round** **SN78856642** **A** **Generic**
([11097](#)) **barrow**

A cairn measuring 7.5m in diameter x 0.35m high. No internal structures were identified. The cairn was found to contain large quantities of quartz. This site was not visited.

- BANC BLAENEGNANT** **Medieval?;Post** **SN78466629** **B** **Generic**
([35635](#)) **Medieval?**
platform

Classic cross-contour platform. No evidence of structure on platform, which measures 12m x 7m and

overlooks the Nant Egnant to the south. A feature which may be interpreted as a possible pillow mound measuring 14 x 7m, but with a 3 x 3m ruined stone structure at its south end lies a few metres downslope from this platform (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

BANC BLAENEGNANT **Medieval?;Post** **SN78466628** **B** **Generic**
[\(35636\)](#) **Medieval? long hut**

10m downslope of PRN 35635, this is a ruinous drystone structure on a negative platform; the structure measuring 8m by 8m. The spoil resulting from the creation of the platform has been pushed to either side of the cut into the slope (which is over 1m deep at its north end), rather than being used to create a positive platform (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

BANC BLAENEGNANT **Medieval?;Post** **SN78476629** **B** **Generic**
[\(35637\)](#) **Medieval? platform**

10m east of PRN 35635, this is another cross-contour platform, 10m x 6m with hints of a possible buried stone structure (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

NANT EGNANT [\(35649\)](#) **Medieval?;Post** **SN78786622** **B** **Generic**
Medieval? platform

A platform which may be associated with long hut PRN 9318 and a nearby sheep washing pool in Nant Egnant stream (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

ARGAE LLYN TEIFI **Medieval?;Post** **SN77956696** **B** **Generic**
[\(35665\)](#) **Medieval? long hut**

A ruinous drystone structure, rectilinear, 10.6 x 5m, probably two cells. Built on slight platform (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

ARGAE LLYN TEIFI **Medieval?;Post** **SN77946727** **B** **Generic**
[\(35666\)](#) **Medieval? shelter**

Small drystone structure, sub-rectangular 5 x 4m. Possibly associated with long hut PRN 35665 (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

ARGAE LLYN TEIFI **Medieval?;Post** **SN77956731** **B** **Generic**
[\(35667\)](#) **Medieval? shelter**

Small drystone structure, sub-rectangular 5 x 4m. Possibly associated with long hut PRN 35665 (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999). This site was not visited.

[\(41050\)](#) **Medieval?;Post** **SN76286571** **B** **Generic**
Medieval? shelter

Small platform, measuring 3m NS x 2m EW, cut into north-facing moderate slope. Created by excavating a small cut into the slope and pushing soil down slope to create banks, c.0.5m high (Sambrook 2003). This site was not visited.

[\(41112\)](#) **Post Medieval?** **SN771670** **B** **Generic**
unknown

Three horseshoe shaped features visible as changes in vegetation were identified in the vicinity during fieldwork by University College Wales Lampeter in 2000. Unknown significance (Hall & Sambrook 2003). Precise location unknown. This site was not visited.

[\(41116\)](#) **Unknown peat workings** **SN787675 B** **Generic**

Described as a small peat cutting 3 x 3 x 2m. by University College Wales Lampeter in 2000 (Hall & Sambrook 2003). Precise location unknown. This site was not visited.

[\(41117\)](#) **Unknown peat workings** **SN787676 B** **Generic**

A large depression 60-70m long, 50-60m wide and 30cm deep described following fieldwork by University College Wales Lampeter in 2000. Presumably peat workings (Hall & Sambrook 2003). This site was not visited.

[\(41121\)](#) **Unknown peat workings** **SN782672 B** **Generic**

Described as a small grassed over ridge leading to another level following fieldwork by University College Wales Lampeter in 2000. Presumably peat workings (Hall & Sambrook 2003). This site was not visited.

TROED-Y-RHIW **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN76236613 B** **Specific**
[\(52428\)](#)

A working upland farmstead. The house is detached from the outbuildings which are centred on an adjacent yard. Troed-y-rhiw is shown on the Old Series Ordnance Survey map (1834) with buildings depicted in the present layout on the 1st edition map (1888). The house, in the regional vernacular style, of rubble stone with a slate roof and stone end stacks is sensitively maintained with a whitewash finish. Traditional farm buildings are ranged around three sides of a rectangular yard in a fashion typical of the nineteenth century. Buildings reflect a bias towards stock rearing typical of farming in upland areas. On the north side is a combination building incorporating cart shed, stable/ granary and ?threshing barn. Opposite, on the south side of the yard, is a derelict building, which retains only the original south and west outer stone walls. Its function is uncertain. There is a long low cow shed with end stall to the north. Recent years have seen modifications to traditional buildings but the basic nineteenth century layout remains intact and the farmstead retains good historic character.

FRON-GOCH [\(52429\)](#) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN76626668 B** **Generic**

A redundant nineteenth century upland farmstead. The earliest known reference to Fron-goch is provided on a map of the Nanteos Estate dated 1819. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition the farmstead is shown with three buildings arranged loosely around several yards. A modern agricultural shed has replaced one of the early buildings but the farmhouse and cow shed survive. The house, in the regional vernacular style, is of rubble stone with a slate roof and stone end stacks. It is largely unaltered but has not escaped modernisation altogether (cement render, modern windows).

The cow shed is a long single storey range of rubble stone with a slate roof and retains many original features. There are three units; cattle housing, a stable and a separate end room. Wooden stalls and some original cow ties illustrate that cattle faced a feed passage across the length of the building. Also present is a hay rack and stalls in the stable, and sections of slate slab and pitched flooring throughout.

The house and yards are in good order but the cow shed is in a less stable condition. The end room is roofless and the partition wall with the stable is now only partially intact.

[\(53015\)](#) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? storage clamp?** **SN76476634 B** **Generic**

A linear cut in the ground surface measuring 6m by 1m by 0.5m deep. Part of a limited distribution of similar features together with PRNs 53016, 53017. Possibly a root vegetable store associated with nearby deserted rural settlement PRN 8611.

Oral testimony in Ceredigion states that a clamp was prepared for root vegetable crops by simply excavating the cut and placing a thick layer of bracken in its base. A layer of potatoes would be placed over the bracken and then covered with more bracken. Several more alternating layers of potato and bracken could be added and then a final covering of earth was placed over the clamp to seal in the store. Sambrook 2001.

[\(53016\)](#)

**Medieval?;Post
Medieval? storage
clamp?**

SN76476634 B

Generic

A linear cut in the ground surface measuring 7m by 1m by 0.5m deep with upcast at either end. Part of a limited distribution of similar features together with PRNs 53015, 53017. Possibly a root vegetable store associated with nearby deserted rural settlement PRN 8611.

[\(53017\)](#)

**Medieval?;Post
Medieval? storage
clamp?**

SN76476634 B

Generic

A linear cut in the ground surface measuring 7m at 1m by 0.5m deep with upcast at either end. Part of a limited distribution of similar features together with PRNs 53015, 53016. Possibly a root vegetable store associated with nearby deserted rural settlement PRN 8611.

[\(53018\)](#)

**Medieval?;Post
Medieval? quarry**

SN76466633 C

Generic

A semi-circular quarry measuring about 10m in diameter and cut into a steep natural hill slope. Unknown origin. The quarry is now redundant and grassed over.

[\(53019\)](#)

**Medieval?;Post
Medieval? sunken
shelter?**

SN7648366440 B

Generic

A narrow cut into a slope measuring 8m by 3m by 0.6m deep and open at the downslope end. No associated built structural remains were identified. The function of this feature is uncertain but similar examples have been interpreted as storage facilities for perishable foodstuffs such as milk, butter and cheese.

[\(53020\)](#)

**Medieval?;Post
Medieval? mining
feature?; sunken
shelter?**

SN7651266450 B

Generic

An excavated feature atop a minor hill summit. It consists of a linear depression some 10m by 0.5 by 0.5m with a flat-bottomed circular cut 4m in diameter at the end. The cut is infilled with crushed slate and only 0.6m deep. Possible interpretations might include a mining feature or a sunken shelter.

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

TROED-Y-RHIW ([8611](#))

SN76416632

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

The site is divided between two pasture fields. The western and eastern areas are under stable grass cover. Bracken now covers much of the central area.

The condition of the site is similar to that described during previous visits by Cadw. The livestock erosion mentioned in the central area is reduced due to a new fence line restricting access from the neighbouring field.

The future management of the site should aim to;

1. Encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover over the monument;
2. Remove bracken and scrub growth to improve the appearance of and access to the site. This will reduce damage to below ground remains from root growth. The reduction of cover deters burrowing animals and reduces shade, thus improving pasture cover;
3. Prevent any disturbance of the ground surface;
4. Prevent dumping within the scheduled area;

The following action is recommended;

1. To cut and remove bracken from the central area. Work should be undertaken when conditions are dry and debris should be removed from the scheduled area. The monument may require subsequent protection and reseedling (using a locally sourced seed-mix) to establish grass cover;
2. To control any regeneration scrub on the monument by continued light grazing;
3. The removal of any discarded farm rubbish;

Aerial photographs show an extensive archaeological landscape in the two fields surrounding the scheduled site of Troed-y-rhiw (PRN 8611) including enclosure boundaries, cultivation ridges and cut features.

The following should be observed.

1. To ensure that these features are protected, it is recommended that cultivation is avoided in these two fields in future.

Site 2 on MAP 1

HAFOD FRITH ([9317](#))

SN78246642

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

The Hafod Frith deserted rural settlement complex occupies a south facing slope within an area of unenclosed upland grazing. Bracken now obscures much of the site.

The future management of the site should aim to;

1. Encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover over the monument;
2. Remove bracken and scrub growth to improve the appearance of and access to the site. This will reduce damage to below ground remains from root growth. The reduction of cover deters burrowing animals and reduces shade, thus improving pasture cover;

The following options should be considered:

1. Control bracken and scrub by spraying with a herbicide in order to prevent re-growth.

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
3	TROED Y RHIW (52428)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN76236613	B	Specific

A working upland farmstead. The house is detached from the outbuildings which are centred on an adjacent yard. Troed-y-rhiw is shown on the Old Series Ordnance Survey map (1834) with buildings depicted in the present layout on the 1st edition map (1888). The house, in the regional vernacular style, of rubble stone with a slate roof and stone end stacks is sensitively maintained with a whitewash finish. Traditional farm buildings are ranged around three sides of a rectangular yard in a fashion typical of the nineteenth century. Buildings reflect a bias towards stock rearing typical of farming in upland areas. On the north side is a combination building incorporating cart shed, stable/ granary and ?threshing barn. Opposite, on the south side of the yard, is a derelict building, which retains only the original south and west outer stone walls. Its function is uncertain. There is a long low cow shed with end stall to the north. Recent years have seen modifications to traditional buildings but the basic nineteenth century layout remains intact and the farmstead retains good historic character.



Few original elements remain of the building on the south side of the yard.

4	FRON GOCH (52429)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN76626668	B	Specific
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A redundant nineteenth century upland farmstead. The earliest known reference to Fron-goch is provided on a map of the Nanteos Estate dated 1819. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition the farmstead is shown with three buildings arranged loosely around several vards. A modern agricultural shed has replaced

one of the early buildings but the farmhouse and cow shed survive. The house, in the regional vernacular style, is of rubble stone with a slate roof and stone end stacks. It is largely unaltered but has not escaped modernisation altogether (cement render, modern windows).

The cow shed is a long single storey range of rubble stone with a slate roof and retains many original features. There are three units; cattle housing, a stable and a separate end room. Wooden stalls and some original cow ties illustrate that cattle faced a feed passage across the length of the building. Also present is a hay rack and stalls in the stable, and sections of slate slab and pitched flooring throughout.

The house and yards are in good order but the cow shed is in a less stable condition. The end room is roofless and the partition wall with the stable is now only partially intact.



Looking northeast towards Fron-goch farmstead.

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 3 on MAP 1

TROED Y RHIW ([52428](#))

SN76236613

There is potential that traditional buildings at Troed-y-rhiw will be targeted for building restoration under capital works options offered within the Tir Gofal scheme. *Generic management prescriptions apply.*

It is proposed that a new shed will be erected on the site of the traditional building at the south end of the yard. *In addition to the generic management prescriptions listed above, the following management is recommended.*

The building is part of the historic farmstead plan, intact in 1888 and little altered today. Despite the current condition it still contributes to the group value of the farmstead by partly defining the south yard.

The following should be considered:

1. Where possible the surviving stone walls should be incorporated into the new building. This will help to maintain the "group value" or special historic interest of the farmstead.

Site 4 on MAP 1

FRONGOCH ([52429](#))

SN76626668

There is potential that the cow shed at Frongoch will be targeted for building restoration under capital works options offered within the Tir Gofal scheme. *In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The following should be observed:

1. Consider how features, which reflect the history of the building (eg. wooden stalls, cow ties, hay racks) could best be retained and maintained in any future use.

If building restoration is not undertaken the management aim is to slow down the deterioration of the building.

The following should be considered:

1. Capping the exposed wall tops at the north end of the building. This will prevent water from washing out lime mortar and destabilising masonry.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

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

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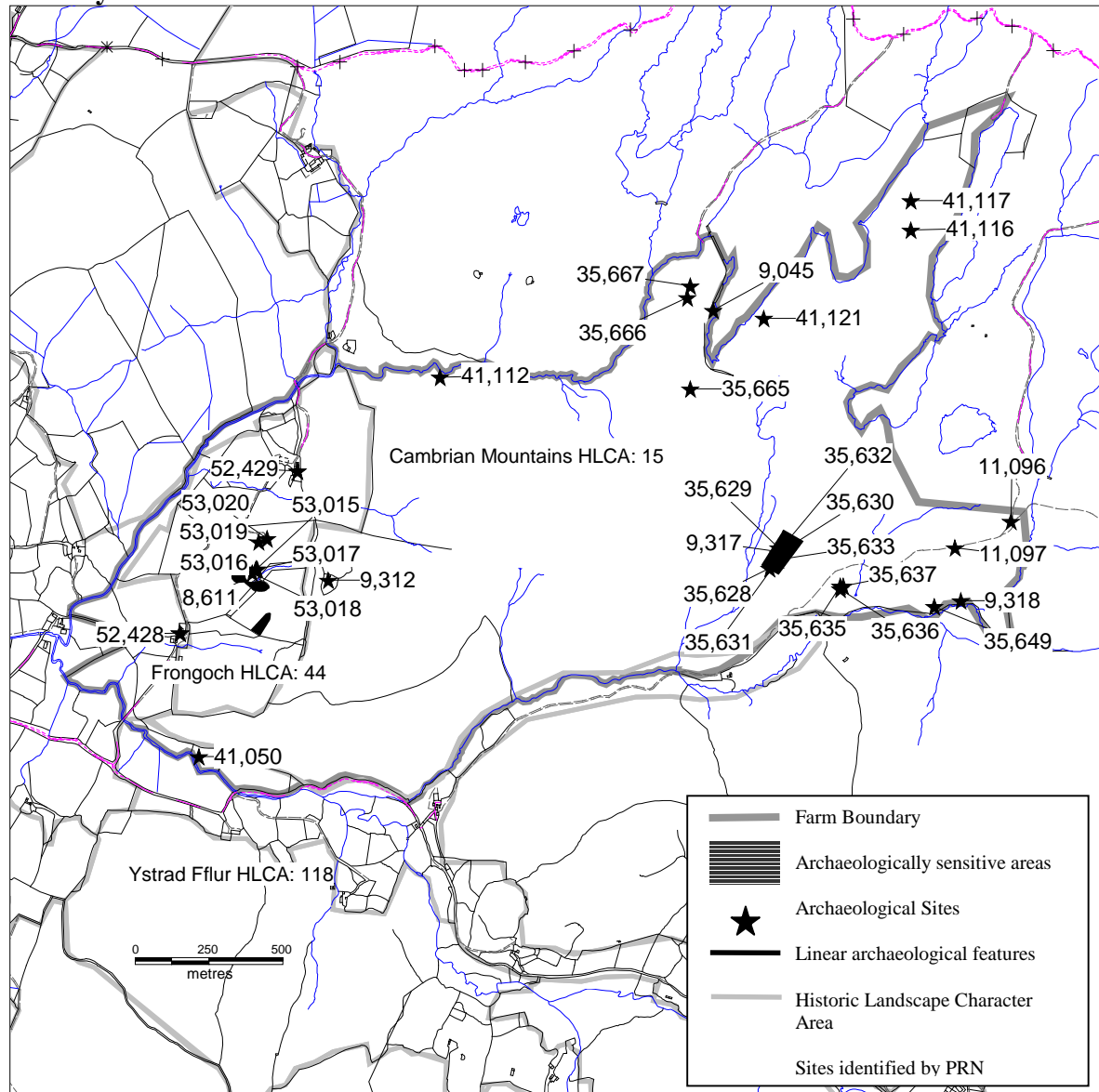
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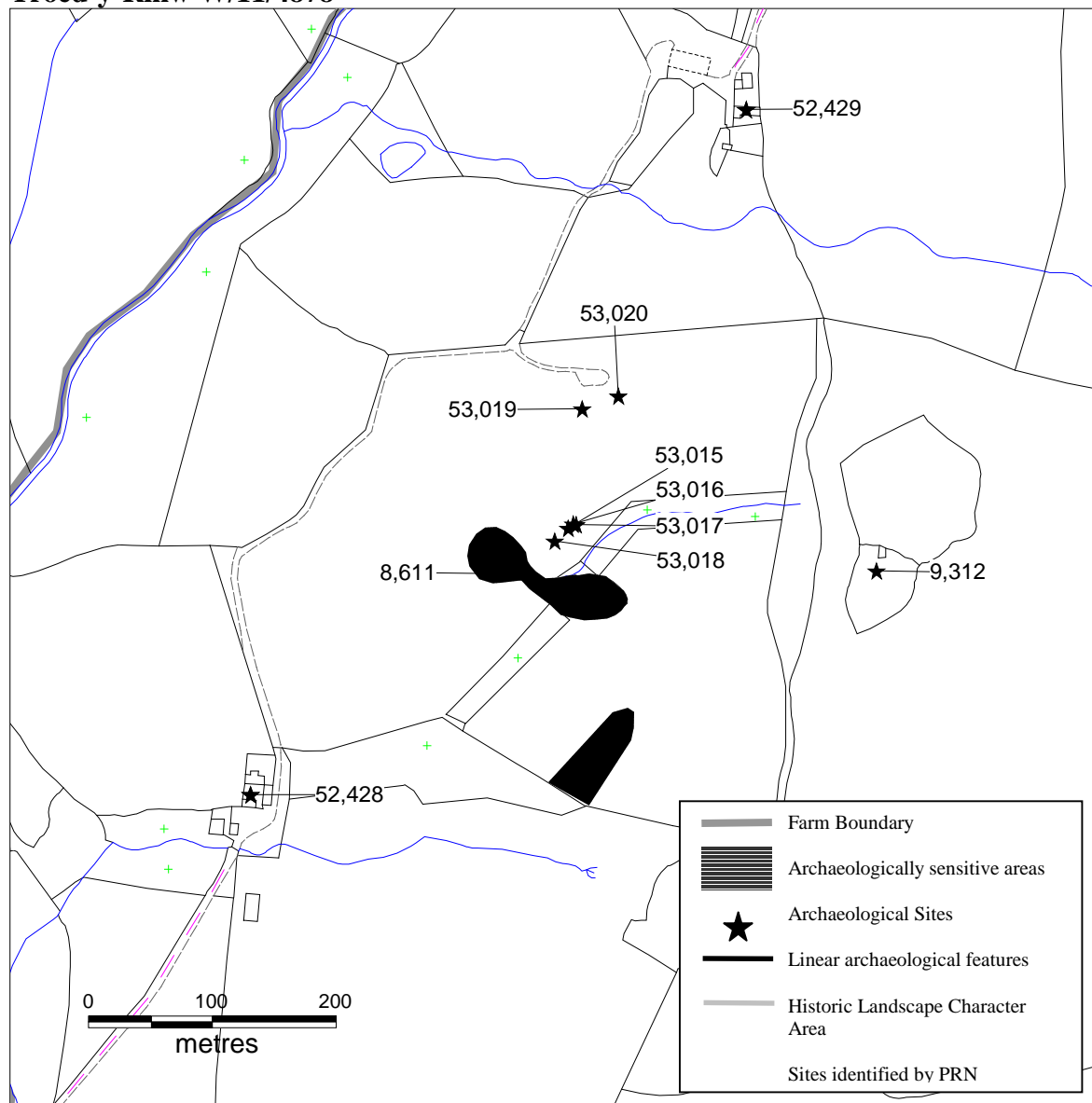
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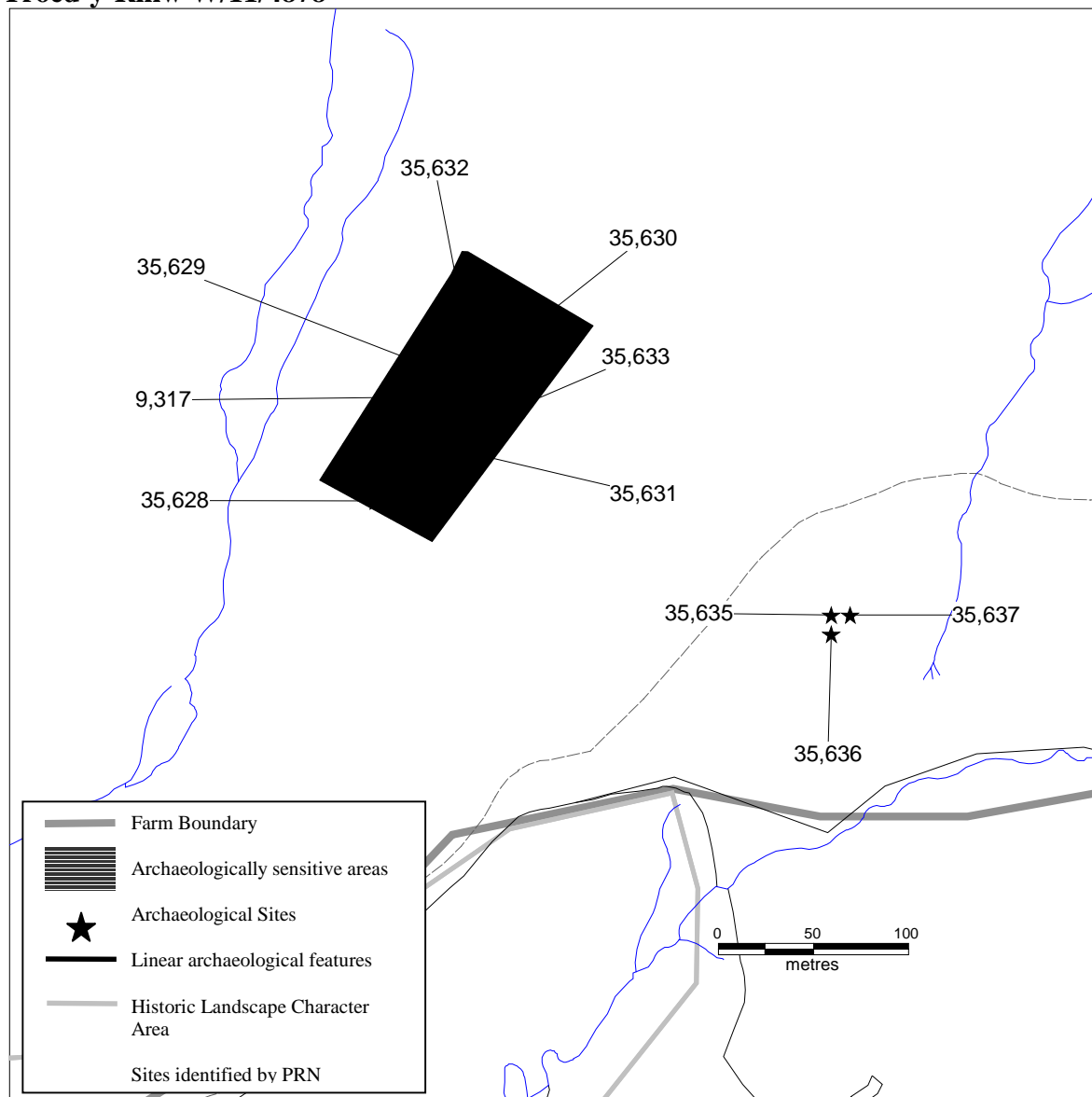
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